

**Microfiche Created with
the Cooperation of
the Council of
State Governments**



THE BOOK OF THE STATES

VOLUME II

BOOK ONE

1937

In Two Parts

1. Intergovernmental Cooperation
2. A Handbook of the States

Published by

The Council of State Governments

DREXEL AVENUE AND 58TH STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



What's Where in This Volume

THIS book can be of full value to you, *only* if you know what it contains. Therefore, we ask that you run your eye over the following brief table of contents.

Part 1.

Intergovernmental Coöperation

1. p. 1 to p. 72—An Introduction. A History. An organization.
2. p. 73 to p. 121—Reports on work in the field of intergovernmental coöperation during 1935-1937.
3. p. 122 to p. 145—Organizations in the field of government.

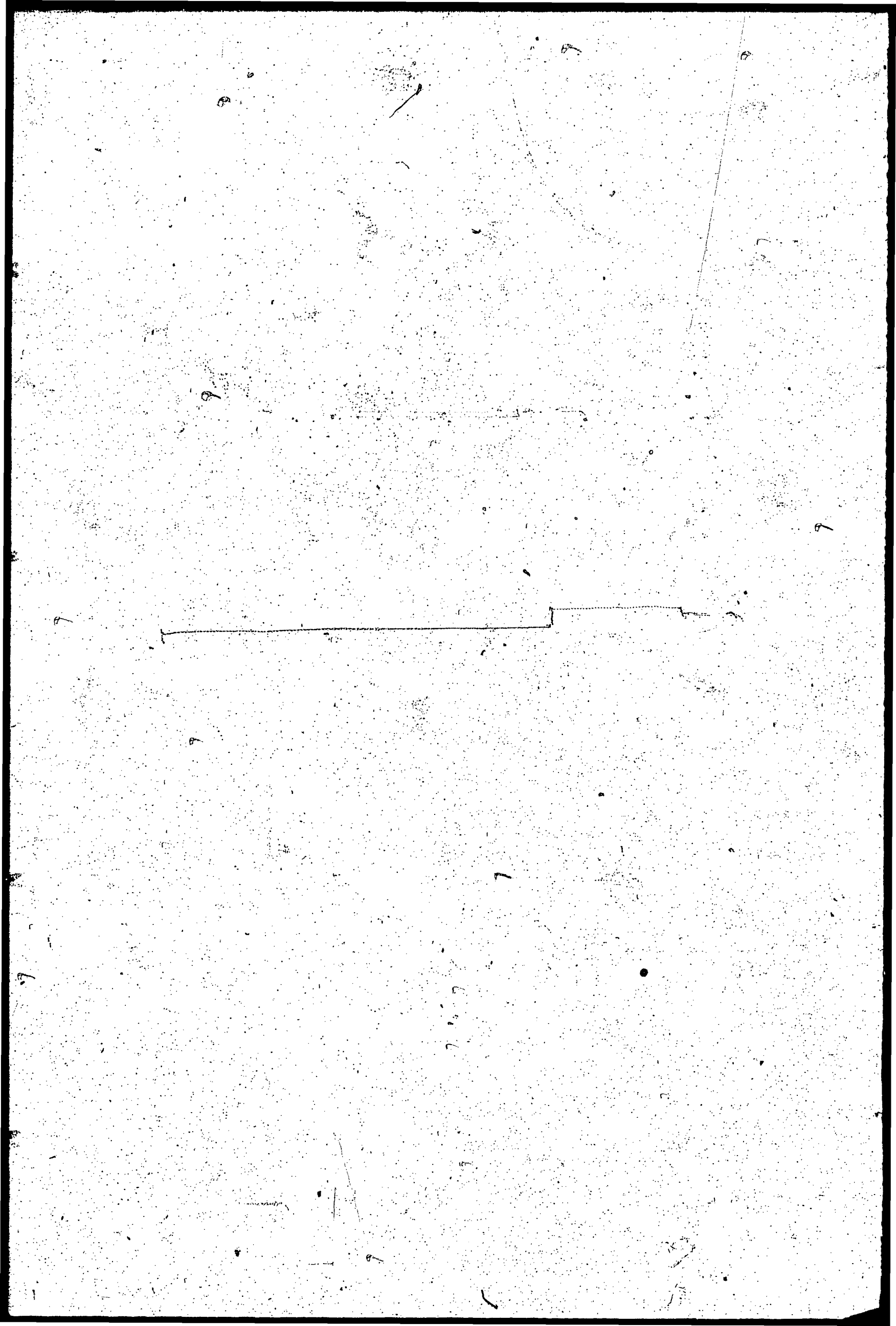
Part 2.

A Handbook of the States

1. p. 155 to p. 217—Rosters of the chief elective officers. Forty rosters, each devoted to one subject such as agriculture, conservation and taxation, giving the name of the chief official in each state.
2. p. 221 to p. 283—A roster of the legislators. Standing Committees in each state. And comparative information about each legislature.
3. p. 287 to p. 393—48 sections of two pages each, devoted to the 48 states, preceded by tables of comparative material concerning the states.

After you have memorized the preceding synopsis, you will really "reduce this book to your possession" by reading the more detailed table of contents in the following pages—after which you will be well prepared for spending ten minutes thumbing through all of this volume.

The Council of State Governments *hopes* that you will enjoy it; the Council *knows* that it can be useful to you.



The Book of States



THE BOOK OF THE STATES

VOLUME II

BOOK ONE

1937

In Two Parts

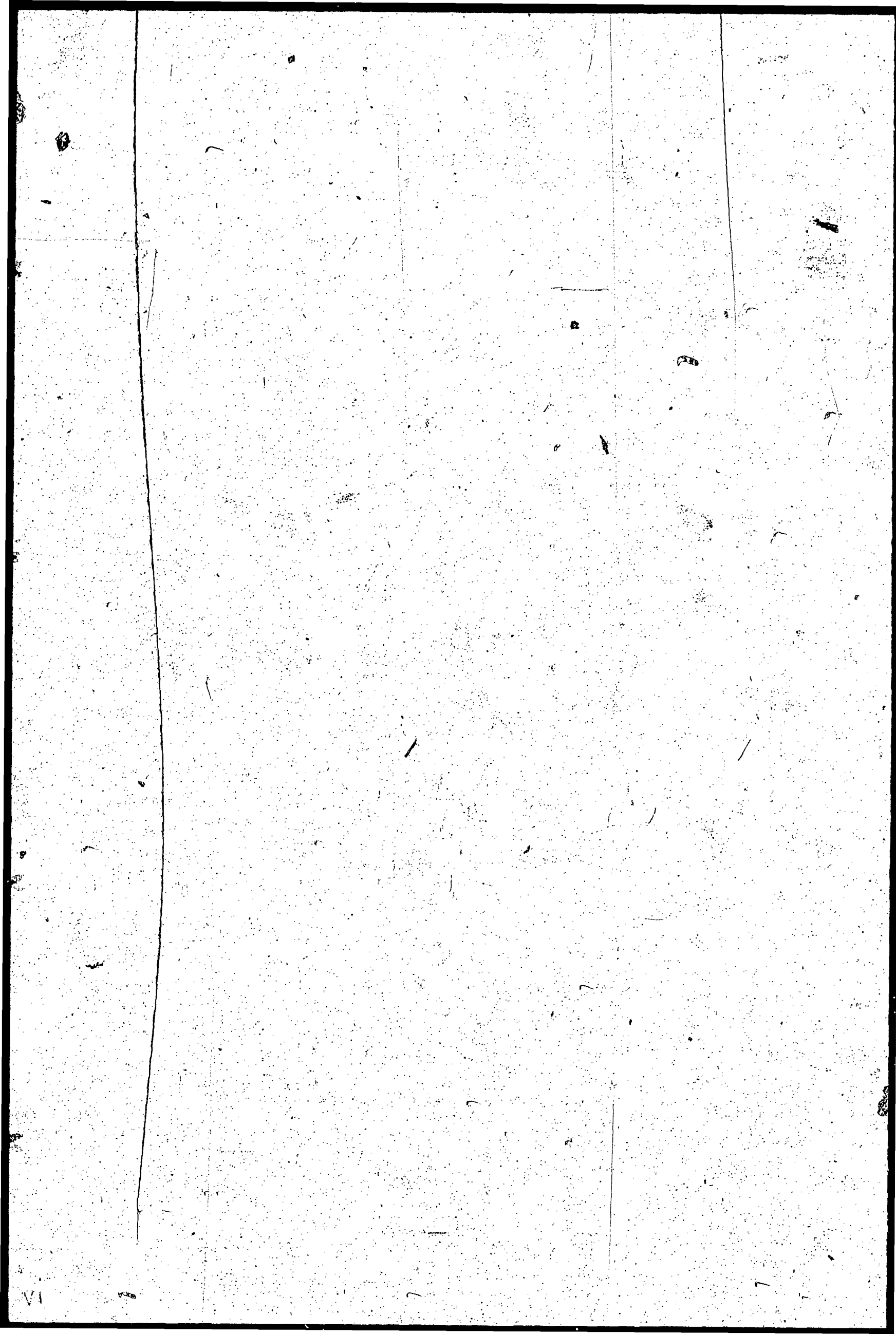
1. Intergovernmental Cooperation
2. A Handbook of the States

Published by

The Council of State Governments

DREXEL AVENUE AND 58TH STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



THIS BOOK
is cordially dedicated to the
GOVERNORS OF THE 48 STATES:

Bibb Graves
Rawleigh C. Stanford
Carl E. Bailey
Frank Finley Merriam
Teller Ammons
Wilbur Lucius Cross
Richard C. McMullen
Fred P. Cone
Eurith Dickinson
Rivers
Barzilla W. Clark
Henry Horner

M. Clifford Townsend
Nelson G. Kraschel
Walter A. Huxman
Alfred B. Chandler
Richard W. Leche
Lewis O. Barrows
Harry Whinna Nice
Charles F. Hurley
Frank Murphy
Elmer A. Benson
Hugh L. White
Lloyd C. Stark
Roy E. Ayers

Robert LeRoy Cochran
Richard Kirman, Sr.
Francis P. Murphy
Harole Giles Hoffman
Clyde Tingley
Herbert H. Lehman
Clyde R. Hoey
William Langer
Martin E. Davey
Ernest Whitworth Mar-
land
Charles Henry Martin
George H. Earle

Robert E. Quinn
Olin D. Johnston
Leslie Jensen
Gordon Browning
James V. Allred
Henry Hooper Blood
George D. Aiken
George Campbell Peery
Clarence D. Martin
Homer A. Holt
Phillip Fox LaFollette
Leslie Andrew Miller

*Forty-eight men, whose duties, as chief executives of the
great sovereignties which they direct, require
acumen, fidelity and enterprise.*

Foreword

BY HENRY W. TOLL, *Executive Director*

THE compilation of material in this volume has been made by Miss Phyllis Opper, with the editorial assistance of Miss Margaret Ann Casmon, office manager. Miss Virginia Savage, Mr. Ray Nagle and Mr. Leo Seybold, as well as other members of the staff of the Council of State Governments have assisted in the editorial work, and have otherwise contributed to the production of the book.

In the Foreword of Volume I it was stated that, "this volume is nothing but a lick and a promise. It is the beginning of a periodical publication which may eventually become a very useful reference book."

This volume is also but another lick on the way toward that promise. The book contains two parts, (1) a history and a report of work in the field of Intergovernmental Cooperation, and (2) a handbook of the states which combines a roster of state

legislative and administrative officials with comparative tables and data about the state laws, research agencies, publications and planning boards. A second book is being published which will contain proceedings of the various interstate meetings held during the biennium 1935-37.

With the continued cooperation of the state officials who so courteously supplied us with the material which made this book possible, it is our hope that future editions may be expanded until each volume appears as four complete books: (1) The Biennial Report on Intergovernmental Cooperation; (2) The Roster of Administrative and Legislative Officials; (3) The Handbook of the States; (4) The Proceedings. When that time comes we feel that this book may be of real service to government officials and students of government. We hope that this volume is a step in that direction.

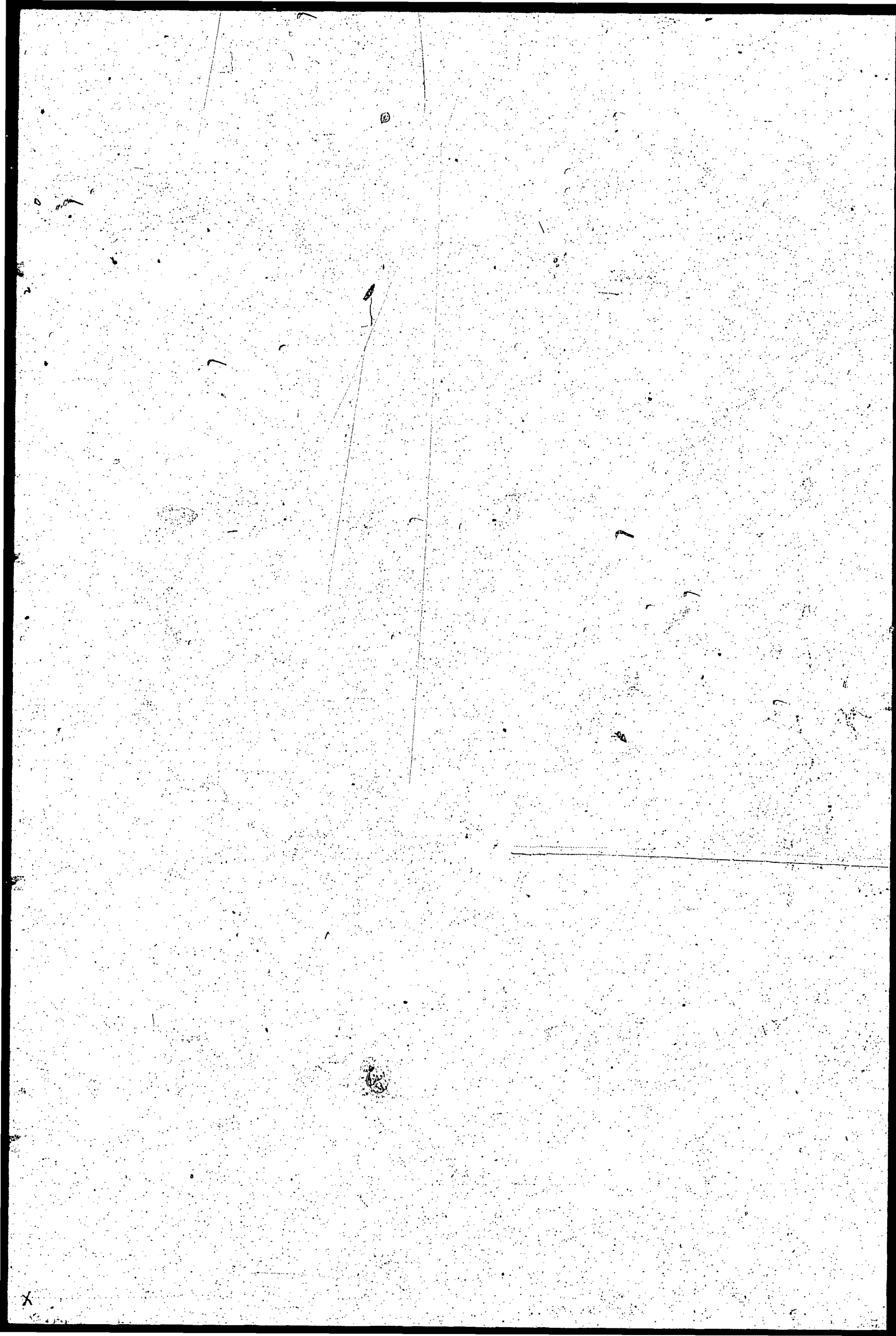


Table of Contents

Dedication	vii
Foreword.	ix

PART 1

Intergovernmental Coöperation

	PAGE
<i>Chapter I</i>	1
Introduction.	
<i>Chapter II</i>	5
The Executive Committee of The Council of State Governments.	
<i>Chapter III</i>	7
What The Council of State Governments Is.	
<i>Chapter IV</i>	8
History of The Council of State Governments.	
<i>Chapter V</i>	14
Chronological History of the Development of the American Legislators' Association and The Council of State Governments.	
<i>Chapter VI</i>	27
The Central Secretariat of The Council of State Governments.	
Location and Facilities 27	Staff 29
Services 27	
<i>Chapter VII</i>	34
Finances.	
<i>Chapter VIII</i>	37
State Government, the Monthly Publication of The Council of State Governments.	
<i>Chapter IX</i>	39
The Governors' Section of The Council of State Governments.	
<i>Chapter X</i>	41
The Secretaries of State Section of The Council of State Governments.	
<i>Chapter XI</i>	44
The Attorney-Generals' Section of The Council of State Governments.	
<i>Chapter XII</i>	47
Commissions on Interstate Coöperation.	
Membership of the Commissions—by State	52

	PAGE
<i>Chapter XIII</i>	60
Report of District No. 2 Secretariat.	
<i>Chapter XIV</i>	67
The General Assembly.	
<i>Chapter XV</i>	69
Looking Forward from the Assembly.	
<i>Chapter XVI</i>	73
Interstate Commissions.	
<i>Chapter XVII</i>	76
The Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation and The Tax Revision Council.	
The Interstate Commission on Con- flicting Taxation	76
The Tax Revision Council	78
Membership of The Commission and The Council	84
<i>Chapter XVIII</i>	86
The Interstate Commission on Crime.	
States Contributing	88
States in Which Model Crime Bills Have Been Passed	83
Membership of The Commission	89
Sub-committees of The Commission	92
<i>Chapter XIX</i>	95
The Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin.	
Budget	98
Membership of The Commission	99
Committee Organization	100
<i>Chapter XX</i>	102
The Interstate Commission on Social Security.	
Membership in The Commission	104
<i>Chapter XXI</i>	105
The Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin.	
Membership in The Commission	107
<i>Chapter XXII</i>	108
The Interstate Commission on Council Development.	
Committee on Operations	108
Committee on Finances	110
<i>Chapter XXIII</i>	111
The American Legislators' Association.	
<i>Chapter XXIV</i>	114
The Governors' Conference.	
<i>Chapter XXV</i>	118
The National Association of Secretaries of State.	
<i>Chapter XXVI</i>	121
The National Association of Attorney-Generals.	

<i>Chapter XXVII</i>		PAGE	
The NGO Group.			122
	PAGE		
The American Municipal Association	122	The International City Managers' Association	126
The American Public Welfare Association	123	Municipal Finance Officers' Association	127
The American Public Works Association	123	National Association of Assessing Officers	128
The American Society of Planning Officials	124	National Association of Housing Officials	129
The Civil Service Assembly	125	Public Administration Clearing House	129
The Governmental Research Association	126	Public Administration Service	130
<i>Chapter XXVIII</i>			132
Other Organizations in the Field of Government.			
<i>Chapter XXIX</i>			146
A Bibliography of Bibliographies.			

PART 2

A Handbook of the States

<i>Chapter I</i>			153
A Directory of Administrative Officers.			
1. In the Officers' Cabins in 1937			155
2. The Governors: Names, Terms, Inauguration Dates			156
The Governors' Aides			157
Salaries and Mansions of the Governors			153
Veto Powers of the Governors			159
3. The Secretaries of State: Names, How Selected, Terms, Salaries			160
Functions of the Secretaries of State			161
4. The Attorney-Generals: Names, Terms, Manner of Election, Private Practice, Number of Assistants			163
5. Administrative Officials Performing the Following Functions:			
	PAGE		PAGE
Agriculture	165	Motor Vehicles (Licensing and Registration)	192
Banking	167	Old Age Assistance	194
Budget	168	Parks	195
Conservation	170	Parole	197
Corporations	171	Personnel	198
Employment Services	172	Planning	199
Equalization of Assessments	174	Police and Highway Patrol	200
Fish and Game	175	Principal State Controlled	
Forestry	177	Institutions of Higher Education	202
Health	178	Public Instruction	203
Highways	180	Public Works	205
Insurance	181	Purchasing	206
Judiciary	183	Railroad and Public Utility Regulation	207
Labor	184	Securities	209
Library (Archives and History)	185	Taxation	210
Library (Law)	187	Unemployment Compensation	211
Library (State)	188	Vocational Education	214
Liquor Control	189	Welfare	215
Mines	191	Workmen's Compensation	217

	PAGE
<i>Chapter II</i>	219
The Legislatures.	
1. Official Names of Legislative Bodies	221
2. Legislative Officers in 1937	222
3. Legislative Sessions	223
4. Legislative Reference Services	224
5. Standing Committees	225
6. Number, Terms and Party Affiliation of the Legislators	248
7. Salaries and Compensation of the Legislators	249
8. The Legislators	250
<i>Chapter III</i>	285
The States.	
1. State Figures	287
Gross Area	Density
Rank in Nation	Number of Counties
Population	Number of Cities over 10,000 population
Rank in Population	
2. City Facts	288
Capital City	Largest City
Population	Population
Rank in State	Location of State University
3. State Manuals	289
4. Counties and Constitutions	290
5. Dates of Adoption of New State Taxes	291
6. Agencies Administering Certain State Taxes	292
7. Drivers' License Laws	294
8. Listing on the Ballot	295
9. State Blue Sky Laws	296
10. Union Members	297
	PAGE
Alabama	298
Arizona	300
Arkansas	302
California	304
Colorado	306
Connecticut	308
Delaware	310
Florida	312
Georgia	314
Idaho	316
Illinois	318
Indiana	320
Iowa	322
Kansas	324
Kentucky	326
Louisiana	328
Maine	330
Maryland	332
Massachusetts	334
Michigan	336
Minnesota	338
Mississippi	340
Missouri	342
Montana	344
Nebraska	346
Nevada	348
New Hampshire	350
New Jersey	352
New Mexico	354
New York	356
North Carolina	358
North Dakota	360
Ohio	362
Oklahoma	364
Oregon	366
Pennsylvania	368
Rhode Island	370
South Carolina	372
South Dakota	374
Tennessee	376
Texas	378
Utah	380
Vermont	382
Virginia	384
Washington	386
West Virginia	388
Wisconsin	390
Wyoming	392

The Book of the States

VOLUME II

BOOK ONE

Part 1

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COÖPERATION

The Declaration of Interdependence of the governments in The United States

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a nation to repair the fabric which unites its many agencies of government, and to restore the solidarity which is vital to orderly growth, it is the duty of responsible officials to define the need and to find a way to meet it. — A way does not come of itself. The maintenance of just and efficient government is as intricate, as arduous, and as imperative as any human endeavor. One hundred and fifty years ago our forefathers faced this necessity, and formed a new union. They found a way. — And from that beginning in 1787 sprang history's finest example of the democratic form of government — a government dedicated to the preservation of every man's endowment of life, liberty, and happiness. — Inevitable changes have come. The fundamental pattern of states united for the benefit of all the people, remains the same as it was when the founding fathers wove it. But the far-flung tapestry of our many governments has stretched so taut that the fabric has weakened. The essential thread of cooperation too often is lacking. — Now, for the first time since that memorable day when the form of our Constitution was determined, official delegates of the states are gathered together with representatives of their local governments, as good neighbors seeking to revive the original purpose "to form a more perfect union." It was meant that the states, while creating a nation, should yet preserve their own sovereignties and a maximum of self-government. But now if the claim of states' rights is to prevail, it must be justified by a demonstration of states' competence. When our union was formed, there was no land transportation nor any remote communication except by the plodding feet of man or horse. But since that time, our society has been revolutionized by the advent of transportation as swift as the wind and of communication more rapid than the lightning. Our area has trebled. The number of our people has increased beyond belief. — How have our governments met their mutual problems brought by this modern era? — They have developed a No Man's Land of jurisdiction. — In thousands of instances their laws are in conflict, their practices are discordant, their regulations are antagonistic, and their policies are either competitive or repugnant to one another. — In taxation alone, scores of conflicts between federal and state laws exist. — The interstate criminal is a standing headline on Page One of every newspaper in the land. — The forty-eight states pass laws on crime, labor, taxation, relief, corporations, parole, domestic relations, and other questions momentous to our social and economic system, with no thought of harmony. And this discord has been further stretched into our pattern of life by all other agencies possessing the power of legislation. — This is not as it should be. — The trend of federal-state projects, exemplified by social security, demands immediate action if those projects are to succeed completely. — All officials should conduct their own governments properly. But we hold that they must act with earnest regard also to the other units of government. The bonds of good-will and the lines of communication which connect our many interdependent governments must be immeasurably strengthened. — Through established agencies of cooperation, through uniform and reciprocal laws and regulations, through compacts under the Constitution, through informal collaboration, and through all other means possible, our nation, our states and our localities must fuse their activities with a new fervor of national unity. — We, therefore, as officers of government here assembled, do solemnly pledge our loyal efforts to the accomplishment of such purposes. — As our forefathers by the Declaration of Independence affirmed their purpose to improve government for us, so do we by this Declaration of Interdependence affirm our purpose to improve government for our contemporaries and for our posterity.

The DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE was presented and signed by the delegates to the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments. For closer study of this timely appeal to reknit the fabric of our national unity with the thread of governmental coöperation, see the printed text on pages 3 and 4.

CHAPTER I

Intergovernmental Coöperation

"A Compromise between the Tyranny of Centralization and the Anarchy of Decentralization"

NEITHER the importance nor the seriousness of America's major problem of governmental structure can well be overestimated—the problem of proper adjustment between our forty-eight state governments and our federal government.

Woodrow Wilson once wrote: "The question of the relations of the states to the federal government is the cardinal question of our constitutional government. . . . It cannot . . . be settled by the opinion of any one generation, because it is a question of growth, and every successive stage of our political and economic development gives it a new aspect, makes it a new question."

A heritage in American political philosophy is the belief that it is desirable to have every function handled by the most localized unit of government which can do the work adequately. What the cities can do adequately the states should leave to them; what the states can do adequately the federal government should leave to them. But there are many difficulties which the states singly are unable to settle, and over which the federal government has no jurisdiction.

Every federal administration, regardless of political faith, is forced into an assumption of more powers. The reconciliation of this fact with the desire to avoid overcentralization is not a party problem. Almost every citizen, no matter what his politics, views the decay of local government with regret.

Toward Harmony

What, if anything, can our governments do to secure a reasonably coöordinated, harmonious government in this country and yet preserve a maximum of self-government? How can we coöordinate our govern-

ment without scrapping our system of sovereign states with its accompanying structure of counties, cities, and towns which are not accountable to the federal government?

The primary motive in developing effective coöperation among state governments is to render them more capable of retaining the powers and the functions which they now have. It is astounding that during the century and a half of our national existence, no group of states has ever set up a continuing agency for the purpose of effectuating a long-term, comprehensive program for a mutual understanding.

Learning from Experience

In many respects the conduct of every intelligent citizen is based upon ideas which he acquires from his neighbors. A little of his knowledge comes from the research of technicians; much of it comes from common sense utilization of the experience of others. Similarly, every unit of government can and should learn much from its fellows. Such learning will come in part from the research of specialists and in part from exchange of experience. To accomplish this purpose adequate lines of communication between the state governments and between the municipal governments must be developed. The federal government can conduct extensive studies to determine the direction which its own course of conduct should take. States and municipalities cannot so well afford such studies—and they should not conduct original research in order to ascertain facts which they might easily learn from their neighbors. In many matters they should delegate to their joint agencies the task of intelligent analysis of the governmental services being performed everywhere in the

United States, to determine the most economical and efficient practices.

Toward the Goal

When units of government cooperate effectively, there are usually four steps involved:

1. Discussion and negotiation among government officials; what the lawyers call "a meeting of the minds."

2. Crystallization of the agreement in some definite form or document. This may take the form of an interstate compact, a difficult but less cumbersome uniform statute, a relatively simple uniform administrative regulation, or merely an individual agreement based upon the personal willingness of two or more government officials to cooperate with each other.

3. Governmental adoption of the agreement, if it is in the form of a compact, a statute, or an administrative regulation which requires either legislative, executive, or administrative ratification by the participating states.

4. The development and consummation of plans for a joint agency or mode of operation capable of giving effect to the agreement which has been made.

These steps are necessary when two states attempt cooperation, no less than when forty-eight states try to cooperate.

Types of Cooperation

If the states in any region are to join together for unified planning and the successful carrying out of long term projects, we must have a definite framework of cooperation. But when we say that the states must work together, the phrase is too glib; it is deceptively simple. For what do we mean when we use the term, "State of New York"? The governor is not the state; the legislature is not the state; the administrative departments are not the state. It takes all of them together, and more, to constitute the state. But since the governor and the legislature and the administrative departments do not move together as a unit, the state government is an elusive and an amorphous will-o'-the-wisp. Consequently, any arrangement for cooperation of states over a long period of time must in some way maintain a direct inter-

locking of the governors, the legislatures, and the appropriate administrative departments of all the states involved.

There are at least four fields in which this interlocking should be exercised:

1. Between the three principal levels of government—federal, state, and municipal.

2. Between the various units within each of the levels of government; state with state, and city with city.

3. Between the major departments within every unit of government; the law-making body, the chief executive, and the various administrative departments and agencies.

4. Between the nation-wide organizations of legislative and administrative officials and those of the men who are in the front line trenches of government; highway officials, educational officials, officials concerned with public health and safety, and so on, in order that interchange of experience between men handling similar problems in the various states be facilitated.

Finding the Way

If we are to pull ourselves out of the slough of governmental confusion in which we find ourselves today, it will be done primarily by three processes:

1. By careful planning and careful organizing. There are persons who are afraid of the word "planning." We all know that intelligent planning means simply the preparation of a course of action; we all know that any course of action is unworthy of intelligent men unless it has been carefully planned.

2. By wholehearted cooperation between administrative departments in each level of government.

3. By developing personal acquaintances, friendships, and interchange of experiences between the men who are in control of our various units and departments of government.

The Council of State Governments is beginning the work of bringing order out of the existing complexities of American Government. In the words of Arnold Bennett Hall, it is "a synthetic approach to the whole problem of state government, from the political, administrative and legislative standpoints."

Although it is today only in its beginning, incomplete and inadequate, when compared to the responsibilities which will devolve upon it, the Council has nevertheless demonstrated the truth that intergovernmental coöperation is necessary, valuable, and practical. As a demonstration project it has secured private philanthropic support; and more recently states which have participated in, and derived benefit from, the work of the Council have

made appropriations for the continuation of its activities. Through the State Commissions on Interstate Coöperation it is endeavoring to establish a pattern for organized coöperation in a spirit of interdependence in order to form a more perfect union.

The spirit of the movement is embodied in the Declaration of Interdependence read at the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments, January 22, 1937.

IN COMMON COUNCIL JANUARY 22, 1937

The Declaration of Interdependence of the Governments within The United States of America

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a nation to repair the fabric which unites its many agencies of government, and to restore the solidarity which is vital to orderly growth, it is the duty of responsible officials to define the need and to find a way to meet it.

A way does not come of itself. The maintenance of just and efficient government is as intricate, as arduous, and as imperative as any human endeavor. One hundred and fifty years ago our forefathers faced their necessity, and formed a new union. They found a way.

And from that beginning in 1787 sprang history's finest example of the democratic form of government—a government dedicated to the preservation of every man's endowment of life, liberty, and happiness.

Inevitable changes have come. The fundamental pattern of states, united for the benefit of all the people, remains the same as it was when the founding fathers wove it. But the far-flung tapestry of our many governments has stretched so taut that the fabric has weakened. The essential thread of coöperation too often is lacking.

Now, for the first time since that memorable day when the form of our Constitution was determined, official delegates of the

states are gathered together with representatives of their central government and with representatives of their local governments, as good neighbors, seeking to revive the original purpose—"to form a more perfect union."

It was meant that the states, while creating a nation, should yet preserve their own sovereignties and a maximum of self-government. But now if the claim of states' rights is to prevail, it must be justified by a demonstration of states' competence. When our union was formed, there was no land transportation, nor any remote communication, except by the plodding foot of horse or man. But since that time, our society has been revolutionized by the advent of transportation as swift as the wind and of communication more rapid than lightning. Our area has trebled. The number of our people has increased beyond belief.

How have our governments met their mutual problems brought by this modern era?

They have developed a "No Man's Land" of jurisdiction.

In thousands of instances their laws are in conflict, their practices are discordant, their regulations are antagonistic, and their

policies are either competitive or repugnant to one another.

In taxation alone, scores of conflicts between federal and state laws exist.

The interstate criminal is a standing headline on Page One of every newspaper.

The forty-eight states pass laws on crime, labor, taxation, relief, corporations, parole, domestic relations and other questions momentous to our social and economic system, with no thought of harmony. And this discord has been further stitched into our pattern of life by all other agencies possessing the power of legislation.

This is not as it should be.

The trend of federal-state projects, exemplified by social security, demands immediate action if those projects are to succeed completely.

All officials should conduct their own governments properly. But we hold that they must act with earnest regard also to the other units of government. The bonds

of good will and the lines of communication which connect our many interdependent governments must be immeasurably strengthened.

Through established agencies of cooperation, through uniform and reciprocal laws and regulations, through compacts under the Constitution, through informal collaboration, and through all other means possible, our nation, our states and our localities must fuse their activities with a new fervor of national unity.

We, therefore, as representatives of the officers of government here assembled, do solemnly pledge our loyal efforts to the accomplishment of such purposes.

As our forefathers by the Declaration of Independence affirmed their purpose to improve government for us, so do we by this Declaration of Interdependence affirm our purpose to improve government for our contemporaries and for our posterity.

CHAPTER II

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

*The Five Officers of the Board of Managers
Constitute the Executive Committee*

EXCEPT for the Executive Director, the officers are elected for terms of one year at each annual meeting of the Board. The President, at the time of his election, shall be a Governor or a Governor-

elect; one of the Vice-Presidents shall be a legislator or a legislator-elect, and one Vice-President shall be an administrative official either in office or elected to take office at a future time.

McNUTT, PAUL V.—*Lawyer.* Chairman of Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, 1934-36; Governor of Indiana, 1933-37; Member of National Advisory Board, Works Progress Administration; President of the Council of State Governments, 1936—, High Commissioner of the Philippines, 1937—.

GRAVES, MARK—*Lawyer.* Counsel to comptroller; Director of Income Tax Bureau; Tax Commissioner; Budget Director; Commissioner of Taxation and Finance; President of the New York State Tax Commission since 1933; acting President of the Council of State Governments, 1937—.

TOLL, HENRY W.—*Lawyer.* Member, Colorado Senate, 1923-31; Chairman, Committee on Banking; President of the American Legislators' Association, 1926-28;

Executive Director of the American Legislators' Association, 1928—; Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, 1933—.

MILLER, LESLIE A.—*Governor.* Collector of internal revenue, Wyoming, 1919-21; Member of Wyoming House of Representatives, 1911-23; Senate, 1929; Governor of Wyoming, 1933—; Vice-President of the Council of State Governments, 1936—.

PARKMAN, HENRY, JR.—*Lawyer.* Mem., Boston City Council, 1926-29; Mem., Massachusetts State Senate, 1929—; served as Chairman of Senate Committee on Public Service; Mem., Commission on Taxation and Constitutional Law; Vice-President of the Council of State Governments, 1936—.



PAUL V. McNUTT



MARK GRAVES



HENRY W. TOLL



LESLIE A. MILLER



HENRY PARKMAN, JR.

President, HON. PAUL V. MCNUTT
Executive, Director HENRY W. TOLL
Vice-Presidents
 HON. MARK GRAVES, *Acting President*

GOVERNOR LESLIE A. MILLER

SENATOR HENRY PARKMAN, JR.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

HON. ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG
 President, National Conference
 of Commissioners on Uniform
 State Laws

HON. WILLIAM B. BELKNAP
 Former President of the Amer-
 ican Legislators' Association

HON. CLYDE R. CHAPMAN
 President, National Association
 of Attorney-Generals

HON. ROBERT L. COCHRAN
 Governor of Nebraska

HON. WILBUR L. CROSS
 Governor of Connecticut

HON. THEODORE DAMMANN
 President, National Association
 of Secretaries of State

HON. WALTER DARBY
 President, National Association
 of State Auditors, Comptrollers,
 and Treasurers

HON. JOHN C. B. EHRLINGHAUS
 Governor of North Carolina

HON. MARK GRAVES
 President, New York State Tax
 Commission

HON. HAROLD G. HOFFMAN
 Governor of New Jersey

HON. HENRY HORNER
 Governor of Illinois

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
 Governor of New York

HON. HENRY F. LONG
 Commissioner of Corporations
 and Taxation of Massachusetts

SENATOR SEABURY C. MASTICK
 Chairman of the New York
 Commission on Tax Revision

HON. PAUL V. MCNUTT
 Former Chairman of the Gov-
 ernors' Conference

HON. LESLIE A. MILLER
 Governor of Wyoming

HON. C. H. MORRISSETT
 Tax Commissioner of Virginia

HON. HARRY W. NICE
 Governor of Maryland

SENATOR HENRY PARKMAN, JR.
 President of the American
 Legislators' Association

HON. GEORGE C. PEERY
 Governor of Virginia and Chair-
 man of the Governors'
 Conference

SENATOR T. V. SMITH
 Member of Illinois Legislature

HENRY W. TOLL
 Executive Director of the
 Council of State Governments

HON. JOHN G. WINANT
 Former President of the
 Council of State Governments

JUDGE JOSEPH G. WOLBER
 Circuit Court, New Jersey

SENATOR GEORGE WOODWARD
 Member of Pennsylvania
 Legislature

CONSULTANT MEMBERS

HON. LOUIS BROWNLOW
 Director of the Public Admin-
 istration Clearing House

PROF. JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN
 Director of the Legislative
 Drafting Fund of Columbia
 University

DR. HAROLD W. DODDS
 President of Princeton
 University

DR. LUTHER GULICK
 Director of the Institute of
 Public Administration

JUDGE OSCAR LESER
 Chairman, Tax Commission of
 Maryland and President,
 National Tax Association

PROFESSOR THOMAS REED
 POWELL
 President, American Political
 Science Association

HON. FREDERICK H. STINCH-
 FIELD
 President, American Bar
 Association

DR. LEONARD D. WHITE
 Former member of the Civil
 Service Commission of the
 United States

COLONEL JOHN H. WIGMORE
 Dean Emeritus, Northwestern
 University Law School

DR. EDWIN E. WITTE
 Former Executive Director,
 President's Committee on
 Economic Security

CHAPTER III

What the Council of State Governments Is

The Council of State Governments is an agency established to solve, by co-operative action of the states, those problems of an interstate character over which the federal government has no jurisdiction.

Composition of the Council

THE Council of State Governments is a joint agency created by the state governments. The states establish Commissions on Interstate Coöperation, in order "to perfect the participation of the state as a member of the Council of State Governments." Each Commission is composed of fifteen members (with variations to suit local conditions)—five members from the state senate, five members from the state lower house, and five administrative members appointed by the governor—and serves as the state's official agency for contact among the several states and with the federal government.

The Central Secretariat

The Central Secretariat in Chicago serves as clearing house and service agency for the various organizations affiliated with the Council of State Governments, as well as officials concerned with state government.

Publications

The Council, through its Central Secretariat, publishes a biennial handbook, *The Book of the States*; a monthly magazine, *State Government*; and conducts a research service which issues bulletins on governmental problems.

District Secretariats

Each District Secretariat serves the states within a district corresponding to one of the eleven planning districts of the National Resources Committee as a clearing house, handles details of meetings called on regional problems, and facilitates closer coöperation on all district matters. A secretariat has been established in New York City, with a branch office in Phila-

delphia, and a second secretariat in Denver will be established in the near future. Further secretariats are planned for each of the remaining ten districts.

Interstate Commissions

Through the establishment of interstate commissions, composed of members appointed by the chairmen of the state Commissions on Interstate Coöperation or by the governor and the presiding officers of the legislature, the states have been enabled to tackle five of the problems confronting them: Three commissions of a nation-wide character, made up of delegates from all forty-eight states, and two commissions to deal with regional problems, composed of delegates from the states within the regions affected, have been established.

The General Assembly

The states have established the General Assembly of the Council to serve as a forum for the interchange of their opinions, to strengthen their *esprit de corps*, to assist them through a method similar to the process which is employed by law-making assemblies to agree upon their common purposes—all to the end that through co-operative endeavor the states may give effect to the principles which are crystallized by the Assembly.

It is a biennial meeting of three voting delegates from each of the forty-eight states, at which the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation, associations of governmental officials, and nation-wide and regional commissions report on work done during the biennium and submit their recommendations. After discussion of the material the delegates formulate recommendations to take back to their respective legislatures.

Detailed information on each section will be found in later chapters in the book.

CHAPTER IV

The History of the Council

A Testament of Good Government

Genesis

THE reasonable way to tackle a problem affecting a group of states, or all forty-eight states, is to have representatives of the states meet, probe the difficulty, agree upon a solution, and take action to make their solution effective.

On the basis of this thought an association was conceived. As this idea developed, necessity created supplementary agencies, and when the full implications of the concept became apparent, the Council of State Governments was born. Thus the pattern for meeting the problem of disharmony between the states came into being.

In 1925, aware of the fact that legislators, outside of a few states which had the advantage of research facilities, were forced to make laws with little knowledge of the investigations or the experience of other states, Henry W. Toll, then a state senator of Colorado, conceived the idea of an association in which the legislators would work together for the purpose of improving legislative standards and personnel throughout the country.

In December of 1925 a four-page leaflet, *The Legislator*, was first published. The monthly numbers of this pamphlet, and a stream of letters, all emanating from the Colorado office of Senator Toll, were almost the only tangible signs of the new scheme; a scheme intended to diminish the vast indifference then existing on the part of the legislators in each state to those in the other states. By May, 1926, five members in the house and five members in the senate of each state had been designated as "councils" to facilitate the exchange of information between the state legislators and to build up the new organization. These councils were purely voluntary, unofficial groups. On July 19 and 20 the first meeting was held in the senate chamber in Denver and the organization of the Ameri-

can Legislators' Association was consummated.

The new scheme was well received by students of government and the legal profession, and within the first few months of its origination received approving pats on the head from the Denver Bar Association, the Colorado Bar Association, the National Association of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the American Bar Association.

Lamentations

In August, 1927, the dream seemed to be dead. As President of the Association, Henry Toll had called a second meeting and had sent notices of it to the 7,500 state legislators then in office. Five people had appeared at the appointed room in the Hotel Lafayette in Buffalo—four reporters and a lobbyist. The following years were full of discouragement. During various periods the organization seemed to have no vitality, and it ceased to function except for the continuing activities of the original organizer and his secretary.

Joshua and Judges

In February, 1929, new life stirred. *The Legislator* was expanded to eight pages, and the first comprehensive list of legislative reference bureaus ever published was issued.

Until January, 1930, the Association had been underwritten by Mr. Toll personally. In 1926, Senator George Woodward, of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, began contributions which have averaged a little over a thousand dollars a year during the twelve years of the Association's existence. A total of about eighteen hundred dollars had been contributed by three individual legislators—William A. Davenport, Morton Hull, and Henry L. Shattuck. Except for very small sums received from subscribers to the magazine, and from other publications, there

had been no other source of income. Then an appropriation was granted by the Spelman Fund, which made it possible to expand the work and to begin on some of the projects considered most necessary.

One of the first of these was the appearance, in April, 1930, of the magazine, *State Government*. The leaflet, *The Legislator*, had been intended merely to disseminate news and comments concerning the American Legislators' Association, and to develop an understanding of the character of the organization. *State Government* was intended to touch on the various fields of legislative interest and to supply the legislator with honest, impartial information on some of the many subjects confronting him, and concerning which he was endeavoring to form intelligent opinions.

With the publication and mailing of a magazine which was sent to all state legislators, and the establishment of an inquiry service which was growing in value, the work became too voluminous for the Denver offices, and on October 15, 1930, the organization moved from Denver to its present site in Chicago. The new location was chosen because Chicago was a logical center from which to carry on work with all forty-eight states, and because the facilities of the University of Chicago were available. In a very short time fourteen other organizations of governmental officials had established secretariats in the same building.

During the years 1930, 1931, and 1932, the American Legislators' Association supported the Interstate Reference Bureau. This bureau performed the services of a clearing house by making contacts with legislative reference bureaus in the various states and supplying them with information.

I Chronicles

By 1932 more and more of the problems confronting legislators, as well as their woe-ful lack of organization to cope with them, had come to light. A series of pre-session conferences was undertaken to meet the situation which exists when legislators are confronted, at the opening of a session, with no previous preparation, by the staggering legislative program. Legislators were to meet, obtain information, and discuss the merits of legislation which was to come before them. Six such conferences were held:

September 20, Asheville, North Carolina;
November 2, 3, Columbia, South Carolina;
November 23, 24, Knoxville, Tennessee;
December 2, 3, Charlestown, West Virginia.
On December 12, 13, 1933, a Kentucky pre-session conference was held, and on November 26-28, 1934, a similar conference was held in Colorado.

In an effort to bring together representatives from the several states in an attack on common problems, the First Interstate Assembly was held in Washington, D. C., in February, 1933. The subject then most pressing to every legislator was taxation. One of the major difficulties confronting both legislators and administrators was that of overlapping and conflicting taxes, and research and study by experts were necessary in order that intelligent decisions be made. Therefore, instead of attempting to solve this problem themselves, without sufficient background of fact or experience, the legislators set up a permanent commission, known as The Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, to study the subject.

This commission was made up of legislators from various sections of the country, who met in Washington and Chicago to determine upon a plan of action. A staff was set up in the Central Secretariat of the American Legislators' Association, and a study of conflicting taxation in the United States was begun. This study was published in September, 1935, as the 1935 Progress Report of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation.

The organization was growing rapidly as a service agency. The number of inquiries coming into the Interstate Reference Bureau was rapidly increasing. Beginning in September, 1932, a regular weekly bibliographic service on current legislative problems and a series of research bulletins were sent regularly to state legislative reference bureaus.

II Chronicles

All of this work was still being done by the American Legislators' Association which, by that time, 47 of the states had officially endorsed. Now it became apparent that for truly efficient government similar services should be performed for other state officials, so the scope of the work widened. The need for a coordinating organization

to bring government officials together to meet their problems had long been present. The work of the American Legislators' Association had directed attention to this need and also offered a suggestion for its solution. On January 18-20, 1935, a meeting of the planning board of the American Legislators' Association was held in Washington, D. C., to discuss a league of state governments, which would serve as a coordinating agency for administrative as well as legislative officials. As a result the Council of State Governments was organized and brought into being.

On February 28 to March 1, 1935, the Second Interstate Assembly was held in Washington, D. C., at which the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation made its report. Although the Assembly spent most of its time on questions of taxation, a session of the meeting was devoted to discussion of the newly organized Council of State Governments.

The purpose of the Council was to devise and promote means by which the states could better cooperate with one another and with the federal government in order to bring about unified, harmonious action on questions beyond the scope of federal jurisdiction but not within the power of the states, separately, to solve. The plan contemplated that the Council was to derive its existence and authority from Commissions on Interstate Cooperation which were to be created by law in the forty-eight states.

To New Jersey goes the honor of being the first state to establish a Commission on Interstate Cooperation. On March 12, 1935, Governor Hoffman signed the bill creating the New Jersey Commission. With Judge Richard Hartshorne as chairman, the governor's appointees included the chairman of the state department of institutions and agencies, the tax commissioner, and the attorney-general. The house and senate committees were interested and active. The Commission established standing committees on ten interstate problems including taxation, crime, water pollution, highway safety, and social security.

Numbers

Within the first six months Commissions on Interstate Cooperation had been established in the following eight states: New

Jersey, Colorado, New York, Nebraska, North Carolina, Florida, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire.

A plan to create district secretariats in approximately ten districts was considered. At the direction of the member states, the Council was to establish as rapidly as practicable such secretariats in districts corresponding to the planning districts of the National Resources Committee. These secretariats were to serve the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation in the states in their own districts and to coordinate their activities with the headquarters of the Council in Chicago.

More as a demonstration project, a district secretariat was established in the second district, comprising the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, with its headquarters in New York City. It was feared that development of the secretariat was going to be a slow process. As a matter of fact, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, each with a Commission on Interstate Cooperation, were all interested in the work, and, considering it an important field, have taken an interest in the work of the secretariat in their region. Thus the effectiveness of the district secretariat has been encouraging. During the past two years, conferences have been held on such regional problems as highway safety, milk control, liquor control, and regional planning. In February, 1936, the states of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania called an interstate stream-pollution and water-supply conference at Philadelphia, and on March 20 and April 3 further conferences were held on the same subject. Out of these conferences came the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, headed by Thomas A. Logue, a member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation. This regional commission, with the cooperation of the National Resources Committee, is formulating an integrated program for the conservation and development of the resources of the Delaware Basin; and a secretariat for the commission has been set up in Philadelphia.

The Acts

With the nucleus of the cooperative machinery set up in the form of Commissions

on Interstate Coöperation, the states have tackled some of the most important interstate problems. In October, 1935, Governor Hoffman and the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Coöperation, called a crime conference in Trenton, New Jersey, which was attended by representatives from the states and the federal government. As an outcome of this meeting the Interstate Commission on Crime was set up. This commission was comprised of representatives of all forty-eight states and advisory members from the federal government. Headed by Judge Richard Hartshorne, chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Coöperation, this commission has, with the aid of experts in the field, drafted four model bills to abolish the interstate criminal to whom state lines are an asset. These are: The Uniform Extradition Bill, the Fresh Pursuit Bill, the Compulsory Attendance of out of State Witnesses at Criminal Trials Bill, and the Reciprocal Supervision of out of State Parolees Bill. One or more of these bills have been passed by twenty-five states. It is planned to enlarge the commission to three members from each state, and provision has been made for coöperation with other national agencies interested in the control of crime.

On June 26 and 27, 1936, the Interstate Commission on Social Security held its organization meeting in Atlantic City, at which were discussed problems arising from the interstate aspects of the social security laws, such as care of transients and responsibility for unemployment compensation.

When the floods broke in the Ohio Valley it was realized that it was necessary to plan for the best utilization of the valley's resources for the prevention of floods. Accordingly, on February 5 and 6, 1937, the preliminary meeting of officials from States in the Ohio Basin was held in Columbus, and on February 19 and 20 the organization meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin was held in Indianapolis. A permanent commission was set up and a secretariat is contemplated.

In addition to the work done in the second district, increased activities have greatly expanded the Central Secretariat. In August, 1935, the National Association

of Secretaries of State held its annual meeting in St. Paul, voted to affiliate itself with the Council, and asked the Central Secretariat to serve as its clearing house. In June, 1936, a permanent member of the staff was delegated to the Secretaries of State Section. In June, 1935, the National Association of Attorney-Generals, at its annual meeting in Los Angeles, asked the Central Secretariat to serve as its clearing house. On November 2, Raymond T. Nagle, former Attorney-General of Montana, arrived to begin direction of the Attorney-Generals' Section. On October 22, 1935, the first of a series of bulletins prepared by the Central Secretariat dealing with the governorship was sent to all of the governors through the office of Cary A. Hardee, Secretary of the Governors' Conference.

Revelation

At the present time, while yet in the period of organization, the Council is supported almost entirely by appropriations from the Spelman Fund. If the states desire to coöperate, it is neither appropriate nor desirable that their enterprise be supported entirely by private sources. Some ten states have already appropriated funds, and it is hoped that during the next few years every state will contribute to the support of the Council.

Even more than financial support, the aim of the Council is to bring about the wholehearted and official coöperation of every state. During the first year of its existence, 1935, seven states set up Commissions on Interstate Coöperation. By the end of 1936, seventeen states had Commissions, and by July, 1937, thirty-five states had become members of the council. One regional secretariat has been established in New York, with a branch in Philadelphia; another is soon to be set up in Denver, and perhaps a third in Cincinnati.

Six interstate commissions have been established to wrestle with problems of interstate relations.

Urging every state in the union to join the Council of State Governments, and to appropriate for its maintenance, delegates from forty-five states adopted a program for the continued development of the Council at its Third General Assembly in

Washington in January. The program was contained in the resolutions and recommendations offered by the Interstate Commission on Council Development and adopted unanimously. The Assembly's action forecast a rapid growth of the Council, a forecast borne out by the fact that, since adjournment of the Assembly, nineteen new states have joined the Council, establishing, by statute, permanent Commissions on Interstate Cooperation.

"The Committee on Operations of the Interstate Commission on Council Development recommends that there should be established in every state a Commission on Interstate Cooperation," the committee reported, in "affiliation with the Council of State Governments."

The Assembly voted to make the Interstate Commission on Council Development a permanent body, "for the purpose of making clear the recognized need for actual participation of each of the constituent members (states) in the management and organization of such Council of State Governments." The Assembly directed the President of the Council to call a meeting of this commission in Chicago this year, to push the expansion program. The resolution follows:

For the purpose of making clear the recognized need for actual participation of each of the constituent members in the management and organization of such Council of State Governments:

WE MOVE That there be and is hereby created an "Interstate Commission on Council Development."

AND WE FURTHER MOVE That the president of the Council of State Governments set a date within the calendar year for a meeting of such Interstate Commission on Council Development at Chicago, Illinois, and that the designation of delegates and representatives be made as recommended by your Committee on Operations of the Interstate Commission on Council Development, at this Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Assembly upon the recommendation of the Committee on Operations of the Interstate Commission on Council Development, whose members were:

Senator Jacob Weiss, Indiana, Chairman
Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Pennsylvania
Hon. Louis N. Laderman, Ohio
Hon. Joseph E. Paul, New Jersey
Hon. Laurens M. Hamilton, New York
Hon. W. Allen Newell, New York

Financial Program Voted

Definite appropriations by the states to bear their share of the cost of financing the Council were recommended by the council development commission's sub-committee on finances. The financing program adopted by the Assembly is designed to equalize the cost fairly among the states and enable the Council to give every state the service to which it is entitled.

Following is the complete set of resolutions offered by the finance sub-committee and adopted, without dissent, by the state delegates:

I

BE IT RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments urge their respective legislatures to contribute to the Council of State Governments a just share to assist in maintaining the services which it renders to the American Legislators' Association, the National Association of Attorney-Generals, National Association of Secretaries of State, Governors' Conference, the Interstate Commissions on Conflicting Taxation, Crime, Social Security, Council Development, and all public officers, and to maintain the central secretariat and such district secretariats as are now or which may hereafter be established.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the quota which each state legislature be urged to contribute as its share to the maintenance of the services rendered by the Council of State Governments shall be determined by the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the suggested allocation of the aggregate sum received for the Council of State Governments shall be determined by the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

II

BE IT RESOLVED, That district secretariats of the Council of State Govern-

ments shall be established as rapidly as may be made possible by appropriations from the several state legislatures.

III

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Interstate Commission on Council Development through the Council of State Governments shall direct its efforts to the following projects in order of chronological importance as follows:

(a) Establishment of a Commission on Interstate Cooperation in every state.

(b) Establishment of a budget for the maintenance of the Council of State Governments in all its activities, which budget shall provide for the apportionment of receipts.

(c) Development of district secretariats in areas where Commissions on Interstate Cooperation have been established and where financial support can be secured; provided, these projects shall be carried on simultaneously where possible.

IV

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Third General Assembly urge the chairmen of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation to request their legislative reference bureaus and legislative counsels to assist actively the commissions which are at present without a staff.

V

RESOLVED, That the Third General Assembly urge the chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation and of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation to have additional copies of their excellent reports published for the use of all of the members of the Third General Assembly.

VI

RESOLVED, That the Third General Assembly express its appreciation to the National Resources Committee and urge upon the Congress and the President of the United States that this agency be established on a permanent basis in order to continue the close cooperation between the federal government and the state governments.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted by the Assembly upon the recommendation of the Committee on Finance of the Interstate Commission on Council Development, whose members were:

Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, New Jersey, Chairman
Hon. John A. Chambliss, Tennessee
Senator G. P. Ritchey, Mississippi
Senator Sidney W. Sweeney, Louisiana
Hon. Wheeler Milmoie, New York

Chronological History

of the development of
THE AMERICAN LEGISLATORS' ASSOCIATION
"ALA"
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
"Cosgo"

and their associated agencies

THIS chronological table lists a few of the high lights in the growth of the Council of State Governments since the idea of organization for systematic, comprehensive coöperation between the state governments and between federal and state governments was first conceived in 1922.

Although much of this material is repeated in the History which follows, we feel that it is time that a complete record in chronological form be available for governmental officials and for research students.

In each future volume of the Book of the States we will publish a full history only for the biennium immediately preceding publication.

1922

August

Plans for a national organization of state legislators and of nation-wide organization for interstate coöperation begun by Henry W. Toll, a member of the Colorado Senate.

1925

December 21

Letter to each member of the legislature of each of the 48 states* (7,500 legislators), proposing the organization of the American Legislators' Association, and enclosing the January number of "The American Legislator," mailed by Mr. Toll from Denver. This was the first time in American history that a periodical devoted to the problems of the state legislatures had been undertaken.

1926

January 20

February number of the monthly leaflet mailed to 7,500 legislators, with name changed to "The Legislator."

May 21, and
June 10 respectively

Nomination and election ballots sent to 7,500 legislators, and Senate and House Councils thus elected in each of the 48 states.

May 3

Project endorsed by Denver Bar Association.

May 5

Project endorsed by Law Club of Denver.

May 14

Project endorsed by Colorado Bar Association.

June 1

First number of "The Pennsylvania Legislator" issued by Senator George Woodward.

July 13

Project endorsed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform States Laws, meeting in Denver.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

15

July 19

Legislators from 10 states (Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah) met in the Senate Chamber, Denver, and began the formal organization of American Legislators' Association—the first such attempt in American history.

July 19

First dinner of ALA at Cactus Club, Denver. Articles of organization adopted.

July 20

Sessions continued. Mr. Toll elected first president.

July 29

President of ALA addressed the Governors' Conference in Cheyenne in behalf of ALA—the first time that an organization of American Legislators and an organization of the Governors had established a contact with each other.

August 7th

Project endorsed by American Bar Association, meeting in Denver.

1927

August 31—
September 1, 2

Second meeting of the Association at the Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo, New York. Practically no attendance.

1928

July 25, 26, 27

Third meeting of the Association, in Seattle, Washington, attended by eight legislators representing eight states. Robert L. Patterson of California elected second president. Mr. Toll became executive director (honorary).

September,
October, and
November

Informal applications for financial assistance made orally by Mr. Toll in conversations in New York and Chicago with the chief executives of the Spelman, Rosenwald, Carnegie, Commonwealth, and Twentieth Century foundations—and thereafter continued intermittently.

1929

February 1

Clearing house for Legislative Reference Bureaus more fully developed in "The Legislator." ALA issued the first comprehensive list of the Legislative Reference Services of the 48 states ever published.

August 30

First formal applications to Spelman Fund, Rosenwald, Carnegie Corporations, Twentieth Century, and Commonwealth foundations.

October 23

Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Legislators' Association, at the Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tennessee, attended by legislators from nine states.

1930

January 10

Provisions of Spelman Fund grant partially arranged in conversation between Mr. Beardsley Ruml for the Fund, and Mr. Toll for the ALA.

January 23

First Spelman Fund appropriation to the ALA granted for \$40,000. This was the first grant of the Spelman Fund to

any organization connected with the subsequently developed "Chicago Group." From this date onward, the Spelman Fund made various grants toward the general maintenance and toward special projects of both the ALA and the Council of State Governments.

March 29

First issue of the ALA periodical in magazine form, with new name: "State Government." This was the first time that a magazine devoted to this subject had been undertaken.

June 15

Board of Managers revised ALA Articles.

October 17

Chicago Secretariat opened—consisting of two small rooms at the southeast corner of the ground floor of 850 East 58th Street. Staff: Mr. Toll, Miss Casmon, and Mr. Hallett, all from Denver. ALA was the first governmental organization to occupy quarters at 850 East 58th Street.

November 7

First Directory of the legislators of the forty-eight states published by the ALA.

November 10, 11, 12

Fifth Annual Meeting of the ALA at the Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, at which eight states were represented.

November 24

Rosenwald Foundation grant for \$15,000. This was the only grant from the Foundation.

December 13

First federal appropriation bills to permit an annual appropriation of \$40,000 to the American Legislators' Association's legislative reference services and kindred activities, introduced by Senator Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon, and by Congressman Robert Luce, of Massachusetts.

1931

January 10

Carefully revised directory of the Legislative Reference Services of the various states published.

January 16

Colorado adopted a resolution commending the work and purposes of the American Legislators' Association. On subsequent dates, similar resolutions were adopted in the legislatures of all of the states. See February 18, 1937.

February 1

Newly organized Public Administration Clearing House opened its offices at 850 East 58th Street. Director, Louis Brownlow. In the planning of this agency the ideology of the ALA was largely drawn upon.

November 9, 10, 11

Sixth annual meeting of ALA, Buffalo, New York, at which nine states were represented. William B. Belknap, of Kentucky, elected third president of the Association.

December 15

Second federal bills to permit a \$40,000 annual appropriation, introduced by Senator Steiwer and Representative Luce.

1932

January 1

American Municipal Association, founded in 1924, opened its offices at 850 East 58th Street. Director, Paul V. Betters.

April 1

American Public Welfare Association, founded in 1930, opened its offices at 850 East 58th Street. Director, Frank Bane.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

17

April 5

Municipal Finance Officers' Association, founded in 1906, opened its offices at 850 East 58th Street. Director, Carl H. Chatters.

July 12

Bill reported favorably by House Library Committee.

September 7

First regular weekly bibliographical bulletin issued by the American Legislators' Association. This bulletin was gradually expanded, and its editing later transferred to the Joint Reference Library of the "850 group," which has continued to issue it regularly.

September 10

First "Research Bulletin" issued by the ALA.

September 19

Seventh Annual Meeting of ALA, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., eight states represented.

September 20

Regional conference of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee legislators and state officials, organized by the ALA, convened at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, North Carolina, for three-day meeting. This was the first public step in the organization of pre-session conferences of state legislatures in American history.

October 26

Governmental Research Association, founded in 1915, opened its offices at 850 East 58th Street. Secretary-treasurer, Robert M. Paige.

November 2, 3

Pre-session conference of the South Carolina legislature, organized by the ALA, convened in the House of Representatives at Columbus, for a two-day session.

November 23, 24

Pre-session conference of the Tennessee legislature, organized by the ALA, held at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Knoxville.

December 2, 3

Pre-session conference of the West Virginia legislature, organized by the ALA, held in the House of Representatives at Charleston.

1933

February 3

First General Assembly opened a two-day meeting at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. Thirty-one states represented. A letter urging the governors and legislators of the various states to assist the ALA in the organization of this Assembly had been previously issued by President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. The opening address was delivered by the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover.

February 4

Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation established at the First General Assembly. Chairman, Senator Seabury C. Mastick of New York.

March 9

Third federal appropriation bill for \$40,000, HJR 19, introduced by Hon. Robert Luce.

March 25, 26

First meeting of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, Chicago.

April 22

Conference between the Commission and The Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation of the House Ways and Means, and Senate Finance Committees. Plan for organiza-

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

tion of the Tax Revision Council submitted to the Commission by Mr. Toll, and approved for action.

June 28

Public Administration Service, founded in 1933, opened its offices at 850 East 58th Street. Director, Donald C. Stone.

October 20, 21

Seventeen-state Northeastern Bus and Truck Conference, organized by the ALA at the request of the Pennsylvania legislature, held in the House of Representatives, Harrisburg. Eighth Annual Meeting, ALA.

October 22

Articles of organization of the Council of State Governments presented to Board of Managers by Mr. Toll, and adopted by the Board, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg.

November 1

National Association of Housing Officials, founded in 1933, opened its offices at 850 East 58th Street. Director, Coleman Woodbury.

November 22

International City Managers' Association, founded in 1914, moved its offices from 923 East 60th St., Chicago, to 850 East 58th Street. Director, Clarence E. Ridley.

December 12, 13

Pre-session conference of the Kentucky legislature, organized by ALA, held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington.

1934

April 9

Federal appropriation bill reported favorably by Hon. Kent Keller, Chairman of the House Library Committee. (Bill later passed unanimously but died without action in Senate Library Committee.)

May 18, 19

Ninth Annual Meeting, ALA. Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation met in Washington, D. C.

1935

January 18, 19, 20

Organization meeting of the "Planning Board" of the Council of State Governments, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., to consider methods for developing the Council.

January 21

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 for the creation of a New Jersey Commission on Interstate Compacts, consisting of five citizens to be appointed by the governor, introduced by Senator Joseph G. Wolber.

February 1

American Society of Planning Officials, founded in 1934, opened its offices at 850 East 58th Street. Director, Walter H. Blucher.

February 5

Fourth federal bill, to permit an annual appropriation of \$40,000, HJR 156, introduced by Hon. Robert T. Secrest.

February 15

First edition of the first volume of the "Book of the States" published by ALA and Cosgo. The first time that a volume in the nature of a combined yearbook for the 48 state governments had ever been published.

February 28

HJR 156 reported favorably from Library Committee.

February 28

Tenth Annual Meeting ALA, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

19

February 28,
March 2

Meeting of Second General Assembly under the joint auspices of ALA and the Council of State Governments at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. Forty-one states were represented by 159 delegates.

March 4

New Jersey Resolution as revised by Mr. Toll, substituted by Senator Wolber. As revised it provided for a standing committee on Interstate Coöperation in the Senate of five members, a similar committee in the House, and a New Jersey Commission on Interstate Coöperation consisting of those five senators, the five representatives, plus five administrative officials appointed by the governor. It provided that it should be the function of this Commission to perfect the participation of the state as a member of the Council of State Governments, to deal with all types of interstate co-operation. It provided for the issuance of a call to each of the other states to establish a similar commission. This Resolution has served as the basis of every subsequent resolution or statute establishing a Commission on Interstate Coöperation.

March 12

New Jersey Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by the legislature by adoption of Resolution of March 4.

March 18

Colorado Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by the legislature by similar resolution.

April 16

New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-operation established by the legislature by resolution.

April 16

Civil Service Assembly, founded in 1906, opened its offices at 850 E. 58th Street. Director, G. Lyle Belsley.

April 26

Nebraska Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by the legislature by resolution.

April 29

North Carolina Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by the legislature by resolution.

May 25

Florida Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by the legislature by resolution.

May 29

Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by the legislature by resolution.

June 6, 7, 8

Tax Revision Council meeting at Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

June 15, 16, 18

First Nation-wide Assembly of Commissioners on Interstate Coöperation, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, at which 36 delegates, representing 22 states, were present. Staff now numbered 14 full-time members, and numerous members of a joint staff of the Chicago group of organizations.

June 20

New Hampshire Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute. This was the first time that such a Commission was established by statute.

July 15, 16

The National Association of Attorney-Generals at its annual meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, adopted a resolution requesting Council of State Governments to constitute its Central Secretariat as the research agency and clearing house of the Association. President, Raymond T. Nagle.

July 29-August 1

National Association of Secretaries of State at its annual meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota, adopted a resolution requesting the Council of State Governments to constitute its Central Secretariat as the research agency and clearing house for the Association. President, Enoch D. Fuller.

September 1

1935 Progress Report of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation published.

September 16

The Council of State Governments opened its New York Secretariat, to serve primarily the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Mr. Hubert R. Gallagher was transferred from the Central Secretariat to become District Representative of the Council in charge of this office. This was the first time that an office had been established to assist a local group of states.

October 11, 12

Delegates of forty states convened at the Interstate Crime Conference at the House of Representatives, Trenton, New Jersey. The Interstate Commission on Crime was established. Chairman, Richard Hartshorne, of New Jersey.

November

Third edition of first volume of the "Book of the States" published, with the addition of 212 pages of proceedings of various interstate conferences organized by the Council. This was the first time that a "Yearbook of Interstate Proceedings" had been published. The volume now contained 505 pages.

November 22, 23

New Jersey and New York Commissions on Interstate Cooperation met at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, to establish a closer relationship and to discuss fields for cooperative undertakings.

November 30-
December 2

Meeting of Interstate Commission on Crime to draft technical statutory provisions held in the building of the Bar Association of the City of New York.

1936

January 1

The operation of the Central Secretariat was transferred from ALA to Cosgo, with no change in its actual organization or functioning. All assets and liabilities of the Association were transferred to, and assumed by, the Council. All financial accounting was now consolidated, with special ledger accounts for numerous organizations and agencies, including accounts for all affiliated interstate commissions.

January 9

Ohio Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by resolution.

January 25, 26

Cosgo's first Regional Highway Safety Conference of nine states. Called by the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation and organized by the Council's New York District Secretariat. Held in New York City at Hotel Pennsylvania.

January 31, February 1

Regional Milk Control Hearing of five states, called by New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, organized by the Council's New York

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

21

District Secretariat. Held in New York City at Hotel Pennsylvania.

February 5

Fifth federal bill to permit \$40,000 annual appropriation, HJR 481, introduced by Hon. Robert T. Secrest.

February 14

The Council's first Regional Conservation Conference, New York City.

February 28, 29

New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania Interstate Conference on Stream Pollution and Water Supply, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

March 4

South Carolina Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

March 4

New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

March 6, 7

Council's first Regional Interstate Conference on Transients and Settlement Laws, 21 states, called by New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation, held in Assembly Chambers, State House, Trenton.

March 7

Kentucky Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

March 13

Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by resolution.

March 20

Council's first Regional Water Resources Conference, called by Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation and Cosgo for regional planning. Sixty-two conferees from five states met at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

March 23

Virginia Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

March 27

Congressional HJR 481, introduced February 5, reported favorably by the Library Committee of the House of Representatives. Report prepared by Hon. Kent Keller, Chairman.

March 28

Mississippi Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by resolution.

April 3, 4

Meeting of the subcommittees on planning of the state Commissions on Interstate Cooperation in the northeastern area, together with members of the National Resources Committee in Philadelphia, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin was organized at this meeting.

April 15

Alabama Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by resolution.

April 16, 17, 18

Second Nation-wide Assembly of Commissioners on Interstate Cooperation, Shoreland Hotel, Chicago. Seventy-four delegates, representing twenty-nine states and the federal government, were present. This meeting was participated in by all of the active members of the National Resources Committee, Frederic A. Delano, Charles E. Merriam, Beardsley Ruml, and Henry S. Dennison, and by their executive officer, Mr. Charles Eliot.

- The Interstate Commission on Social Security was established at this meeting.
- April 18 Eleventh Annual Meeting of ALA. Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., elected fourth president.
- May 7 Rhode Island Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- May 8, 9 Tax Revision Council meeting—Hearing Room, Ways and Means Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States presiding as chairman, and the chairmen of the House Ways and Means Committee and of the Senate Finance Committee participated as members.
- May 30 Mr. Toll, member of the American Committee of the International Union of Local Authorities, and member of the American Committee of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, sailed for Europe to attend the Joint Congress of the Union and the Institute in Berlin and Munich.
- June 1 Secrest appropriation bill reached on Consent Calendar; unanimously passed by the House. Referred to Senate Library Committee; died without action.
- June 9 The Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin opened its offices—a suite of three small rooms, at 308 Franklin Trust Building, Philadelphia—David W. Robinson transferred from Central Secretariat to Philadelphia, and appointed acting director of the Commission.
- June 20 West Virginia Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- June 26, 27 Organization meeting of the Council's Interstate Commission on Social Security. Nine states were represented. Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
- July 13-16 Annual meeting of the National Association of Secretaries of State, Albany, Hyde Park, and New York City.
- July 31 Meeting of Subcommittee of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin in the Commission's Philadelphia offices to discuss proposed Conference at the Delaware Water Gap. Representatives of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and the National Resources Committee attended.
- August 21 Interstate Commission on Crime meeting, Boston. Attended by forty-two official delegates representing eighteen states and the federal government.
- August 23, 24 Annual meeting of the National Association of Attorney-Generals, Boston.
- September 26 Meeting of the New York Committee on Interstate Coöperation. Called by the New York Committee on Interstate Coöperation (Subcommittee on the Delaware River) in coöperation with Hon. Wendell Phillips, mayor of Port Jervis,

to discuss program for Shawnee meeting of Incodel. Hotel Minisink, Port Jervis, New York.

October 2, 3

Regional Conference on Problems of the Delaware Basin (known as "Incodel"), at Buckwood Inn, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware. Two hundred fifty delegates attended from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, representing federal, state, county and municipal units of government.

October 21

Committee of National Conference of State Liquor Administrators presented application for the Council of State Governments to act as clearing house for their organization.

November 1

Systematic services for the attorney-generals established by the opening of the Attorney-Generals' section of the Central Secretariat. Hon. Raymond T. Nagle, former president of the National Association of Attorney-Generals, resigned as attorney-general of Montana, to become member of the Council's staff in charge of this section.

November 1

Similar services for the Secretaries of State established by the opening of the Secretaries of State Section of the Central Secretariat, under the direction of staff member, Stewart G. Wilson.

November 16-18

Governor's Conference, St. Louis, Jefferson City, and Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Toll, as executive director of Cosgo, as an official member of the Governors' party, accompanied Governor Carey A. Hardee, Secretary of the Conference, and delivered an address at the session of the Conference, held in the Missouri Senate Chamber on Nov. 17.

November 21

Palisades Interstate Park Hearing: New Jersey and New York. Called by New York Committee on Interstate Commission. Held at State Office Building, New York City.

December 11

Meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin in Trenton to determine program for immediate future. Budget and allocation of financing among the states agreed upon.

December 19

Regional Conference on Liquor Control, six states represented. Called by New York Committee on Interstate Cooperation, organized by Council's New York District Secretariat, held at Hotel Biltmore, New York City.

1937

January 8-9

Regional meeting of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation at which nine states were represented, New York City.

January 21-24

The Third General Assembly, called by Cosgo, met at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. As president of the Council of State Governments, Governor Paul V. McNutt presided at the opening meeting. In the program, four governors, two cabinet members and the Vice-President of the United States took an active part. Two hundred and sixty-five delegates officially representing forty-six states were present. This was also the third nation-wide conference of

Commissioners on Interstate Cooperation and the two sets of conferences thus merged.

February 5-6

The meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, at which nine states and the federal government were represented, was held at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. The organization of this commission was authorized January 23 at the Third General Assembly. This meeting was organized in a period of eight days, and established a new precedent for speed in bringing together official representatives of state governments.

February 15

Temple University conferred honorary degree, LL.D., upon Mr. Toll, Executive Director, as a recognition of the contribution of the American Legislators' Association and the Council of State Governments to the formation of a more perfect union.

February 18

The Maine legislature was the forty-eighth which adopted a resolution endorsing the American Legislators' Association. This completed the official sanctioning of the ALA which was begun in 1931.

February 19

Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

Ohio Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

Wyoming Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

February 19, 20

The second meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, at which nine states and the federal government were represented, was held at the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis, Indiana.

February 25

Arkansas Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

March 3

South Dakota Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

March 6

New Mexico Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

Oregon Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

March 8

Georgia Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute. This was the twenty-fourth Commission on Interstate Cooperation established, and this action completed the membership of half the states in the Council of State Governments.

March 9

Montana Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by statute.

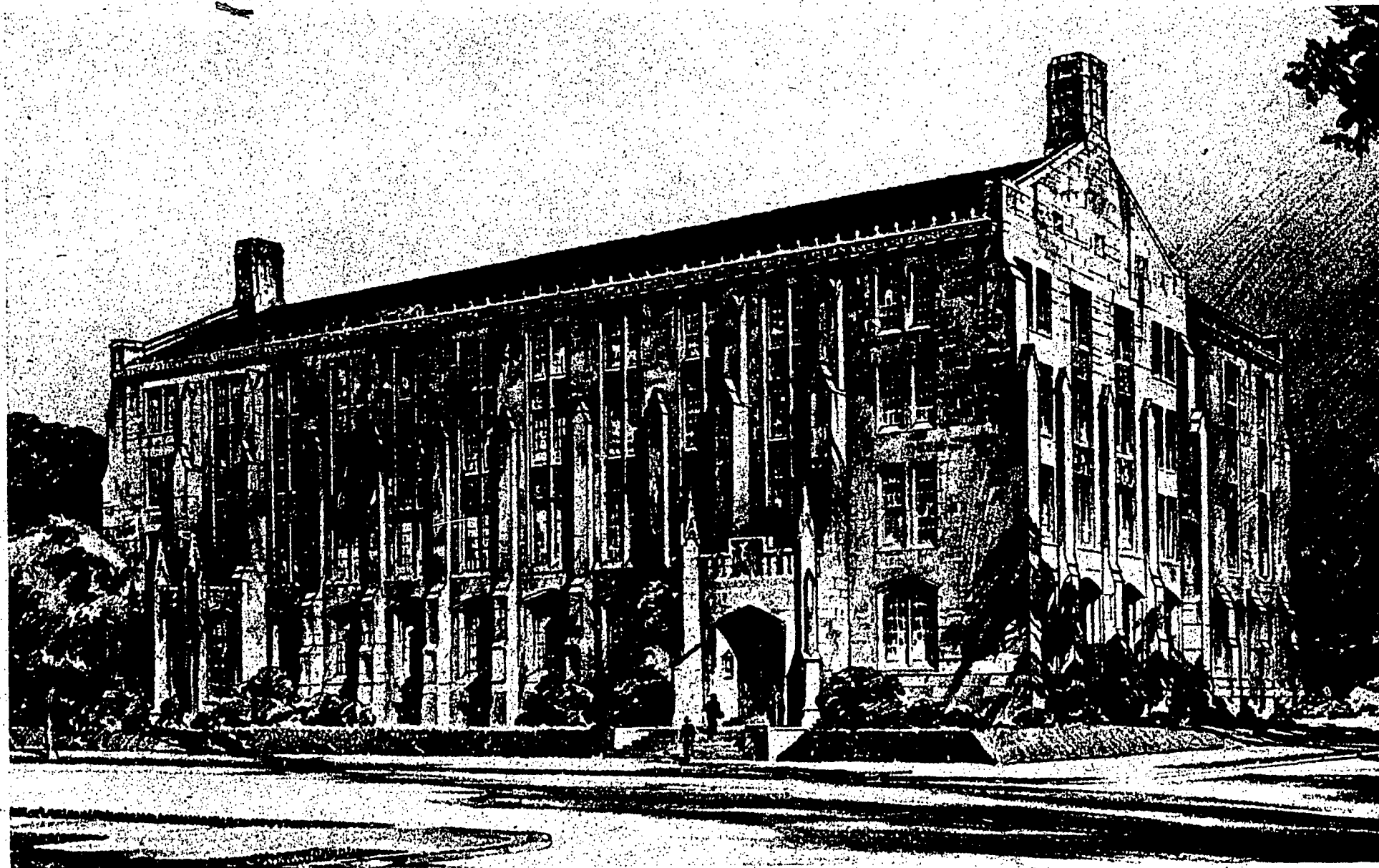
March 12, 13

A regional Highway Safety Conference was held in New York City.

March 15

Ground-breaking ceremony for the building to house governmental organizations at the corner of Kenwood Avenue and The Midway, Chicago, with Cosgo staff participating.

- March 20 West Virginia Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- March 22 North Carolina Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- March 23 Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- April 4 Hon. Paul V. McNutt, president of the Council of State Governments, sailed for Manila, Philippine Islands, to undertake his duties as High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. Hon. Mark Graves, vice-president of the Council, active throughout the preceding decade in the development of ALA and of Cosgo, became acting president of the Council of State Governments.
- April 10 Vermont Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by the legislature by resolution.
- April 14 Colorado Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- April 21 Minnesota Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- April 24 Iowa Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by the legislature by resolution.
- May 18 Maryland Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- May 22 Oklahoma Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- May 28 Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- June 3 Connecticut Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute. This was the thirty-second Commission, and this action completed the membership of two-thirds of the states in the Council of State Governments.
- June 23 Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- June 25 Michigan Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by the legislature by resolution.
- June 26 Mr. Toll, member of the American Committee of the International Union of Local Authorities, and member of the American Committee of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, sailed for Europe to attend meetings of the Union and the Institute in Paris.
- July 6 Illinois Commission on Interstate Coöperation established by statute.
- July 22 Federal bill, SJR 182, to permit \$150,000 annual appropriation, introduced by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.



NEW BUILDING

Center for public officials on Chicago's Midway will house The Council of
State Governments.

CHAPTER VI

The Central Secretariat

A Service Agency: Clearing House for Agencies of the Council and Coördinating Center for its Activities

The various Divisions of the Central Secretariat will be discussed in chapters seven through eleven.

NO WHEEL can function without a hub, nor can an organization exist without a synthesis of its ideas and activities. The Central Secretariat exists as the hub in the wheel of the groups which make up the Council of State Governments.

Locations and Facilities

The Central Secretariat is located in Chicago, a pivotal point from which contact is maintained easily with the forty-eight state governments and research agencies. The offices, at 850 East 58th Street, adjoin the campus of the University of Chicago, and have access to the unusual facilities found around a great research center. The University libraries are available to the staff of the Secretariat, and singular opportunities are available for conference with experts in governmental fields who are working in various University departments.

Seventeen other organizations interested in public administration have also established secretariats in the same building as the Central Office of the Council. Each of these organizations is in a separate field, but has been able to coöperate with the other in many ways. Since the primary aim of each of these agencies is the improvement of government, coördination of their activities renders them the more efficacious. Inquiries coming in on special subjects are passed on to the organization best equipped to give an adequate answer, and the ability to exchange specialized information greatly increases the effectiveness of each organization. The various organizations thus allied are discussed in chapter XXVII.

The impetus which has carried forward the work of the Council has caused a steady growth of its Central Secretariat. From

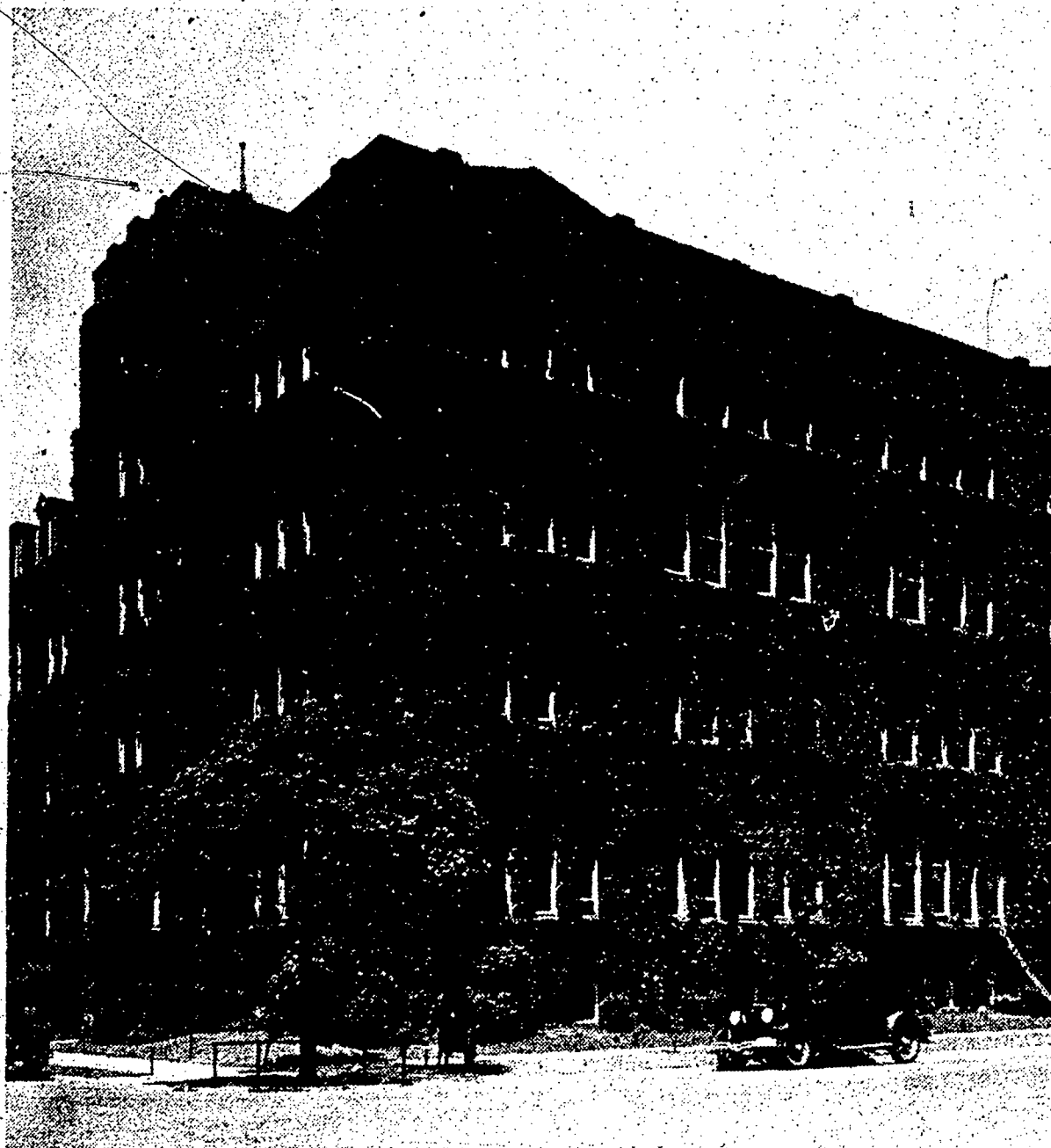
modest beginnings in two rooms of the 850 Building, it has expanded to a floor space of eight rooms, housing the sixteen members of the Chicago Staff, and will soon have its quarters in a new building being erected on the Midway at Kenwood Avenue and 60th Street. In 1936 the Spelman fund granted \$1,000,000 for the construction, on University property, of this new building, which will house the entire group of National Governmental Organizations.

Services

The secretarial services of the Central Office entail constant attention in order to maintain complete and accurate lists of all state and federal legislators, as well as lists of the following state officials:

- Governors
- Secretaries of State
- Attorney-Generals
- Governors' Secretaries
- Legislative Presiding Officers
- Clerks of the Lower Houses
- Secretaries of the Senates
- Legislative Reference Bureaus
- Tax Commissioners
- Planning Officials
- Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

Contact and coördination among the member organizations is facilitated by the maintenance of membership lists of names and addresses for all commissions and committees. Most mailing is done from the Central Office. The chairman of any commission or committee desiring to circularize his own members, or the members of any other group, merely specifies the groups to which he wishes the material to go, and addressing is done by the secretariat.



DREXEL AVENUE AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, CHICAGO

The administrative offices of the Council State Governments occupy all of the offices on the main floor in the foreground

In the same way, any chairman desiring to call a meeting of his group may have the letters of notification sent out by the Central Office. All general meetings called by the Council or its agencies are organized by the Central Secretariat. (Those held in the second district are handled by the District Secretariat.) Advance correspondence, planning and publicity, arrangements of physical facilities, and preparation of agenda are assigned to the staff of the Central Secretariat.

The Accounting Division of the Central Secretariat handles all funds for the Coun-

cil itself and for all affiliated interstate commissions.

The services of a professional publicity man with years of newspaper experience are shared by all of the organizations in the building. He carries on the work of public relations by means of newspaper, radio, and magazine publicity. Educational material on the work in progress throughout the field of intergovernmental cooperation is circulated from this office.

Informational Service

One of the major tasks of the Central

Legislative Reference Directors . . . 38
Legislators 85

The Central Secretariat does not attempt

HENRY W. TOLL, *Executive Director*

STELLA BESTICH, *Accountant, Organization Division*
LOUISE S. BULLAMORE, *Reference Librarian*
MARGARET A. CASMON, *Office Manager*
HUBERT C. GIERH, *Director, Representative, New York Office*
HAL HAZELRIGG, *Director, Public Relations Division*
LUCILE KECK, *Joint Reference Librarian*
BARBARA S. LEONARD, *Secretary, New York Office*
CHARLES E. MILLS, *Director, Publications Division*
RAYMOND T. NAGLE, *Director, Attorney-Generals Section*
PHYLLIS OPPER, *Acting Editor of Book of the States*

DAVID W. ROBINSON, *Executive Secretary, Philadelphia Office*
 RICHARD SAUNDERS, *Special Representative, Washington Office*
 VIRGINIA SAVAGE, *Secretary, General Section*
 GLADYS SCHNEIRLA, *Assistant Editor of State Government*
 HELEN L. SCHNELLER, *Secretary, Organization Division*
 LEO SEYBOLD, *Research Assistant, Governors Section*
 STEWART G. WILSON, *Director, Secretaries of State Section*
 RHODA WORK, *Assistant Secretary, Publications Division*
 HELEN L. WUNSCH, *Department Secretary*

[illegible]

original research when reliable material for the answering of inquiries may be obtained elsewhere. In cases where little material has been accumulated on a particular subject of interest to state officers and legislators, or where only dogmatic conclusions of a controversial nature have been drawn, the Central Secretariat attempts to collect factual data.

Within a year of the establishment of the Central Secretariat as an informational clearing house, it became clear that it could improve its services if it prepared, or made available, bulletins containing the basic information on which questions were repeatedly asked. In September, 1932, the first of a series of mimeographed bulletins was issued. The preparation of bulletins has been limited to those subjects on which inquiries are most frequent. In many cases it was found that suitable material had been prepared by some other agency. In that case permission to reproduce the material was obtained, or additional copies were secured to send out to legislative reference bureaus and legislators.

In 1936 since many of the legislatures were convened in special session to consider social security legislation, efforts were made to feature studies on various phases of that subject.

During 1935 and 1936, sixty bulletins were issued on widely divergent subjects. Due to the fact that in many instances when bulletins are obtained from other organizations a limited supply is available, it is impossible to furnish them to all those who would like copies. All bulletins are sent to every legislative reference bureau, and this mailing takes preference.

Staff

Every effort has been made to equip the Council with an able and efficient staff. There are at present fifteen full time staff members in the Central Secretariat, all of whom are college graduates, and many of whom have had experience in other governmental agencies, or who have done research in the field of government. This applies also to the staff of the branch offices, two in the district office in New York, and two in Philadelphia. The accompanying chart shows the allocation of work of the staff in the various divisions of the Council.

TOLL, HENRY WOLCOTT, lawyer; b., Denver, Colo., Nov. 5, 1887. B.A., Williams College, 1909; Harvard Law School, 1909-1911; LL.B., U. of Denver Law School, 1912. Admitted to Colo. bar, 1912; Mem.,



HENRY W. TOLL

Executive

Director

firm, Grant, Ellis, Shafroth & Toll since 1927; Mem., Faculty U. of Chicago, political science dept., since 1931. Mem., bd. dirs., Denver Chamber Commerce, 1924; Mem., Am. Bar Assn. (v.p., Colo., 1931), Colo. Bar Assn., Denver Bar Assn. (pres. 1928-29), Law Club (pres. 1925-26), Acad. Political Science; Mem. for Colo. of Commn. of Uniform State Laws, 1931. Executive Director, Council of State Governments, 1933—.

BESTICH, STELLA, b., McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. Accountant, Fifth Avenue Bank, Gary, Indiana, 1926-1931; Accountant, American Legislators' Association, 1935—.

BULLAMORE, MRS. LOUISE SMITH, b., Moorhead, Mississippi. A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1931; Secretary to Professor Frederick A. Ogg, 1930-31; Assistant to Director, Chicago Bureau of Filing and Indexing, 1932-33; Auditing Department, Mars, Inc., 1934; Librarian, Council of State Governments, 1935—.

CASMON, MARGARET ANN, b., Denver, Colorado. A.B., University of Colorado, 1925; Secretary, American Legislators' Association, 1926-1930; Office Manager, Council of State Governments, 1930—.

GALLAGHER, HUBERT R., b., Salida, Colorado, January 8, 1907. A.B., Stanford University, 1929; Université de Dijon, France, summer 1927; Fellow, School of Citizenship, Syracuse University and Na-

HUBERT B.
GALLAGHER

*District
Representative,
New York Office*



tional Institute of Public Administration, New York City; M.S., Syracuse University, 1930; Research Assistant and Instructor, School of Citizenship, Syracuse University, 1930-32; New York State Bureau of Municipal Information, 1930; Mem., survey staff, National Commission on Law Enforcement (Wickersham Commission), 1931; survey of Syracuse for President's Commission on Social Trends, 1931; Acting Assistant Professor, Stanford University, 1932; Author, Crime Prevention as a Municipal Function, and articles in professional journals; Research Consultant, Council of State Governments, 1932-1935; District Representative, 2nd District, 1935—.

HAZELRIGG, HAL, b., Sullivan, Indiana, February 7, 1900. A.B., University of Illinois, 1923; Reporter, Terre Haute (Ind.) Post and Spectator, Summers 1916-1920; Reporter, Pasadena Post, and City Editor, Alhambra (Calif.) Post Advocate, 1923; Feature writer, Suniland Magazine (Fla.) 1924; Sunday Editor, Evansville (Ind.) Press (Scripps-Howard) 1925-28, Syracuse Herald, 1928-29; Sunday News Editor, New York Herald Tribune, 1929-1936; lecturer in journalism, University of Panama, Summer, 1935; Editorial Associate, National Governmental Organizations, 1936.

HAL
HAZELRIGG

*Editorial
Associate*



LEONARD, BARBARA SHAFER, b., Utica, New York. A.B., Syracuse University, in Public Administration, 1935; Secretary, New York Office, Council of State Governments, 1936—.

MILLS, CHARLES EVERETT, b., Chicot, Arkansas, July 12, 1908. A.B., University of Illinois, 1929; Editorial Staff, Chicago Daily News, 1928-29; Legislative Secretary for U. S. Senator Otis F. Glenn of Illinois, 1929-32; M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1933.

CHARLES E.
MILLS

*Director,
Publications
Division*



Assistant in Political Science, University of Wisconsin, 1933-35; Personnel and Administrative Research for United States Farm Credit Administration, 1935-36; Director, Publications Division, Council of State Governments, 1936—.

NAGLE, RAYMOND T., b., Helena, Montana, June 2, 1897. LL.B., University of Montana, 1923; Mem., House of Representatives, Montana legislature, 1925-31; City



RAYMOND T.
NAGLE

*Director,
Attorney-
Generals
Section*

Attorney, 1929-32; Mem., Montana Bar Association; Mem., American Bar Association; Commission on Uniform State Laws; Director, Attorney-Generals Section, Council of State Governments, 1936—.

OPPER, PHYLLIS, b., Chicago, Illinois. College of William and Mary in Virginia, 1931-32; B.A., Wellesley College, 1935; Departmental Secretary, Council of State Governments, 1935—; Acting Editor, The Book of the States, 1937.

ROBINSON, DAVID WELLINGTON, b., Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1909. Oberlin



DAVID W.
ROBINSON

*Executive
Secretary,
Philadelphia
Office*

College, 1931; M.A., University of Cincinnati, 1933. Research Assistant, Cincinnati

Bureau of Governmental Research, 1933-34. Publications: "A Survey Defining the Boundaries of the Cincinnati Region," "The Township Government in the State of Ohio, with Particular Reference to Hamilton County," "A Study of the Population of the City of Cincinnati and the Cincinnati Region with Predictions as to Future Growth and Trends." Research Associate, Council of State Governments, 1934-36; Acting Secretary, Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin, 1936—.

SAUNDERS, RICHARD E., b., Washington, D. C., 1900. A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1923. Publicity work in Chicago, Columbus, and Cleveland, 1924-1927; connected with Washington office of New Orleans



RICHARD E.
SAUNDERS

*Special
Representative,
Washington
Office*

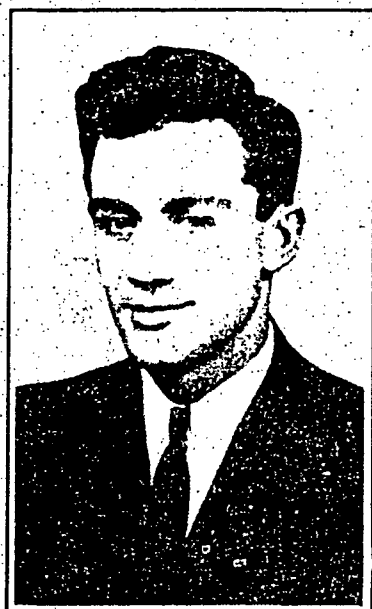
Times Picayune and the McGraw Hill magazines of New York, 1927-1933; conducted private news bureau since 1933. Washington Correspondent for Council of State Governments and other organizations at 850 East Fifty-eighth Street since 1932.

SAVAGE, VIRGINIA, b., Pontiac, Illinois. A.B., University of Arkansas, 1936; Secretary to the Dean of Women, University of Arkansas, 1934-1936; Secretary, Council of State Governments, 1936—.

SCHNEIRLA, MRS. GLADYS, b., Dell Rapids, South Dakota. B.A., University of South Dakota, 1928; University of Chicago, 1930; Assistant Editor of State Government, Council of State Governments, 1935—.

SEYBOLD, LEO, JR., b., Mansfield, Ohio, January 1, 1914. Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio, 1931-33; B.A., Ohio State University, 1934; M.A., Ohio State University, 1935; B.S. in Ed., Ohio State University,

LEO
SEYBOLD, JR.
*Research
Assistant,
Governors
Section*



1936. Author, "Centralized Purchasing in the State Government of Ohio." Research Assistant, Governors Section, Council of State Governments, 1936—

STUBBS, KATHARYN, b., Denver, Colorado. B.A., Smith College, 1935. Teacher of languages, Kent School, Denver; Secretary, Research Division, Council of State Governments, 1936—

WILSON, STEWART GRAHAM, b., Manhattan, Illinois, May 11, 1909. A.B., Colorado College, 1930; University of Colorado Law

STEWART G.
WILSON
*Director,
Secretaries
of State
Section*



School, 1930-31; LL.B., University of Denver Law School, 1933. Member, Denver Bar Assn.; Civic League of Denver; American Bar Association; Academy of Political Science. Mem., staff, Colorado Legislative Reference Office, 1935; National Park Service, 1930-36; Director of Secretaries of State Section, Council of State Governments, 1936—

WORK, RHODA, b., Brockton, Massachusetts. Boston University, 1932-36. Assistant Secretary, Publications Division, Council of State Governments, 1936—

WUNSCH, HELEN, b., Louisville, Kentucky. B.S. in Commerce, University of Kentucky, 1933; Departmental Secretary, Council of State Governments, 1937—

CHAPTER VII

Finances of the Council of State Governments

AT THE Third General Assembly held in Washington, D. C., in January, 1937, the Council of State Governments was formally claimed by the family of state delegates, and plans were made to provide for its future growth and development. To date thirty-five states have ratified that pronouncement by legislative action.

But the growth in the work of the Council and the expansion in its services have far outdistanced the financial support from the states. Since 1930, the funds for, first, the American Legislators' Association and, later, the Council of State Governments have come from foundation grants, modest state appropriations, a few personal contributions, and receipts from sale of publications. The Spelman Fund of New York, a Rockefeller foundation, has carried the bulk of the burden, because its Board believed that the work of the Council contained possibilities of great usefulness to the states. The Board was glad to finance a demonstration of the potential benefits of interstate cooperation, but this support was given only on the understanding that the states later would assume full responsibility for financing. The Board of Managers of the American Legislators' Association and, later, of the Council of State Governments agreed that this position was correct in principle. They believe that if the Council is created solely for the purpose of serving the states, and the states request the services, then the states should defray the expense of such services.

The States' Part

Thirty-five states now are actively participating in the work of the Council, so that the Council has definitely passed from the experimental stage to that of permanent operation. Since the majority of the states have by statute joined in this undertaking to promote coöperation in inter-

governmental affairs and to bring harmony of action among the states, the states should be looking forward to assuming their share of the cost of such work. The time inevitably will come when the states will insist that all funds needed for carrying on this work shall be provided from public sources, and from public sources alone. They will want to make certain that no situation can ever arise in which an impartial agency of the states might be embarrassed by the fact that its work was being financed from private sources.

In a remarkably short time, the character of the Council and the motives which inspired its creation have been unqualifiedly approved by legislative action in only one less than three fourths of the states. The important question now is: How promptly will the states assume the financial responsibility for the support of this undertaking?

States from every section of the country have made funds available either to the Council itself or to some special part of its program. Funds from the following states have ranged from \$100 to \$5,000. Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

The Interstate Commission on Council Development

Partly as an approach to the question of Council financing, the Interstate Commission on Council Development was organized, with one member from the senate of each state, one from the house, and one from the group of state officials whose duties include the handling of fiscal affairs within the state. This commission rendered one of the most important reports at the Third General Assembly, parts of which are quoted below:

"An analysis of the financial needs of the

Council during the coming year seems to indicate that in order to meet the task ahead, which includes the establishment of state commissions on coöperation, the development of regional and nation-wide commissions on specialized subjects, and the increased service for various organizations of governmental officials, the Council, based upon its present state of development, will need approximately \$150,000. If it were possible to distribute this cost proportionately among the several states and demand contributions upon such a basis, there would be imposed an average obligation of \$3,000 per state. Of course, the states will not all contribute equal amounts, but the suggested quota for each state would probably range from \$2,000 to \$10,000, varying on account of differences in population, wealth, and income of various states. Unfortunately, under the Council's present state of development no definite arrangement of this character is either practical or possible at this time.

"However, in order that the Council may work to the end of formulating a plan for its financial structure, your committee urges each state delegation assembled here to carry back to its respective state a message as to the great need for the continuance of the work of the Council and the importance of participation by all forty-eight states in the Council's activities—both as to program and finances."

In order to translate these recommendations into action, the Assembly adopted a program for the development and expansion of the Council which is designed to equalize the cost fairly among the states and to enable the Council to give every state the service to which it is entitled.

Needs of the Council

During the demonstration period considerable attention was given to determining the amount of money required for a satisfactory operating budget. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the operating budget of the Council was very close to \$100,000. The cost of conducting the work of the Council is made up of the following items: Support of the Central Secretariat which serves all of the agencies affiliated with the Council; the work of such regional commissions as the Interstate Commission

on the Delaware Basin, with its office in Philadelphia, and the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin; the work of the District office; the work that is being done to implement the organizations of attorney-generals, legislators, and secretaries of state; the publication of research bulletins, of the magazine, *State Government*, and of *The Book of the States*; and, not least important, the extensive organizing work that is essential in building the Council and continuing its functions.

Experience has shown that the work of the Central Secretariat increases very rapidly as new Commissions on Interstate Coöperation are established, especially when they begin to function in the same way as the New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania commissions are functioning. Since the work has taken such rapid strides and requests for services have increased so materially, there is no doubt among members of the Board of Managers and of the Interstate Commission on Council Development that the operating budget should be not less than \$150,000.

Because of the wide diversity in the population and resources of the states, the commission urged that the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments determine upon an allocation schedule which would take into consideration for each state quota the important factors of registered voters, income, and wealth.

Program

The Assembly directed that the Board of Managers prepare such a schedule of finances and that the President set a date within the calendar year for a meeting of the Interstate Commission on Council Development. The Assembly further directed that the efforts of the Council be devoted to the following projects in order of chronological importance:

1. Establishment of a Commission on Interstate Coöperation in every state.
2. Establishment of a budget for the maintenance of the Council of State Governments in all its activities, which budget shall provide for quotas to be raised by the states and which also shall provide for the apportionment of receipts.
3. Development of district secretariats in areas where Commissions of Interstate

Coöperation have been established and where financial support can be secured, provided these projects shall be carried on simultaneously where possible. The allocation program has not been finally agreed upon, since extreme care is being taken to work out a reasonable, fair, and acceptable plan. Many of the legislatures during their 1937 sessions made appropriations to finance various phases of this work. Some of the legislatures

made appropriations directly to their Commissions on Interstate Coöperation, with supplementary appropriations to the nation-wide technical commissions dealing with crime or social security; some provided funds for regional commissions dealing with the Ohio River and the Delaware River Basins and some provided funds for the district secretariat in New York, or to the Central Secretariat in Chicago.

CHAPTER VIII

State Government

A Monthly Magazine of State Affairs

IN December, 1925, the first issue of the pamphlet, "The American Legislator," was mailed to the 7,500 state legislators throughout the United States, and to several thousand other persons interested in state government. Publication was continued throughout 1926. During 1927 and 1928, publication was suspended, but in 1929 the pamphlet reappeared under the title "The Legislator." Its purpose was to disseminate news and comments concerning the American Legislators' Association and to develop an understanding of the organization.

For several years, however, the Association had been looking forward to the time when it could begin the development of a magazine intended to give legislators unbiased information on the many problems which they must face. With the publication of *State Government* in April 1929 this design was partially fulfilled.

Editorial Policy

Legislators are concerned not merely with the mechanics of lawmaking, but with the functioning of every department of the government of the state. Motivated by the desire to render greater service, *State Government* broadened its field, and in so doing automatically became valuable to other groups of state officials as well as to legislators.

State Government is compiled and edited by the Publications Division of the Central Secretariat. The Council of State Governments attempts at all times to maintain an impartial attitude toward questions of government. Material is presented as accurately as possible; facts are carefully checked; and the conclusion is then left to the reader. At no time is the magazine made the medium for propaganda for any one group. None of the articles are paid for, and the magazine is issued as a public service.

The editors are at all times interested in manuscripts relating to legislative subjects. Accordingly, they request and invite:

—*legislators* to submit their own manuscripts, and to keep the editors informed concerning other manuscripts which come to their attention.

—*directors of legislative reference bureaus and their assistants* to bear this magazine constantly in mind; to furnish the Council of State Governments with interesting material prepared by their respective bureaus; and to inform the editors whenever any interesting manuscripts come to their attention.

—*members of college faculties* to send manuscripts of their own production, and those written by their students. They are also urged to encourage the candidates for postgraduate degrees to write theses which they can summarize in the form of articles suitable for publication in "*State Government*."

—*librarians* to call attention to books, reports and magazine articles which are likely to prove helpful to state legislators.

—*and all other readers of this magazine* to assist the editors in securing material which will benefit state legislators in the solution of the many intricate problems with which they are concerned.

A page of this magazine contains about seven hundred words and the maximum length of articles published in it is six pages or about 4000 words. However, the editors prefer two-page and three-page articles—containing about 1500 or 2000 words.

Recent Publications

During the past year *State Government* has aided in the development of interest in both interstate and interlevel cooperation. To this end, several articles by officials whose programs depended in a large degree upon state and local cooperation were pub-

lished. In this classification were "Federal-State Coöperation in the Agricultural Conservation Program," by Henry W. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; "Federal-State Coöperation in Problems of Interstate Motor Carriers and Brokers," by Paul G. Kauper, formerly Research Assistant at the University of Michigan Law School; and "A Method of Federal-State Action for Labor Legislation," by John A. Chambliss, former member of the Tennessee Senate. In the field of interstate coöperation such articles as the following have appeared: "Tax Compacts," by Mark Graves, President, New York State Tax Commission; "Crime and Punishment," by Philip Lutz, Jr., Former Attorney-General of Indiana; and "Security and Welfare," by Frank W. Goodhue, Director of Aid and Relief, Massachusetts.

Many tables are published from time to time which present in graphic form information which has not been summarized elsewhere. Many of these tables are reproduced in part two of this book.

Pages devoted to the work of each section of the Council of State Governments appear monthly and are prepared by the

editorial staff, who are selected for both their accuracy in research and their ability to present information in a straightforward manner.

Rapidly increasing recognition of State Government as an authoritative journal in its field is evidenced by the volume of direct quotations in newspaper and magazines, and by the fact that material from its pages is reproduced in both *The World Almanac* and *The Daily News Almanac* and numerous other digests.

"State Government" articles are indexed in the International Index to Periodicals, published by H. H. Wilson Company. The more pretentious articles are also summarized in the Legal Periodical Digest Service, prepared by the Commerce Clearing House. Since 1930, the articles in "State Government" have been indexed regularly in the Public Affairs Administration Service and in the Municipal Reference Library notes issued by the New York Public Library. The magazine is listed in the "Monthly Check List of State Publications" published by the division of documents of the Library of Congress.

CHAPTER IX

The Governors' Section of the Council of State Governments

The Section of the Central Secretariat which Serves the Governors' Conference

AN outstanding achievement in the development of confidence, good will, and collaboration came to fruition during the year 1936. In July, 1926, the president of the American Legislator's Association attended the seventeenth Annual Convention of the Governors' Conference to address the Conference on behalf of the Association. From that time on, the Association and the Conference maintained a cordial relationship, which was continued through the establishment of the Council of State Governments.

In 1936 for the first time, the Conference, on its own initiative, extended an invitation to the Council to present a statement of its activities and aspirations at the meeting of the governors and invited the Executive Director of the Council to attend the annual meeting in Kansas City as a member of its official party.

In 1935, because of the cordial feeling existing between the organizations, former Governor Cary A. Hardee, of Florida, Executive Secretary of the Governors' Conference, who serves the national office of the Conference in Washington, made arrangements with the Council of State Governments for the use of the research facilities of its Central Secretariat in preparing a series of research bulletins for the Governors' Conference.

A member of the Council's staff was assigned to carry on research for the governors and to serve the Conference in an unofficial capacity by compiling and distributing periodic bulletins. Eleven Governors' Bulletins have been issued on various subjects. To the best knowledge of the Council the information contained in each of these bulletins is to be found in no

other one place. Ten of the bulletins were brief mimeographed memoranda, each with a summary table appended; the eleventh is a small book containing pictures and a biographical sketch of each of the governors in office in October, 1936. These bulletins are distributed exclusively to the incumbent governors and their secretaries through the offices of Governor Hardee.

A page in each issue of the magazine, State Government, is regularly reserved for news of the governors and innovations in the executive departments. Beginning in December, 1935, photographs and short biographical sketches of four governors were published each month. Thus by November, 1936, every governor in office during 1936 had been sketched. This series will continue during 1937, in order that biographies of all governors elected in November, 1936, may be printed.

The Governors and the Council

The relationship between the Council and the Conference is entirely informal. It is an expression of the realization on the part of each organization that both are working toward the same goal—better understanding and cooperation between public officials representing the several states. The Articles of Organization of the Council provide that the president of the organization must be a governor, and Hon. John G. Winant, the first President of the Council of State Governments, was at the same time Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference. The present Council President, Governor Paul V. McNutt, was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference for the year 1935-1936.

As a concrete evidence of the relationship existing between the two groups, the Governors' Conference, from its modest income, contributed \$1,000 to the support of the Council, without solicitation or suggestion of any sort.

The Governors' Bulletins

A brief résumé of the bulletins issued by the Council to date, and a sample biographical page and Governors' page from State Government follows:

Number 1. September 23, 1935. "Governors—Some Personal Notes." As an introduction to the series, the forty-eight governors themselves were introduced, and their ages, birthdays, birthplaces, and party affiliations were compared.

Number 2. October 22, 1935. "Governors—Terms and Service." This is a compilation of the inauguration date of each governor, the length of his term, the restrictions on his re-election, and the date upon which the gubernatorial election occurs in each of the states.

Number 3. November 23, 1935. "Veto Powers of the Governors." This compilation compares certain of the limitations on the governor's veto power: The length of time after which a bill becomes law unless vetoed; the length of time after adjournment of the legislature at which a bill either becomes law or dies without approval; the proportion of legislative votes necessary to override a veto; and the constitutional prohibitions on the item veto and the veto of initiated and referred measures.

Number 4. January 28, 1936. "Salaries and Mansions of the Governors." This study compares the annual compensation of the governors, and tells which governors live in state owned mansions, the years in which the mansions were built, the dates of acquisition by the state, their

original cost, and the amounts appropriated for their upkeep.

Number 5. March 11, 1936. "Governors' Messages." From each of the messages of the eight governors addressing their legislatures in January were selected some of the more important statements. These were classified by topics.

Number 6. May 4, 1936. "The Staffs of the Governors." This bulletin lists, for each of the states, the number of employees in the governor's office, classified according to the nature of their duties.

Number 7. June 18, 1936. "Former Public Positions of the Governors." Dividing them into three groups, according to the length of their political service, this study lists the federal, state, local and party offices each governor has held.

Number 8. July 27, 1936. "The Appointing Powers of the Governors." Twenty-three offices found in most state governments were selected and the method by which each officer is chosen was tabulated, in order to give a graphic presentation of the comparative strength of each Governor's appointing power.

Number 9. September 15, 1936. "Education and Former Occupations of the Governors." The college degrees (excluding honorary degrees) received by each of the governors, and the occupations and the interests with which they were chiefly identified during private life are presented.

Number 10. October 30, 1936. "The Governors' Conference, 1908-1935." This is a series of very brief summaries of the main events at each annual Governors' Conference Convention held since the establishment of the Conference.

Number 11. November 11, 1936. "Governors of the 48 American States." Short, 100-word biographies of each of the governors who were in office in October, 1936, were gathered together in this booklet.

CHAPTER X

The Secretaries of State Section of the Council of State Governments

The Section of the Central Secretariat which Serves the National Association of Secretaries of State

AT ITS Eighteenth Conference, in July, 1935, the National Association of Secretaries of State, by resolution, authorized the executive officers of the Association to establish a secretariat in coöperation with the Council of State Governments, to serve as clearing house and research bureau.

In April, 1936, a permanent staff member of the Council of State Governments was assigned to the Secretaries of State Section.

Services

The Secretaries of State Section serves the Council of State Governments to a considerable extent. Much of the information which is required by the other organizations of governmental officials served by the Council is obtained by them from secretaries of state through this section. By the coöperation of the secretaries of state information and statistics concerning the several states are furnished for numerous inquiries which are received by the Interstate Reference Bureau.

The Section serves the National Association of Secretaries of State as an organization, and all the individual secretaries of state's offices. These services are of four types: research, organization, publications, and public relations.

Research

Research work done by the Secretaries of State Section includes both inquiry service and special research projects. In many states, the department of state itself serves as an informational clearing house for other departments of the state government. The

Secretaries of State Section is being used increasingly for the purpose of assembling information from the several states which individual departments of state may wish. The Committee on State Publications of the National Association has requested all secretaries of state who edit state manuals to secure information concerning "the other forty-seven" from this section. Information concerning administrative officials and legislators in all of the states is kept in up-to-date form by the Council of State Governments. This information is instantly available to Departments of State, and its use avoids duplication of effort involved when each state must communicate directly with each of the other forty-seven. Departments of state have recently requested from this section compilation of lists of cabinet officers in all of the states, including their terms and salaries, for use in state rosters. For departments of state this section has also recently assembled information concerning the use of voting machines in the several states, and has collected reports of legislative interim committees on various subjects which have been requested. Special research projects are undertaken by the Section from time to time as the National Association may request, or which may be of particularly timely interest to secretaries of state.

The first project which the section undertook was a detailed survey of the functions of secretaries of state in all of the states. From this study it is possible for the National Association to determine exactly to what extent its membership may be concerned in particular problems as they arise.

Extensive research concerning state year-books or manuals is being conducted at the

request of the standing committee on state publications of the National Association. This study is being undertaken in considerable detail, to serve as a basis for recommendations by the committee as to a uniform standard of contents of state manuals. For comparative purposes, all state manuals are being studied, rather than only those which are published by secretaries of state only.

The Executive Committee of the National Association has requested a detailed survey of the trade-mark and trade name laws of all of the states. Since the secretaries of state administer the trade-mark and trade name laws in every one of the states, the National Association is hopeful that the Twentieth Conference may be able to formulate a uniform act which will be of value and convenience both to the states concerned and to the businesses using the registration facilities of the states.

The Secretaries of State Section has further been instructed to survey the requirements imposed by the several states for the filing of party and individual election petitions. In forty-four states, election administration, in so far as the states have assumed power in this field, is lodged in the department of state. The National Association is interested in finding some means whereby no citizen, who files with serious intent, shall be barred from participation in elections, but some system which will at the same time reduce confusion, inaccuracies, and overburdening of departments of state. Due to the extremely large number of frivolous filings, both by individuals and by parties in 1936, many departments of state were unduly burdened. It is the hope of the National Association that it may be able to formulate some uniform legislation in this regard at its Twentieth Conference.

Organization Work

The Secretaries of State Section assists the National Association of Secretaries of State in any way possible in the conduct of organization affairs. Activities in which the section has participated in the past year include assistance in arrangements for the meetings of the executive committee and the standing committee on publications, held in conjunction with the Third General As-

sembly of the Council of State Governments. The Section stands ready at all times to assist the officers of the National Association in any manner which they may see fit to request.

The section maintains a complete directory of secretaries of state, their terms, salaries, and functions. It endeavors to keep also a complete directory of deputy secretaries of state and heads of divisions or bureaus within departments of state.

Publications

The results of research which is conducted upon request of the National Association or of any secretary of state are published in the form of secretaries of state's bulletins. During the past year the following bulletins have been issued:

1. "Election Administration." This study surveyed the control exercised by the secretary of state over elections in each of the states. It included charts showing comparative action in this field by the several departments of state. As part of this bulletin, four sample publications on the subject of elections, issued by secretaries of state, were attached. These included: "Manual of Instructions for Election Officials on the Conduct of Registrations in Elections in Michigan"; "Election Dates and Signatures Required, 1936," published by the Department of State of Wisconsin; "Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Measures (With Arguments)," published by the Department of State of Oregon; and "Citizenship and Election Methods in Wisconsin." These four publications were included as excellent examples of the most useful types of publications concerning elections.

2. "Statutory Fees Collected by Secretaries of State." This bulletin summarized the results of an extensive survey of miscellaneous fees collected by departments of state. It was found that miscellaneous fees might readily be classified in four groups: (1) Certificates signed and charges for issuing commissions; (2) secretarial fees; (3) charges for issuing formal documents; (4) registration and license fees. Complete lists of all fees collected by each of the forty-eight departments of state were included in this bulletin.

3. "The Office of the Secretary of State."

In this study were summarized the results of the Section's first project—a survey of the functions of each of the forty-eight secretaries of state. This study included methods of appointment or election, and terms and salaries. This bulletin also listed all miscellaneous duties performed by secretaries of state, as well as all secretaries of states' ex-officio membership on state boards.

4. "Constitutional Amendments and Direct Legislation Voted on in 1936." This bulletin contained complete lists of constitutional amendments and initiated and referred statutes submitted to the voters during 1936, noting adoptions and rejections, and giving the count of votes wherever available.

In November, 1936, a Secretaries of States' Exchange Bulletin was inaugurated as a clearing house service. Items which appear in the Exchange Bulletin are contributed by the several secretaries themselves, and the publication serves as a medium for the exchange of information. In this bulletin are included administrative decisions reached in the several departments, together with new office practices, and news items concerning any of the secretaries of state's offices or the National Association. Recent legislation affecting departments of state is reported, as well as

information which bears upon problems of especial interest to secretaries of state.

Public Relations

Through the Public Relations Division of the Council of State Governments, the Secretaries of State Section maintains a publicity bureau for the National Association of Secretaries of State. It issues nationwide press releases concerning activities of the Association and the individual secretaries of state. Included during the past year have been releases concerning the Nineteenth Conference of the National Association, election administration in secretaries' offices, state publicity bureaus, and functions of departments of state.

Future Development

The work of the Secretaries of State Section is yet in its infancy. Already specific requests from the National Association indicate the possibility of further use of standards and methods developed by this section. In administrative practices, the work that may be done in standardizing state publications, so that they may be of greater usefulness as references on state government, indicates a specific accomplishment in the near future. Others may well follow with expanding staff facilities.

CHAPTER XI

The Attorney-Generals' Section of the Council of State Governments

The Section of the Central Secretariat which Serves the National Association of Attorney-Generals

FOR a number of years, members of the National Association of Attorney-Generals had discussed the desirability of establishing a clearing house for opinions of the attorney-generals of the several states, but no real action was taken until the year 1935. The Association itself, necessarily having a limited membership, was not financially able to establish a full-time secretariat and to underwrite such a project.

Mr. Ernest L. Averill, at that time Deputy Attorney-General of the State of Connecticut, and Mr. Laurence C. Jones, Attorney-General of Vermont, took an especial interest in the project and pushed the plan toward its eventual fruition. In January, 1935, representing the Association, Mr. Averill attended the first meeting of the Council of State Governments in Washington, D. C., which was being held in conjunction with the meeting of American Legislators Association and of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation. At that meeting he suggested that it would be to the benefit of the Council of State Governments, as well as to the attorney-generals of the several states, if the Council should undertake the establishment of such a clearing house. This suggestion met with favor, and a resolution was adopted recommending the establishment of a clearing house in the event the state attorney-generals of the country desired its establishment.

The Idea Grows

At the beginning of March in the same year, Mr. Averill discussed the matter with the legislators of the forty-eight states then meeting at the Second Interstate Assembly held in Washington, D. C. Again he pro-

posed the establishment of a clearing house for attorney-generals' opinions, and found that the suggestion met with general approval by all of those present.

The next affirmative step was taken at a regional meeting of attorney-generals in Hartford, May 15-16, 1935, when attorney-generals from the Middle Atlantic and New England states gathered to discuss interstate compacts and interstate agreements. At that meeting Attorney-General Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts stressed the advisability of establishing a clearing house, pointing out the enormous saving of time and of duplication of effort which could be made possible through such a service. He was warmly supported by Attorney-General Laurence C. Jones of Vermont, and as a result of that meeting it was resolved that the conference recommend to the National Association that there be established a clearing house to which the opinions of the attorney-generals of the several states could be forwarded for distribution to all attorney-generals. Mr. Averill then submitted the proposal to the members of the executive committee of the Association and received a favorable response.

In the meantime, Mr. Henry W. Toll, executive director of the Council of State Governments, had interested himself in the National Association of Attorney-Generals, and in particular with the idea of establishing such a clearing house.

When the Association assembled at its annual meeting at Los Angeles in July, 1935, Mr. Averill, as the main point of his presidential report, reviewed the history of the movement and recommended that a committee be appointed to cooperate with the executive director of the Council of State

Governments in setting up the machinery for such a clearing house.

A Clearing House

Mr. Toll, present at the meeting as he had been at several past meetings, discussed the organization of the Council of State Governments and the extent to which the Council would go in establishing such a clearing house. The proposal met with unanimous acceptance and a committee was appointed to conclude the agreement. The agreement was reduced to writing and in 1936 the Attorney-Generals' Section of the Council of State Governments became an actuality.

The beginning was modest, commencing with one staff member, Miss Evelyn Sparling, who conducted general clearing house services by way of answering inquiries and issuing bulletins. On November 1, Mr. Ray Nagle, former president of the Association, resigned his office as Attorney-General of Montana, to join the staff, at which time definite plans for a regular weekly digest were formulated. The actual publishing of this digest at the time of this writing has reached its fourteenth issue and each attorney-general in the United States has received copies.

Early in the planning it was apparent that it would be impossible, from the standpoint of finance, to distribute every opinion of every attorney-general. It was apparent also that only selected opinions should be digested and distributed because a large percentage of the opinions dealt with matters of purely local concern and would be of no assistance to attorney-generals of other states. It was inevitable that the Attorney-Generals' Section would have to digest and distribute only those opinions which dealt with law general in its application.

The contemplated name "Digest" was changed to "Report," because many references of value other than opinions were coming to notice. Upon the question of taxation involving exemption and instrumentalities of the federal government, for example, not only were there attorney-generals' opinions on the subject, but cases were being decided which should be called to the attention of the attorney-generals. Papers were being read at meetings and conventions, while there were miscellaneous publications

dealing with the subject. Very useful articles in law reviews were not being utilized generally, so it was determined to call attention to such material from time to time.

The first issue of the digest was devoted solely to the question of state taxation of the income of officers and employees of the federal agencies or instrumentalities. An opinion by the attorney-general of West Virginia and one from the attorney-general of Montana, a note upon a recent case by the Supreme Court of the United States, reference to a paper by Attorney-General Herbert R. O'Connor, of Maryland, and an article by the assistant director of the New York State Income Tax Bureau completed the initial number.

Present Importance

Perhaps the most valuable service which will be accomplished during the coming year will be the clearance of information upon the Social Security Act and the various state laws supplementary to it. The laws of the various states will have many essentially similar provisions, because the state plan must meet conditions imposed by the Social Security Act, and every attorney-general will be presented with countless problems relating to the interpretation of these laws. It is highly desirable that each attorney-general have the benefit of all information possible when presented with a new problem in this new field in order that the people of the different states may receive the uniform treatment. To do this, similar provisions of the state laws must be similarly construed, and this, of course, is possible only if the different attorney-generals agree on underlying principles when interpreting these laws.

Clearance on other state-federal activities will loom into prominence. A rapid multiplication of statutes has created a larger field in taxation. Clearance of information upon this subject is an urgent matter, and by proper clearance much confusion can be saved. If, for example, salaries of employees of certain governmental agencies are immune from state income taxation, it is much better that the attorney-general be informed, and that he so rule, thus avoiding payment under protest and the usual costly and cumbersome procedure of

refund. So too with the collection of gasoline license taxes. The states, by prompt clearance of information, may also increase their revenues by requiring payment in cases when they had been granting immunities and where no immunity should have been granted.

Informational Service

In addition to publishing the weekly "Reports," the Attorney-Generals' Section has from time to time gathered information and has issued bulletins on the legal aspects of such subjects as "The Right of State Banks to Invest in Mortgages Insured under the National Housing Act"; "Local Taxation of RFC Owned Bank Stock"; "State Actions to Recover Processing Taxes Paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act"; "Effect of Sections 77 or 77b of the Bankruptcy Act upon the Collection of State Franchise Taxes"; "Resettlement Administration Plan—Permitting Recipients of Monetary Grants to Enter into Voluntary Work Agreements for the Repayment of the Grants"; and "Can the State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Transfer Its Property to the United States upon Dissolution?"

It has circulated outstanding papers or addresses, such as "The Problem of the Minimum Wage," by Solicitor-General Epstein of New York. It has reprinted and distributed particularly timely and important opinions.

Frequent inquiries on special subjects are received and information furnished.

The following are samples of the nature of such inquiries:

"What amount of bank stock owned by RFC is liable for taxation in various states and how much revenue will result therefrom?" (Telegram.)

"Methods used in the various states in sentencing prisoners."

"Statutes relating to the manner in which trust companies must hold fiduciary investments."

Without undertaking to infringe upon any of the autonomy of the Association, the Section is prepared to help in organizing committees, keeping records, collecting dues, planning, organizing, conducting, and reporting annual meetings. In short, it is ambitious to be of the greatest utility to the Association and to the attorney-generals of the several states.

The report is not intended to be a newsletter or a magazine. It is intended to be a technical tool for use in the attorney-general's library, in the same manner as any law book. It is set up in the usual legal style familiar to the practicing lawyer. It avoids editorial comment and seeks only to direct the attention of the attorney-generals to opinions, cases, legal articles, books and other publications which have a direct bearing upon problems which will confront them. A cumulative index is issued at regular intervals so that an attorney-general faced with a new question can see whether or not some other attorney-general has passed upon the same subject and whether or not writers of legal articles have considered his problem.

CHAPTER XII

Commissions on Interstate Coöperation¹

Cicos

EXTRAORDINARY progress has been made in the two-year-old movement to organize permanent machinery for coöperation between states. At the end of June 1937, thirty-five states had established Commissions on Interstate Coöperation, in order to provide machinery to alleviate the governmental chaos which exists in this field, and to check the tendency towards increased centralization in fields which the states are best suited to control.

It is time that the powers and duties of the states and the federal government be canvassed again in the light of modern conditions, in order to determine what functions may most appropriately be performed on the State level, and which can be most adequately administered under centralized control. Without permanent machinery for the development of harmonious action among the states it would appear that practically all functions, regardless of sound administrative theory, would eventually be absorbed by the federal government. With the founding of the Council of State Governments and the recognition of the Council as their joint agency by thirty-five States, the tendency has been put in check and the States are prepared to assume responsibility for the duties which are theirs.

Integral Parts of Council

Commissions on Interstate Coöperation are the basic elements in the organization of the Council of State Governments. The Council is made up of member states, who are represented in the work of the Council by these Commissions. It had already been fully recognized that each state would need to coöperate with one or more other states on almost every problem of government, and that legislators, administrators, and

governors would be involved in the conferences necessary to implement this coöperation. Therefore, in the model bill establishing the Commission it was provided that there should be represented on each Commission five members of each house of the legislature and five administrative officers, with the governor as ex-officio member.

It is the major function of these Commissions to carry forward participation of their respective States as members of the Council of State Governments. The Commissions have the further duty to encourage and assist the legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial officials and employees of their States to develop friendly contact by correspondence, by conference, and otherwise, with officials and employees of other States, of the federal government, and of local units of government. The model act, creating the Commissions, declares the Council of State Governments to be a joint governmental agency of the States which coöperate through it. This coöperation, of course, is accomplished primarily through the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation and secondarily through the interstate commissions which are described elsewhere in this volume.

Practical Activities

Suppose, for instance, that the citizens of New Jersey seek relief from what they consider to be discriminatory automobile and truck licensing provisions in Pennsylvania or New York. An appeal from the highway department of New Jersey to the

¹For a background discussion of the theory upon which these Commissions are based, readers may see Chapter VIII, pp. 93-104, Vol. I, 3rd Edition, 1935, "The Book of the States."

chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Coöperation would bring into conference representatives of the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation of the two or more states involved. Experience has proved that by conference between officials of states involved, these problems can be adjusted satisfactorily, whereas by reliance upon retaliatory measures nothing but friction and increased difficulty occurs. Such conferences may produce new legislation by the states involved, either of uniform or reciprocal nature; or the problems may be solved by ordinary administrative agreements between the officials of the various states.

In the case of a matter affecting all of the States, such as conflicting taxation or crime control, the individual state Commissions on Interstate Coöperation are again the instrumentalities through which agreement is ultimately reached. Through the action of one of the state Commissions, representatives from all of the other states may be called together to organize an interstate commission for the purpose of dealing with such a nation-wide problem. Properly, the chairmen of the state Commissions would be called upon to send delegates to a conference, at which a plan of action is discussed and a semi-permanent interstate commission to study the problems organized. The chairmen then designate permanent members from their respective states to serve upon the commission until the specific problem under consideration shall have been solved. During the course of a meeting, either of a nation-wide interstate commission, or of a regional conference representing two or three State Commissions, officials and experts in regular state departments or the federal government may be called upon for advice and assistance in formulating a program.

Frequently initial conferences result in the appointment of sub-committees, which later make their reports either to the interstate commission or to the several Commissions on Interstate Coöperation at the General Assembly. When a program has been agreed upon it becomes the duty of the Commission on Interstate Coöperation in each State to present that program to its legislature for acceptance or rejection.

Accomplishments

Where interstate commissions have been most active during the past two years, particularly in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, they have already contributed to a better understanding of interstate relationships on a wide variety of problems. These include highway safety, crime control, parks, social security, conservation, taxation, labor, stream pollution and flood control, milk control and agriculture, transient relief and settlement laws, real estate reorganization and securities, liquor control, insurance and banking. In the matter of the Palisades Interstate Park, a problem which has long perplexed the states of New York and New Jersey, a solution was finally reached by an interstate compact produced through the combined efforts of the two Commissions on Interstate Coöperation involved.

As a result of the work of these Commissions there will be retained by the several states jurisdiction over matters which otherwise might be assumed by the federal government through default. This has been the history of one after another of the activities formerly regarded as in the sphere of the States and now transferred to Federal control.

Composition of the Commissions

The uniform law for membership in the Council of State Governments sets up a Commission on Interstate Coöperation composed of three standing Committees on Interstate Coöperation: a senate committee of five members, a house committee of five members, and an administrative committee of five members appointed by the Governor. The law provides that the chairman of the administrative committee shall serve as chairman of the Commission on Interstate Coöperation thus formed. The legislative committees are organized in the same manner as the ordinary standing committees in their respective houses. The purpose of this arrangement is that members of the legislatures shall be constantly in touch with the activities of the Council of State Governments, so that when bills are prepared for introduction to consummate the programs either by law or appropriation, these members will be able to inform their colleagues

adequately about the purposes and the results to be accomplished.

Commission members, being legislators and public officials, are not paid for their services on the Commission, receiving only actual expenses. These expenses in a large measure have been drawn from contingent funds of either the legislatures or the governors. In 1937, however, recognition of the importance of this work prompted a few states to make direct appropriations to their Commissions in amounts ranging from \$1,000 in Massachusetts to \$30,000 in New York.

Uniform Law

The uniform law follows in full:

Section 1. There is hereby established a standing committee of the senate of this state, to be officially known as the Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and to consist of five senators. The members and the chairman of this committee shall be designated in the same manner as is customary in the case of the members and chairmen of other standing committees of the senate. In addition to the regular members, the president of the senate shall be ex officio an honorary non-voting member of this committee.

Section 2. There is hereby established a similar standing committee of the house of representatives of this state, to be officially known as the House Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and to consist of five members of the house of representatives. The members and the chairman of this committee shall be designated in the same manner as is customary in the case of the members and chairmen of other standing committees of the house of representatives. In addition to the regular members, the speaker of the house of representatives shall be ex officio an honorary non-voting member of this committee.

Section 3. There is hereby established a committee of administrative officials and employees of this state to be officially known as the Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and to consist of five members. Its members shall be: the budget director or the corresponding official of this state, ex officio; the attorney general, ex officio; the chief of the staff of the state planning board or the corresponding official of this

state, ex officio; and two other administrative officials or employees to be designated by the governor. If there is uncertainty as to the identity of any of the ex-officio members of this committee, the governor shall determine the question, and his determination and designation shall be conclusive. The governor shall appoint one of the five members of this committee as its chairman. In addition to the regular members, the governor shall be ex officio an honorary non-voting member of this committee.

Section 4. There is hereby established the (Name of State) Commission on Interstate Cooperation. This Commission shall be composed of fifteen regular members, namely:

The five members of the Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

The five members of the House Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and

The five members of the Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

The governor, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives shall be ex-officio honorary non-voting members of this Commission. The chairman of the Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation shall be ex-officio chairman of this Commission.

Section 5. The said standing committee of the senate and the said standing committee of the house of representatives shall function during the regular sessions of the legislature and also during the interim periods between such sessions; their members shall serve until their successors are designated; and they shall respectively constitute for this state the senate council and house council of the American Legislators' Association. The incumbency of each administrative member of this Commission shall extend until the first day of February next following his appointment, and thereafter until his successor is appointed.

Section 6. It shall be the function of this Commission:

(1) To carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments.

(2) To encourage and assist the legislative, executive, administrative and judicial officials and employees of this state to develop and maintain friendly contact by correspondence, by conference, and other-

wise, with officials and employees of the other states, of the federal government, and of local units of government.

(3) To endeavor to advance coöperation between this state and other units of government whenever it seems advisable to do so by formulating proposals for, and by facilitating:

- (a) The adoption of compacts;
- (b) The enactment of uniform or reciprocal statutes;
- (c) The adoption of uniform or reciprocal administrative rules and regulations;
- (d) The informal coöperation of governmental offices with one another;
- (e) The personal coöperation of governmental officials and employees with one another, individually;
- (f) The interchange and clearance of research and information, and
- (g) Any other suitable process.

(4) In short, to do all such acts as will, in the opinion of this Commission, enable this state to do its part—or more than its part in forming a more perfect union among the various governments in the United States and in developing the Council of State Governments for that purpose.

Section 7. The Commission shall establish such delegations and committees as it deems advisable, in order that they may confer and formulate proposals concerning effective means to secure intergovernmental harmony, and may perform other functions for the Commission in obedience to its decisions. Subject to the approval of the Commission, the member or members of each such delegation or committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commission. State officials or employees who are not members of the Commission on Interstate Coöperation may be appointed as members of any such delegation or committee, but private citizens holding no governmental position in this state shall not be eligible. The Commission may provide such other rules as it considers appropriate concerning the membership and the functioning of any such delegation or committee. The Commission may provide for advisory boards for itself and for its various delegations and committees, and may authorize private citizens to serve on such boards.

Section 8. The Commission shall report to the governor and to the legislature within fifteen days after the convening of each regular legislative session, and at such other times as it deems appropriate. Its members and the members of all delegations and committees which it establishes shall serve without compensation for such service, but they shall be paid their necessary expenses in carrying out their obligations under this act. The Commission may employ a secretary and a stenographer, it may incur such other expenses as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duties, and it may, by contributions to the Council of State Governments, participate with other states in maintaining the said Council's district and central secretariats, and its other governmental services.

Section 9. The Committees and the Commission established by this Act shall be informally known, respectively, as the Senate Coöperation Committee, the House Coöperation Committee, the Governor's Coöperation Committee and the _____ Coöperation Commission. Name of State

Section 10. The Council of State Governments is hereby declared to be a joint governmental agency of this state and of the other states which coöperate through it.

Section 11. The secretary of state shall forthwith communicate the text of this measure to the governor, to the senate, and to the house of representatives, of each of the other states of the Union, and shall advise each legislature which has not already done so that it is hereby memorialized to enact a law similar to this measure, thus establishing a similar commission, and thus joining with this State in the common cause of reducing the burdens which are imposed upon the citizens of every state by governmental confusion, competition and conflict.

Section 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

Section 13. If any clause or other portion of this act is held to be invalid, that decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The legislature hereby declares that all such remaining portions of this act are severable, and that it would have enacted such remaining portions if the invalid portions had not been included in this act.

History of the Movement

On March 12, 1935, New Jersey established the first Commission on Interstate Cooperation by a joint resolution, introduced by Senator Joseph G. Wolber. Soon thereafter, on March 18, 1935, Colorado adopted a similar joint resolution, introduced by Senator Edward Affolter, creating a second Commission. By the end of the first year of organization nine Commissions had been established, either by resolution or statute, in the following States: Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Pennsylvania. At the same time legislative Committees on Interstate Cooperation were functioning in one or both houses of legislatures in the following 12 States:

Arizona	Indiana	Texas
Arkansas	Oregon	Washington
Georgia	South Carolina	West Virginia
Idaho	Tennessee	Wyoming

During 1936, eight States established Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, with the result that by December, 1936 there were Commissions in the following seventeen States:

By statute

Kentucky	Rhode Island
Mississippi	South Carolina
New Hampshire	Virginia
New Jersey	West Virginia

By resolution

Alabama	Nebraska
Colorado	New York
Florida	North Carolina
Indiana	Ohio
	Pennsylvania

This meant a net increase of eight States equipped with the model machinery for cooperation, during a year when only 9 state legislatures were meeting in regular session. It is also significant that in seven States of the eight where new Commissions were established in 1936, the action was taken by statute. These circumstances foreshadowed a movement during the legislative sessions of 1937 to re-establish old Commissions and to bring in new members on a permanent basis.

The organization program of the Council

was stimulated by the action taken in the Third General Assembly of the Council which met in Washington during January, 1937. The delegates from 45 States adopted a program calling for the creation by statute of permanent Commissions on Interstate Cooperation where they did not already exist. The Committee on Operations of the Interstate Commission on Council Development recommended in its report, which was unanimously adopted, that there should be established in every State a Commission on Interstate Cooperation in cooperation with the Council of State Governments. As a result of the stimulus afforded by the Third General Assembly, bills were introduced in 7 of the 9 States where Commissions had formerly been established by resolution, and in 25 States where no previous agency had been established. As a result of this activity, Commissions had been established by June 15 in the following 35 States:

By statute

Arkansas	New Mexico
Colorado	North Carolina
Connecticut	Ohio
Georgia	Oklahoma
Illinois	Oregon
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Kentucky	Rhode Island
Maryland	South Carolina
Massachusetts	South Dakota
Minnesota	Tennessee
Mississippi	Virginia
Montana	West Virginia
Nebraska	Wisconsin
New Hampshire	Wyoming
New Jersey	

By resolution

Alabama	Michigan
Florida	New York
Iowa	Vermont

Three Commissions, those of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, published printed reports to their legislatures in 1937. New Jersey and New York, where annual sessions are held, made similar reports in 1936. These reports give a full account of the work of the Commissions, including an account of their activities in working with the nationwide commission.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSIONS ON INTERSTATE COÖPERATION

ALABAMA



SENATOR WILL O.
WALTON
Introducer of the
Resolution

SENATE COMMITTEE

Will O. Walton
Thomas Knight
James A. Simpson
Hayse Tucker
W. Carvell Woodall

HOUSE COMMITTEE

*Speaker R. H. Walker has
not yet made his ap-
pointments.*

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

*Governor Bibb Graves has not yet made his
appointments.*

ARKANSAS



SENATOR MAUPIN
CUMMINGS
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

W. F. Norrell
Maupin Cummings
Ed B. Dillon
E. C. Gathings
Roy W. Milum

HOUSE COMMITTEE

E. L. McHaney, Jr.
Ray Blair
Louis K. Buerkle
I. T. Murry
J. W. Sampier

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

J. O. Goff, State Comptroller
L. A. Henry, Chief of Staff, State Planning
Board
D. L. Ford, Revenue Commissioner
John F. Wells, Secretary to the Governor
Jack Holt, Attorney General

COLORADO

SENATE COMMITTEE

Dr. W. H. Twining
A. E. Headlee
D. E. Hunter
Willard B. Preston
Curtis P. Ritchie

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Moses E. Smith
Thomas H. Dameron
J. W. Graham
James E. Griffith
Marion E. Strain

HON. JAMES W.
GRAHAM, JR.
Introducer of the
Statute

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Byron G. Rogers, Attorney General
R. G. Montgomery, Budget and Efficiency
Commissioner
Ed. D. Foster, Director, State Planning Board
Charles H. Queary, Director, Legislative Ref-
erence Office
Joe C. Jankovsky, State Purchasing Agent

CONNECTICUT

*The Connecticut Commis-
sion on Interstate Co-
operation was estab-
lished on June 3, 1937.
The members of the
Commission have not
yet been appointed.*



HON. STANLEY
MEAD
Introducer of the
Statute

FLORIDA

SENATE COMMITTEE

D. Stuart Gillis
J. J. Parrish
Henry C. Tillman
J. Turner Butler
S. L. Holland

HOUSE COMMITTEE

F. B. Harrell
George E. Hott
Evans Crary
Leroy Collins
Robert F. Sikes



SENATOR T. G.
FUTCH
Introducer of the
Resolution

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Bryan Willis, State Auditor
C. B. Treadway, Chairman, State Road Depart-
ment
Robert A. Gray, Secretary of State
Woodford R. Smith, Assistant Secretary to the
Governor
Fred C. Elliot

GEORGIA



HON. ALLEN
CHAPPELL
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

David S. Atkinson
Elbert Forrester
Guy D. Jackson
Glenn S. Phillips
Lee S. Purdom

HOUSE COMMITTEE

C. E. Sutton
James V. Carmichael
Allen Chappell
Frank C. Gross
Wilmer D. Lanier

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Downing Musgrove, Secretary, Executive Department
T. Grady, Head State Revenue Commissioner
William B. Harrison, Comptroller General
John B. Wilson, Secretary of State
M. J. Yeomans, Attorney General

ILLINOIS



SENATOR JAMES O.
MONROE
Introducer of the
Statute

The Illinois Commission on Interstate Coöperation was established on July 6, 1937. The members of the Commission have not yet been appointed.

INDIANA



SENATOR JACOB
WEISS
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

Jacob Weiss
I. Floyd Garrott
Ura W. Seeger
Walter Vermillion
E. Curtis White

HOUSE COMMITTEE

W. E. Treadway
J. A. Andrew
D. O. Gettinger
A. C. Lomont
F. G. Thompson

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Frank Finney, Automobile License Commissioner
Hugh Barnhart, Excise Administrator
Moi Cook, Public Service Commission
T. A. Dicus, Highway Commission
Virgil M. Simmons, Administrative Officer, Department of Public Works

IOWA



SENATOR ROY
STEVENS
Introducer of the
Resolution

SENATE COMMITTEE

K. A. Evans
A. E. Augustine
L. H. Doran
Charles B. Hoeven
Tom E. Murray

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Leroy Mercer
Ernest L. Currie
Mrs. Frank Elliott
John Knudson
Dean W. Peisen

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Homer Hush, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
Leo J. Wegman, Treasurer of State
C. B. Murlagh, State Comptroller
John H. Mitchell, Attorney General
I. H. Knudson, Chief of Staff, State Planning Board

KENTUCKY



HON. B. F. SHIELDS
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

Ralph Gilbert
J. Joseph Hettinger
Leo King
B. M. Williams
J. L. Richardson

HOUSE COMMITTEE

B. F. Shields
Charles Wylie
Harry Davis
Ben Grogan
Marion T. McCarthy

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Keen Johnson, Lieutenant Governor
Hon. James W. Cammack, Jr., Public Service Commissioner
Hon. John E. Buckingham, State Treasurer
Hon. E. E. Shannon, Auditor of Public Accounts
Hon. James W. Martin, Commissioner of Revenue
Hon. Hubert Meredith, Attorney General

MARYLAND

The Maryland Commission on Interstate Coöperation was established on May 18, 1937. Appointments have not yet been made.

HON. CHARLES
MARBURY
Introducer of the
Statute

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Coöperation was established on May 28, 1937. Appointments have not yet been made.

MICHIGAN



HON. CARL F.
DELANO
Introducer of the
Resolution

The Michigan Commission on Interstate Coöperation was established on June 25, 1937. The members of the Commission have not yet been appointed.

MINNESOTA



HON. F. L.
PALARINE
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

Lieutenant-Governor Gottfrid Lindsten has not yet made his appointments.

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Theodor S. Slen
John M. Swach
John J. Kinzer
J. H. Nordin
H. L. Peterson

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Governor Elmer A. Benson has not yet made his appointments.

MISSISSIPPI



HON. GEORGE M.
ETHRIDGE
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

R. O. Arrington, Ch.
Mansard Bulloch
Frank Harper
Alton Massey
F. T. Williams

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Thomas L. Bailey
G. M. Ethridge, Jr.
Thomas J. Reed
Ellis T. Woolfolk
Joseph E. Owen

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Governor Hugh L. White has been designated by Statute.

MONTANA

SENATE COMMITTEE

William P. Sullivan
Paul W. Smith
Dan M. Drumheller
Archie M. Foor
H. A. Simons

HOUSE COMMITTEE

George M. Monahan
Sam Spiegel
Joe Metlen
Albert H. Kruse
Fred H. Padbury

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Governor Roy E. Ayers has not yet made his appointments.



SENATOR ARCHIE M.
FOOR
Introducer of the
Statute

NEBRASKA



SENATOR E. M.
VON SEGGERN
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

John H. Comstock
W. H. Diers
P. L. Cady
Carl H. Peterson
R. M. Howard

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

A. C. Tilley, Director of Department of Highways and Irrigation
William H. Smith, Director of the Budget
Otho K. DeVilbiss, Secretary to the Governor
Richard C. Hunter

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATE COMMITTEE

Anson C. Alexander
Austin L. Calef
William M. Cole
Allen M. Freeman
Allen M. Wilson

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Harold G. Fairbanks
Harold H. Hart
Ansel N. Sanborn
Robert H. Sanderson
Harry D. Sawyer



SENATOR WM. F.
HARRINGTON
Introducer of the
Statute

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Gordon P. Eager, Administrator of Unemployment Compensation
Thomas R. Cheney, Attorney General
Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State
F. Clyde Keefe, New Hampshire State Liquor Commissioner
John G. Marston, Assistant to the Tax Commissioner

NEW JERSEY



HON. JOSEPH C. PAUL
Introducer of the Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

Edward P. Stout
John E. Toolan
Frank Durand
R. C. Hendrickson
Charles E. Loizeaux

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Mary MacG. Smith
Peter P. Artaserse
William E. Kennedy
Herbert J. Pascoe
Harry Royce

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Judge Richard Hartshorne, Court of Common Pleas
William J. Ellis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies
J. H. Thayer Martin, State Tax Commissioner
Mrs. Mary G. Roebling
John J. Toohey, Jr., State Labor Commissioner

NEW MEXICO



SENATOR LOUISE COE
Introducer of the Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

S. A. Jones
Mrs. Louise H. Coe
DeWitt Reynolds
Epimenio Valdez
J. M. West

HOUSE COMMITTEE

A. D. Brownfield
Mrs. L. McGaffey-Brown
Miss C. Ortiz y Pino
John B. Romero
James F. Warden

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

John Bingham, Commissioner of Revenue
Lea Horton, State Planning Board
J. O. Garcia, State Auditor
Frank H. Patton, Attorney General
H. R. Rodgers, Superintendent of Public Instruction

NEW YORK

SENATE COMMITTEE

Julius S. Berg
Erastus Corning, II
James J. Crawford
Phillip M. Kleinfeld
Earle S. Warner

HOUSE COMMITTEE

H. C. Ostertag, Ch.
Emerson D. Fite
M. A. FitzGerald
L. M. Hamilton
Wheeler Milmo
W. Allan Newell
Irving D. Neustein



HON. FRED L. ZIMMERMANN
Introducer of the Resolution

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Charles Poletti, Counsel to the Governor
Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner
Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets
Edward P. Mulrooney, Commissioner of Correction
Mark Graves, President, Tax Commission

NORTH CAROLINA

SENATE COMMITTEE

W. S. Britt
L. A. Martin
John G. McDaniel
J. C. Pittman
Gilmer Sparger

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Robert H. Rouse
A. T. Allen
U. S. Bryant
S. M. Blount
R. E. Finch



HON. ROBERT H. ROUSE
Introducer of the Statute

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

A. A. F. Seawell, Attorney General
Capus M. Waynick, Chairman, State Planning Board
Henry M. London, Legislative Reference Librarian
R. G. Deyton, Assistant Director of the Budget
J. Dewey Dorsett, Industrial Commission

OHIO



SENATOR KEITH
LAWRENCE
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

B. R. Donovan
Keith Lawrence
Emerson Campbell
W. F. Garver
V. E. Metcalf

HOUSE COMMITTEE

L. N. Laderman
Jacob Davis
Sydney Hesse
George Hutter
Philip Ward

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Alfred Benesch, Director of Commerce
Ora Chapman, Director of Industrial Relations
Carlton S. Dargusch, Vice-Chairman, Tax Commission
Earl Hanefeld, Director of Agriculture
Herbert S. Duffy, Attorney General

OKLAHOMA



HON. GLADE
KIRKPATRICK
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

Joe N. Whitaker
Paul Stewart
L. H. Ritzhaupt
H. C. Ivester
H. N. Cornutt

The Oklahoma Commission on Interstate Cooperation was established on May 22, 1937. The House and Governor's appointments have not yet been made.

OREGON



SENATOR HOMER D.
ANGELL
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

Homer Angell
Robert Duncan
George T. Eayrs
P. J. Stadelman
Dean H. Walker

HOUSE COMMITTEE

N. Ray Alber
Glenn W. Riddle
Dr. C. T. Hockett
R. Wayne Erwin
W. B. Duerst

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Ormond R. Bean, Chairman, State Planning Board
Daniel J. Fry, Secretary, Board of Control
W. L. Gosslin, Secretary to the Governor
I. H. Van Winkle, Attorney General
Wallace S. Wharton, Executive Secretary

PENNSYLVANIA

SENATE COMMITTEE

George Woodward
Clarence J. Buckman
George A. Rupp

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Roy E. Furman
Joseph A. Simon
Cliff S. Patterson
J. M. Flinchbaugh
Ellwood J. Turner



SENATOR GEORGE
A. RUPP
Introducer of the
Statute

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Charles J. Margiotti, Attorney General
Thomas A. Logue, Secretary of Internal Affairs
David L. Lawrence, Secretary of State
John D. Pennington, Secretary of Welfare
Ralph M. Bashore, Secretary of Labor and Industry

RHODE ISLAND

SENATE COMMITTEE

Harry T. Bodwell

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Speaker James H. Kiernan has not yet made his appointments.



HON. ALBERT A.
SORIERO
Introducer of the
Statutes

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

John P. Hartigan, Attorney General
Christopher Del Sesto, State Budget Director and Comptroller

SOUTH CAROLINA



HON. D. A. G. OUZTS
Introducer of the Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

Richard M. Jefferies
J. S. Thurmond
Henry R. Sims
John F. Williams
Edgar A. Brown

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Calhoun Thomas
Neville Bennett
J. M. Moorner
E. Clyburn Wilson
C. L. Wheeler

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

D. A. G. Ouzts
John M. Daniel, Attorney General
John H. Dukes, South Carolina Industrial Commission
James D. Fulp, Director of Public Welfare
John G. Richards, South Carolina Tax Commission

SOUTH DAKOTA



SENATOR WARREN WELCH
Introducer of the Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

L. M. Simons
Mancel Peterson
Blaine Simons
Carl Trygstad
Carl Weir

HOUSE COMMITTEE

William DeBoer
M. F. Heintz
Oscar Johnson
Joe Lehmann
Frank Swope

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

John J. Murphy, Railroad Commissioner
Clair Roddewig, Attorney General
O. H. Johnson, Director Game and Fish Commission
Joe H. Bottum, Jr., State Board of Equalization
Andrew Norstad, Secretary, State Highway Commission

TENNESSEE



SENATOR ANDREW JACKSON GRAVES
Introducer of the Statute

The Tennessee Commission on Interstate Cooperation was established on March 8, 1937. Governor Gordon Browning has not yet made his appointments.

VERMONT

SENATE COMMITTEE

Glenn A. Howland

HOUSE COMMITTEE

F. Ray Keyser



HON. WALTER R. HARD
Introducer of the Resolution

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEE

Lawrence C. Jones, Attorney General

VIRGINIA

SENATE COMMITTEE

Robert W. Daniel
John W. Rust
Charles E. Burks
Lloyd M. Robinette
T. Russel Cather

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Thomas B. Stanley
A. E. S. Stephens
M. H. Bustard
J. Tinsley Coleman
C. G. Quesenberry



HON. ASHTON DOVELL
Introducer of the Statute

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

Abram P. Staples, Attorney General
C. H. Morrissett, Tax Commissioner
William R. Shands, Director, Division of Statutory Research and Drafting
John Q. Rhodes, Director, Division of Motor Vehicles
Arthur W. James, Commissioner of Public Welfare

WEST VIRGINIA



SENATOR BYRON B.
RANDOLPH
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

Byron B. Randolph
J. Patrick Beacom
Carl B. Galbraith
A. L. Helmick
W. B. Johnston

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Fred L. Doring
W. T. Brotherton
Orren L. Jones
Stephen J. Russek
Glenn Taylor

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

John J. D. Preston, Chairman, Public Service
Commission
Clarence W. Meadows, Attorney General
Ernest K. James, State Tax Commissioner
H. W. Shawhan, Director of Conservation
Commission
Burr H. Simpson, State Road Commissioner

WYOMING



SENATOR J. W.
DINSMORE
Introducer of the
Statute

SENATE COMMITTEE

Platt Wilson
W. A. Norris
Oliver J. Colyer
J. W. Dinsmore
John J. Binney

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Riley H. Wilson
Herbert A. Fowler
Paul Frison
Carl Robinson
C. A. Smith

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

L. C. Hunt, Secretary of State
Ray E. Lee, Attorney General
William Jack, State Auditor
Dan Greenburg, Chief, State Planning Board
Adolph D. Hanson, Assistant Budget Officer

WISCONSIN



SENATOR EARL
LEVERICH
Introducer of the
Statute

The Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation was established on June 23, 1937. The members of the Commission have not yet been appointed.

Chronological Order of Establishment of Commissions on Interstate Coöperation

March	12, 1935	<i>New Jersey (resolution)</i>
March	18, 1935	<i>Colorado (resolution)</i>
April	16, 1935	<i>New York (resolution)</i>
April	18, 1935	<i>Pennsylvania (resolution)</i>
April	26, 1935	<i>Nebraska (resolution)</i>
April	29, 1935	<i>North Carolina (resolution)</i>
May	25, 1935	<i>Florida (resolution)</i>
June	20, 1935	<i>New Hampshire (statute)</i>
January	9, 1936	<i>Ohio (resolution)</i>
March	4, 1936	<i>New Jersey (statute)</i>
March	4, 1936	<i>South Carolina (statute)</i>
March	7, 1936	<i>Kentucky (statute)</i>
March	13, 1936	<i>Indiana (resolution)</i>
March	23, 1936	<i>Virginia (statute)</i>
March	26, 1936	<i>Mississippi (statute)</i>
April	15, 1936	<i>Alabama (resolution)</i>
May	1, 1936	<i>Rhode Island (statute)</i>
June	20, 1936	<i>West Virginia (statute)</i>
February	19, 1937	<i>Ohio (statute)</i>
February	19, 1937	<i>Wyoming (statute)</i>
February	25, 1937	<i>Arkansas (statute)</i>
March	3, 1937	<i>South Dakota (statute)</i>
March	6, 1937	<i>New Mexico (statute)</i>
March	6, 1937	<i>Oregon (statute)</i>
March	8, 1937	<i>Georgia (statute)</i>
March	8, 1937	<i>Tennessee (statute)</i>
March	9, 1937	<i>Montana (statute)</i>
March	19, 1937	<i>Indiana (statute)</i>
March	20, 1937	<i>W. Virginia (reenactment)</i>
March	22, 1937	<i>North Carolina (statute)</i>
March	24, 1937	<i>Pennsylvania (statute)</i>
April	4, 1937	<i>Colorado (statute)</i>
April	10, 1937	<i>Vermont (resolution)</i>
April	21, 1937	<i>Minnesota (statute)</i>
April	24, 1937	<i>Iowa (resolution)</i>
May	18, 1937	<i>Maryland (statute)</i>
May	22, 1937	<i>Oklahoma (statute)</i>
May	28, 1937	<i>Massachusetts (statute)</i>
June	3, 1937	<i>Connecticut (statute)</i>
June	23, 1937	<i>Wisconsin (statute)</i>
June	25, 1937	<i>Michigan (resolution)</i>
July	6, 1937	<i>Illinois (statute)</i>

CHAPTER XIII

Report of District No. 2 Secretariat of the Council of State Governments

IT IS surprising to think that solution of interstate problems on a regional basis was not generally attempted by the states earlier in the history of the country. This is especially true when it is recalled that, seemingly, sections of the country always have been plagued with social and economic problems which no state alone could solve, and over which the federal government had no jurisdiction. Although for many years the federal government has maintained "more than one hundred types of federal regional areas dealing with field administration and departmental planning," the establishment of the Council's New York Office is the first time that a regional group of states has had a representative and an office devoted exclusively to the task of improving interstate relationships.

But that there has been an awakening is evidenced by recent occurrences. The National Resources Committee is aware of the potentialities of the Council's plan for District Secretariats as is indicated in its reports to the President. More recently the press, perhaps stimulated by these reports from Washington, has forecast the establishment of additional regional organizations and a great expansion of interstate government by cooperation.

The Plan

The District Secretariat serves the states, within a district corresponding to one of the eleven planning districts of the National Resources Committee, as a clearing house; handles details of meetings called on regional problems, and facilitates closer cooperation in all district matters.

The plan for the establishment of District Secretariats was outlined in the first volume of the Book of the States as a project for the American Legislators' Association.

At the First Interstate Assembly of Commissioners on Interstate Cooperation, held by the Council of State Governments in June, 1935, the delegates discussed fully the project of establishing secretariats as a means of harmonizing the policies of states within a certain area, and of acting as liaison man in the give-and-take of interstate action in regional problems. (For full record of this discussion see pages 419-495 of Volume I, The Book of the States). It was agreed that the establishment of a Secretariat should follow the establishment of Commissions on Interstate Cooperation.

The establishment of the first District Secretariat in New York City marked a definite step in the development of the Council of State Governments. Established as a demonstration project, its success as an adjunct of the Council points the way for the establishment of other District Secretariats as the state Commissions on Interstate Cooperation grow in influence, and as the demand for the solution of interstate problems on a regional basis increase.

Routine Work of the Office

Most of the work of the Secretariat has been carried on through personal contact: through visits to the offices of the different Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, through meetings and conferences, through attendance at sessions of the legislatures. In addition, he has assisted with the routine work of the Commissions, and has served as a liaison between the different state Commissions, between the Commissions and other state departments and, in some instances, between the Commissions and departments of the federal government. As one member of the Pennsylvania legislature put it, "He is the leg man; he does the interviewing and the correspondence."

To coördinate the work of Commissions on Interstate Coöperation with the interstate commissions established to handle special problems in the region, the District Representative was named the Secretary of the Delaware Basin Commission, as well as Assistant Secretary of the Interstate Commission on Crime, and a member of the Continuation Committee of the Interstate Conference on Transient and Settlement Laws.

The Secretariat has been useful in handling public relations for the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation. Press contacts have been made with members of the news and editorial staffs of a number of the metropolitan papers and with the editorial departments of *Time* and the *Literary Digest*.

Research and Information Service

Information has been secured for members of the Commissions who have appeared at legislative hearings and for reports submitted by the chairmen of the Commissions. Research has been done to obtain material necessary for planning special meetings and for the general work of the commissions. In this research, the District Secretariat has had the assistance of the Central Secretariat and its valuable contacts with attorney-generals, secretaries of state, tax commissioners, and other officials in this region.

The Technique of Interstate Government

One of the most important contributions made during the past year to the future development of Commissions on Interstate Coöperation and the District Secretariat, and to what may be described as "the technique of interstate government," is the joint participation of legislators, administrative officials, and expert research consultants in the work of the subcommittees. One of the principal tasks facing the District Secretariat and the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation in developing a definite legislative and administrative program for the solution of the problems of the region has been that of obtaining expert advice and accurate facts to apply to that solution. The appropriations which the states in this region have been making to the Central and District Secretariats of the Council of State Governments, have made funds available for the employ-

ment of qualified consultants for work in certain fields of particular interest to the Commissions. These experts were assigned the following subjects and have usually worked under the supervision of the heads of the respective state departments having jurisdiction in these fields: Dr. Robert H. Connery, conservation; Paul G. Reilly, banking; and James Kirk Eads, real estate reorganization and securities.

Mr. Connery, through his field work with state conservation departments and as an author and qualified expert, has been of great assistance as an advisor on conservation.

In the field of banking the Commission has had as their consultant, Mr. Paul G. Reilly, attorney-at-law, and former member of the legal staff of the joint committee on banking. In his work for the commissions he has conferred with state banking experts and with officials of the federal government.

The New York Subcommittee on Real Estate Reorganization and Securities has had the aid of Mr. James Kirk Eads of Columbia University. In performing his work in this field, Mr. Eads has conferred with representatives of the Joint Legislative Committee on Bondholders; with stockholders' committees, and with experts of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Record

Intangible though it may be, one of the main accomplishments of the past two years has been the promotion of better relations between the legislatures and administrative departments of the states in this region through the interchange of mutual experience at regional conferences.

The work of the District Secretariat has had a part in the strengthening of Coöperation Commissions. With interstate compacts actually being negotiated, with uniform legislation in effect, and with reciprocal laws on the statute books as a result of their work, it is readily apparent that the Commissions and the District Secretariat have made a beginning and have established themselves as effective agencies of interstate government. While at present their efforts are still mainly exploratory, nevertheless, the foundation is being laid for more intensive work.

The significant work of the Commissions

on Interstate Coöperation and the District Secretariat is best shown in the manner in which the following specific interstate problems were handled.

Highway Safety House Trailer Study

A nine-state Regional Highway Safety Conference held March 12-13, 1937, was called by the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Coöperation and organized by the District Secretariat. This conference endorsed highway safety bills providing for reciprocal reporting of automobile accidents, compulsory instruction of highway safety in the schools, and periodic inspection of motor vehicles. Representatives from the states which did not have these provisions in their motor vehicle codes, took model bills incorporating these recommendations back to their states for introduction in their legislatures. In addition, the conference unanimously approved a resolution providing for the establishment of an advisory committee to coöperate with the Council of State Governments in conducting a survey relating to uniform legislation applying to house trailers.

The District Secretariat is now faced with the responsibility of organizing this survey as well as of selecting a panel of nominees from whom the chairman will appoint an advisory committee.

The District Secretariat in organizing both the Regional Highway Safety Conference in January, 1936, and the one held in March of this year, received the whole-hearted assistance of the Chief of the Safety Section, Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission, as well as that of the staff of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. Research assistance and technical advice were freely given and copies of the publications of these two agencies were made available by the District Secretariat to those attending the conference.

It is encouraging to point out that two of the three legislative proposals recommended by the first regional conference have passed the New York Legislature. One of these proposals, which became a law last April, provides for the reciprocal reporting of automobile accidents by states; and the second proposal, providing for the compul-

sory instruction of highway safety in the schools, is before the governor for signature. Both of these statutes are in effect in New Jersey, and the Reciprocal Reporting of Accidents Act is included in the Pennsylvania Code.

Social Security and Transient Relief

As part of the program of the Continuing Committee of the Interstate Conference on Transient Relief and Settlement Laws, and the Interstate Commission on Social Security, the Regional Representative arranged for the introduction of the Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act, as approved by the above agencies in both the New York and Pennsylvania Legislatures.

The importance of this act in the evolution of the administration of the Social Security Act throughout the country cannot be exaggerated. It establishes the machinery for the negotiation of reciprocal agreements governing both the transfer of dependents and the settlement of workers. So important is this type of legislation that the Social Security Board requested drafts of it from the District Secretariat as well as drafts of the form of reciprocal agreement which has been suggested, as models for the states to follow. Administrative department heads and research experts of the Social Security Board have been very helpful in advising the district representative in the planning of the Interstate Conference on Transient Relief and Settlement Laws and in the drafting of resolutions which were later adopted by the Interstate Commission on social security at the Third General Assembly. Other federal agencies which were consulted in this field were the transient division of the FERA and the research division of the Department of Labor.

Parks

The District Secretariat during the fall of 1936 devoted many hours of effort in assisting the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation to negotiate a joint hearing of New York and New Jersey officials for the purpose of entering into a compact to create a single interstate commission to manage and operate both the New York and New Jersey sections of the Palisades Interstate Park.

The successful conclusion of these negotiations clearly demonstrates the value of

Commissions on Interstate Coöperation and should assure their continued existence. Because of the importance of this problem, it seems appropriate to quote a few paragraphs from the New York Report which give additional background:

"During the legislative session in 1936, an effort was made to have (this) legislation passed. Strong opposition developed on the measure and the bill failed in passage, although a similar act was approved by the legislature of New Jersey. At the conclusion of last year's session the legislature requested the Joint Committee on Interstate Coöperation to investigate and seek a solution of the Palisades Park situation.

"During the past thirty-five years that the present park commissions have been in existence, they have done a splendid job of administration in so far as the park lands under their supervision were concerned. Nevertheless, general feeling has existed that the present system of having two Palisade Interstate Park Commissions was an imperfect method of administration. At one time, due to political exigencies, the governors of New York and New Jersey did not agree on the same appointee as a member and for a period of a year one commission virtually functioned with eleven members.

"It seemed to the Committee both reasonable and logical that the activities of these two state agencies should be coördinated as one unified commission to avoid minor and perhaps major difficulties which might arise from time to time, and also to give permanency to the whole situation.

"A hearing was conducted by the subcommittee in New York City, November 21, 1936, at the State Office Building, which was attended not only by members of the New York and New Jersey State Legislatures, but also by members of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, including Mr. J. Dupratt White, president of the commission; Mr. Frederick Osborn; Mr. George W. Perkins; and Hon. Alfred E. Smith, members of the commission; also Hon. Robert Moses, Chairman of the New York State Council of Parks; Mr. Henry F. Lutz, Director of State Parks; and other interested parties.

"A series of personal conferences were then instituted with various individuals closely interested in Palisades Park affairs

in an endeavor to obtain a common viewpoint. Finally, legislation was agreed to, which later passed the legislature and was signed by Governor Lehman. This legislation which provided for the creation, by interstate compact, of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission as a joint corporate instrumentality for the States of New York and New Jersey, brought to a successful conclusion the work of the subcommittee on parks."

Banking

An informal hearing on banking was organized by the District Secretariat and held in New York City, December 18, 1936. Commissioners on Interstate Coöperation from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were present, together with bank supervisors of several states. To complete the work of this conference, a special consultant was attached to the District Secretariat to assist the New York subcommittee on banking. The district representative and the special consultant conferred with officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, and state supervisors of banks, as well as with many other persons qualified to advise on banking problems. As a result of this work, the following recommendations were presented to the commissions:

First, that the states amend their banking laws to bring about conformity between the state and federal laws in respect to the payment of interest on demand deposits;

Second, adoption of a resolution requesting closer coöperation between the states and the federal authorities in the matter of chartering savings and loan institutions. A resolution memorializing Congress and the federal authorities was also prepared for the legislatures;

Third, immediate adoption of the Uniform Fiduciaries Act. If adopted, this act will bring about a greater degree of uniformity in the daily volume of banking business involving transactions between citizens of various states; and

Finally, the continuation of a study of the possibility of drafting a model, uniform bank-chartering act. The minimum capital required to start a bank under such an act would be \$25,000.

Because it is one of the most important

subcommittee reports submitted to the Legislature, the following paragraphs taken from the New York Report are quoted:

"The purpose of this committee has been to assist, wherever possible, in the strengthening of our banking structure. The field of banking is to be considered as a national problem and the dual banking system is a fertile field for the application of the principles of interstate cooperation. The subcommittee has confined itself solely to the problems and matters that are a subject for joint action between the states and federal governments.

"In presenting this report the committee submits only the matters requiring an immediate solution, chief of which is the problem of conformity between state and federal law in respect to the payment of interest on demand deposits.

"No interest has been allowed on demand deposits of the United States Government since the passage of the Banking Act of 1933. It does not seem desirable that one or two types of deposits should obtain a special treatment over the United States Government and all of the citizens of a state.

"Unless state laws are amended wherever necessary before August, 1937, an embarrassing conflict will undoubtedly arise. Banks will have to request public officials to withdraw their funds in institutions other than their own, as it is not believed that any bank at this time is willing or could afford to withdraw from membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

"In former years savings-and-loan institutions were primarily a matter of state concern. But with the passage of the Home Owners' Loan Act the power was granted to the federal government to issue federal charters for savings-and-loan institutions. This power was given solely upon the theory that there were many communities sorely in need of funds for home building and that the chartering of institutions in such localities would stimulate business and industry. Without gainsaying the beneficial effects that have been induced by many of these federal institutions, there have been certain evil consequences attendant upon the chartering of these institutions which tend to develop a spirit of antagonism between the state and federal authorities in this matter.

"This problem can best be solved by full

and complete cooperation by and between the state and federal authorities in the matter of chartering of new institutions in the same manner as has been indicated in the report in reference to branch banking.

"A resolution memorializing Congress and the federal authorities in the matter has been prepared and will be introduced in the legislature.

"Since so much of the daily volume of banking business involves transactions between citizens of various states it appears to this committee that it is highly desirable to have as great a degree of uniformity in these matters as is possible, and it is with these views in mind that this committee recommends to this legislature, and to all states that have not as yet acted on the questions, the immediate adoption of the Uniform Fiduciaries Act.

"From the standpoint of supervision and regulation there are many matters that will serve to strengthen and solidify our banking structure if some degree of uniformity is obtained. This committee hopes to consider in the near future such matters as uniform examinations, chartering, and other problems created by the issuance and sale of securities by foreign corporations chartered in other states and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission."

Liquor Control

The problems of liquor control present some of the most complex difficulties of interstate relationships. Since the approval of the Twenty-First Amendment, each state has established its own distinct system of liquor control without regard to possible conflicts with the law of other states. In the solution of this problem in the Northeast area the New York Committee has made use of the District Secretariat. After a careful exploration of the field, the New York Committee called a regional conference for December 19, 1936, to consider the problems of liquor control. Representatives of the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York were present at this conference. Three model bills relating to labeling, importation limits, and the sale of warehouse receipts, prepared by Nathan L. Jacobs, Counsel, New Jersey Department of

Alcoholic Beverages Control, at the suggestion of the District Representative, were considered. Out of the conference came the establishment of a continuing committee composed of a representative of each of the states present, which has developed a legislative program now before the legislatures in the region.

The conference felt that while each state might prefer its own system of liquor control, there were certain matters in which a degree of uniformity was desirable and could be attained. Discussion of taxation, however, it was felt would be futile. Representatives asserted that there was a tendency on the part of the federal government to increase its revenue at the expense of the states in the field of liquor taxation; but as this was but a phase of the larger problem of conflicting taxation, it was felt that it would best be left to the Tax Revision Council.

There was general agreement among the conferees that some uniform standard could be attained in the matter of personal importation limits and that the present variance among the eastern states as to the amount of alcoholic beverages an individual might bring into the state for personal consumption could be eliminated. All were satisfied that a reasonable measure might be one gallon. The conference felt that so far as such importation was concerned there was no need to differentiate between distilled spirits, wines, and malt beverages.

As to the problems involved in the regulation of warehouse receipts, the conferees favored the model act requiring a special license for the sale of warehouse receipts for the storage of alcoholic beverages.

They also felt that adequate labeling could best be secured by authorizing the state liquor authorities to promulgate rules and regulations governing the labeling of alcoholic beverages with the condition that they seek to achieve national uniformity in this field as far as possible.

Immediately after the conference the subcommittees on liquor control of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania met to discuss methods of securing the enactment of the legislation recommended. The representatives of each state were instructed to study the measures with a view to securing adoption in their states and to report at a

meeting to be held during the Third General Assembly at Washington.

When that meeting convened the delegates agreed to seek the adoption of the following model bills in their states:

1. An act authorizing the importation of limited quantities of alcoholic beverages for personal consumption.

2. An act to authorize the state liquor authority to adopt labeling regulations.

3. An act prohibiting the sale of liquor warehouse receipts except pursuant to licenses issued by the state liquor authority.

Conservation

In the case of wild life conservation the management and policing of boundary areas, particularly of boundary waters, is the chief problem to be solved. The staff of the District Secretariat made an effort to secure uniform regulations for the taking of wild life, reciprocal licensing and joint stocking and policing of these areas within the region. It was felt that it was not necessary, except in unusual cases, to go to the trouble of negotiating compacts between the states involved. It was decided that, under the circumstances, the end might best be obtained through reciprocal legislation; and, as a result, legislation providing for the joint policing of the Delaware River, the Hudson River, and Lake Champlain was introduced in the legislatures, together with a reciprocal licensing statute covering boundary waters between Vermont and New York. These measures have passed the assembly of New York and, at present, are in line for final passage in the senate. They will probably also be adopted in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

A special consultant has been attached to the staff of the District Secretariat to assist in carrying on studies and drafting legislation relating to conservation. As a result of consultation with state and federal conservation officials the staff has explored the possibilities of the state conservation departments' cooperating with federal conservation agencies, with the result that a resolution has been drafted requesting the development of a state-federal program. It would provide for the acquisition of lands to be set aside as wild-life refuges whereby, in return for federal aid, the states would agree to administer these areas to conform to the requirements of a national wild-life-restora-

tion plan. By a formal adoption of this resolution, the New York Commission went on record as favoring a state-federal program for the joint acquisition and administration of wild-life refuges, for the undertaking of joint experimental projects, and for the joint stocking of the boundary waters of the state.

This resolution has been brought to the attention of the chief of the United States Biological Survey and the Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Fisheries so that negotiations may be undertaken as soon as possible.

The Future

The work of the First District Secretariat has proved the need and the value of district offices.

It is the plan of the states which make up the Council that a District Secretariat be established in each of the eleven planning districts of the National Resources Committee. A second office, to be located in Denver, is contemplated for the near future, and with the growth of the Interstate Commission in the Ohio Basin a third may be established in Cincinnati.

CHAPTER XIV

The General Assembly

A Biennial Convocation at Which Delegates from the Forty-eight States Gather to Exchange Opinions and to Plan a Course of Interstate Action.

BY the end of 1932 the problems of the depression had fastened themselves, like the old man of the sea, upon the shoulders of the legislators, and in the struggle to rid themselves of at least one problem, the first General Assembly was called by the American Legislators' Association. Administrators and legislators from the state, local, and federal governments were invited to Washington to attend in order to discuss the pressing problem of conflicting taxation.

This first meeting proved so successful that a Second Assembly was held in Washington in February, 1935, at which it was decided to make the Assembly a regular biennial meeting so that state officials might sit down at regular intervals and tackle their most pressing problems.

Resembling closely the procedure and organization of a state legislature, the General Assembly of the Council of State Government is composed of representatives from all forty-eight states. Each state is entitled to send three official delegates; one representing the house, one the senate, and the third, the governor. In those states which have Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, the chairman appoints the three delegates. In the other states, the presiding officers of the legislatures appoint their delegates and the governors name their representatives. The president of the Council issues the call to the assembly biennially in the odd years, when forty-three of the state legislatures are in session. As president of the Council he is ex-officio speaker of the assembly, although any governor in attendance is ex-officio member of the assembly and may be asked to preside.

The organization and promotion of the assembly are carried on by the executive

director of the Council, who is ex-officio director of the Assembly and secretary-treasurer.

Work of the Assembly

The value of these general assemblies is readily apparent. They bring together, in common council, the men who make the laws, and the men who enforce or administer the laws.

In the past many distinguished commissions have applied themselves assiduously to state problems only to find that there was no official way by which their recommendations would reach the attention of the legislators—the men who make the laws. The Assembly attempts to bridge this gap, and therein lies its potential value.

In the interim between Assemblies, committees are at work on the program for the forthcoming Assembly. Also at work are the Interstate Commissions whose members are giving particular and specialized study to their subjects. (Chapters XVI-XXII.)

The day preceding the opening of the Assembly is given over to executive meetings of the affiliated associations of the Council, and of the various interstate commissions, at which time they put their reports and resolutions into final draft for submission to the members of the Assembly.

With the opening of the full session of the Assembly legislators and administrators sit down together for consideration of proposals for action to be taken by the states. The interstate commissions submit recommendations for uniform legislation in their fields; the associations of administrative state officials—the attorney-generals and the secretaries of state—and the American Legislators' Association present the results

of their interim studies for the improvement of governmental practices which require legislative action; and the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation and the District Secretariats report on their accomplishments during the biennium. During the two-day session the delegates discuss the reports presented, and adopt the proposals which they recommend be carried back to the respective states for legislative action.

Following the Assembly, meetings are held on regional problems.

Purpose of the Assembly

The purpose of these assemblies is to present to the states uniform legislation recommended by groups which have devoted

specialized and expert attention to certain problems of government. The delegate, after considering an interstate problem in the light of the discussion and recommendation brought out at the assembly, undoubtedly has a broader perspective regarding the problems confronting his state. Also he may be provided with suggested legislation for the solution of these problems. On returning to his legislature he is in a position to present the recommendations of the Assembly and to secure the passage of uniform legislation, giving impetus to the solution of interstate problems by coöperative action.

The Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments met on January 12, 1937, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C.

The following article from the magazine State Government, April, 1937, gives a brief résumé of the work done at that meeting.

CHAPTER XV

Looking Forward from the Assembly

Record of the Third General Assembly forecasts new courses and indicates advances in interstate cooperation movement.

By HAL HAZELRIGG

It was the night of January 21, 1937. The scene was the informal dinner preceding the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. Indiana's handsome former Governor, Paul V. McNutt, President of the Council, stood at his chair, calling the roll of the states.

A cylindrical, frosted-glass globe at the dais flashed red occasionally, signalling when a delegate had exceeded his allotted sixty seconds. State delegates responded.

Boyle, of California . . . Johnston, of Connecticut . . . Atkinson, of Georgia . . . Governor Horner, of Illinois . . . Treadway, of Indiana . . . Ryan, of Kansas . . . Sweeney, of Louisiana . . . Goudy, of Maine . . . Marbury, of Maryland . . . Hunt, of Massachusetts . . . Lamoreaux, of Michigan . . . Sletvold, of Minnesota . . . Lewis, of Missouri . . . Hartshorne, of New Jersey . . . Ostertag, of New York . . . Bryant, of North Carolina . . .

Ohio Strikes Responsive Chord

One by one, men whose names symbolize the racial strains forming the bloodstream of America, arose and answered the call for their states, near and distant. Their responses were friendly, incisive, sometimes humorous; and it was evident that they were glad to be there, glad and proud to join their states in this common enterprise.

Then—"Ohio!" called the chairman, and the sudden stillness in the hall indicated that in each mind there appeared the vision of turgid waters, pouring into homes and factories, smashing levees, endangering lives. For on that day the world had received the news that the surging enemy flood, had shut down cities and laid waste great areas in the Ohio Valley.

Machinery Set in Motion

The spokesman from Ohio arose slowly, his face grave. Ward, of Ohio. . . . With restrained emotion, he spoke his mind simply, asking that these conferees do something toward furthering interstate cooperation to ease the distress of the people in his region.

Before the four-day conference was over, the Ohio Valley Committee was functioning, and the Third General Assembly was on record as favoring interstate action in the Ohio Valley. Within two weeks, the nine states of the area had met in Columbus and formed the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin. Within another two weeks this commission had been organized in a session at Indianapolis; had set up machinery to cooperate with the appropriate federal agencies, and today it is embarked on a broad-gauge legislative and planning program to combat future Ohio floods.

The swift action of the Ohio Basin states epitomizes the rising movement for interstate cooperation, and dramatizes the growing cohesion of the states as expressed through affiliation with the Council of State Governments. The states simply have decided that the No Man's Land of government must be abolished; that certain problems running across state boundaries which cannot be solved completely, either by individual states or within the jurisdiction of the federal government, must be solved by intergovernmental action.

Twenty-five States Join Council

"Gemblly," as the Council secretariat staff has nicknamed the General Assembly, marks the turning point of the interstate cooperation movement.

Today, twenty-five states have established Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, automatically aligning themselves with the Council of State Governments. Other states still in regular legislative session are rapidly passing measures designed to bring them into the movement.

The keynote of the Third General Assembly as expressed in the *Declaration of Interdependence of the Governments within the United States*, read by Henry W. Toll, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, at the Friday banquet, permeated each session.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the details of formal proceedings. But let us look at a brief digest of the record of this year's General Assembly and see what the action reported there forecasts in the great field of mutual interstate action.

Chicago Meeting Ordered

COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT—A firm and permanent foundation for progress of the Council of State Governments was established in the Interstate Commission on Council Development. Its chairman is Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, of Pennsylvania. The Assembly decided that a meeting of this permanent Commission is to take place in Chicago within the calendar year to take whatever action is necessary to develop the Council's organization and expansion.

SOCIAL SECURITY—The report for the Interstate Commission on Social Security was made by its chairman, William J. Ellis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey. Mr. Ellis cited the changing complexion in the general problem of relieving the poor, and stressed in his report that government must consider practical methods of securing a general over-all pattern of local relationships and practices.

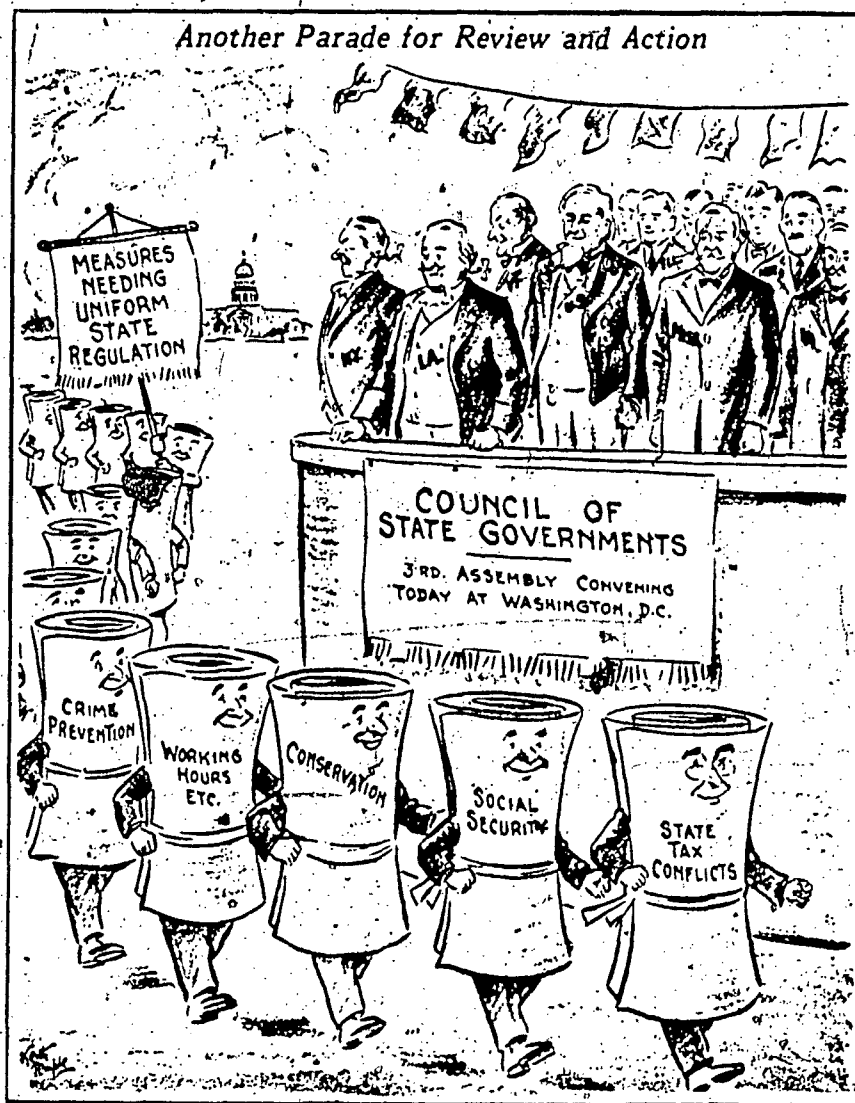
John G. Winant, as the then chairman of the Federal Social Security Board, presented the federal administration's viewpoint on federal-state cooperation in social security.

Mr. Winant said, in part: "If there is any enterprise that the United States government has engaged upon that calls for greater coordination and co-

operation between the federal government, the state governments and local governments, it is in the field of general welfare, certainly within the limited province of social security."

Need Tax Harmony

TAXATION—The report for the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation was presented by Senator Seabury C. Mastick, of New York, Chairman; that, for the Tax Revision Council, by Representative Robert L. Doughton, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Sen-



From New Orleans Times-Picayune

ator Mastick reiterated his commission's earlier recommendation that the federal tax on gasoline, which he said was originally levied only as a temporary emergency expedient, be relinquished by the federal government as a source of revenue for the exclusive use of the states. It was also recommended that Congress should leave electrical energy taxes for the states' exclusive use. This recommendation was again submitted for the consideration of Congress.

Representative Doughton said that the major objective of the Tax Revision Council is to develop machinery for simplifying and harmonizing federal, state, and local tax systems with the intermediary objective of assembling data and work material from which the proper ground-work can be laid.

CRIME—The report for the Interstate Commission on Crime was given by its Chairman, Judge Richard Hartshorne, of New Jersey. As a result of his report, the Assembly adopted resolutions on four uniform acts on crime, and urged their speedy enactment in all states of the Union.

United States Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings outlined the federal-state cooperation phases of his department's program. He said, at one point: "The movement for unified, integrated, consistent, and effective administration of criminal justice is making real strides. . . ."

"The federal government has sought to deal with crime in its interstate aspects, and of course we shall resist and continue to resist all attempts to take us into state or local criminal activities. We have sought, in other words, to develop in the Department of Justice a technique, a structure, predicated upon cooperation with state and local agencies."

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION—The great banquet held Friday, January 22, in the Mayflower Hotel's ballroom, again struck the note of cooperation among the governments within the United States. Many members of each house of Congress were present, in addition to the state delegates and local officials.

For the federal government a message from President Roosevelt was read by Council President McNutt. Louis Brownlow, Director of the Public Administration Clearing House, and chairman of the Pres-

ident's Committee on Administrative Management, spoke on "Intergovernmental Management." Henry W. Toll, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, spoke for the states; and, in behalf of the local governments, the address of Clarence A. Dykstra, City Manager of Cincinnati, was read by Andrew Joyner, Jr., City Manager of Greensboro, North Carolina, and President of the American Municipal Association.

The central thought of the banquet followed an action taken earlier in the day when the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution establishing a committee to promote interlevel cooperation among federal, state and local governments.

Another voice, speaking for the national government, had been heard when Vice President John Nance Garner appeared as the formal sessions opened and welcomed the delegates.

Governors and former governors of nine states participated in the Assembly.

State Senator T. V. Smith, of Illinois, spoke at the informal dinner, and also presented a brief report in behalf of the American Legislators' Association. Among the projects which have been suggested for ultimate research by the American Legislators' Association, Senator Smith listed the following studies: the unicameral system; the relation between the state legislature, the planning board, the legislative council, and their respective research staffs; the formulation of standards of procurement, training, and functions of staffs for legislatures; establishment of legislative councils; establishment of legislative reference bureaus, and consideration of a code of ethics for legislatures.

AGRICULTURE — Secretary Henry Wallace of the Department of Agriculture spoke to the Assembly on federal-state cooperation in agriculture. He emphasized the new phase of agricultural development, namely the rehabilitation of that part of the farm population which has been "submerged in poverty and chained by the handicaps of poor land, excessive debt, and insecurity in the occupancy of their homes." "We cannot hope for a stable civilization unless these problems are solved. The goal is three-fold—security, conservation, and higher living standards."

Resources Committee Coöperates

PLANNING—Closely allied to the important problem of agriculture is that having to do with regional planning. Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the National Resources Committee, spoke on federal-state activities in this respect.

Mr. Delano stressed the fact that "the National Resources Committee, as the temporary federal planning agency, has sought to encourage decentralization of planning activity, and has succeeded beyond its expectations in interesting the states in this important work.

"Political boundaries," he said, "are artificial barriers when it comes to planning the better use of our resources. We must deal with groups of states and, in many cases, a different combination of groups for each problem. There has thus sprung up a series of regional or interstate planning movements—partly in coöperation with the Council of State Governments and the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation, and partly by direct action of the National Resources Committee and the various state planning agencies."

REGIONAL ACTION—The regional activity illustrated by Mr. Delano's report is a new and interesting manifestation in the general development of the Council of State Governments. This movement is exemplified by the report delivered at the Assembly by Thomas A. Logue, Pennsylvania's Secretary of Internal Affairs, for the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

Joint Responsibility

Mr. Logue asserted that the problems of the Delaware were national in the sense that

similar problems exist in the Columbia Valley of the Pacific Northwest, in the Red River Valley of the North, and in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys; in fact, in most of the major drainage basins in the United States. He pointed out that the states in "Incodel," through their individual Commissions on Interstate Coöperation, undertook a joint responsibility for the problems arising from their mutual geographic participation in the Delaware River Basin.

THE INDIVIDUAL COMMISSION—

Demonstrating the potentialities of the individual commission on interstate coöperation, Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Coöperation, read his report.

Among its accomplishments the Commission reported passage of all four model crime-measures recommended by it; the pollution compact established by New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York; the nine-state highway safety conference held in New York City; the six-state eastern liquor control conference last November; a proposed regional conference on interstate conservation, and a proposed banking conference.

Thus, through all these advances reported toward solution of the most momentous problems facing government today, a new course is set for the interstate coöperation movement. Clearly, the Third General Assembly marks a milestone in the development of a potentially useful and comparatively new form of governmental machinery in the United States, rooted in the many permanently established Commissions on Interstate Coöperation operating through their central entity, the Council of State Governments.

CHAPTER XVI

Interstate Commissions

Special Agencies Created by the States for a Joint Attack Upon Their Mutual Problems

THE year 1933 found the United States in the depths of its greatest depression. Blame for the country's plight was variously fixed upon the Republicans, the Democrats, the economic system, the social system, the machine age, and the jazz age, but opinion was unanimous that one step toward recovery lay in a consideration of the problem of conflicting taxation. An overburdened citizenry was harassed by taxes levied by forty-nine separate jurisdictions—the states and the federal government. Frequently the tax source was the same. Clearly, there should be a more equitable division of taxable assets among the levels of government.

Conflicting Taxation Considered

Accordingly, the First General Assembly of the Council of State Governments, which met in Washington, D. C., February 3 and 4, 1933, concentrated its attention upon the subject of conflicting taxation. The call to the conference, sent to the governor, the senate and the house of representatives of each of the forty-eight states, expressed the question thus:

"It has long been apparent that substantial benefits would result to the citizens of all states from a closer contact between the various legislatures, and that many governmental difficulties are aggravated by the absence of adequate facilities for conference between these lawmaking bodies.

"In connection with problems of taxation the evils resulting from this lack of contact had become especially acute even before the present economic depression. The further factor of the inability of the states to deal with the federal government in an orderly and coöperative manner has involved heavy burdens upon the taxpayer, upon the federal government, and upon each state.

"This is a legislative problem. The

present economic emergency creates an imperative necessity for joint counsel and concerted action. It is time for the states to make common cause."

The idea of consideration of interstate problems by means of interstate commissions commended itself to the delegates to the First General Assembly. It seemed wise that a permanent, continuing body should be set up. Thus, those ideas engendered at the conference of states might be carried to fruition; the work begun at the round table might be continued by careful study and consideration. From these deliberations of the First General Assembly, the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation was born.

Five Classifications

The Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation had been in operation for two years when a second commission was established to deal with another nation-wide problem—crime. Having been proved successful in dealing with this second problem, the Commission method of attack seemed applicable to the whole field of legislative and administrative problems, and in line with the policy of the Council of State Governments to facilitate interstate coöperation five classifications of intergovernmental commissions have been evolved.

1. There are questions of government which are recognized to be nation-wide. Crime, for instance, is a problem which, while it has many aspects of purely local interest, yet has ramifications which concern the entire country. In this category, also, are conflicting taxation, social security, highway safety. Nation-wide commissions have already been established to function in the first three of these fields. The New York Joint Committee on Interstate Co-operation has sponsored two conferences on

highway safety. The interest shown in this topic has encouraged Hon. Harold C. Oster-tag, Chairman of the New York Joint Committee, to urge the establishment of an Interstate Commission on Highway Safety this year.

2. At the same time, the Council considers interests common to several states, which are geographically scattered. In this classification are problems of labor, oil, and tobacco. Tobacco, for example, is grown in widely scattered portions of the country. Connecticut, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, in no way contiguous, are bound by this common interest. California, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Montana are drawn together by a mutual interest in oil; and the Pacific Coast makes a common cause with the Atlantic Seaboard in problems of labor. No commissions on these subjects have been established as yet, but this is the type of problem suitable to solution by the work of such a commission.

3. These are interstate problems dealing with matters of interest to several geographically grouped states. In this division are such problems as grazing and drought. Milk production and distribution may also be susceptible to adjustment by interstate commissions representing states in each important milkshed.

4. Some commissions deal with several different but related interests within one region, such as the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, which seeks a solution to the problems of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, which center about the Delaware Basin. The Delaware River, source of water supply for Trenton, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, arises in New York and flows through the most densely populated and highly industrialized sections of the states of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Its chief problem is pollution, but the Commission considers water and land use, flood control, and all other questions which develop around a river which is a vital factor in the lives of more than ten million people.

5. Recently the importance of coöperation, not only between the several states, but between the various levels of government, has been recognized. There must be integration of effort toward a common end. As a step in this direction, the Tax Re-

vision Council, a fifth type of commission, was established in June, 1935. Twenty-four representatives of the three levels of government—federal, state, and local—comprise this interlevel commission. Their joint efforts are directed toward the development of a comprehensive system of taxation for the entire country, and the elimination of conflict in taxes between each level. Eventually, the interlevel pattern may be adapted to such subjects as crime, health, social security, highway safety, and liquor control.

Composition

Although all of the Interstate Commissions aim toward coöperation, their composition varies in detail, if not in design.

Originally, the Interstate Commission on Crime was composed of one member from each state, appointed by the state's Commission on Interstate Coöperation, and one federal representative. In states where Commissions on Interstate Coöperation did not as yet exist, appointments were made by the governors. Recently the Crime Commission voted to increase the membership to three members from each state, chosen in the same way. At the same time, provision was made for an advisory membership to the commission, to be composed of representatives of nation-wide organizations, such as the National Probation Association, the American Prison Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and others working in the crime field.

The Interstate Commission on Social Security is composed of one member from each state which has a Commission on Interstate Coöperation. The appointments are made by the chairman of the Coöperation Commission in each state, although the appointee need not be a member of the Commission. Appointments to the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation are made in the same way.

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin is composed of four members from each of the states of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The appointments are made by the Commission on Interstate Coöperation in each state; three of the appointees must be members of the Commission, one from the senate, one from the house, and one an ad-

ministrative official of the state. The fourth appointee must be an executive or member of the state planning board. The District Representative of the Council of State Governments for District 2 is, ex-officio, secretary-treasurer of the Commission and chief of staff. The chairman of each state's Commission on Interstate Cooperation is an honorary member. In Delaware, which has no Commission on Interstate Cooperation, appointments are made by the governor.

A similar structure exists in regard to the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin. There are, however, only three representatives from each of the nine states which make up the commission. They must all be members of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation in the various states. One is from the senate, one from the house, and one an administrative official. The administrative official must be a member of the state planning board, where such a board exists.

Specific Subjects Considered for Commissions

In addition to the problems outlined above, it is hoped that commissions will be established to consider marketing, health, care of delinquents and dependents, highway safety—any one of the multitude of seeming enigmatical problems which today harass administrators and lawmakers throughout the nation. The reports of the several interstate commissions, and of the interlevel commission on taxation, serve to indicate the sound logic behind the solving of common problems in common council—the efficacy of the interstate commission method of facing questions which no one state alone can solve, and concerning which the federal government has no jurisdiction.

The biennial reports of the six commissions already established appear in the following chapters.

CHAPTER XVII

The Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation

Incotax

The Tax Revision Council

Taxreco

RATIONAL taxation is one of the biggest problems facing the American people today, with the ever increasing demand for services and security creating serious competition for additional sources of revenue. The problem is intensified by the



SENATOR SEABURY C.
MASTICK, Chairman

effect upon the taxpayer. Tax evasion is increasing; and criticism is universal, with the average citizen taking the view that the tax structure is a ramshackle affair, toward which he has no feeling of loyalty or pride.

Four years ago, in February, 1933, the First General Assembly called by the American Legislators' Association devoted its three-day meeting to a consideration of the conflicts in taxation. The gravity of the problem was appreciated by all of the delegates, with the result that they directed the president of the Assembly to appoint an Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, whose membership should consist of ten representatives and seven senators. This commission was directed to investigate the problem of conflicting taxation and to report its findings and recommendations to the next General Assembly in 1935. The

president accordingly designated the members of the commission (see membership list at end of chapter) and they in turn employed a research staff.

Work of the Commission

The research work of the commission was carried on at the administrative offices of the American Legislators' Association during 1934-1935, first under Professor Clarence Heer, of the University of North Carolina, and later under Professor James W. Martin, of the University of Kentucky.

At the Second General Assembly held in Washington, D. C., in February, 1935, the commission rendered a comprehensive, scholarly report of its two years' work, and in September, 1935, The Progress Report of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation was published. This report contained the results of the extensive research studies carried on by the commission, together with their recommendations for both a short and a long range program.

The commission convened again at the time of the Third General Assembly held in Washington, D. C., in January, 1937, and Senator Seabury C. Mastick, Chairman, formerly a member of the New York Assembly, reported to the Assembly. For the benefit of the delegates not familiar with the work, he reviewed in his report the activities of the commission during the four years of existence. The Report follows in part:

Report for the Commission

The Commission on Conflicting Taxation endeavored to segregate certain tax fields

to the state governments on the one hand and to the federal government on the other. It proposed that since the federal tax on gasoline was originally levied only as a temporary expedient on account of the emergency, that the federal government relinquish this source of revenue for the exclusive use of the states. The commission reiterates this recommendation and is hopeful that the federal government will give consideration to this relinquishment. In this instance the states were first in the field of gasoline taxation, and it would seem natural that they should be given the pre-eminent right to this form of revenue.

It was also recommended that Congress should leave the electrical energy taxes to the states for their exclusive use. Here again the federal government had only recently entered a field which had been previously utilized by the states. This recommendation is again submitted for the consideration of Congress.

In return for retirement from the gasoline and electrical energy field, the commission suggested that the federal government be allocated the tobacco taxes and the volume taxes or so called gallonage taxes on liquor. The commission still holds to this opinion.

However, during the past two years no substantial change has been made in any of these respects from either the state or federal point of view. Some of the states have levied volume or gallonage taxes on liquor, and some have levied tobacco taxes which hitherto had not levied such taxes. There is still a wide field for segregation.

In the universal scramble for revenue on the part of all levels of government—federal, state, and local—the element of coöperation has almost been lost sight of, at any rate in the practical application of revenue laws. The subject of coöperation has been held in mind only to the extent that some endeavor has been made to distribute the tax burden more evenly, but the need for revenue in the respective levels of government has been so great, and the emergency has been so pressing, that taxes have been levied in the various fields with little or no regard paid by one level of government to the other.

Allocation of Taxes

This might well be illustrated by the effect of the federal gift tax. This tax is

three-fourths of the estate tax, and has resulted in the transfer of a large amount of property and the consequent reduction in the estates to be finally administered under the estate tax. It is obvious that the larger the aggregate estate, the larger the estate tax and the larger the share of the state governments in those states which have progressive rates of taxation. Now, if the federal government encourages the transfer of property under the gift tax, and the state gets no share whatever of the gift tax, then the estate or inheritance tax coming to the states will be very much lessened. In the case of the state of New York for example, it has been estimated that this ultimate decrease will amount to about 50 per cent of the expected revenue under the present existing law. In this instance the federal government apparently overlooked the fact that the states would be penalized in the operation of the gift law.

Aside from the consideration of the problem of separation of sources of revenue, there have been other problems brought to the attention of the commission, all of which have been given some consideration. Where the federal government and the state both levy taxes on the same subject matter, the question arises whether the federal government, to avoid duplication, should share the tax on some basis of allocation with the states, or, on the other hand, should perhaps permit the states to collect the tax, or a portion thereof, and receive a credit for it from the federal government, as is done by the "crediting device" under the present estate tax. Here there is the difficulty of determining a basis of allocation. If neither of these plans should turn out to be practical, should there be a further consideration of direct federal aid to the states for particular functions of government?

All of these subjects require statistical information, which has not been available.

There has been suggested by the Commission on Conflicting Taxation that in personal income taxes the federal government leave to the states the relatively small incomes, say those under \$10,000, and that the federal government collect the tax on the larger incomes, giving back to the states a share of their collection from these larger incomes. Such an arrangement would have several very valuable results, in that it would

decrease duplication of returns by nearly 50 per cent, and consequently would decrease to the same extent the labor of the federal government in examining returns. By the use of the sharing device in the larger incomes the total return to the states could be adjusted to about the same as it is at present.

It is obvious that no one solution of tax conflicts is possible. Some sources of revenues may be separated, but separation of revenues is not a complete solution to the problem, since this plan would not yield a sufficient amount either to the states or to the federal government. The problem must be solved by a combination of various plans.

The Tax Revision Council

Establishment of the Council

One of the interesting facts brought out early in the investigation work of the commission was the complete lack of any regularly established procedure by which state officials could confer with federal officials while working out their lines of attack



HON. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, Chairman

upon the tax problem. The commission members strongly urged that machinery be set up for continuous contact between federal and state policy-forming officials for the joint solution of their tax difficulties. The Second General Assembly, recognizing this need, provided that such an agency be set up

in the form of the Tax Revision Council which, through its membership, would provide the means for official conference among the three levels of government. Seven officials representative of the federal government, seven of the state governments, and seven of the local units of government

should compose the membership. (The list appears at the end of this chapter.) This new agency was directed, first, to study the problem of multiple taxation by competing units of government, and, second, to determine the functions which can be performed best by the federal government and those which more properly fall to the states and their subdivisions.

In referring to the need for a Tax Revision Council, the commission included the following sections in their Progress Report:

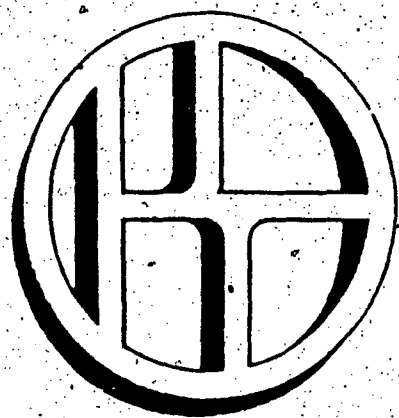
Need for a Council.

Tax conflicts arise largely from the fact that the federal government and the states have constitutionally coordinated taxing jurisdiction in all important fields except property taxation and custom duties.

In the early history of the United States the important sources of tax revenues were property and poll taxes, tariffs, and a few selective sales taxes. With rare exceptions, the excise taxes were imposed only by the federal government and, in consequence, interfered but little with local tax plans. With the increase in governmental activity during the past thirty years, both the federal government and the states have found it necessary to expand the scope of their tax systems. Death taxes, income taxes, and selective excises are now imposed by both commonwealth and central governments.

In the meantime, states have been subdivided into counties and sometimes into towns or townships. Cities, school districts, drainage districts, and other taxing jurisdictions have been superimposed on these, often in such a way as to provide so many layers of taxing jurisdictions that an individual taxpayer must contribute to several levels of government. These local governments have assumed large importance and have developed semi-independent taxing programs which, in many cases, overlap the state tax plans and sometimes both the state and the federal tax plans.

In certain states, some effort has been made to alleviate the difficulties growing out of overlapping local government jurisdictions. Some attention has been given to working out tax plans which avoid discriminatory practices, although they involve duplication of levies. In keeping with this activity, the Interstate Commission on Con-



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

**Microfiche Created with
the Cooperation of
the Council of
State Governments**

Conflicting Taxation gave attention to preparing specific plans whereby the federal government and the states can avoid conflicting tax levies by separation of revenue sources, by utilization of federal credits for state taxes, and perhaps by federal administration of certain taxes, the proceeds of which would be distributed to the states, either directly or as grants-in-aid. However, all these plans contemplate dealing with the situation piecemeal, and each of them looks toward amelioration of immediate difficulties rather than toward a complete solution of the problems. It must also be recognized that, even though immediate steps were taken to solve conflicting tax problems, one could not expect them to remain solved. Governmental institutions are developing at such a rapid pace that new problems of taxation continually are arising.

Permanent Means of Study Essential

Therefore, no matter what legislative changes may be adopted to reduce the evils of conflicting taxation, it will be essential to maintain machinery for dealing continuously with the problems of this sort which evolve from the operation of our plan of government.

It has become commonplace among students of government that agreement on controversial public questions is reached almost invariably, if at all, through personal conference. This is particularly true in the field of taxation, especially in the matter of developing a spirit of interstate and federal-state comity; for in this field an attitude of give-and-take must characterize any successful procedure. This point of view is in keeping with the following expression of President Roosevelt in his letter of February 18, 1935, to the executive director of the Interstate Assembly:

"It is apparent, I think, to all students of government that there is urgent need for better machinery of coöperation between federal, state, and local governments in many fields. Both the Congress and the executive departments of the national government are constantly confronted with problems whose solution requires coöordinated effort on the part of the states and the federal government. Two notable instances are the coördination of law enforcement and the interrelation of fields of taxation. This

latter question has long seemed to me one of prime importance. Only recently I directed the Secretary of the Treasury to undertake a study of sources of taxation, with particular reference to the matter of conflicting or overlapping of federal, state, and local taxation. When this study is complete it should furnish the basis for discussion of the problems involved with representatives of the states.

"I shall follow with the greatest interest the proceedings of the Second Interstate Assembly, with the hope and expectation that many constructive ideas will be developed as to means for perfecting and strengthening the relations between the state governments and the national government in the disposition of the problems in which both states and nation are vitally concerned."

Plan for Tax Revision Council

It had seemed to the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation that there were two practical plans for organizing the investigation. One contemplated the establishment of an unofficial commission, such as that set up for the Inquiry on Public Service Personnel. This commission was composed of eminent men representative of business, education, public administration, and scholarship in the field of government. The other plan contemplated the establishment of a commission officially representative of the interested parties. In the case of conflicting taxation, which requires official legislative and administrative action, the second type of commission is to be preferred. Therefore, the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation recommended to the Interstate Assembly that a semi-permanent commission be composed of seven persons representative of the congressional and federal administration viewpoints; that the states, through the Interstate Assembly, authorize appointment of seven persons representative of state legislative and administrative viewpoints; that the United States Conference of Mayors, the American Municipal Association, and the Municipal Finance Officers' Association each appoint one person representative of city viewpoints in public finance, and that the chairman appoint three public officials representative of county, rural school district, and other local government viewpoints. It was contem-

plated that this Tax Revision Council would have the benefit of assistance from the existing staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, from the staff of the Treasury Inquiry on Public Finance, from the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, and from such other specialists as might be made available.

The selection of personnel representatives of these various units of government is in keeping with the principle that the parties which have an interest at stake shall be represented in the body established to deal with controversial issues. The individuals chosen to represent each level of government must include men who are in key positions to exercise leadership in the financial affairs of government, and who are willing to give generously of their time to the task.

Council to Study Re-allocation of Governmental Functions

In addition to problems of taxation strictly defined, it was anticipated that the council would investigate continuously the re-allocation of public functions among the various levels of government. The work of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation has already been severely limited by lack of comprehensive information regarding the distribution of governmental activities among federal, state, and local agencies. More than once it has even been suggested that the commission's own efforts be directed to the investigation of these problems. Thus it is apparent that progress toward the solution of tax problems affecting the different levels of government depends largely on working out a sound policy regarding the proper allocation of various governmental activities among units of government.

The Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation recognized that this study of the distribution of governmental functions may, and doubtless should, require a separate staff from that concerned with the technical problems of taxation. On the other hand it saw no reasons why the proposed Tax Revision Council should not conduct both studies simultaneously under appropriate direction. In this way basic information and recommendations might be secured as rapidly as possible.

Organization of the Tax Revision Council

In the light of discussion with federal officials it seemed preferable to the members of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation to have eight federal representatives, three from the Treasury, two from each house of Congress, and one from the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. To maintain the symmetry contemplated in the Interstate Assembly resolution, the total number of members of the council was therefore increased to twenty-four, eight for each level of government. (See list of members at end of chapter.)

The first meeting of the Tax Revision Council was held in the Ways and Means Committee Hearing Room in the New House Office Building in Washington, D. C., on June 6 and 7, 1935. Assurances of complete coöperation from the Senate Finance Committee were offered by Senator W. H. King, who recalled that he had proposed a tax revision council as early as 1921. A similarly cordial message from the House Committee on Ways and Means was presented by Representatives Robert Doughton and Fred M. Vinson. Mr. Vinson urged promptness of attack.

In addressing the first meeting of the council, Secretary Morgenthau expressed the view that the basic problem was justice to the taxpayer. Uneconomic tax levies affect the very foundations of government and the great task is to restore equilibrium to the tax structures. It is not a matter of the efficient tax gatherer; if so, the problem of this democratic government would be no different from that of any ancient tyrant who tried to get as much as he could with the least expense.

The first step, according to Secretary Morgenthau, is to make a careful survey of the total tax structure to determine how the burden of our governmental expense is now distributed. Next, we should note what practicable changes in the combined tax structure of the country would produce a more equitable distribution of the total burden. In the third place, we should concentrate upon a few important and workable means of eliminating conflicts in a manner consistent with our analysis of what con-

stitutes a fundamentally desirable tax structure. Finally, having arrived at a few important possibilities which we know to be fundamentally sound, we can then attempt to put them into effect.

In conclusion, Mr. Morgenthau strongly urged that the technical details of tax-gathering, and even the essential matter of supporting the government, be considered secondary in importance, and that first consideration be given to the vital question of justice to the taxpayer. That course simplifies the task and leads directly to the goal which we strive to reach.

In May, 1936, the Tax Revision Council again convened in the Ways and Means Committee Room at Washington, D. C. The four working committees made their reports, and the future policies of the council were discussed at length. (The minutes of this meeting are contained in the Book of Proceedings.)

Financing

Senator Mastick, in his report to the Third General Assembly, stressed the fact that both the Commission on Conflicting Taxation and the Tax Revision Council are met by the same problem which the federal, state, and local governments face; that is to say, the question of revenue. What work has been done in the last eighteen months on the problem of conflicting or multiple taxation has been undertaken by the research organization of certain state tax commissions, and the research organization of the Congress and the Treasury. These, however, have not been coördinated. It is necessary, for the accomplishment of the plans of both of these commissions, that funds be provided for such study and coördination, and that it be done in such a way that the work of the commission receives official consideration when presented both to Congress and to this Assembly.

The Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation therefore offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed by the Assembly:

"RESOLVED, That the Third General Assembly hereby requests the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the United States to insert an item for \$25,000 in the Deficiency Appropriation Bill in order to match a similar appropria-

tion from the Council of State Governments for the purpose of financing the Advisory Committees and the technical staff of the Tax Revision Council, which have been jointly established by the federal government and the Council of State Governments. To the end that the proper financing of the Tax Revision Council may be consummated at the earliest time, the chairman and secretary of the Tax Revision Council, together with a committee appointed by the chairman, are hereby directed to confer with the proper Congressional officials, with the Secretary of the Treasury, and, if it seems advisable and feasible, with the President of the United States."

The federal government has not yet participated financially in the carrying forward of this work. Funds of the Council of State Governments, to the amount of \$25,000, have been assigned to the tax investigation and revision work, but no great amount of progress has been made in the work, since the states have taken the position that the effectiveness of the Tax Revision Council lies in the wholehearted support and participation of those governments which it represents. Accordingly, until the federal government shall bear its share of carrying forward this work, the Tax Revision Council will remain relatively inactive. The Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation will be organized and will function, as do the other interstate commissions established by the states in the Council of State Governments.

The Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation and The Tax Revision Council

The Tax Revision Council is the logical outgrowth of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, but the commission in no way loses its identity through the establishment of the council. The Tax Revision Council is a coördinating body for the three levels of government in their attack upon the problems of functions to be performed by the various levels of government. Through this agency it was anticipated that sustained investigation of multiple taxation might be facilitated among federal, state, and local governments.

The Interstate Commission on Conflicting

Taxation will continue to conduct its investigations and meetings in behalf of the states, and if the time should come when the states feel that they are obliged to make themselves effective by a "state originated program," they may, if they so desire, direct the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation to carry forth their objectives. It is contemplated that as each state establishes a Commission on Interstate Cooperation, it will name one member to the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, so that it will be a commission of forty-eight instead of the original seventeen members, as first organized. The eight state men on the Tax Revision Council are representative of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation. To carry the pattern still farther: the man who is named to the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation from his state might be the chairman of his state tax-revision council, where he could bring together the best thought of his people on specific problems, and very possibly, from time to time, pass on to them valuable suggestions as to techniques and sources employed by the commission or the council.

The Program

In taking a long range view of the situation the commission urged in its progress report that the states, in circumventing this problem, first improve their own position. It made the following rudimentary suggestions:

1. *Better Statistics.* In developing a long term program for dealing with federal-state and interstate tax difficulties, the several states can immediately lay the foundation for progress. A first necessity is the development in each state of more adequate financial statistics of state and local governments. At the present time only about one-fourth of the states make any pretense of collecting all of the statistics of state and local taxation, and even in these states the statistics are in some cases meager and unsatisfactory. Each state should certainly know the total amount of tax revenues of various classes which it raises by state or local action. It should know, also, the facts respecting the distribution of its state and local expenditures and those regarding public debt. In addition, it is desirable that the states assemble more complete informa-

tion regarding functional activities. Incidentally, this recommendation to the states contemplates more generous cooperation with the statistical agencies of the federal government, particularly with the Bureau of the Census.

2. *Comprehensive Tax Study.* In the second place, many of the states need to conduct comprehensive investigations of their own state and local tax problems. A valuable incidental result will be the development of information needed by the Tax Revision Council. More than half of the commonwealths, however, have not conducted thorough studies of their tax situations. These states, it is believed, should in the near future provide for official investigations looking toward improvement in the local tax situation and, incidentally, provide data necessary for any thoroughgoing interstate investigation.

3. *Public Understanding of Fiscal Affairs.* Partly as an outcome of these two suggestions and partly as a result of current governmental activity, each state should conduct continuously a campaign of public education regarding state and local taxation. The educational program along this line not only should contemplate popularizing information as to tax problems, but it should also supply the public with full information on governmental expenditures and the administration of public debt.

4. *Congressional Enabling and Consenting Act.* A fourth recommended course of action looking toward a long range policy of dealing intelligently with conflicting taxation would be the enactment by Congress of a general enabling and consenting act respecting interstate tax compacts. A still more fortunate arrangement would be the passage of an enabling and consenting act applicable to all compacts negotiated under the auspices of the Council of State Governments. Probably, the development of treaty relationships between the states will be essential in the long run in dealing with conflicting taxation.

Work of the Council

The Hon. Robert L. Doughton, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, as Chairman of the Tax Revision Council, has taken an active interest in the promotion of the council. This has been particularly

fortunate for the council in view of his wide experience and high distinction in the field of taxation. In addressing the Third General Assembly, Mr. Doughton commended the American Legislators' Association and the Council of State Governments "for their valuable spadework in the tax field. No other group has done so much to focus the spotlight of public attention upon the complexities of the tax maze. No one else has done half so much toward educating the public in general, and governmental officers in particular." As a result, "avenues of approach to, and methods of solution of, the whole duplicate taxation field have been discussed and considered. In simply maneuvering ourselves into position to grapple more effectively with this problem, the battle is partially won."

In the survey which the Council of State Governments is conducting of the more important legislation passed by the state legislatures during the year 1937, it appears that contrary to the advice of recognized authorities in the tax field, the number of states imposing income taxes has risen from twenty-eight in 1935 to thirty-two in 1937; those imposing cigarette and tobacco taxes from fifteen to twenty; and those imposing chain store taxes from fifteen to twenty-three. Moreover, the federal government has continued its gasoline tax, numerous states have added liquor gallonage taxes, and several have added or increased sales taxes. Obviously, no progress has been made in reducing conflicting taxation, and the mad scramble for more and more revenue goes on.

Press Comments

Washington, D. C., Star: "The first concerted movement by a large number of state governments to deal with multiple taxation took place in February, 1933, when thirty-two states formed the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation. The report of the research staff of the commission, made public in 1935, after a two-year study, constitutes the most exhaustive survey of conflicting taxation ever conducted."

St. Louis, Mo., Post Dispatch: "Conflicting and overlapping taxation is an old problem which grows more complicated, more difficult, and more acute with the

years. It has now become so acute in this country that it must be faced squarely. The fact that we are facing it gives rise to the hope that we shall soon be taking important steps to solve it."

New York World-Telegram: "Besides the federal and state governments, no less than 175,000 counties, cities, school districts, and other local units are imposing and collecting taxes in these United States."

This means conflict between the scores of thousands of taxing jurisdictions, and confronts the people with a choice between justice and efficiency in taxation on the one hand and local self-government on the other.

The choice doesn't seem to us quite as harsh as that. Preservation of home rule doesn't exact the price of endless, hopeless floundering in a tax muddle that gets steadily deeper and worse. Nor do we think the average citizen and taxpayer can be convinced he must pay that price.

"America has no tax system," Franklin D. Roosevelt said when he was Governor of New York. He also said:

"We have heard much in recent years about business in government, and yet I note that those who have been loudest in proclaiming that government should be conducted by business men have had neither the courage nor the intelligence to suggest that the whole taxing scheme of America be put on a business basis. The time has come when, driven by necessity, if for no other reason, America must face this task."

That was five years ago.

Yet today, with taxes mounting, with record state budgets piling heavier loads on selected tax goats, with cities clamoring for more taxing power, with emergency taxes riveted into permanence, *we are still in the committee stage of reports, re-statings of the tax problem, headshakings over difficulties. Everything is stationary but the taxes!*

Will 1950 find a self-governing people staggering under worse multiplied tax burdens, still only listening to reports about it and wishing "somebody would do something"?

Why should self-government be such a slow self-starter for urgently needed tax reform?

MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON CONFLICTING TAXATION

Chairman: Senator Seabury C. Mastick	Senator Seabury C. Mastick, Chairman
California	New York Commission on Tax Revision
Hon. Harry B. Riley	
Colorado	Pennsylvania
Senator Lee Knous	Senator George Woodward
Kentucky	Rhode Island
Hon. William B. Belknap	Judge Edward L. Leahy
Massachusetts	Texas
Hon. Henry F. Long	Senator Ben G. Oneal
Tax Commissioner	
Senator Henry Parkman, Jr.	Virginia
Mississippi	Hon. C. H. Morrisett
Hon. A. H. Stone	Tax Commissioner
Chairman, State Tax Commission	Washington
New York	Hon. George F. Yantis
Hon. Mark Graves	Wisconsin
President, State Tax Commission	Senator Harold M. Groves

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TAX REVISION COUNCIL

Chairman: Hon. Robert L. Doughton	Roswell Magill
California	Henry Morgenthau
Leonard S. Leavy, Controller	Secretary, U. S. Treasury Department
San Francisco	Herman Oliphant, General Counsel
Colorado	U. S. Treasury Department
Henry W. Toll	Lovell H. Parker, Chief of Staff
Washington, D. C.	Joint Committee on Internal Revenue
Morris Copeland	Taxation
Hon. Robert Doughton, Chairman	Stuart A. Rice
House Ways and Means Committee	Hon. Fred M. Vinson
George C. Haas	Chairman, Subcommittee on Conflict-
Director of Research & Statistics	ing Taxation
U. S. Treasury Department	House Ways and Means Committee
Senator Pat Harrison	Kansas
Chairman, Senate Finance Committee	J. K. Warkentin
Senator William H. King	Marion County Clerk and Assessor
Chairman, Subcommittee on Conflict-	Kentucky
ing Taxation	Hon. William B. Belknap
Senate Finance Committee	

Massachusetts

Charles J. Fox, City Auditor
Boston

Hon. Henry F. Long, Commissioner
Corporation & Taxation

Michigan

Kenneth J. McCarren, Vice-President
Detroit Board of Assessors

New York

Hon. Mark Graves, President
New York State Tax Commission

Hon. Laurens M. Hamilton

M. S. Howard, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Taxation & Finance
Research & Statistics Bureau

Senator Seabury C. Mastick

John F. Willmott

Ohio

C. A. Dykstra

Oregon

Judge Guy Boyington

Pennsylvania

Senator George Woodward

Texas

Judge Otis Miller, District Attorney

Virginia

Hon. C. H. Morrisett
State Tax Commissioner

Washington

Hon. George F. Yantis

Wisconsin

Hon. Daniel W. Hoan

SUBCOMMITTEES

Federal-State Planning Committee: Mark Graves, Chairman; Herman Oliphant; L. H. Parker; William B. Belknap; Henry F. Long; Leonard S. Leavy.

State-Local Planning Committee: C. H. Morrisett, Chairman; George Woodward; Charles J. Fox; Guy Boyington; J. K. Warkentin; Otis Miller.

Federal, State, and Local Functions Committee: C. A. Dykstra, Chairman; Herman Oliphant; Seabury C. Mastick; George F. Yantis; Daniel W. Hoan.

General Survey Committee: George C. Haas, Chairman; Kenneth J. McCarren; Seabury C. Mastick; L. H. Parker.

CHAPTER XVIII

The Interstate Commission on Crime

Incocrime

PUBLIC indignation was aroused over the crime wave sweeping the country in the aftermath of the depression, when, in December, 1934, Homer S. Cummings called a nation-wide conference on crime in Washintgon, D. C., to discuss the



RICHARD HARTSHORNE
Chairman

proper method of approaching the solution of the crime problem. The federal government lacked the authority necessary to handle the problem alone, while the states individually were handicapped by the interstate activities of big-time criminals and their ability to frustrate the state law by

utilizing the barriers of state borders.

Three months later the State of New Jersey called a state conference on crime to undertake a complete study of state and local crime problems.

From these two basic conferences it was apparent that there was one phase of crime control which had not been fully developed—intergovernmental action. Accordingly, on October 11 and 12, 1935, the State of New Jersey invited all of the states and the federal government to participate in a nation-wide interstate conference on crime at Trenton, this time with the specific purpose of studying the loopholes in interstate criminal law enforcement. To this conference came official delegates from

twenty-nine states and the federal government, consisting of attorney-generals, superintendents of state police, legislators, and others officially engaged in the field of crime control.

Early in the conference the delegates agreed that an official organization, representing all the states in the union and the federal government, should be created. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

BE IT RESOLVED that:

First: There is hereby established the Interstate Commission on Crime composed of one member from each of the 48 states. The delegate from each state shall be designated by the Commission on Interstate Cooperation of each state, provided however that in the case of any state which has no Commission on Interstate Cooperation the delegate shall be appointed by the Governor. The Interstate Commission on Crime shall biennially elect from among its members or others an executive committee of seven who shall select from their members a chairman and two vice-chairmen. The Interstate Conference on Crime shall meet at least once every two years. The Executive Committee shall determine the time and place for its meeting. The meetings shall be organized by the Council of State Governments which shall serve as the secretariat for the Interstate Commission on Crime. The Interstate Commission on Crime shall endeavor to render effective all agreements entered into between states for the prevention of crime and for the better enforcement of criminal law whether in the form of compacts, legislative acts or administrative legislation. The Interstate Commission on Crime shall report its recommendations at each successive meeting of the Interstate Conference on Crime.

Second: A provision to ratify the foregoing section shall be incorporated in any legislative acts concerning interstate cooperation in the field of criminal law hereafter invested in the legislature of any state which has not already ratified this section.

Third: In selecting the original membership of the Interstate Commission on Crime, Section I shall be modified as follows: Each state's delegation at this Conference shall, at the adjournment of this session, designate its member of the Commission to serve until January 1, 1937. Thereafter members shall be selected as provided in Section I, each for a term of two calendar years.

Concrete Results

At an informal meeting of its executive committee, held in Albany a few weeks after the creation of the commission, it was decided that cooperation, to be effective, must proceed along four major lines: apprehension, extradition, prosecution, and supervision. It was decided to begin work immediately to draft model uniform legislation and compacts on the four major subjects, which had undergone exhaustive debate at the Trenton conference.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws had already drafted acts on extradition and removal of out-of-state witnesses, but was unable to give further help at this time. The commission, therefore, requested and obtained the aid of twenty-six outstanding law schools of the country, and immediately set to work drafting four model bills on: (1) Fresh pursuit of criminals across state lines; (2) extradition of criminals; (3) removal of out-of-state witnesses; (4) supervision of out-of-state parolees.

A special meeting of the commission was called under the joint auspices of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation and the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Through the hospitality of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the meeting was conducted in its building in New York City, over the week-end of November 30 to December 2, 1935. At this meeting the drafts of the four model crime bills were worked over and completed. (For complete text of these bills see Book Two.)

These measures were then sent by the

commission to all governors, attorneys-general, crime commissioners and commissioners on interstate cooperation throughout the forty-eight states, with copies for legislative use. Nation-wide publicity was developed, and, during 1936, an off-legislative year with only nine states holding regular sessions, ten states adopted one or more of the commission's acts. New York and New Jersey adopted every one of the four statutes. Rhode Island adopted three, and others were adopted in Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota and Virginia. In addition, the States of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming entered into an interstate compact covering the principles of the four model crime-control measures.

The third annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime will be held in Kansas City, September 24 and 25, 1937. At this time drafts of new uniform legislation will be presented by the subcommittee on firearms, and model forms will be presented by the subcommittees on extradition, witnesses and parolees for use in connection with their uniform bills.

Integration with the Council

The commission as organized had a close liaison with the Council of State Governments, with Henry W. Toll, Executive Director of the Council, as its secretary and treasurer, and a member of its executive committee. It was not, however, integrated with the Council until May 15, 1936, when, by vote of the commission, complete integration was brought about, and the commission became a part of the Council, dealing for it in the field of crime control throughout the nation.

Recognizing that uniformity throughout the country on the four measures already formulated was of great importance, and realizing that there were other problems of crime control which required solution, the commission arranged a second crime conference which was held in Boston, August 20 and 21, 1936. (For minutes of this meeting see Book Two.)

At this conference, on the basis of recommendations received from the commissioners, several minor changes were made in the uniform measures, and steps were

taken to develop a comprehensive nationwide legislative campaign in 1937 to place these important model bills on the statute books in the rest of the states of the union. The conference further undertook the study of several new problems, including control of firearms, better identification of motor vehicles, methods of crime prevention through education, and the sound motion picture method of criminal identification. Four new subcommittees to carry on these problems were appointed in November, 1936.

The commission, besides drafting the four bills and supporting material for use in state legislatures, acts as a continuing agency throughout the year to educate the American citizen in matters dealing with crime and crime control. It conducts through its secretariat, the Council of State Governments, a clearing house service on matters pertaining to crime and legislation connected therewith. In order to better publicize the crime problem, the commission and its associates have given frequent broadcasts on national hookups. Through its editorial associate at the central secretariat, the commission issues news bulletins of its progress in the legislative field. Returns from newspaper clippings indicate widespread approval of the program of this commission.

States Contributing to the Work of the Interstate Commission on Crime—1936

State of Connecticut	\$ 250.00
State of Idaho	50.00
State of Illinois	500.00
State of Kansas	250.00
State of Louisiana	500.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,000.00
State of Mississippi	250.00
State of New Hampshire	200.00
New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation	1,396.74
New York Commission on Interstate Cooperation	1,193.42
State of Rhode Island	200.00
State of Vermont	150.00
Total	\$5,940.16

States in Which Model Crime Bills Have Been Passed

	Fresh pursuit	Extradition	Out-of-state witnesses	Parolee supervision
Alabama				
Arizona	★	★	★	★
Arkansas				★
California	★	★	★	★
Colorado				
Connecticut	★		★	
Delaware	★	★	★	★
Florida				
Georgia				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas	★	★		
Kentucky				
Louisiana	★		★	
Maine				
Maryland	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	★	★	★	
Michigan	★			
Minnesota			★	
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	★		★	★
Nevada				
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★
North Carolina		★	★	
North Dakota				
Ohio	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma				
Oregon	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★		★	★
Rhode Island	★		★	★
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★			
Washington		★		
West Virginia	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
Total	22	17	22	18

Membership of the Commission

Executive Committee

Hon. Richard Hartshorne, Chairman
Court of Common Pleas
Newark, New Jersey

Hon. Clarence V. Beck
Attorney-General
Topeka, Kansas

Hon. John J. Bennett, Jr.
Attorney-General
Albany, New York

Hon. Joseph Chez
Attorney-General
Salt Lake City, Utah

Hon. Henry W. Toll, Secretary-Treasurer
Executive Director
Council of State Governments
Chicago, Illinois

Hon. Otto Kerner
Attorney-General
Springfield, Illinois

Hon. Brien McMahon
Special Assistant Attorney-General
Washington, D. C.

Hon. S. Pierre Robineau
Member of Legislature
Miami, Florida

Registry of the Commissioners

ALABAMA

Hon. Albert A. Carmichael
Attorney-General, Montgomery

ARIZONA

Hon. C. R. McDowell, Superintendent
State Highway Patrol, Phoenix

ARKANSAS

Hon. Fred A. Donham
Prosecuting Attorney, Little Rock

CALIFORNIA

Professor August Vollmer
University of California, Berkeley

COLORADO

Hon. Byron G. Rogers
Attorney-General, Denver

CONNECTICUT

Hon. Anthony Sunderland
Commissioner, State Police, Hartford

DELAWARE

Hon. P. Warren Green
Attorney-General, Wilmington

FLORIDA

Hon. S. Pierre Robineau
First Trust Building, Miami

GEORGIA

Colonel Ben Watkins
Georgia State Police, Macon

IDAHO

Hon. John W. Taylor
Attorney-General, Boise

Hon. J. L. Balderston
Commissioner of Law Enforcement, Boise

Hon. Charles C. Gossett
Lieutenant-Governor, Nampa

ILLINOIS

Hon. Otto Kerner
Attorney-General, Springfield

Hon. F. W. Lewis
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee,
General Assembly, Springfield

Hon. T. P. Sullivan
Superintendent, Bureau of Criminal
Identification and Investigation, Springfield

INDIANA

Hon. Omer S. Jackson
Attorney-General, Indianapolis

IOWA

Hon. John H. Mitchell
Attorney-General, Des Moines

Hon. Erwin Larson
Attorney for Floyd County
Charles City

Hon. John Carlisle Pryor
Commissioner on Uniform State Laws,
Burlington

KANSAS

Hon. Clarence V. Beck
Attorney-General, Topeka
Senator J. Glenn Logan
State Senator, Topeka
Hon. J. B. Jenkins
Superintendent, State Highway Patrol,
Masonic Building, Topeka

KENTUCKY

Hon. Hubert Meredith
Attorney-General, Frankfort

LOUISIANA

Hon. Gaston L. Porterie
Attorney-General, Baton Rouge

MAINE

Hon. Clyde R. Chapman
Attorney-General, Augusta

MARYLAND

Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor
Attorney-General, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

Hon. Paul G. Kirk
Commissioner of Public Safety,
Commonwealth Pier, Boston

MICHIGAN

Hon. James F. Shepherd
Deputy Attorney-General, Lansing

MINNESOTA

Hon. William S. Ervin
Attorney-General, St. Paul

MISSISSIPPI

Hon. Greek L. Rice
Attorney-General, Jackson

MISSOURI

Colonel B. M. Casteel
Superintendent State Highway Patrol,
Jefferson City

Hon. Roy McKittrick
Attorney-General, Jefferson City

Colonel Otto P. Higgins
Director of Police, Kansas City

MONTANA

Hon. C. J. Dousman
Assistant Attorney-General, Helena

NEBRASKA

Professor John P. Lenning
Department of Political Science
University of Nebraska
Hon. Richard C. Hunter
Attorney-General, Lincoln
Senator Carl H. Peterson
State Senator, Norfolk

NEVADA

Hon. Gray Mashburn
Attorney-General, Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hon. Ralph W. Caswell
State Investigator, Concord
Hon. Bertha H. Atwood
State Representative, Barrington
Hon. James F. O'Neil
Chief of Police, Manchester

NEW JERSEY

Judge Richard Hartshorne, Chairman
New Jersey Commission on Interstate
Coöperation, Newark
Hon. Thomas G. Walker
Speaker of Assembly,
24 Branford Place, Newark
Hon. William J. Ellis
Commissioner, Department of Institutions
and Agencies, Trenton

NEW MEXICO

Hon. Frank Patton
Attorney-General, Santa Fe

NEW YORK

Hon. John J. Bennett, Jr.
Attorney-General, Albany

NORTH CAROLINA

Hon. A. A. F. Seawell
Attorney-General, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA

Hon. P. O. Sathre
Attorney-General, Bismarck

OHIO

Hon. Donald Hoskins
Prosecuting Attorney, Franklin County,
Columbus

OHIO—*continued*

Hon. Ralph J. Bartlett, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney,
Franklin County, Columbus

Hon. Frank T. Culliton
Prosecuting Attorney, Cuyahoga County,
Cleveland

OKLAHOMA

Hon. Mac Q. Williamson
Attorney-General, Oklahoma City

OREGON

Hon. Ellis W. Barnes
State Representative, Portland

Hon. D. E. Beard, Portland

Hon. L. L. Blumenthal, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Hon. Thomas A. Logue
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Philadelphia

Senator Glen R. Law
State Senator, Sharpsville

Hon. Edward Friedman
Deputy Attorney-General,
Department of Justice, Harrisburg

RHODE ISLAND

Hon. John P. Hartigan
Attorney-General, Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hon. John M. Daniel
Attorney-General, Columbia

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hon. Benjamin D. Mintener
Superintendent, Department of Justice,
Pierre

TENNESSEE

Senator Andrew Jackson Graves
Knoxville

TEXAS

Hon. L. G. Phares
State Public Safety Department, Austin

UTAH

Hon. Joseph Chez
Attorney-General, Salt Lake City

VERMONT

Hon. Lawrence C. Jones
Attorney-General, Montpelier

Senator Glenn C. Howland
State Senator, Windsor

Hon. F. Ray Keyser
State Representative, Chelsea

VIRGINIA

Hon. Abram P. Staples
Attorney-General, Richmond

WASHINGTON

Hon. William Cole
Chief of State Patrol, Olympia

WEST VIRGINIA

Colonel P. D. Shingleton
Superintendent Department of Public
Safety, Charleston

WISCONSIN

Hon. Orland S. Loomis
Attorney-General, Madison

Prof. Alfred L. Gausewitz
Professor of Law,
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Hon. Eugene E. Brossard
Revisor of Statutes, Madison

WYOMING

Hon. Ray E. Lee
Attorney-General, Cheyenne

Hon. George J. Carroll
Sheriff of Laramie County, Cheyenne

Hon. Alex McPherson
Warden of the State Penitentiary, Rawlins

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Hon. Brien McMahon
Assistant Attorney-General
Washington, D. C.

ADVISORY MEMBERS

American Law Institute

American Institute of Criminal Law
and Criminology

American Judicature Society

American Prison Association

National Probation Association

The Osborne Association, Inc.

Subcommittees of the Interstate Commission on Crime

Four subcommittees to study particular phases of the crime problem were set up immediately following the Boston Crime Conference of August, 1936. Control of firearms, motor vehicle identification, crime prevention, and sound motion picture identification were chosen as the most pressing problems requiring commission activity at the present time. The Subcommittee on Sound Motion Picture Identification has since been disbanded. Lists of the membership of each subcommittee and summaries of their reports to the Interstate Commission on Crime on the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments in January, 1937, follow:

Subcommittee on Control and Regulation of Firearms

Hon. Paul G. Kirk, Chairman
 Hon. Ellis W. Barnes
 Hon. Clyde R. Chapman
 Hon. Ralph W. Caswell
 Hon. Donald Hoskins
 Hon. Omer S. Jackson
 Hon. Gaston L. Porterie
 Hon. James F. Shepherd
 Colonel Anthony Sunderland
 Professor August Vollmer
 (Advisory) Professor James J. Robinson
 (Advisory) Professor Sam B. Warner

The subcommittee agreed that the problem was pressing. Almost every serious crime involves the use of firearms, and some method of checking the sale and possession of firearms is of utmost importance. The subcommittee made no report at the time of the general assembly, since it was felt that there was such disparity between the laws of the various states, and so many stumbling blocks to be taken into consideration that any sort of uniform act was impossible at the time.

The possible effect of the decisions on the Hawes-Cooper and Ashurst-Somners acts and on similar legislation for the control of interstate traffic in firearms was discussed, and it was agreed that such legislation would make enforcement more effective provided that any degree of uniformity or efficiency could be found in the

individual state laws. Attention was called to the fact that many states did not forbid sale or possession of firearms, but merely the carrying of concealed weapons, which could not affect interstate trade in firearms unless the purpose to which the arms were to be put could be pre-supposed.

However, the subcommittee agreed upon four general principles:

1. That our desperate criminals in the most serious crimes have commonly made these crimes possible by the use of firearms.

2. That the situation necessitates further control of firearms.

3. That the control, to be effectual, must be applied not only within an individual state, but must prevent an influx of arms from other states. Accordingly, the regulation must come not only from a purely intrastate statute, but from a federal and state combination to uphold the policy of each state, and possibly the method of coöperative effort should follow the tested methods upheld recently by the United States Supreme Court as to shipment of convict-made goods—that is—the combined use of both federal and state statutes.

It was resolved that the subcommittee on firearms consider the question of control and regulation of firearms along the line of the principles set forth.

Subcommittee on Crime Prevention

Hon. Brien McMahon, Chairman
 Mrs. Bertha H. Atwood
 Hon. John J. Bennett, Jr.
 Hon. William S. Erwin
 Hon. C. J. Dousman
 Hon. John P. Hartigan
 Hon. Thomas A. Logue
 Hon. Hubert Meredith
 Hon. Frank Patton
 Hon. J. C. Pryor
 Hon. S. Pierre Robineau
 Hon. A. A. F. Seawell
 Professor John P. Senning
 Colonel P. D. Shingleton
 Colonel Ben. Watkins
 Hon. Mac Q. Williamson

The Subcommittee on Crime Prevention made no report. The possibility of broader use of CCC camps as a crime pre-

ventive was discussed. It was suggested that a youthful offender be sent to a CCC camp as a median course between jail and probation—since there he would be under definite supervision and would be leading a healthful outdoor life. Enlarging the CCC age limits or setting up a system of junior camps was suggested, discussed, and approved.

Coöperation with the narcotics division of the federal government by improving and enforcing state narcotic laws was recommended.

Subcommittee on the Schwartzkopf Method of Identification of Criminals by Sound Motion Pictures

This committee has been disbanded. Colonel Paul G. Kirk was Chairman.

The report of this subcommittee stated that the committee was of the opinion that sight identification possessed indisputable advantages. The striking advantages of a speaking likeness over a still close-up photograph are self-evident and require no further comment.

There are, on the other hand, other factors which must be considered in determining the present feasibility of the method:

1. *Cost*—The initial equipment required to take sound pictures on a standard size film, namely, 35 mm., would be not less than \$15,000. The cost of photographing a given subject would be not less than \$50.00. Additional prints would involve further expenditure. The subcommittee was of the opinion that the expense which the adoption of the method would involve would be too great to be assumed by the average police department.

2. *The selective process which must be followed in choosing subjects to be photographed.* Every person apprehended or convicted would not be a subject for such photography. The method should be confined to confirmed and habitual felons.

3. *Necessity for active coöperation on the part of the criminal.* The subcommittee is not aware of any legal method which could effectively bring about this coöperation.

4. *The necessity for adoption of the method by penal institutions as well as police agencies.* This would be in order to

obtain likenesses of notorious criminals now in custody. Here again the questions of the selectivity and coöperation of the subject arise.

The subcommittee submitted that the method might be adopted by the United States Department of Justice and be made practicable by the joint coöperation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

An alternate recommendation is that the method be employed by interstate crime bureaus acting coöperatively on a regional basis.

The subcommittee closed the report by commending Colonel Schwartzkopf for his enterprise and initiative in devising, demonstrating and encouraging the sound motion picture method of criminal identification.

Subcommittee on Motor Vehicle Identification

Hon. Clarence V. Beck, Chairman

Hon. A. A. Carmichael

Hon. William Cole

Hon. John M. Daniel

Hon. Fred. A. Donham

Senator A. J. Graves

Hon. C. R. McDowell

Hon. Greek L. Rice

Hon. Byron G. Rogers

Hon. B. M. Vincent

Hon. Thomas G. Walker

This subcommittee met on December 19, 1936, at the Phillips Hotel at Kansas City to begin its work, and passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, There seems to be no precedent for establishing any definite method of motor vehicle identification, and

"WHEREAS, The field of investigation seems to be so extensive and unwieldy, now therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That an effort be made to secure the coöperation of the motor car manufacturers, the insurance companies, and the motor theft bureaus for such information as is available from them, and another meeting of this Committee be held in Washington, D. C., during the meeting of the Interstate Crime Commission in January of 1937."

At the time of the Third General As-

sembly the subcommittee made two suggestions:

1. That a statute be drafted looking toward the licensing and bonding of junk dealers and dealers in used cars and used parts, and that the bond be collectible by individual citizens who have their cars stolen, if they are found in junk yards or in used-car lots.

2. That a non-removable plate be developed, or better yet, that with the co-

operation of the motor vehicle manufacturers a plate be built into the outside of the body of the car itself on which the state could then stamp identification data. General Beck discussed the feasibility of a plate of this sort with the automobile manufacturers, who said that they would be ready, willing, and able to stamp a plate in the back of the car, if they could be guaranteed that such would not increase the cost of the car to the purchaser.

Newly Appointed Subcommittees

The following subcommittees have been appointed to examine the uniform crime bills and to report on them at the Third Annual Conference in Kansas City:

Parolee Supervision Procedure

Hon. J. L. Balderston
Hon. Ralph J. Bartlett
Hon. E. E. Brossard
Hon. B. N. Casteel
Hon. Otto P. Higgins
Hon. Glenn C. Howland
Hon. Richard C. Hunter
Hon. J. B. Jenkins
Hon. Otto Kerner, Chairman
Hon. Erwin Larson
Hon. Alex McPherson
Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor
Hon. James F. O'Neil
Hon. Frank Patton
Hon. L. G. Phares

Extradition Procedure

Hon. D. E. Beard
Hon. George J. Carroll
Hon. Joseph Chez
Hon. Frank T. Culliton
Hon. Edward Friedman
Professor Alfred L. Gausewitz

Hon. P. Warren Green, Chairman
Hon. F. Ray Keyser
Hon. Roy McKittrick
Hon. John Mitchell
Hon. Abram P. Staples
Hon. T. P. Sullivan
Hon. J. W. Taylor

Witnesses Procedure

Hon. John J. Bennett, Jr.
Hon. L. L. Blumenthal
Hon. Charles C. Gossett
Hon. Lawrence C. Jones, Chairman
Hon. Kenneth Kreider
Hon. Glen R. Law
Hon. R. E. Lee
Hon. F. W. Lewis
Hon. J. Glenn Logan
Hon. Orland S. Loomis
Hon. Gray Mashburn
Hon. Benjamin D. Mintener
Hon. Carl H. Peterson
Hon. Emmitt Pfost
Hon. P. O. Sathre

CHAPTER XIX

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin

Incodel

FOR more than a century, the Delaware River has been a tie of great importance to the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. For more than a half century, there has been an increasing realization of the importance of



THOMAS A. LOGUE
Chairman

conserving and developing the natural resources of this watershed. The Delaware River, rising on the western slopes of the Catskill Mountains in the state of New York, forms, in its upper flow, the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania. Below this point, flowing to the south, it divides first the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, later the states of New Jersey and Delaware.

The use of the Delaware River and its tributaries as a present and future source of water supply has been, and remains, a vital problem. Closely connected with the need for maintaining a large, potable source of water supply is the problem of protecting that supply—abating and preventing pollution. There has been a much more recent, but remarkably accelerated, realization that the protection and the enjoyment of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin is no longer the responsibility of the individual states and their local communities. What were once independent problems

now affect a wide variety of interests and communities.

The Approach

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation, in outlining its work program for the year 1936-37, felt that it could make a major contribution to the welfare of the people living not only within Pennsylvania but in the whole basin area if it could devise a method of approaching the problems outlined above so that some practical results might be achieved.

Accordingly, a stream pollution committee of the Commission was appointed and a conference was called on April 3, 1936, in Philadelphia, to which were invited similar subcommittee members appointed by the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation of New Jersey and New York, various interested federal officials—including members of the National Resources Committee, and local government representatives.

The conference carefully considered the question as to what governmental machinery might be developed within the region to coordinate and integrate the work of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation and the Council of State Governments, with the work of the State Planning Boards and Resources Committee, in order to bring about a concerted program of action for the entire drainage basin.

The following resolution was adopted by the conference:

WHEREAS, It appears that there are many interstate problems affecting the welfare, health, and happiness of the people residing in the Delaware River Basin, among which problems are the abatement of pollution and of floods, the fuller enjoyment of our natural resources, and the improvement

of industry, transportation, commerce, utilities, education, and recreation; and

WHEREAS, It seems advisable to create an interstate commission to coördinate the activities of the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation and their joint agency, the Council of State Governments, the state and regional planning boards, the National Resources Committee, and other federal and state agencies interested in, and charged with, the solution of these problems; and

WHEREAS, It seems imperative that this Commission should evolve a plan of action,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Conference of Commissions on Interstate Coöperation of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware hereby authorize the appointment of an Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin. . . .

The Commission, at its first meeting, outlined the following functional program:

- A. To serve as a fact-coöordinating body and to develop the means and procedure by which the general plans and policies proposed for the development of the region may be carried out.
- B. To sponsor the carrying out of properly developed plans.
- C. To coördinate the activities of the commissions and committees on interstate coöperation and their joint agency, the Council of State Governments, with the work of the appropriate state and federal agencies for the prevention and abatement of pollution, for flood control, and for the proper general use and control of the waters of the Delaware River.
- D. To encourage interstate compacts and the enactment of uniform state laws for the abatement of water pollution, for flood control, and for the proper general use and control of the waters of the Delaware River.
- E. To advance, perpetuate, and outline the work recommended by this conference, and to develop and propose new objectives.

Organization

In accordance with the articles of organization adopted, the commission is composed of four members from each of the four

states, designated by each state's Commission on Interstate Coöperation. Each of these four state members—one, a member of the senate; one, a member of the house of representatives; one, an administrative official of the state government; and one, a member or executive of the state planning board—is to serve for a term of two years, provided, that during that period, each retains his status as a member of his state's Commission on Interstate Coöperation.

The District Representative of the Council of State Governments serves as secretary-treasurer of the commission.

Authority of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin derives its authority from the Commissions on Interstate Coöperation of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. In the uniform law under which those Commissions have been established the following section (No. 5) is included:

"The Commission shall establish such committees as it deems advisable to conduct conferences and to formulate proposals concerning subjects of intergovernmental coöperation. Subject to the approval of the Commission, the members of every such committee shall be appointed by the chairman of the Commission. State officials who are not members of the Commission on Interstate Coöperation may be appointed as members of any such committee, but at least one member of the Commission shall be a member of every such committee.

The Commission shall provide such rules as it considers appropriate concerning the membership and the functioning of any committee which it establishes. The Commission may provide for advisory boards for itself and for its various committees.

Regional Conference

On June 22, 1936, a meeting of the commission was held in Philadelphia for the purpose of discussing what steps should next be taken in the development of a program.

Problems of water supply and pollution within this drainage area have been subjected to study by a host of official and private agencies or individuals over the past fifty years. Countless costly surveys and

studies have been made of these same difficulties.

Because the plans and studies agree on the necessity for legislative and administrative action, it was decided that, as a background for a coördinated program, an effort should be made to assemble representatives of federal, state, county, and municipal governments; of educational institutions; and of civic and business bodies of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

An invitation was therefore issued to such agencies and individuals urging their attendance at a regional conference held on October 2-3, 1936, at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pennsylvania. (For minutes of this meeting see Book Two.)

The objectives of this regional conference were to present a clear picture of the problems confronting the states, to define and crystallize opinion as to the interests and responsibilities of the states, to secure, through round-table discussions, constructive suggestions as to the best method of harmonizing existing interests in the moulding of an immediate practical program, and to develop and perfect the machinery for a coördinated effort in behalf of such a program.

Out of this meeting there developed a crystallization of opinion as to the interests and responsibilities of each of the four states, of the federal government, and of the local units within the basin, as to related water problems; and the following constructive suggestions in the form of recommendations to the Interstate Commission in the Delaware Basin were developed:

Water Pollution

1. That the efforts of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin to coördinate the work of the appropriate state and federal agencies for the prevention and abatement of pollution of the waters of the Delaware River be endorsed.
2. That the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin bring about an agreement between the different states involved to abate industrial and sewage pollution, to be worked out with the aid of technical assistance from

the states involved, and the federal government, and that this agreement be presented to the December meeting of the Interstate Commission for appropriate action, and that definite steps be taken to have the agreement ratified by uniform legislation in the different states.

3. That an Advisory Committee be established, composed of the members of the Committee of One Hundred (a group of 25 state and local officials from each of the four states concerned in the meeting) and the mayors and officials of the cities and villages located in the basin, to coöperate with the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin in furthering the development of the basin, including such problems as flood control, conservation, navigation, recreation, and pollution abatement.
4. That the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware appropriate to their Commissions on Interstate Coöperation funds for the continuation of the work of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin.
5. Realizing that there is a need for a uniform policy of federal aid to such municipalities, states, or interstate commissions as are responsible for the financing of the necessary work to prevent and abate pollution of water courses and coastal waters—that the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin study the possibilities of developing such a future federal policy.

Water Supply

1. That a mutual agreement be adopted for the development of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin as an effective agency for the development, control, and distribution of the use of the natural resources and benefits of the Delaware Basin for the mutual advantage of the participating states, with such reapportionment and regulation of the flow of the river as will protect those communities and interests who now enjoy rights or share in its uses.

2. That a policy be established for the equitable apportionment of the water of the Delaware Basin for water supply, in such manner as to restore and preserve the purity of the water for that and other consistent uses; and that a series of impounding reservoirs to regulate the flow of the river for water supply, flood control, recreational development, and other economic and industrial purposes be devised.

Recreational Development

1. That the states be urged to undertake an aggressive policy of public acquisition of land for public recreational use and scenic value conservation.
2. That the states be urged to reconcile their conflicting fish and game legislation to eliminate conflicts and provide for common stocking of streams and land.
3. That the states and federal government be urged to undertake a comprehensive study of wild life conservation and management.
4. That the states be urged by legislation and by public policy to provide against the abuse of the natural environment of the roadside by commercialization in all new road construction; to abate such abuses on existing highways as rapidly as possible; and to eliminate toll bridges.
5. That a comprehensive study be undertaken for the recreational development of the Basin.

Financing

The Commission was established following the 1936 sessions of the legislatures in New York and New Jersey; Pennsylvania and Delaware have biennial legislative sessions, in odd numbered years.

The Commissions on Interstate Cooperation in New Jersey and New York operate by means of funds granted by the legislatures. Accordingly, the Commissions in those two states have agreed to assume a portion of the expenses incidental to the operation of the Interstate Commission.

Through an arrangement made by the chairman of the Commission, the quota assigned to Pennsylvania has been secured

from the Contingent Fund of Governor George H. Earle.

It is anticipated that the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Wilmington will absorb the small costs assigned to Delaware, until such time as the legislature acts upon a pending bill which will bring that state into full participation with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in this project.

At a meeting of the Commission held in Trenton, December 11, 1936, a budget for the next two years was drawn up and adopted, providing a pro-rata sharing of the expenses anticipated. The quotas assigned to each represented state in the basin were arrived at on the basis of the interest which each has in this project and in the benefits which may come as a result of this activity.

Under the provisions of that budget, the following appropriations are to be sought from the state legislatures now meeting in each of the four states:

Proposed Annual Budget

Pennsylvania	\$12,000.00
New Jersey	7,500.00
New York	7,500.00
Delaware	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

Staff

The staff of the Commission, during the past six months, has consisted of a secretary, whose services and expenses have come to the Commission as a donation from the Council of State Governments; an Associate Water Consultant of the National Resources Committee, who has recently completed his work in connection with the collection, assimilation, and analyzation of material concerning the Delaware Basin for the nationwide Drainage Basin Study of the National Resources Committee; and a stenographer.

Within the past ten days the Commission has received assurances of further aid from the National Resources Committee. The Committee has arranged to have some of their leading consultants on planning and water problems available for special calls from this organization. In addition, it has appointed a water consultant, who will spend his entire time developing specific projects for consideration and action by the Commission.

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin

308 Franklin Trust Building
Philadelphia — Pennsylvania

Executive Committee

Chairman Hon. Thomas A. Logue
Secretary of Internal Affairs
Pennsylvania

Vice-Chairman Hon. Ellwood J. Turner
House of Representatives
Pennsylvania

Hon. Maurice FitzGerald
Assemblyman
New York

Senator Robert C. Hendrickson
New Jersey

Hon. Walter D. Smith
Secretary of State
Delaware

Mr. Hubert R. Gallagher
Regional Representative
Council of State Govern-
ments.

Members of Commission

NEW JERSEY

Hon. Phillip D. Gebhardt
Member, Assembly
Senator Robert C. Hendrickson
Hon. Crawford Jamieson
Member, Assembly
Mr. Charles P. Messick
Chairman, State Planning Board

PENNSYLVANIA

Hon. James F. Bogardus
Secretary of Forests and Waters
Hon. Thomas A. Logue
Secretary of Internal Affairs
Hon. Ellwood J. Turner
Member, House of Representatives
Senator George A. Rupp

NEW YORK

Senator Julius S. Berg
Hon. Emerson D. Fite
Member, Assembly
Hon. Maurice FitzGerald
Member, Assembly
Mr. Wayne D. Heydecker
Director, State Planning Board

DELAWARE

Mr. R. C. Beckett
State Sanitary Engineer
Mr. Charles H. Gant
Secretary, Wilmington Board of Harbor
Commissioners
Hon. Walter D. Smith
Former Secretary of State

Council of State Governments

Mr. Hubert R. Gallagher
District Representative
Mr. David W. Robinson
Commission Secretary

Committee Organization

To organize itself more effectively in the consideration of its problems, a committee organization and work program was devised, and the members of the Commission gathered on December 11, in Trenton, New Jersey, to act upon the plan. Six standing committees were established to consider, in detail, and report back to the larger group, on the following phases of the water resources problem in the Delaware Basin: planning, engineering, legislation, financing, federal cooperation, and public cooperation.

The committee personnel follows:

Committee on Engineering

Mr. H. P. Croft, Chief Engineer
State Department of Health
Trenton, New Jersey
Mr. W. L. Stevenson, Chief Engineer
State Department of Health
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Mr. Nathan B. Jacobs, Water Consultant
District No. 2
National Resources Committee
507 Westinghouse Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Mr. C. A. Holmquist, Director
Division of Sanitation
State Department of Health
Albany, New York
Mr. R. C. Beckett
State Sanitary Engineer
Dover, Delaware

Committee on Planning

Dr. Charles P. Messick, Chairman
New Jersey State Planning Board
Trenton, New Jersey
Dr. Carl E. Ladd, Chairman
State Planning Council
Albany, New York
Dr. James F. Bogardus, Member
State Planning Board
(Secretary of Forests and Waters)
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Mr. Harold Merrill
Assistant Executive Officer
Interior Building
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Russell VanNest Black
Consultant-Director
New Jersey State Planning Board
Trenton, New Jersey
Mr. Wayne D. Heydecker, Director
Division of State Planning
Albany, New York
Mr. F. A. Pitkin, Director
Pennsylvania State Planning Board
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Committee on Financing

(Incomplete)

Hon. Philip R. Gebhardt, Member
New Jersey Assembly
Clinton, New Jersey
Hon. Thomas A. Logue
Secretary of Internal Affairs
State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
(Chairman, Incodel)
Senator Julius S. Berg
1650 Broadway
New York City

Committee on Federal Cooperation

Judge Richard Hartshorne, Chairman
New Jersey Commission on Interstate
Cooperation
Essex County Court House
Newark, New Jersey
Hon. Charles J. Margiotti, Chairman
Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate
Cooperation
(Attorney-General)
State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Member
House of Representatives
State of Pennsylvania
602 Crozer Building
Chester, Pennsylvania
(Vice-Chairman, Incodel)
Hon. Henry W. Toll, Executive Director
The Council of State Governments
Chicago, Illinois
Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman
New York Joint Legislative Committee
on Interstate Cooperation
Attica, New York

Hon. Thomas A. Logue
Secretary of Internal Affairs
State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
(Chairman, Incodel)

Mr. Hubert R. Gallagher
Regional Representative
The Council of State Governments
New York City

Committee on Public Coöperation

(Incomplete)

Senator Robert C. Hendrickson
Woodbury, New Jersey

Hon. Maurice FitzGerald, Member
New York Assembly
Long Island, New York

Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Member
House of Representatives
State of Pennsylvania
602 Crozer Building
Chester, Pennsylvania

Mr. James W. Burnison, Chairman
Camden Chamber of Commerce
Camden, New Jersey

Hon. Wendell Phillips, Mayor
Port Jervis, New York

Hon. Thomas B. Stockham, Mayor
Morrisville, Pennsylvania
(Member, Pennsylvania House of Representatives)

Committee on Legislation

(Incomplete)

Senator Crawford Jamieson
Trenton, New Jersey

Hon. Emerson D. Fite
Assemblyman
Poughkeepsie, New York

Mr. John H. Fertig, Director
Legislative Reference Bureau
State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Hon. David T. Wilentz, Member
New Jersey Commission on Interstate
Coöperation

(Attorney-General)

State Capitol
Trenton, New Jersey

Senator George A. Rupp
Allentown, Pennsylvania

Hon. P. Warren Green
Attorney-General
Wilmington, Delaware

CHAPTER XX

The Interstate Commission on Social Security

Incosec

THE Interstate Commission on Social Security was established in conformity with a resolution adopted at the Second Interstate Assembly of Commissioners on Interstate Cooperation, held in Chicago on April 18, 1936. At that time the



WILLIAM J. ELLIS
Chairman

states were alarmed over the task of maintaining a program of social security which, after six years of depression, had become one of the critical issues of the day. Problems which had heretofore been ignored, or been treated as merely one of many, were beginning to clarify themselves, and were

recognizable as of major and immediate importance. The Federal Social Security Act had gone into effect in August, 1935, and the states were faced with the further problem of organizing their programs to conform to the requirements of that act.

At the Second Interstate Assembly the resolution requesting the Board of Managers of the Council to establish a Commission on Social Security was passed unanimously. Accordingly, in the establishment of such a commission, the states were asked to participate by appointing their official members, and on June 26, 27, 1936, an organization meeting was held in Atlantic City at which representatives from twelve states and the Federal Social Security Board

were present. (For minutes of this meeting see Book Two.)

Organization Meeting

The purpose of this meeting was to isolate and clarify the responsibilities of the states under the Federal Social Security Act. The forty-eight individual states were tackling new problems upon which even expert opinion was varied, and it was essential that means be found by which each state could benefit from the counsel and experience of her sister states. It was conceded that a great deal of the confusion and difficulty in administering social security in the various states arose from the interstate character of the problems. Uniformity in administrative procedure was equally important with uniformity in legislation.

An Outline of Interstate Problems

The commission, therefore, attempted to outline at this meeting some of the most pressing interstate problems. A number of points at which administration of the public assistance laws could be benefited by a formal plan of interstate cooperation were outlined as follows:

1. At that time there was no method of compelling legally responsible relatives, living in another state and financially able, to contribute to the support of their indigent kin. Granting the desirability of continuing the legal responsibility of members of a family group to support one another, it then follows that this responsibility should be enforceable over state lines.
2. Records of vital statistics probably should be made available reciprocally to public welfare departments of other states without charge. But the cost of preparing certificates should be considered.

3. The question of permitting recipients of public assistance to establish legal residence in other states without losing, in the meantime, their rights to the public assistance granted should be considered. Such arrangements would enable clients subject to physical ailments to live in beneficial climates and would permit family groups to be reunited. The administrative, as well as social aspects, of such arrangements should be considered. For instance, should one state agency assume responsibility for supervising a client while another state is paying the assistance? Should settlement be "frozen" under this type of arrangement?

4. It is one thing for states to agree to exchange information about clients and their families, but how will such agreement be practical unless the standards of social casework performed by the respective agencies are substantially equal?

Two specific problems which were considered in some detail by the commission were the transient problem and the one of cooperation with respect to unemployment compensation.

Analysis of the transient question led to the conclusion that the problem of the stranded transient required federal, state, and local cooperation. A pattern for legislation among the states should be laid out providing for a uniform residence requirement, for the retaining of settlement in one state until a new one is acquired in another state, and for adequate relief wherever need arose. In this connection it was recommended that the states adopt the Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act and the One-Year Uniform Settlement Act.

In most states the newest development in social security administration is concerned with unemployment compensation. To a great extent the effectiveness of the federal-state system of unemployment compensation will depend on the degree of cooperation between the various states. Two important problems requiring interstate cooperation are, namely: (1) Protection of the worker who performs service in more than one state in the course of his benefit year; and (2) coverage without duplication of the company which does business in two or more states.

The January Meeting

The commission met on the day preceding the convening of the Third General Assembly in Washington, D. C., January 20-24, 1937, and the chairman of the commission, Hon. William J. Ellis of New Jersey, presented a report for that body, embodying these principles. The commission then presented the following resolutions which were adopted by the assembly:

I

RESOLVED, That it is the desire of the Third General Assembly that uniform-settlement laws be enacted, providing for:

- (a) A period of one year's residence as a requirement for gaining settlement;
- (b) A provision for the retaining of settlement in one state until a new one is acquired in another state;
- (c) Relief and service to unsettled persons, in accordance with the local standards of relief, wherever they may be found in need and until such time as the necessary investigations regarding settlement are completed;
- (d) Vestment in the state department of public welfare, the power to determine the final decision as to the retention of an unsettled person in the state, or the return of such person to his place of legal residence;
- (e) Authorization of state departments of public welfare, or the corresponding agency, to reimburse the local units for the costs of relief and service given to the person without legal settlement;
- (f) Authorization of state departments of public welfare, or the corresponding agency, to provide relief and service for transients—interstate and intrastate—as an integral part of the general relief and service department.

II

RESOLVED, That the Third General Assembly recommends the adoption of the Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act, and urges the application of the principle of reciprocal agreements between groups of two or more states having adequate laws

to encourage uniformity of practice between the cooperating states.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Third General Assembly urge the Congress of the United States to develop the necessary legislation and make appropriations to take care of the problems of the transient, the needy, stranded migratory laborer, and other unsettled persons through grants-in-aid to the states on the basis of certain basic requirements.

III

RESOLVED, That the Third General Assembly urge the federal government to accept full financial responsibility for providing old-age assistance and other forms of relief for Indians, and persons of Indian blood, who, because of their peculiar relationship to the federal government, should be its particular concern.

IV

RESOLVED, That the Third General As-

sembly request the staff of the Council of State Governments to undertake the following studies relative to unemployment compensation, and to report to the Interstate Commission on Social Security, with recommendations, not later than July 1, 1937:

- (a) The problems arising through unemployment in industrial and agricultural areas, which are undergoing fundamental economic changes, with the aim of providing for the retraining of workers or re-location in other areas.
- (b) The subject of uniform determination of wages and of contributions related thereto, including the question of wages that are earned in more than one state.
- (c) The problem of uniform laws on the subject of disqualifications of benefits.

The Membership of the Interstate Commission on Social Security

ALABAMA

Senator Will O. Walton

COLORADO

Mr. Charles H. Queary, Director
Legislative Reference Office

FLORIDA

Mr. Conrad Van Hyning
Commissioner of Social Welfare

INDIANA

Hon. Fred E. Barrett

KENTUCKY

Senator Ralph W. Gilbert

MISSISSIPPI

Senator Walter Woldridge Capers

NEBRASKA

Mr. Milton Murphy
Assistant Attorney-General

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Gordon P. Eager
Administrator of Unemployment Compensation

NEW JERSEY

Hon. William J. Ellis
Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies

NEW YORK

Senator Earle S. Warner

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. T. A. Wilson
State Industrial Commission

OHIO

Hon. Orra Chapman
Director of Industrial Relations

PENNSYLVANIA

Senator George A. Rupp

RHODE ISLAND

Hon. John P. Hartigan
Attorney General

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hon. M. Hansford Mims

VIRGINIA

Senator Robert W. Daniel

WEST VIRGINIA

Hon. Fred L. Fox
State Tax Commissioner

CHAPTER XXI

The Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin

Incohio

WHILE flood waters were still rising in the Ohio Valley, officials from forty-five states were gathered in Washington, January 21, 1937, for the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments. Upon demands of



JAMES O. MONROE
Chairman

delegates from the affected states, the General Assembly voted to set up an interstate agency to control, regulate, and conserve the resources of the Ohio Basin.

As directed by the Assembly resolutions, Honorable Paul V. McNutt, President of the Council, issued a call for official representatives of the nine basin states to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on February 5 and 6.

At that meeting, together with the state representatives, were members of the National Resources Committee, the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army, representatives of the U. S. Forestry Service and of the Ohio Regional Planning Commission. Each of the state planning boards of the nine basin states was represented and the individual state's point of view presented to the conference.

The delegates to the Columbus conference set the date for the organization meeting of "Incohio" as February 19 and 20, at Indianapolis. At that meeting the commission elected Senator James O. Monroe, of Illinois, chairman of the commission.

Articles of organization adopted there provide that each of the nine states shall have three representatives on the commission. These are appointed by the Chairman of the Commission of Interstate Cooperation from among its members—one from the senate, one from the house, and one of the governor's appointees, preferably a planning board member. In any state where there is no Commission on Interstate Cooperation, appointments are made by the governor.

Twenty-one of the twenty-seven members of the commission have been appointed. Terms expire on February 1 annually, but each serves until his successor is appointed.

To coordinate the work of the commission with the Council of State Governments, it is provided that the Council's district representative for district number five shall serve, ex-officio, as chief of staff and secretary-treasurer of the commission.

Specific provision was made for cooperation with federal agencies in working out a program for the basin. The articles provide that the National Resources Committee and the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army shall be requested to send representatives to each meeting of the commission.

Resolutions

The commission, at its first meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

BE IT RESOLVED, That the delegates to this meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin are instructed to undertake, in their respective states, the immediate compilation of studies and plans for the needs of the respective states for the development of the Ohio Basin, including water conservation, flood control, and related matters, for the welfare of the

people residing in the Ohio Basin. That this commission's chief of staff shall promptly collect and make available to the members of this commission such plans and programs as have already been developed by various agencies for the development of the Ohio Basin.

WHEREAS, The National Resources Committee, in its report to the president, recommended joint investigations of *selected river basins* by state and federal agencies to provide bases for interstate action or permanent programs of water-use and control, utilizing the National Resources Committee for correlation and coordinating;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the additional studies of the Ohio Basin, as enumerated in the Report of the National Resources Committee, be carried forward by that committee, and

That the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, in order to carry forward these investigations, request the National Resources Committee to assign one or more planning consultants to work jointly with this commission and the Ohio Valley Regional Planning Commission.

And further this commission expresses its appreciation of the helpful and cordial coöperation which it is receiving from vari-

ous federal agencies, especially from: The Department of Agriculture, the Army Engineers, and the National Resources Committee.

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, That the states designated below be requested to contribute the sums specified toward the establishment and maintenance of the permanent office of this commission:

Pennsylvania \$ 500	Indiana \$ 500
Ohio 1,000	Illinois 1,000
West Virginia 500	Virginia 250
Kentucky 500	New York ... 250
Tennessee \$500	
Total \$5,000	

Committees

Five standing committees to carry on the work of the Commission were authorized at the Indianapolis conference. They are: Planning and engineering, legal affairs, public relations, federal-state relations, and budget.

The Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, working coöperatively with federal and state agencies, will take any steps necessary to unite federal programs with state action. Its aim is coördination, and not duplication, of state effort.

Membership of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin

Senator James O. Monroe, Chairman
Hon. J. W. Cammack, Jr., Vice-Chairman

Illinois:	Senator James O. Monroe Hon. Paul Powell Hon. Charles P. Casey, Director, Department of Public Works	Ohio:	Senator Emerson Campbell Hon. P. E. Ward Mr. Alfred Bettman Ohio Valley Regional Planning Commission
Indiana:	Senator Jacob Weiss President Pro Tem of the Senate Hon. William E. Treadway Dr. B. D. Myers, Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board	Pennsylvania:	(to be appointed) (to be appointed) (to be appointed)
Kentucky:	Senator J. Joseph Hettinger Hon. John Kirtley Hon. James W. Cammack, Jr., Public Service Commissioner	Tennessee:	Senator Andrew Jackson Graves Hon. R. G. Kinkle Mr. Gerald Gimre, Consultant, State Planning Commission
New York:	Senator Erastus Corning, II Hon. Harold C. Ostertag Mr. Wayne D. Heydecker, Director, New York State Planning Council	Virginia:	(to be appointed) (to be appointed) Hon. Morton L. Wallerstein Chairman, State Planning Board
		West Virginia:	Senator J. Patrick Beacom (to be appointed) Hon. John J. D. Preston, Chairman, Public Service Commission

CHAPTER XXII

The Interstate Commission on Council Development

Incocoso

AS THE Council of State Governments neared its second birthday, and as the 1937 legislative sessions approached, the seventeen states which made up the Council realized the scope of the work which lay before the Council. They



ELLWOOD J. TURNER
Chairman

were primarily interested in making it as completely effective as possible, and certainly the first step lay in securing participation by all forty-eight states. Toward that end, the Interstate Commission on Council Development was formed, composed of three members from

each state, appointed by the chairman of the Commission on Interstate Coöperation in states which have commissions. If there was no Commission, the appointments were made by the governor, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house, each of whom appointed one member.

The organization meeting of the Interstate Commission on Council Development was held on Thursday, January 21, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., on the first day of the Third General Assembly, with Senator Ellwood J. Turner, of Pennsylvania, as chairman. Delegates from states with and without Commissions on Interstate Coöperation attended the meeting to discuss the best methods of attacking the problems facing the states inter-

ested in the development of the Council of State Governments. (For minutes of this meeting see Book Two.)

The commission was established for the purpose of obtaining further coöperation in each of the states, the establishment of a secretariat in each of the planning districts outlined by the National Resources Committee, the securing of financial assistance from the states, and to make recommendations to the board of managers which might be helpful in the development of the Council. In order to accomplish these aims, two committees were set up.

*Committee on Operations**

Senator Jacob Weiss, Indiana
Hon. Edward J. Turner, Pennsylvania
Hon. Louis W. Laderman, Ohio
Hon. Joseph C. Paul, New Jersey
Hon. Laurens M. Hamilton, New York
Hon. W. Allan Newell, New York

The committee on operations met under the leadership of Chairman Jacob Weiss, of Indiana, to discuss the establishment of new Commissions on Interstate Coöperation. The delegates from states in which Commissions were already active helped those who were unfamiliar with the project by discussing problems which they had encountered and methods which they had not found most successful.

Delegates from states in which there was no Commission on Interstate Coöperation inquired the best method of bringing about the enacting of statutes forming such Commissions. For their benefit, the New Jersey Statute, which has been accepted as a model bill, was explained. At the same time, the merits of the New York joint resolution were cited, and arrangements made for mimeographed copies of that resolution to be distributed to the delegates.

The advantages of a full Commission of

fifteen members were explained. It is considered advisable to have a committee of five in each house of the legislature, and, at the same time, five administrative commissioners in order to have an informed group in both houses of the legislature to speed passage of desired measures. Because the members of the legislature scatter widely as soon as the session is over, it is recommended that the chairman of the Commission be chosen by the governor from his appointees, in order that the Commission may have year-around headquarters at the capitol.

The functions of a Commission on Interstate Cooperation were also discussed. (The Commission itself functions in a variety of capacities.) Primarily, any interstate problem is referred to the Commission. If it requires conference with several other states, the District Secretariat of the Council of State Governments arranges a meeting of the Commissioners on Interstate Cooperation of all interested states. The district secretary aids in the preparation of agenda, and in the making of physical arrangements. The Commissioners meet and, in friendly discussion, settle the difficulty. If the results of their deliberations are to be embodied in legislation, the bills are introduced and referred to the Committees on Interstate Cooperation in each house. The Committee, having drafted the bills, will be familiar with every aspect of them, they will be reported out with little delay. Inasmuch as they have been favorably reported, and there are five men in each house to explain them, their passage should be facilitated. If necessary, one of the administrative members of the Commission can call upon the governor, explain the purpose of the bills and their merits, and urge his signature.

To the question of how establishment of Commissions on Interstate Cooperation might be brought about, the model bill for such establishment was discussed, and delegates from states not yet having a commission were urged to sponsor such a bill in the coming legislative session, with changes necessary to fit the particular needs of their states. It was suggested that members of Commissions from adjacent states be asked to visit the legislature and ex-

plain the value of a Commission, or that staff members of the Council of State Government be requested to come to the state capitol to urge enactment of legislation providing for a Commission.

Resolutions of the Committee on Operations

The Committee made its report to the Assembly and submitted the following resolutions which were adopted:

I

BE IT RESOLVED, That District Secretariats of the Council of State Governments shall be established as rapidly as may be made possible by appropriations from the several state legislatures.

II

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Interstate Commission on Council Development through the Council of State Governments shall direct its efforts to the following projects in order of chronological importance as follows:

- 1—Establishment of a Commission on Interstate Cooperation in every state.
- 2—Establishment of a budget for the maintenance of the Council of State Governments in all its activities, which budget shall provide for quotas to be raised by particular states and which also shall provide for the apportionment of receipts.
- 3—Development of District Secretariats in areas where Commissions of Interstate Cooperation have been established and where financial support can be secured.

Provided, these projects shall be carried on simultaneously where possible.

III

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Third General Assembly urge the Chairmen of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation to request their legislative reference bureaus and legislative counsels to assist actively the Commissions which are at present without staff.

Committee on Finance

Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, New Jersey

Sidney W. Sweeney, Louisiana

Hon. Wheeler Milmoë, New York

John A. Chambliss, Tennessee

Senator G. P. Ritchey, Mississippi

The Committee on Finance and Resolutions recommended that delegates return to their states with a message of the urgent need for continuance of the work of the Council, and of the importance of the participation of each state in its program and finances. They stated that the present plans for the Council indicate a need for a yearly budget of \$150,000, and they recommended that this sum be apportioned among the several states in accordance with the wealth of the state. The suggested quota would range from \$2,000 to \$10,000. It was decided, however, that no definite arrangement is practicable at the present time.

The committee presented a report to the General Assembly which clearly explains the financial position of the Council. The report follows:

"An analysis of the financial needs of the Council during the coming year indicates that properly to meet the task ahead, which includes the establishment of state commissions or committees on coöperation, the development of regional and nation-wide commissions on various subjects, and increased service for various organizations of governmental officials, the Council will need approximately \$150,000. If it were possible to distribute this cost proportionately among the several states and demand contributions upon such a basis, there would be imposed an average obligation of \$3,000 per state. Actually, the states will not all contribute equal amounts, but the suggested quota for each state ranges from \$2,000 to \$10,000, varying with differences in population, wealth, and income of various states.

"In order that the Council may work to the end that such a plan can be formulated with regard to its financial structure, the committee urges that each of the several delegations here assembled carry back to

their respective states a message of great need for the continuance of the Council and its work, and the importance of the participation of the forty-eight states in the Council's activities."

In order to promote a general plan or policy which will permit the Council not only to carry on, but to move forward, the committee offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution I

BE IT RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments urge their respective legislatures to contribute to the Council of State Governments a just share to assist in maintaining the services which it renders to the American Legislators' Association; the National Association of Attorney-Generals; National Association of Secretaries of State; Governors' Conference; the Interstate Commissions on Conflicting Taxation; Crime; Social Security; Council Development; and all public officers, and to maintain the Central Secretariat and such District Secretariats as are now, or which may hereafter be, established.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the quota which each state legislature be urged to contribute as its share to the maintenance of the services rendered by the Council of State Governments shall be determined by the Board of Managers of the Interstate Commission on Council Development, and, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the suggested allocation of the aggregate sum received for the Council of State Governments shall be determined by the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

Future Program

The Interstate Commission on Council Development will meet in Chicago some time within the calendar year from its last meeting, January 24, 1937, to review the accomplishments of the year, and to consider how its aims—the establishment of Commissions on Interstate Coöperation in each state, and of a district Secretariat in each district—may best be brought about.

CHAPTER XXIII

The American Legislators' Association

ALA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
The Officers and Executive Director

President

HON. HENRY PARKMAN, JR.
State Senator, Massachusetts

Vice-President

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD
State Senator, Pennsylvania

Vice-President

HON. T. V. SMITH
State Senator, Illinois

Executive Director

HENRY W. TOLL
Colorado State Senator, 1923-1930

TO THE American Legislators' Association goes the distinction of being the first to break trail in the venture of Interstate Cooperation. In 1926 a group of state legislators, alarmed over the unsatisfactory performance of state legislatures, set

out to enlist the cooperation of the 7,600 state lawmakers in improving the lawmaking processes.

To accomplish this, they agreed upon certain objectives as necessary and they have been successful in getting each of the forty-eight states to endorse these objectives by formal reso-

lution. In addition the resolutions provided for the establishment of two groups in each state, each to consist of five members, known as the House and Senate Councils of the American Legislators' Association.

The Goal

This Association is exceptional in that the motivating force for reform and improvement came from within the ranks of the legislators rather than from without. It is a direct effort on the part of the legislators to improve legislative standards and personnel. It is carried on on a nonpartisan basis and is concerned primarily with the work of the forty-eight state legislatures and their 7,600 legislators. It is not concerned with questions of federal legislation, except as they affect problems of state legislation.

Since membership in the legislature is the first step, or introduction, to public life of many state officials, and since the legislature is the hub around which many of the principal activities of the state revolve, it is important that the legislators should be well-



HENRY PARKMAN, JR.
President

informed and well-equipped to carry on the responsibilities of state government.

Underlying the plan of the Legislators' Association is the thought that there should be a central organization through which proposals calculated to improve legislative organization can be presented to the legislators in a regularly established way.

Services

The American Legislators' Association, through its various services, hopes to make a valuable contribution to the art of state legislation and to the better government of our forty-eight states.

From its inception one of the aims of the Association was to supply the legislators with information which would aid them in the solution of the problems which faced them as lawmakers.

The pamphlet, *The Legislator*, which dealt briefly with legislative problems, was issued during the years 1926, 1927, 1929, and the beginning of 1930. In 1930 the first issue of *State Government* appeared—a magazine devoted to advanced thinking along the lines of state legislation.

The Interstate Reference Bureau was established as a clearing house service to which legislators and other state officials could send requests for authoritative data on their specific legislative or administrative problems. In addition to this service the Association was keenly interested in the promotion of the establishment of legislative reference bureaus in each of the states.

The inquiry service was especially popular, and federal, state, and local officials availed themselves of it. On the whole there was no dearth of authoritative data, but there was lack of an established channel through which this information could be made available to the individual legislator. This bureau and the legislative reference bureaus provided facilities through which he could conveniently acquaint himself with the principles or standards set up by specialists, with the most reliable and up-to-date statistics, and with the experience of other states as to problems to be met and the best technique for meeting them.

The American Legislators' Association keeps an up-to-date card index of all the state legislators, which is a complete list of the names, addresses, and party affiliation of

7,600 state legislators of the forty-eight states.

When information on age, vocation, and length of service in the legislature can be obtained, it is also recorded on the cards. The Association is making a study of the personnel of state legislators which will be published sometime within the year. Among other things this study computes the average age and length of service, as well as the principal occupations or professions and political affiliations.

Meetings

Since most of the legislatures meet for a limited period of time, within which they must pass laws on subjects requiring specialized knowledge, and since most legislators carry on full-time businesses in the period between legislative sessions, most legislators find themselves unprepared for the solution of the problems which they must face. The Association has sponsored pre-session, regional conferences to acquaint the legislators more fully with these problems, together with suggestions for their solution. In addition to the pre-session meetings, the Association held annual meetings in conjunction with the American Bar Association during the first seven years of its life. In 1933, the Association called the First General Assembly in Washington, D. C., at which the Council of State Governments was officially endorsed; and in 1935 the Second General Assembly was held in Washington, as a joint project of the Council and the Association. Since that time the Association has participated in the meetings of the Council of State Governments.

Affiliation with the Council

As the work progressed in the direction of improving the legislative conditions and standards within the states, the legislators realized that under existing conditions of more rapid transportation and easy communication, the citizens of their states were victims of chaotic conditions brought on not only by their own laws but by conflicting laws and regulations of neighboring states. If, in the motor vehicle field or in that of taxation, to mention only two, the several states would harmonize their laws and regulations, there would be incalculable savings in time, money, and effort to their citizens.

In taking the next step of a program, that of getting the states to coöperate, especially in matters of interstate character, the impermanent features of an organization of legislators became apparent—the high turn-over in the personnel of the legislatures, their short stay at the Capitol, with the resulting difficulty of developing a long-time program.

As one plan for interstate coöperation was developing from a nebulous state into the formulated plan of the Council of State Governments, the Board of Managers of the American Legislators felt that the program which had been laid out for the legislators could be advanced by integration with that of the Council.

Organization and Integration

Each state in joining the Council establishes, by law, a permanent Commission on Interstate Coöperation made up of five members from the house, five from the senate, and five appointed by the governor. The members from the house and senate are re-

ferred to in the act as the standing committees of the American Legislators' Association, and in fact take the place of the former house and senate council of the ALA.

The executive work of the Association is carried on by a board of managers of 19 members. The administrative work is done by the executive director who is under appointment by the board. The president and two vice-presidents of the Legislators' Association are automatically members of the Board of the Council of State Governments, thus insuring the mutual coöperation of the two organizations.

Thus the Association is still actively carrying on the work for which it was established, the improvement of American legislative affairs, through a central organization which has an assurance of permanence, and in close coördination with the men who must administer the laws when made, and those men who have had experience and training in the fields in which legislation must be drawn up.

Board of Managers *of the* American Legislators' Association

California

SENATOR SANBORN YOUNG

Colorado

HENRY W. TOLL

Illinois

SENATOR T. V. SMITH

Kentucky

SENATOR RALPH W. GILBERT

Maryland

HON. WILLIAM H. LABROT

Massachusetts

HON. CHRISTIAN HERTER
SENATOR HENRY PARKMAN, JR.

Nebraska

HON. W. H. O'GARA

New York

HON. ABBOTT LOW MOFFAT
HON. JAMES J. WADSWORTH

North Carolina

SENATOR PAUL D. GRADY

Ohio

HON. J. FREER BITTINGER

Pennsylvania

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER
SENATOR GEORGE WOODWARD

Texas

SENATOR BEN G. ONEAL

Virginia

HON. ASHTON DOVELL

Washington

HON. GEORGE F. YANTIS

Wisconsin

SENATOR HAROLD M. GROVES

Wyoming

SENATOR EDWARD LAZEAR

CHAPTER XXIV

The Governors' Conference

The National Association of the Governors

Executive Committee

Chairman: Governor GEORGE C. PEERY (Virginia)

Governor ROBERT L. COCHRAN (Nebraska)

Governor HENRY HORNER (Illinois)

Governor WILBUR L. CROSS (Connecticut)

Governor HARRY W. NICE (Maryland)

Other Officers

Secretary: Former Governor CARY A. HARDEE (Florida),
1336 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer: Former Governor STANLEY C. WILSON (Vermont)

Brief History of the Conference

THE history of the Governors' Conference is the history of its annual conventions. The organization's span of life has so far extended from Roosevelt to Roosevelt, and its meetings have reflected each year the topics which were



GEORGE C. PEERY
Chairman

uppermost in the minds of American public officials. With the exception of one year, the Governors' Conference has met annually since 1908, when the governors came together in Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt to discuss the national problem of conservation. The Conference itself was not born at the first meeting of the governors, as it was not contemplated then that the gathering should become an annual affair. On May 13, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt welcomed to the White House thirty-eight governors of states and territories, each with three advisers. In explaining his invitation, the President said: "So vital is this question

(of conservation), that for the first time in our history the chief executive officers of the states separately, and of the states together forming the nation, have met to consider it."

In addition to the governors and experts who discussed mineral, land, and water resources, several high officials and notable citizens addressed the conferees. These included William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, Secretary of State Elihu Root, John Hays Hammond, Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou, and Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson.

There was no permanent organization formed at this time, but the conference declared: "We advise that from time to time, as in his judgment may seem wise, the President call the Governors of the states and members of Congress and others into conference." Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, the introducer of this declaration, added an idea which precipitated the appointment of a committee on permanent organization: "I have long thought that, if the Governors of the states could themselves from time to time get together, . . . much good would come out of it. Such meetings could be had by the Governors on their own motion, and some kind of an organization . . . it might be well to initiate."

A Wilsonian Hope

In 1910 Woodrow Wilson, then Governor-Elect of New Jersey, said: "If it grows into a dignified and permanent institution, it

will be because we have found it necessary to supply some vital means of coöperation in matters which lie outside the sphere of the Federal Government, matters which the states must regulate but which they find it to their interest, and to the interest of the country as a whole, to regulate according to common principles and a very careful adaption to conditions which no one state can control—matters in regard to which they ought to act, not necessarily alike, but with a careful regard to imperative consideration of general policy which can be differently applied but cannot safely or wisely be differently conceived.

"It is odd how every process of our national development has sooner or later swung our thought back to the federal structure and action of our government. After all, the main fact about our national life whenever we come to speak of politics is that its action is dual, that the power of government has been parcelled out between a central government and nearly half a hundred states, to which is assigned almost the whole body of the ordinary business of legislation, of economic and social readjustment from age to age. We are not likely again, in considering this complex arrangement, to use the terms of the old states-rights controversies. The embers of old passions which once set a whole nation aflame still glow warm at the heart of the ashes which lie piled high upon them, the ashes of bitter conflict. It would not only be imprudent, it would be very misleading, and would give our thought about matters now to be handled an artificial and antique setting. We are speaking now of the matters of another day, a day of peace and concord and accommodation. But we are speaking of the same old subject.

"It is interesting to note, however, how different, how altogether new our specific trouble is. We are now disturbed to find, not that the interests of the states are so different and apparently so antagonistic in respect of the matters in which they are authorized to act separately and in virtual independence of each other that they wish to draw apart and are watching each other with jealous differences of purpose, but that their interests are similar, in many things almost identical; that they recognize that a wise coöperation is not only desirable but

imperative in the common interest, and for their own safety and prosperity, but they lack the means, the instrumentalities that would serve them in their new community of action. They are seeking a common policy and lack the means of common counsel. They are in the same case, but not in the same boat. They must seek the same course under different captains and with different crews. They should act together, but inevitably find coöperation more difficult than action under a common authority.

"Their variety and their autonomy are, in my opinion, worth all they cost. If our system of states had not come to us by historical necessity, I think it would have been worth while to invent it. Our people are spread abroad upon a vast continent; they live in many latitudes, under many skies, amidst hills and plains and valleys which would in another age have been the seats of many kingdoms, the homes of independent peoples; every sort of soil under their feet, every varied resource of mine and forest and watercourse, of lake and sea and mountain covert, at their hand, to multiply their undertakings and complete the tale of their unbounded variety. Uniform laws would intolerably embarrass them. Their affairs are not alike, and cannot be made so by compulsion of law."

25 Years of Conference

In the years between 1910 and 1936 the meetings of the Governors' Conference have dealt with almost every problem which perplexed those who were leaders in government in the United States during that time.

They have met twenty-seven times, in the District of Columbia and in twenty different states—from Maine to California, and from Wisconsin to Mississippi. The District of Columbia has been their host three times, and the states of Indiana, Michigan, Utah, and Virginia each have welcomed them twice. The usual length of a convention is three days, although some have lasted five days and others only two.

Annual Meeting—1935

1935: Twenty-seventh Annual Convention, Biloxi, Mississippi, June 13-15, 1935, at which Governor Conner was host to eighteen governors and two former governors.

Meeting less than three weeks after the NRA was invalidated by the Supreme Court, one of the topics of immediate interest to the governors was the NRA and its possible substitutes. Governor Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana, at the time Chairman of the Executive Committee, addressed the convention on this topic, and concluded that "for the present, at least, any other action to preserve the gains made under the NRA is the responsibility of the states. Complete acceptance of such responsibility can only be by concerted action."

Of even more vital interest was the question of federal policy in the matter of relief expenditures. As the emissary of Administrator Harry Hopkins, Mr. Aubrey Williams discussed frankly with the governors the plans of the federal government, and what the states were expected to do in co-operation with these plans. He submitted to a lively period of questioning which was one of the most interesting portions of the convention.

For vigor, the address of Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, on "Arbitrary Wage Scales" was unmatched. In the course of his discussion he delivered a strong anti-Roosevelt speech, pointing out what he considered to be the defects in the NRA, the AAA, and the TVA. Governor Olin D. Johnston, of South Carolina, led the discussion following this address with a strong rebuttal, and several governors entered the discussion of these federal policies and the position of the states in relation to their administration.

Governor Conner and his state tax commissioner described the operation of the Mississippi sales tax; Governor Guy B. Park, of Missouri, spoke on the subject of property taxation.

Governor Henry H. Blood, of Utah, who was formerly State Road Commissioner, discussed road appropriations and their connection with work relief, and Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, of Michigan, gave the governors his ideas on the pay-as-you-go system of state financing.

It was at this convention that Miss Ethel Johnson, representing Governor H. Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, and the Interstate Conference on Labor Compacts, described the activities of that organization and discussed the efficacy of compacts as a

means toward greater interstate coöperation.

Toward the end of the convention, two resolutions were unanimously adopted, one of which stated that the Conference "renews in patriotic non-partisanship its pledge of coöperative executive effort toward national rehabilitation." The other declared that "it is essential to our national economic security that a nation-wide program providing for minimum wages of pay, and maximum hours of employment, be maintained," and that therefore "this ideal should be encouraged and furthered throughout this nation."

In executive session the following executive committee was elected for the year 1935-1936: Governor Paul V. McNutt (Indiana), Chairman; and Governors Henry Horner (Illinois), Alfred M. Landon (Kansas), Harry W. Nice (Maryland), and David Sholtz (Florida), members.

After adjournment of the business session of the convention, the governors and their parties were the guests of Governor and Mrs. Conner on an automobile trip through several gulf coast towns, including a visit to the home of Jefferson Davis and a boat trip to Ship Island from Gulfport.

Annual Meeting—1936

1936: Twenty-eighth Annual Convention, St. Louis, Jefferson City, and Kansas City, Missouri, November 16-18, 1936. Host Governor Guy B. Park met his colleagues at the eastern border of Missouri and conducted them personally to the western border, with stops for business and pleasure at the state's two largest cities and its capital. Twelve governors, one territorial governor, two governors-elect, two lieutenant-governors, and two former governors attended this convention.

Following the address of welcome and response, the opening session, which was held at the Coronado Hotel in St. Louis, was devoted to a discussion of highway safety. Governor Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey, formerly New Jersey's Motor Vehicle Commissioner, addressed the governors, and a round-table discussion followed.

In the afternoon, at a session over which Governor Robert L. Cochran, of Nebraska, presided, Hon. Vincent M. Miles, member

of the Federal Social Security Board, spoke on the coöperative federal-state progress toward the realization of social security. Of importance to thirty-three of the states was the move which started at the round table, following the address, to petition the President to recommend to Congress legislation which would permit the thirty-three states, which had no unemployment compensation laws, to receive the benefits of the federal act for 1936. They could then enact the law when their next regular sessions convened. It was pointed out that thirty-three states and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii would be deprived of 1936 benefits under the federal act unless Congress extended the time limit beyond December 31 or unless each of these states was to hold special sessions in the meantime.

Coöperation

A special train took the governors to Jefferson City the following morning. In the senate chamber in Jefferson City they discussed the increasingly important question of coöperation among the states, and between the states and the federal government.

Henry W. Toll was called upon to present a report concerning the establishment of Commissions on Interstate Coöperation by seventeen states during the present bien-nium, and to discuss the status and projected development of the Council of State Governments. Governor Hardee stated, at the end of this session, that the next annual convention would be devoted chiefly to a discussion of the problems of organization for interstate coöperation.

As an expression of the coöperative relationship which exists between the two organizations, at the invitation of the conference—extended by Governor Hardee—

the Executive Director of the Council attended all the sessions as a member of the official party.

The Lighter Side

As guests of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the governors toured the nation's seventh largest city in the afternoon, ending with a banquet at the Jefferson Hotel in the evening.

In Kansas City they were met by an official delegation which included members of the governor's staff of honorary colonels in uniform. Following an information luncheon given by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, the governors and their parties were conducted on a tour of the city. A banquet in Kansas City's new auditorium concluded the twenty-eighth annual convention.

Services Summary

(A more detailed description of these Services will be found on page 39)

In 1935 a new chapter in the history of the Governors' Conference began with its informal connection with the Council of State Governments. Governor Hardee, Secretary of the Conference, saw the need of a small research service for the governors, and made suitable arrangements with the Council's Central Secretariat in Chicago.

Since the fall of 1935, the Council of State Governments has been issuing a series of Governors' Bulletins, which are distributed to the governors and their secretaries through Governor Hardee's office. These memoranda have covered with brevity a variety of subjects, presenting facts about the governors and their offices never before gathered in one place. Financial arrangements have been made for the continuation of this service.

CHAPTER XXV

The National Association of Secretaries of State

Officers for 1936-1937

President: HON. THEODORE DAMMANN
Secretary of State of Wisconsin

Vice-President: HON. DWIGHT H. BROWN
Secretary of State of Missouri

Treasurer: HON. GRACE A. REAVY
Former Executive Deputy Secretary of
State of New York

Corresponding Secretary: HON. JOHN B. WILSON
Secretary of State of Georgia

Recording Secretary: HON. FRANCES E. RYAN
Deputy Secretary of State of Kansas

Executive Committee
(in addition to the officers)

Secretary of State of Massachusetts
HON. FREDERIC W. COOK

HON. ROBERT A. GRAY
Secretary of State of Florida

HON. MIKE HOLM
Secretary of State of Minnesota

UPON suggestion by Honorable John W. Morton, Secretary of State of Tennessee, and after correspondence with the secretaries of states, a National Association of the Secretaries of States and Territories was perfected in a meeting held

and Honorable Louis C. Laylin of Ohio, secretary.

The second meeting of the National Association was held in Nashville, Tennessee, May 25, 1905, upon the invitation of Secretary of State Morton.



THEODORE DAMMANN
President

in the Tennessee Building of the World's Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, September 28, 1904.

Letters were received from the secretaries of thirty-seven states favoring the movement. Upon the motion of Honorable P. E. Hanson, Secretary of State of Minnesota, Honorable John W.

In recent years, national conferences of the Association have been held annually. During the biennium 1935-1937, the eighteenth conference was held in St. Paul and Duluth, Minnesota, upon invitation of Secretary of State Mike Holm, of Minnesota, July 28 to August 1, 1935. Secretary of State Edward J. Flynn and his executive deputy, Honorable Grace A. Reavy, acted as hosts to the nineteenth conference, July 13-16, 1936.

The first two days of this meeting were spent in business in Albany and entertainment at Saratoga Springs. The members were conducted through the Department of State of New York, with its several divisions, and were addressed by Governor Lehman at Saratoga Springs. On the third day, they were received by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the President's home at Hyde Park, and were later entertained at West

Morton of Tennessee was made chairman,

Point and at Secretary of State Flynn's home at Riverdale-on-Hudson. Meetings at the New York State Capitol in Albany and at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York included discussion of law and election legislation, corporation registration and taxation laws, alcoholic beverage control, trademark registration, state publications, and motor vehicle legislation.

The twentieth conference will be held September 22-25, 1937, in San Antonio, Texas, at the invitation of Governor Allred and Secretary of State Edward Clark, of Texas. It is expected that action will be taken upon proposed uniform trade-mark legislation, and standards for state publications, as well as other matters which the association has had under consideration.

Projects for 1937-1938

Four specific projects are being undertaken by the National Association at the present time: (1) Achievement of a uniform quality in state publications; (2) formulation and adoption of uniform trade-mark legislation; (3) fair taxation of non-profit corporations; and (4) formulation and adoption of uniform legislation concerning the administration of elections.

State Publications

In so far as state governments conduct publishing, it is largely centralized in the office of the secretary of state. The National Association feels that it might well seek to set up standards for state publications, in order that comparative information might be available from all of the states in as nearly uniform form as is practical. The Standing Committee on State Publications is composed of Secretary of State, Dwight H. Brown, of Missouri, as chairman; Miss Florence J. Ranney, Division of Publications and Publicity of the New York Department of State; and Mr. George M. Neffner, Editor and Statistician, Department of State of Ohio. This committee held its first meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 21, 1937, in conjunction with a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association at the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments. As its first work it is studying present state manuals or year-

books in detail, and is endeavoring to formulate standards for such manuals, especially as to informational content and form of presentation. The committee's goal is to make available to government officials and the public generally, through state yearbooks, comprehensive information on the several state governments, in a form which will make comparison between states possible.

The Standing Committee on State Publications is also considering the feasibility of state papers which would give publicity to administrative orders issued by the various departments of the state governments. A publication of this sort would be similar in nature to the newly established *Federal Register*. It is thought that the same demand from government officials, members of the bar, and others, for the centralization and publication of such administrative orders, which resulted in the establishment of the *Federal Register*, will shortly require similar action by the states. At its first meeting the committee conferred with Major B. R. Kennedy, Editor of the *Federal Register*, who discussed at length the objects of that publication, and the problems which have arisen in issuing it.

Uniform Trade-mark Legislation

The National Association is formulating an acceptable uniform law for the registration of trade-marks. In a number of states investigation has been made concerning the requirements of industry as well as the state government in this matter. Through its clearing house, the National Association is bringing together the results of these legislative investigations in the several states. It is hoped that agreement may be reached whereby the interests and convenience of business firms may be best protected, and at the same time the public interest may be served as well.

Taxation of Non-Profit Organizations

The executive committee has further decided that the Association shall undertake to solve the problem of proper taxation of nominally non-profit corporations, which, according to their characters, are organized for cultural purposes only, but which are, in fact, large revenue-earning concerns.

Administration of Elections

The past year has again shown the need for simplification of the method of preparing election ballots in most states. Complicated legislative directions to departments of state in this matter, coupled with numerous frivolous filings of petitions, have shown the need for agreement among the several states upon a simple method of preparation of ballots by departments of state, which will, at the same time, adequately protect the rights of serious political office seekers.

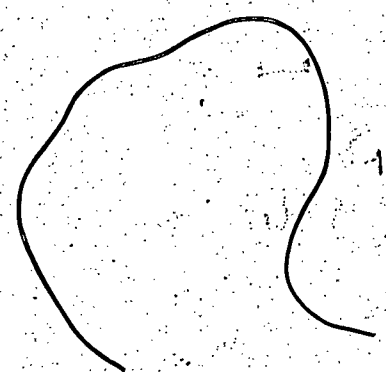
Services Summary

(A more detailed description of these Services will be found on page 41.)

At its eighteenth conference, in St. Paul, the National Association, by resolution, authorized the executive officers of the organization to establish a secretariat of the organization in coöperation with the Council of State Governments. This arrangement has been perfected, and in May, 1936, Mr. Stewart Nelson joined the staff of the Council to supervise the work of this Secretariat. The Secretaries of State Section of the Council of State Governments serves each of the individual secretaries of state, as well as the National Association as an organization. The section conducts research on particular subjects at the request either of individual secretaries, or of a committee of the National Association. It

serves also as a public relations division of the National Association, and issues bulletins from time to time which may be of interest to secretaries of state. One page of State Government is devoted each month to the activities of the secretaries. The Secretaries of State Section also serves the National Association in matters such as the organization of national meetings. It assists in making arrangements for such meetings as the officers or committees of the National Association may call from time to time.

In addition to the services which this section renders to the individual departments of state and the National Association, it contributes directly to other sections of the Council of State Governments. A considerable amount of information concerning state administrative officials and the organization of the several state governments, for use in the Book of the States has been contributed by secretaries of state. Inquiries from public officials which concern matters administered generally by departments of state are referred to this section for study and reply. In the majority of states, the department of state must assume the role of information bureau for the state government, along with its other varied duties. The information which the secretaries furnish flows, in this way, through the Council to other administrative officials and to legislators, as well as to the general public in all forty-eight states.



CHAPTER XXVI

The National Association of Attorney-Generals

Officers for 1936-1937

President

HON. CLYDE R. CHAPMAN

Vice-President

HON. PHILLIP LUTZ, JR.

HON. GASTON L. PORTERIE
Attorney-General
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Secretary-Treasurer

HON. JOSEPH E. MESSERSCHMIDT

HON. LAWRENCE C. JONES
Attorney-General
Montpelier, Vermont

HON. ROY MCKITTRICK
Attorney-General
Jefferson City, Missouri

THE National Association of Attorney-Generals has been in existence for thirty years, organized for the purpose of bringing the attorney-generals of the various states and their deputies and assistants into an association through which



CLYDE R. CHAPMAN
President

they can become personally acquainted with each other, and in which they can cooperate for the better functioning of their several offices. It has met each year at the time and place of the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

Active membership consists of the attorney-generals of the

states and territories of the United States, the attorney-general of the United States, together with not more than one deputy or assistant in each state or territory. Addi-

tional deputies and assistants may be enrolled as associate members. The Association has the customary form of organization structure, with a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, executive committees, and special committees from time to time.

At the annual meetings, well prepared papers on timely subjects of interest to attorney-generals are read, and later published and distributed to all attorney-generals and former attorney-generals, and to three hundred libraries in the United States and Canada.

The Association does not attempt to be a financially strong association. The membership dues are only ten dollars annually for active members and one dollar for associate members, with a very moderate provision that for a single payment of fifteen dollars the attorney-general and all his assistants may become members. It has been customary for the American Bar Association to make an appropriation each year to defray expenses of the publication of the proceedings. The increasing complexity of federal-state relations, especially in social security and related fields has emphasized the importance of close association between attorney-generals.

CHAPTER XXVII

National Governmental Organizations

Agencies Cordially Associated in Common Purpose

DURING the 1930's fourteen autonomous associations of governmental officials were drawn together under the same roof in Chicago, attracted by their common purpose, the improvement of the management of government.

Each of these organizations has retained its identity in serving its own field, but coöperation between the secretariats of the various associations enables each to bring to bear on its own problems the research and studies of the others. The research facilities of the University of Chicago are at the disposal of the organizations, and a Joint Reference Library is supported by them.

At the present time, a building is rising on the south side of Chicago's Midway, which will house these organizations in the future. The University of Chicago received a grant of a million dollars from the Spelman Fund of New York to erect and maintain the new building, with the provision that it be occupied by these organizations and other professional groups working on problems of administering public affairs.

The new building, ready early in 1938, will have cost \$650,000, with \$350,000 being set aside as a capital fund for maintenance.

The American Municipal Association

CLIFFORD W. HAM, *Executive Director*

ARNOLD MILES, *Assistant to Executive Director*

EARL D. MALLERY, *Manager, Washington Office*

LUCIUS F. HALLETT, *Supervisor of Field Service*

AMBROSE FULLER, *Field Consultant*

H. G. OGDEN, *Research Assistant*

LOUISE C. O'KELLEY, *Office Manager*

Special consultants in various fields; 30 field representatives.

The American Municipal Association is a national federation of the state leagues of municipalities which are organized in 40 states with a total membership of 7,000 cities. Since the leagues are supported by public funds, voted by the municipalities, they have a distinctly quasi-official status. The American Municipal Association prepares and circulates special reports and studies on important municipal questions concerning the administration of our cities. As an official American member of the International Union of Local Authorities, the American Municipal Association examines practices of European cities and interprets them to its state leagues.

The American Municipal Association carries on a wide variety of activities designed to assist member leagues in their work of serving and representing their member municipalities. It prepares research and informational reports and bulletins; maintains a comprehensive municipal information service; and provides a consulting service on special phases of municipal government. The Association keeps members informed of federal legislation affecting municipal government and represents the interest of municipalities nationally, much as the state leagues represent the interests of municipalities before the state governments.



CLIFFORD W. HAM

The Association holds an annual conference of league officers and public officials, assists leagues with their annual and other meetings, fosters coöperation between the leagues on municipal problems of mutual concern, and promotes the establishment of leagues in states where none exist.

The Association, in coöperation with the state leagues of municipalities, maintains a field advisory service to municipalities through thirty field representatives located throughout the United States.

League members are municipalities, not individuals. Leagues hold general and regional meetings on pressing municipal problems, prepare model ordinances for cities, answer inquiries, maintain a central library on municipal affairs, record cities' experiences, maintain training schools for public employees, and carry on other types of co-operative municipal activities.

American Public Welfare Association

FRED K. HOEHLER, *Director*

MARIETTA STEVENSON, *Assistant Director*

DANIEL L. GOLDY, LOUIS HOSCH, GLEN LEET, BURDETTE G. LEWIS, SUSAN POSANSKI, ELLA W. REED, RALPH SPEAR, *Staff*

Executive Committee

CHARLES F. ERNST, *President*, Olympia; FREDERIC C. WALCOTT, *Vice-President*, Hartford; FRANK BANE, *Treasurer*, Washington; FRED K. HOEHLER, *Secretary*, Chicago; WILLIAM HODSON, *Board Representative*, New York City; A. W. LAVER, Toronto; WILLIAM J. ELLIS, Trenton.



FRED K. HOEHLER

The American Public Welfare Association is the principal organization assisting public officials to apply sound principles of administrative management to helping the unemployed and needy. Once religious, fraternal, and charitable organizations took over the bulk of this task, but

the depression, with the coming of relief, brought an enormous shift in the public welfare picture into the local, state, and, finally, federal governments.

Membership in the American Public Welfare Association is open to all those engaged in public welfare work and others interested in keeping informed about the field. At the present time, the Association has 3,090 members among officials and executives in the United States, Canada, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Federal members total 233; state, 698; local, 1,126; and private agencies, 1,013.

The Association furnishes technical advice and assistance to welfare departments, governors, legislatures, other governmental institutions and agencies, state and local, and to its membership, for the purpose of assisting in the improvement and development of adequate and effective public welfare organization and administration within the states and localities. This requires contact with federal agencies; with legislatures and their committees in the drafting or re-drafting of welfare statutes; with governors in the planning of their administrative programs; with municipal and county governments in the administration of welfare functions; and continuous contact with public welfare departments in developing their plans and programs. The Association co-operates closely with national organizations in the public and private welfare field. It is concerned primarily with those welfare activities which are conducted under public auspices and supported by public funds. A large part of the Association's work is handled by field representatives in consultation with federal, state, and local public welfare officials.

The monthly *Public Welfare News* is sent to members, and other publications are issued on legislation, public administration, and other current matters from time to time. An annual round-table conference is held each winter, and the Association coöperates with the yearly National Conference of Social Work.

The American Public Works Association

FRANK W. HERRING, *Executive Director*

NORMAN HEBDEN, *Assistant Director*

STANLEY I. PINEL, *Research Director*

Board of Directors: THOMAS BUCKLEY, *President*, Philadelphia; J. EUGENE ROOT, *First Vice-President*, Cincinnati; GUY BROWN, *Second Vice-President*, St. Louis; JOHN S. FLOCKHART, *Treasurer*, Newark; P. L. BROCKWAY, Wichita; WILLIAM J. GALLIGAN, Chicago; GEORGE B. GASCOIGNE, Cleveland; LESTER HERZOG, Albany; HENRY L. HOWE, Rochester; MARK B. OWEN, Dearborn; FREDERICK T. PAUL, Minneapolis; ROY L. PHILLIPS, Meadville.



FRANK W. HERRING

The American Public Works Association (membership, 800) was created late in 1936 from the union of the American Society of Municipal Engineers (established in 1894) and the International Association of Public Works Officials (established in 1919).

These two organizations, recognizing their interrelationship, began holding joint conferences in 1933, and in 1934 they organized a joint secretariat from which the final merger arose.

Membership is open to public officials, consultants, and others professionally engaged in city, county, state, and federal public works and engineering. The membership consists chiefly of the administrative and technical personnel engaged in the planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of streets, bridges, sidewalks, sewers, drainage systems, refuse collection and disposal, street cleaning, traffic engineering, airports, waterworks, electric and gas plants, public buildings, parks and playgrounds, street lighting, street name signs and house numbering, flood control, land reclamation, docks and wharves, public transportation, building regulation and inspection, and maintenance of public vehicles and equipment.

The association provides an information service to members, operates a personnel

exchange service, conducts research programs in public works administration and methods; maintains standing committees which investigate developments in the several branches of public works, operates a nation-wide system of annual reporting of public works activities and costs, prepares and publishes standard specifications for municipal works, and cooperates with engineering schools in formulation of training programs in public works engineering.

The organization holds a national congress annually on public works and municipal engineering. It participates in conferences of public works sections of state municipal leagues. Local chapters and state sections have been established which hold meetings on public works questions and bring together officials of the several units of government in the chapter area.

Regular publications include the monthly *Public Works Engineers' News Letter* and the *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook*, which contains the proceedings of the annual congress. Special reports, manuals, and bulletins are prepared from time to time.

The American Society of Planning Officials

WALTER H. BLUCHER, *Executive Director*
PAUL OPPERMAN, *Assistant Director*

Board of Directors: MORTON L. WALLERSTEIN, *President*, Richmond; HAROLD S. BUTTENHEIM, *Vice-President*, New York; CHARLES S. ASCHER, *Treasurer*, New York; ALFRED BETTMAN, Cincinnati; MAYOR GEORGE W. COUTTS, Waukesha, Wis.; JACOB L. CRANE, JR., Chicago; FREDERIC A. DELANO, Washington; ESTES KEFAUVER, Chattanooga; B. H. KIZER, Spokane; MAYOR NEVILLE MILLER, Louisville; WILLIAM STANLEY PARKER, Boston; L. DEMING TILTON, Santa Barbara.

The American Society of Planning Officials, only two years old, has 727 members. It is recognized by active planning officials in the country as their source of accurate information. It cooperates with many agencies in federal, state, regional, county, and city planning fields.

Any person holding an elective or appointive position upon a public planning body, or being an officer, executive, staff member, technician, or consultant of a



WALTER H. BLUCHER

which is engaged in land or community planning. Others interested in planning are eligible to associate membership.

It is the purpose of the Society to promote efficiency of public administration in land and community planning through the association of officials engaged in the making or administration of national, state, regional, or local plans. The Society serves as a clearing house for planning information and is prepared to answer questions regarding the activities of planning agencies relating to land use, water resources, city and county zoning, subdivision regulations, and highways, and planning legislation for states, regions, counties and cities. In the field of state planning, it makes available the data developed by state planning boards. The Society also arranges for regional and local planning conferences, assists in the establishment of new planning bodies, and helps develop legislation for state, regional, county, and local planning and zoning.

The Society distributes a monthly news letter containing information on all aspects of planning activity throughout the country. It publishes an annual volume which contains the proceedings of the joint planning conference of four national agencies in the field. Special bulletins and reports are issued from time to time.

*The Civil Service Assembly
Of The United States and Canada*

G. LYLE BELSLEY, *Director*

HENRY F. HUBBARD, *Assistant Director*

public planning body, or occupying a public planning office is eligible to active membership in the Society. The term "public planning body" includes any official board, commission, authority, or other governmental unit, whether national, state, regional, or local,

MAXWELL A. DEVOE, *Administrative Consultant*

KENNETH C. PENNEBAKER, *Field Representative*

Executive Council: CHARLES H. BLAND, *President*, Ottawa, Canada; CHARLES P. MESSICK, Trenton; ISMAR BARUCH, Washington; DAVID V. JENNINGS, Milwaukee; WILLIAM BROWNRIGG, Sacramento.

The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada had its beginning in 1906 as an organization of civil service commissions limited to annual meetings. In 1935 a full time secretariat was established to serve as a clearing house in the field of public personnel administration.



G. LYLE BELSLEY

Its headquarters serves a membership including most of the civil service commissions in large municipalities and states, as well as in the national governments of the United States and Canada.

Active members are civil service commissions, other public personnel agencies, and the members of their staffs. Any public official or other person or organization interested in improved public personnel administration may be elected to associate membership. Junior membership is open to students of personnel administration or government, or to any other person similarly interested in public personnel administration.

The purposes of the Assembly are to assist commissions in the administration of civil service laws; to foster and develop interest in, and a wider application of, sound personnel administration in the public service, based upon the principles of the merit system; to promote the study, development, and use of scientific methods of research and administration, in the field of public personnel administration, and to encourage the collection and distribution of informa-

tion as to methods used; to determine, formulate, and declare the fundamental principles involved in such administration to standardize its terminology and definitions; to encourage the use of scientific methods of investigation and administration in the public employment field; and to promote the coordination of personnel research activities in the various fields and furnish a forum for the interchange of sound and practical information relating to personnel problems.

The Assembly serves as a clearing house for existing information relating to public personnel administration and current activities in the field. It renders a personnel advisory and consulting service to its members and other public agencies, and gives technical assistance in organizing public personnel agencies and developing personnel policies. It coordinates research activities of its members and promotes research projects on personnel problems by member agencies, universities, and other organizations and individuals. It publishes periodic pamphlets, a monthly news letter, and other material of interest to civil service commissions and public personnel administrators.

The Assembly conducts an annual meeting and annual regional conferences.

Governmental Research Association

ROBERT M. PAIGE, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Executive Committee: HOWARD G. FISHACK, *Chairman*, Executive Secretary, Citizens' Advisory Finance Committee of Newark; MERLE W. DEWEES, *Executive Secretary*, Governmental Research Bureau, Inc., Duluth; CLIFFORD W. HAM, *Executive Director*, American Municipal Association; J. M. LEONARD, *Research Supervisor*, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research; HERMAN C. LOEFFLER, *Secretary*, Boston Municipal Research Bureau; BRUCE SMITH, *staff member*, Institute of Public Administration.

The Governmental Research Association is an organization of individuals professionally engaged in applying scientific research techniques to governmental problems. The purpose of the Association is to help its members in their efforts to bring about the efficient operation of their governments.

Members are connected with bureaus of municipal research, taxpayers' leagues, civic



ROBERT M. PAIGE

departments of commerce, research departments of city and county governments, universities, etc. These local research agencies carry on, in their own cities, counties, and states, continuous programs of investigation and installation of improved organizational and

operating methods, and make recommendations for improving government and public administration in their respective communities. All interested in the application of scientific research to government are eligible for associate membership. The Association has about four hundred members.

The secretary is also an assistant director of the Public Administration Clearing House.

The Association holds an annual meeting. It distributes a monthly news letter, governmental research bulletin, a frequently revised list of governmental research agencies in the United States, special bulletins, and miscellaneous reports and pamphlets of interest to members.

Other services to members include maintenance of a personnel exchange, the facilitation of the exchange of research bureau publications among members, and assistance in the preparation of bibliographies, the collection of data, and the answering of inquiries.

The Association is vitally interested in the establishment of governmental research agencies in cities where no such work is now carried on, and in making the Governmental Research Association fully representative of the governmental research profession.

The International City Managers' Association

CLARENCE E. RIDLEY, *Executive Director*
 ORIN F. NOLTING, *Assistant Director*

LYMAN S. MOORE, *Assistant Director of Training*

ELTON D. WOOLPERT, *Staff Member*

Executive Board: I. C. BROWER, *President*, New Rochelle, N. Y.; F. L. CLOUD, *Vice-President*, Kingsport; E. L. MOSLEY, Colorado Springs; J. BRYAN MILLER, Wichita Falls; *Former Presidents:* HOLLIS R. THOMPSON, Berkeley; H. L. WOOLHISER, Winnetka; WILLARD F. DAY, Henrico County, Va.; C. A. DYKSTRA, Madison; CHARLES A. CARRAN, East Cleveland; JOHN N. EDY, Toledo; C. W. KOINER, Pasadena.



CLARENCE E. RIDLEY

The International City Managers' Association, organized in 1914, is a professional organization of city and county managers designed to aid in improving local government administration. The Association publishes *Public Management*, a monthly journal devoted to pub-

lic administration, and *The Municipal Year Book*, an annual authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities. It has committees on career service in local government, one on professional conduct, and is represented in the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, the National Management Council, the American Standards Association, and the National Research Council.

The Association conducts a series of correspondence courses through its Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. Since the Institute was established in 1935 there have been over 165 subscribers, chiefly public officials, to one or more of the five courses already available.

The Association also holds an annual conference and provides a limited consulting service. It publishes a bi-weekly *City Managers' News Letter* and a monthly book list of *Recent Publications on Municipal Administration*. All of these activities are

aimed to encourage city managers and other municipal officials to administer the affairs of their cities in accordance with the best methods developed through research, practical application, and actual experience.

The city manager or, more accurately, the council manager form of government, exists in 466 cities, including 19 in Canada, Ireland, and Puerto Rico. Seven counties have adopted the manager plan by centering administrative authority in one officer responsible to a governing body.

The membership of the Association is composed of city managers, i.e., "administrative heads of municipalities appointed by their governing bodies," who have served in that capacity for at least three years. Classifications are also provided for city managers with shorter terms of service, and for students and specialists in public administration. There are, in all, about five hundred members.

Some of the more recent special publications include: *Social Characteristics of Cities*, *The City's Role in Strikes*, *The Selection of a City Manager*, *How to Reduce Municipal Expenditures*, *The City Manager Profession*, *How Cities Can Cut Costs*, *What the Depression Has Done to Cities*, and *Recent Council-Manager Developments and Directory of Council-Manager Cities and Counties*.

Municipal Finance Officers' Association

CARL H. CHATTERS, *Executive Director*, City Auditor and Director of Finance, Flint, Michigan, 1922-31

O. L. CRAFT, *Associate Director*

A. M. HILLHOUSE, *Director of Research*

G. DON LARSON, C.P.A., *Field Accounting Service*

IRVING TENNER, *Staff Accountant*

Executive Committee: D. P. TURNBULL, *President*, City Auditor, Kalamazoo; ARTHUR C. MEYERS, *First Vice-President*, City Budget Director, St. Louis; MINER B. PHILLIPS, *Second Vice-President*, City Controller, Pasadena; E. E. HAGERMAN, *Third Vice-President*, Director of Finance, Dayton; A. E. NEALE, *Fourth Vice-President*, City Auditor, Springfield, Mass.; G. A. LASCELLES, *Immediate Past President*, Executive Secretary of the Treasury Department, Toronto, Ont.; D. C. MILLER,

City Clerk, Memphis; ELMER F. NEWELL, County Auditor, Arlington, Va.



CARL H. CHATTERS

The Municipal Finance Officers' Association has affiliated with it 634 public officials and municipal accountants from 47 states and five Canadian provinces, who seek to make sound finance the keynote of local government.

The active membership is composed of public officials, such as auditors, comptrollers, accounting officers, and treasurers of cities, towns, villages, and counties, as well as state and federal officials concerned with local finance and accounting. Many accountants specializing in municipal work are associate members.

The Association was founded in 1906 as the International Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers. The Association acts as a service bureau for its members. It gathers data of current interest and formulates principles of accounting and finance. At the present time the research activities of the Association relate to accounting, debt, and statistics. The National Committee on Municipal Accounting has been formed, with the coöperation of the leading societies of accountants and officials, to develop national standards for municipal accounting. A special study of the revenue of local governments has been made to determine the proper place of the municipality in the entire structure of public finance. Schools for local finance officers have been conducted in several states. The Association publishes a quarterly magazine, *Municipal Finance*, a bi-weekly news letter, and many special bulletins.

National Association of Assessing Officers

CARL H. CHATTERS, *Executive Director*
ALBERT W. NOONAN, *Technical Director*

RONALD B. WELCH, *Research Consultant*
Executive Board: JOHN A. ZANGERLE, *President*, Auditor, Cuyahoga County, Cleveland; DOMINIC A. TROTTA, *Vice-President*, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, New York City; LOUIS A. ARNOLD, *Tax Commissioner*, Milwaukee; IRWIN ARNOVITZ, *Chairman*, Utah State Tax Commission, Salt Lake City; WILLIAM F. CONNELLY, *City Tax Assessor*, Bridgeport; FRANK H. HOLLEY, *State Tax Assessor*, Augusta; A. C. HUDSON, *County Tax Supervisor*, Greensboro; JOHN KESSELRING, *City Assessor*, Louisville; KENNETH J. MCCARREN, *Immediate Past President*, Member of Detroit Board of Assessors.



ALBERT W. NOONAN

The National Association of Assessing Officers has as its primary aim the effort to elevate standards of assessment practices and to improve techniques, as well as to serve as a clearing house to collect and disseminate information in its field. State tax commissions and county and city assessors make up its membership of 250, representing 39 states, Hawaii, District of Columbia, and Canada.

The regular membership is composed exclusively of public officials of states and their political subdivisions regularly engaged in the assessment of property for taxation purposes, and includes state tax commissioners and county and city assessing officers. Associate membership is available to any persons interested in the work of property-tax administration who are not eligible for regular membership.

The Association is organized for the purpose of improving the standards of assessment practice, to provide a clearing house for the collection and distribution of useful information relating to assessment practice, to educate the taxpaying public on the true nature and importance of the work per-

formed by assessing officers, to sponsor legislative proposals designed to improve assessment technique, to engage in research and publish the results of studies, to elevate the standards of personnel requirements in assessment offices, to cooperate with other public and private agencies interested in improving tax administration, and in every proper way to promote justice and equity in the distribution of the tax burden.

The Association maintains an inquiry service for its members, publishes the monthly magazine, *Assessors' News-Letter*, and in cooperation with the Municipal Finance Officers' Association issues the quarterly magazine, *Municipal Finance*. Special bulletins are issued from time to time, as well as other valuable material which is made available to the Association.

The Association sponsors an annual national conference of assessing officers and also cooperates in the agreement of regional and state meetings.

National Association of Housing Officials

COLEMAN WOODBURY, *Director*

EDMOND H. HOBEN, ELIZABETH LONGAN, *Assistant Directors*

Executive Committee: GEORGE GOVE, *President*, Secretary, State Board of Housing, New York City; NICOLA GIULII, *Vice-President*, President, Municipal Housing Commission, Los Angeles; WILL W. ALEXANDER, *Administrator*, Resettlement Administration, Washington; ERNEST J. BOHN, *Chairman*, Housing Committee, City Council, Cleveland; MILES L. COLEMAN, *Deputy Administrator in charge of large-scale housing operations*, Federal Housing Administration, Washington; JOHN H. FAHEY, *Chairman*, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington; HORATIO B. HACKETT, *Assistant Administrator*, Public Works Administration, Washington; LANGDON POST, *Chairman*, New York City Housing Authority; and FLORENCE M. READ, *Advisory Committee on University Housing*, Atlanta.

The National Association of Housing Officials, organized late in 1933, already has a membership of 600. It seeks to improve administrative practices in the housing field, particularly in public housing ties for families of low and moderate incomes.

Active members are public officials, both



COLEMAN WOODBURY

board members and staff members, who have power to provide, to aid, or to supervise the provision of low- and medium-cost housing. Associate members are interested persons who do not hold official housing positions. Both classes of members pay the same dues and receive all of the

services of the Association. Only active members may vote or hold office in the Association.

It serves as a clearing house of information, primarily for public officials concerned with the administration of housing problems, rural and urban. It aids in the development of administrative standards and sound procedures in the supervision, construction, and management of housing developments under public auspices or oversight.

The Association furnishes its members frequent bulletins on current developments in policy and practice. These bulletins are supplemented by special publications which have included public housing surveys, demolition of unsafe and insanitary housing, state laws for public housing, and three editions of the *Housing Officials' Yearbook*. The information service at headquarters is supplemented by a field service that supplies qualified consultants to aid officials in the field, to help in the organization of local housing-agencies, and in the drafting of legislation.

Special activities of the Association have included sponsorship of a tour of America by three foreign housing-experts, conference on the re-housing of tenants displaced by slum clearance, training of housing managers, and the holding of regional meetings.

Public Administration Clearing House

LOUIS BROWNLOW, *Director*, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, 1915-20; City

Manager of Petersburg, Virginia, 1920-23; City Manager of Knoxville, 1924-26; Chairman, President's Committee on Administrative Management.

ALBERT LEPAWSKY, ROBERT M. PAIGE, *Assistant Directors*

HAL W. HAZELRIGG, *Editorial Associate*



LOUIS BROWNLOW

The purpose of the Public Administration Clearing House is to facilitate the interchange of information, points of view, ideas, and experience among the organizations of public officials, organizations of citizens, and other groups which are planning for improvements in the administrative technique of government; to encourage closer cooperation among these groups; to disseminate information concerning the improvement of public administration; and to assist in making available to each group the information and technical resources and experience at the disposal of other organizations, thus preventing overlapping of program and duplication of effort. The Clearing House seeks particularly to bring together operating officials, research agencies, and technical experts and to reduce the gap between theory and practice.

To carry out its program the Public Administration Clearing House has gathered comprehensive data relative to the activities of several thousand national, state, and local organizations, and has published a directory of 1,700 national and state groups entitled *Organizations in the Field of Public Administration*. The director and his staff maintain personal contact with a large number of the more active organizations and agencies in this field, both in the United States and other countries. From time to time the Clearing House assembles conferences representing groups which can beneficially exchange ideas and experience.

The purpose of the Public Administration Clearing House is to facilitate the interchange of information, points of view, ideas, and experience among the organizations of public officials, organizations of citizens, and other groups which are planning for improvements in the administrative technique of government; to encourage closer cooperation among these groups; to disseminate information concerning the improvement of public administration; and to assist in making available to each group the information and technical resources and experience at the disposal of other organizations, thus preventing overlapping of program and duplication of effort. The Clearing House seeks particularly to bring together operating officials, research agencies, and technical experts and to reduce the gap between theory and practice.

The Public Administration Clearing House is directed by a board of trustees consisting of: Former Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, Chairman; Ralph Budd, President, C. B. & Q. Railroad, Vice-Chairman; Louis Brownlow; Richard S. Childs, President of the City Club of New York; Frederick M. Davenport, Chairman of the National Institute of Public Affairs; and Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago.

Public Administration Service

DONALD C. STONE, *Director, Consulting and Research Division*

DAVID L. ROBINSON, JR., *Assistant*

GUSTAVE A. MOE, *Chief of Field Staff*

JOHN L. WILLMOTT, *Manager, New England Office*

Staff Consultants: MERRILL J. COLLETT, RUSSELL P. DRAKE, JOHN F. FISHER, BERNARD L. GLADIEUX, EDWARD W. HARDING, WALTER O. HARRIS, L. W. HOELSCHER, JOHN D. LANGE, JAMES M. MITCHELL, WILLIAM PARSONS, JOSEPH POIS, MILTON PROVUS, ROLLAND D. SEVERY, EDWARD B. WILBER, R. L. WILBUR, JR.



DONALD C. STONE

Public Administration Service is organized as a corporation not for profit. Its board is comprised of directors of the various independent units. The consulting and research division gives extensive technical assistance to governments. In existence four years, the division has assisted six states, more than 50 cities and counties, and numerous federal agencies in developing better administrative practices, reorganizing departments, and setting up personnel agencies.

The Consulting and Research Division furnishes cities, counties, states, and the federal government with advisory and consulting services on administrative problems. It

is prepared to install budgets, general accounting, cost accounting, work programs, stores, and equipment control systems, departmental records, and other procedures. The Service makes administrative surveys, reorganizes departments and offices, and improves operating procedures. It has made installations, reorganizations, and surveys for many public bodies; and scores of other governmental units have adopted its recommendations as published from time to time in manuals. The Service conducts research projects in public administration, and in devising systems for scientific measurement and control of governmental activities. It assists its governing organizations in research programs. It publishes a monthly police chiefs' news letter for the International Association of Chiefs of Police, aids its technical committees, and furnishes information service on police and crime problems.

(Publications Division)

FARRELL G. H. SYMONS, *Director, Publications Division*

MARGARET S. DICKINSON, *Publications Secretary*

The Publications Division issues monographs on administrative problems prepared by outstanding authorities who have first-hand knowledge of their subjects. Many of them record actual experience with specific problems and describe new procedures and

methods that have been developed to deal with them. Included are manuals and other documents prepared by the staff of Public Administration Service and by its governing organizations as the result of special administrative and technical studies. Although issued primarily with the object of assisting public officials in their daily tasks, these monographs and studies circulate extensively among citizen groups, teachers, students, research workers, librarians, and alert taxpayers who want reliable information on governmental services.



FARRELL G. H. SYMONS

An increasingly important phase of the work of Public-Administration Service is the technical assistance it renders its constituent organizations in the editing, production, and distribution of their rapidly growing volume of published material. With the development of this activity the Division has become a central publishing agency for many of the associations in this group.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Other Organizations in the Field of Government

The following list of agencies active in public work is obtained from *A Directory of Organizations in the Field of Public Administration, 1936*, published by Public Administration Clearing House, 850 East Fifty-eighth Street, Chicago. Only a few of the many organizations in the field are listed here. See the *Directory* for a complete list.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION (1926). *Dir.*: Morse A. Carwright, 60 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: 1,025 teachers and others interested in adult education. Institutional: 225 schools, colleges, and libraries.

Finances. Dues: \$3 to \$5. Budget: \$50,000, in part from Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Secretariat. Full-time director. Staff of 9.

Activities. Gathers information concerning all forms of adult education, maintains reference library, studies work in fields of adult education, conducts or assists in special studies, and research projects and demonstrations, arranges conferences and coöperates with community efforts to organize study groups or to establish special agencies for adult education.

Affiliations. Coöperates with American Library Association, National Education Association, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, and other national and local organizations.

Publications. "Journal of Adult Education," quarterly, \$3; Handbook of Adult Education, \$2.25; "Adult Education in Action," by Mary L. Ely, \$2.75. List of publications on request.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION (1906). *Secy.*: John B. Andrews, 131 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: 3,000 public officials, economists, social workers, wage earners, and others interested in improved labor legislation.

Finances. Dues: \$3 to \$100.

Secretariat. Full-time secretary and staff.

Activities. Investigates industrial conditions particularly to provide for the follow-

ing: adequate compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases; prevention of unemployment and mitigation of its effects, old age pensions, and rehabilitation of industrial cripples; periodically investigates administration of labor laws, maintains specialized reference library and an information service for members.

Affiliations. Joint annual meeting with American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, American Statistical Association, and American Sociological Society.

Publications. "American Labor Legislation Review," quarterly, \$3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PORT AUTHORITIES (1911). *Secy.-Treas.*: Tiley S. McChesney, 2223 Short St., New Orleans, La.

Membership. Constituent: 50 legally established port organizations and harbor boards. Organizational and individual (associate members): chambers of commerce, shipping companies, and importing firms.

Finances. Dues: \$50. Budget: \$5,000.

Secretariat. Full-time secretary. Staff of 2.

Activities. Develops port standards; serves as exchange for information on port construction, operation, maintenance, and administration. Annual meeting. Committees: public ownership of terminal facilities, fire prevention, port finance.

Affiliations. Coöperates with: Society of Terminal Engineers and American Shore and Beach Preservation Society. Joint committees with American Bar Association, American Petroleum Institute, and National Fire Prevention Association.

Publications. "Shipping Register and World Ports," weekly, \$5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS (1914). *Exec. Secy.:* W. C. Markham, 1220 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Membership. Constituent: 48 state highway departments, highway departments of Hawaii and the District of Columbia, and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

Finances. Dues: \$250 to \$450, based on annual funds available in each state to the state highway department. Budget: \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Secretariat. Full-time executive secretary. Staff of 2.

Activities. Studies problems connected with highway construction, maintenance, and highway transport; fosters coöperation among member bodies and their scientific experts and engineers; established and develops U. S. road numbering system and uniform traffic signs. Annual meeting. Committees: highway transport administration, traffic, accounting, standards, bridges, materials, road design, road construction, maintenance, equipment, research, roadside beautification, legal affairs, public relations.

Affiliations. Coöperates with U. S. Bureau of Public Roads in development of federal-aid highway system and with Highway Research Board on technical road problems.

Publications. "American Highways," quarterly; also books including "Standard Specifications for Highway Materials," \$2; "Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges," \$2.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (1878). *Exec. Secy.:* Mrs. Olive G. Ricker, 1140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Membership. Individual: 28,000 attorneys in good standing before the bars of their respective states.

Finances. Dues: \$8.

Secretariat. Full-time executive secretary. Staff of 24.

Activities. Serves professional interests of members. Annual meeting. Sections: Conference of Bar Association delegates, criminal law and criminology, insurance law, international, and comparative law; judicial, Junior Bar Conference, legal education and admissions to the bar, mineral law, municipal law, patent, trademark, and copyright law, public utility law, and real property law. Standing committees: admiralty and mari-

time law, aeronautical law, American citizenship, commerce, commercial law and bankruptcy, communications, jurisprudence and law reform, legal aid work; noteworthy changes in statute law, professional ethics and grievances, publicity, unauthorized practice of law, and state legislation. Special committees: administrative law; amendments to Federal Securities Act; canons of ethics; coördination of the bar; facilities of law library of Congress; federal taxation; judicial salaries; law lists; resolutions; to oppose ratification by the states of federal child-labor amendment and promote adoption of uniform child-labor act, to study federal legislation and policies as affecting the rights and liberties of American citizens; coöperation between the press, radio, and bar against publicity interfering with fair trial of judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings.

Affiliations. Coöperates with National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, National Conference of Bar Examiners, National Association of Attorney-Generals, National Conference of Judicial Councils, American Law Institute, American Prison Association, and many other organizations. Secretaries of state bar associations are listed by states in State Section.

Publications. "Journal," monthly, \$3; annual report, \$2.

AMERICAN CITY PLANNING INSTITUTE (1919). *Exec. Secy.:* Howard K. Menhinick, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Membership. Individual: 130 professional city, county, regional, state, and national planners, 20 per cent of whom are officials of the federal, state, or municipal governments.

Finances. Dues: \$5 to \$25.

Secretariat. Part-time executive secretary and editor.

Activities. Advances the science and art of planning for benefit of the profession. Three sectional meetings each year.

Affiliations. Holds annual National Planning Conference with the American Society of Planning Officials and American Planning and Civic Association.

Publications. "The Planners' Journal," bi-monthly, \$3.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATORS (1933). *Secy.*

Treas.: Lew Wallace, State Capitol, Des Moines, Ia.

Membership. Constituent: 48 state and provincial motor vehicle administrations, and the Canadian, Mexican, and United States bureaus of public roads.

Finances. Dues: \$25 per state.

Secretariat. Part-time secretary-treasurer.

Activities. Provides an organization through which motor vehicle administrators can coöperatively seek solutions to common problems. Annual meeting.

Publications. Bulletin, monthly; Proceedings.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (1918).

Pres.: George F. Zook, 744 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.

Membership. Constituent: 27 national education associations. Associate: 22 organizations having related interests. Institutional: 314 colleges and universities contributing to the support of the Council.

Finances. Dues: constituent, \$100; associate, \$10; institutional, \$50. Budget: \$85,000, exclusive of expenditures from special funds.

Secretariat. Full-time president; associate director. Staff of 10.

Activities. Conducts program of research in problems and plans in education, modern foreign language study, supplementary materials of instruction, etc.; prepares and distributes psychological examinations for college freshmen; maintains coöperative test service for research in the field of objective testing. Annual meeting.

Affiliations. Coöperates with U. S. Office of Education and National Research Council; represented on National Committee on Education by Radio, American Council of Learned Societies, Social Science Research Council, Institute of International Education.

Publications. "Educational Record," quarterly, \$2; "Handbook of American Universities and Colleges."

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (1898).

Exec. Secy.: Dr. Bert W. Caldwell, 18 E. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

Membership. Institutional: 1,500 hospitals which have met the eligibility standards of the Association. Of the member hospitals, 20 per cent are controlled by federal, state, county, or municipal governments. Indi-

vidual: 2,700 hospital trustees, superintendents, and members of hospital staffs. Total membership represents institutions containing 561,000 out of 1,008,800 hospital beds in U. S.

Finances. Dues: institutional members, \$10 to \$50, based on number of beds; individual members, \$5. Budget: \$80,000.

Secretariat. Full-time executive. Staff of 15.

Activities. Maintains library, service bureau, and hospital consultation service which is available to nonmembers as well as members; conducts research in hospital administration. Annual meeting. Sections: construction, dietetic, nursing, out-patient, social service, small hospital, teaching hospital, trustee, tuberculosis. Committees: narcotics, clinical records, public health relations, hospital planning and equipment, hospital organization and management, simplification and standardization of furnishings, supplies and equipment, workmen's compensation, fire insurance, National Hospital Day, hospitalization of colored people, autopsies.

Affiliations. Joint meeting with American Association of Medical Social Workers, American Protestant Hospital Association, American Occupational Therapy Association, Children's Hospital Association. Co-operates with American College of Surgeons, Catholic Hospital Association, National League of Nursing Education, American Nurses Association, and other organizations in the hospital, public health, and nursing fields, including 37 state, provincial, and regional hospital associations. Secretaries of state hospital associations are listed by states in State Section.

Publications. "Hospitals," monthly, \$3; "Transactions," \$2; Special Bulletins. List of publications on request.

AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE (1923). *Pres.*: George Wharton Pepper, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *Dir.*: William D. Lewis, 3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Membership. Representative: 926 leading members of the legal profession and judges, including members of U. S. Supreme Court, senior judges of Federal Circuit Courts of Appeals, chief justices of highest courts of the several states, officers of American Bar

Association, state bar associations and various other legal organizations.

Finances. Dues: none. Budget: \$140,000 per year contributed by Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Activities. Conducts comprehensive program of legal research and is engaged in drafting a restatement of the common law. Annual meeting.

Publications. "Code of Criminal Procedure"; Official Restatements of the Law of Contracts, Agency, Torts, Trusts, and Conflict of Laws; tentative drafts in other subjects on which restatement work is being done, available at cost of printing. List of publications on request.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (1876).

Secy.: Carl H. Milam, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Membership. Individual: 13,000 librarians. Most of the members are employed by publicly supported institutions.

Finances. Dues: \$3 to \$100. Revenue: approximately \$250,000 in part from endowment funds.

Secretariat. Full-time secretary. Staff of approximately 65.

Activities. Maintains advisory and information services; carries on research and field surveys. Annual meeting. Committees on all phases of library administration.

Affiliations. Affiliates: 48 chapters, chiefly state library associations. Joint annual conference with American Association of Law Libraries, American Library Institute, Association of American Library Schools, Association of Research Libraries, Bibliographical Society of America, League of Library Commissions, and National Association of State Libraries. Cooperates with Special Libraries Association. Joint Committee with Social Science Research Council on administration of public libraries. Secretaries of state library associations are listed by states in State Section.

Publications. "Bulletin," monthly; "Handbook"; proceedings; "Booklist" (a monthly guide to new books); "Subscription Books Bulletin"; several hundred books and pamphlets on library subjects. List of publications on request.

AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION (1935). *Exec. Secy.:* Miss Harlean

James, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

A merger of American Civic Association (1904) and National Conference on City Planning (1910).

Membership. Individual: 2,000 interested persons. Organizational and institutional: 200 libraries; city, county, and regional planning boards; municipal and state departments; local civic associations; chambers of commerce, etc.

Finances. Dues: \$5 to \$25 or more. Budget: \$40,000 subscribed in part by foundations.

Secretariat. Full-time secretary. Staff of 7.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION (1870).

Gen. Secy.: E. R. Cass, 135 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: 652 prison wardens, superintendents of penal and correctional institutions, members of boards of control, probation officers, members of parole boards and parole officers, lawyers, physicians, judges, psychiatrists, and citizens interested in prison administration and treatment of crime.

Finances. Dues: \$5 to \$100. Budget: \$5,000.

Secretariat. Part-time general secretary. Staff of 3.

Activities. Serves as a clearing house for information on all types of prison problems. Annual meeting called "Prison Congress." Committees: jails, probation, parole, crime prevention, criminal statistics, case work, education, cooperation, etc.

Affiliations. Joint annual meeting with Wardens' Association, Prison Chaplains' Association, National Prisoners' Aid Association, National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, and American Parole Association. These groups function as sections of the Association.

Publications. "Congress Bulletin," quarterly; proceedings, \$3.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

(1872). *Exec. Secy.:* Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, 50 W. 50th St., N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: 5,000 professional public health workers. About two-thirds of the members are officials of state and municipal health departments.

Finances. Dues: \$5 to \$10. Budget: about \$115,000.

Secretariat. Full-time executive secretary. Headquarters staff of 19; field staff of 2.

Activities. Carries on educational, field, employment, informational, research, and other services designed to protect and promote public and personal health. Annual meeting. Sections: child hygiene, epidemiology, industrial hygiene, health officers, laboratory, public health engineering, vital statistics, food and nutrition, public health education, public health nursing.

Affiliations. Affiliates: 15 state and regional health societies and 2 branches. Joint annual meeting with American Association of School Physicians, American Social Hygiene Association, Association of Women in Public Health, Conference of State Sanitary Engineers, Conference of State Laboratory Directors, International Society of Medical Health Officers.

Publications. "American Journal of Public Health," monthly, \$5; "Appraisal Form for City Health Work"; "Appraisal Form for Rural Health Work"; "Communicable Disease Control"; "Occupational Disease Legislation"; "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage"; "Standard Methods of Milk Analysis"; books, pamphlets, bulletins, posters, etc. List of publications on request.

AMERICAN ROAD BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION (1902). *Engineer-Dir.*: Charles M. Upham, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

Membership. Individual: 4,500 engineers, and state, city, and county officials, manufacturers of road building equipment, highway contractors, etc. Group: 35 state sections and affiliated organizations.

Secretariat. Full-time secretary. Staff of 30.

Activities. Collects and disseminates information concerning highway construction, maintenance, operation, and finance; stimulates interest in good roads and promotes educational, legislative, and other measures on behalf of highway development. Annual meeting. Divisions: county highway officials, city highway officials, engineers and officials, highway contractors, educators, manufacturers, European, Pan American. Committees: design and construction, maintenance, street cleaning, traffic, regional surveys and plans, equipment, grading methods

and equipment, highway guard rails, planning, safety, grade crossings, etc.

Affiliations. Coöperates with American Association of State Highway Officials, Highway Research Board, and other national organizations and with affiliated state associations of city and county highway engineers. Represented on National County Roads Planning Commission.

Publications. Proceedings, reports, and pamphlets. List of publications on request.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION (1927). *Pres.*: Harold G. Moulton; *Act. Dir.*, Institute for Government Research: F. W. Powell; *Director*, Institute of Economics: Edwin G. Nourse, 722 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.

Organization. A consolidation as of December, 1927, of Institute for Government Research (founded 1916), Institute of Economics (1922), and Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government (1924).

Finances. Budget (direct operating budget devoted to research, education, and publication): approximately \$350,000. Staff. Full-time research staff of 25 to 30. 15 research fellows (average).

Activities. Conducts research in governmental administrative problems; conducts surveys for state, territorial, and insular governments and makes recommendations for administrative reorganizations; conducts research in economic problems; provides research fellowships and training facilities for research students in economics and government.

Publications. Books, pamphlets, studies in administration, principles of administration; service monographs of the U. S. Government; major economics series; miscellaneous economics series; government and economics pamphlet series. List of publications on request.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (1906). *Dir.*: Luther H. Gulick, 302 E. 35th St., N. Y. C.

Prior to 1932, National Institute of Public Administration, and New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

Membership. Corporate: 14 trustees.

Finances. Budget: \$80,000, derived from endowment, contributions, and charges for services rendered.

Secretariat. Full-time director. Staff of 12 technical experts; clerical staff of 7; average of 5 research assistants (students).

Activities. Develops modern scientific methods of administration in state and local governments; works to improve public administration by developing standards of administration and by making these standards common property of all administrators; collects and analyzes facts relating to public administration; trains men and women to enter public service and profession of government research; undertakes field surveys and makes recommendations for reorganization and improvement of state and local governments; maintains library on municipal and state government and administration.

Affiliations. Affiliated with Columbia University (since 1931).

Publications. Research reports, surveys, and special studies. List of available publications on request.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (1893). *Pres.:* A. J. Kavanaugh, Miami, Fla.; *Secy.:* George Black, Wilmington, Del. *Exec. Vice-Pres.:* William P. Rutledge, Police Headquarters, Wyandotte, Mich. Service and Publications Office, 850 East 58th Street, Chicago.

Membership. Individual: 500 superintendents and chiefs of police, town marshals, and chiefs of detectives.

Finances. Dues: \$10. Budget: \$6,000.

Secretariat. Part-time secretary.

Activities. Works to advance police profession, science of prevention and detection of crime, and apprehension of criminals; advises with police departments in the installation of record systems and the preparation of crime reports. Annual meeting. Committees: uniform crime reporting, automobile theft, radio, traffic safety, and many others.

Affiliations. With the assistance of Public Administration Service, publishes "Police Chiefs' News Letter"; coöperates with U. S. Bureau of Investigation in the collection of police statistics; maintains joint committee with American Bar Association and joint committees with numerous other organizations.

Publications. "Police Chiefs' News Letter," monthly, free to members; proceedings;

"Uniform Crime Reporting"; "Guide for Preparing Annual Police Reports."

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS (1873). *Exec. Secy.:* Jay W. Stevens, State Fire Marshal, San Francisco, Calif. *Secy.-Treas.:* James J. Mulcahey, Yonkers, N. Y. *Hdqrs. Mgr.:* Fred Shepperd, 24 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: 1,034 fire chiefs; 1,081 associate and honorary members representing firemen, city officials, insurance companies, firms, and corporations interested in fire protection and fire fighting.

Finances. Dues: \$2. Budget: \$6,500.

Secretariat. Full-time headquarters manager. Staff of 2.

Activities. Provides information service; prepares courses of instruction for fire training schools. Annual meeting. Committees: drill schools and training, building inspection, salvage, and fire prevention.

Affiliations. Affiliates: 8 state and regional associations of fire chiefs.

Publications. Proceedings, annually.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GAME, FISH, AND CONSERVATION COMMISSIONERS (1902). *Secy.-Treas.:* R. P. Holland, 578 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: conservation officials representing the various states and the provinces of Canada.

Finances. Dues: associate members, \$2; state membership, \$25.

Secretariat. Part-time secretary who is also the editor of "Field and Stream" magazine.

Activities. Promotes the conservation of wild life. Annual meeting.

Affiliations. Member, National Committee on Wild Life Legislation. Meets with American Fisheries Society.

Publications. Proceedings.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL LABOR OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY (1914). *Secy.-Treas.:* Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Formed by the amalgamation of Association of Chiefs and Officials of Bureaus of Labor (1883) and International Association of Factory Inspectors (1887). Known as Association of Governmental Labor Officials (1914-1928); and as Association of Govern-

mental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada (1928-33).

Membership. Individual: 25 heads of state and provincial departments of labor and officials of U. S. Department of Labor, U. S. Bureau of Mines, United States National Labor Relations Board, United States Social Security Board, and Canadian Department of Labor.

Finances. Dues: \$10 to \$50.

Secretariat. U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics serves as secretary.

Activities. Studies labor problems, proposed labor legislation, the administration of existing labor laws, establishment of safety standards, and the correlation of the activities of federal, state, and provincial departments of labor. Annual meeting. Committees: statutes, safety code, home work, child labor, minimum wage, wage collections, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, women's work.

Publications. Proceedings, published by U. S. Department of Labor.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS (1914). *Secy.-Treas.:* V. A. Zimmer, Division of Labor Standards, Washington, D. C.

Membership. 30 state industrial labor and compensation bureaus, United States Division of Labor Standards, United States Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor of Canada, New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board; 17 associate members.

Finances. Dues: active membership, \$50; associate, \$10. Budget: \$2,000.

Secretariat. United States Division of Labor Standards serves as secretariat.

Activities. Provides an agency through which officials concerned with the administration of compensation laws can discuss and coöperatively study such subjects as: medical treatment for injured workers, rehabilitation of workers, methods of computing industrial accident and sickness insurance costs, collection and tabulation of industrial accident statistics, methods for reducing accidents; promotes standardization of compensation laws and their administration. Annual meeting. Commit-

tees: statistics, medical legislative electrical safety code, forms, safety and safety codes, rehabilitation, administration and procedure.

Publications. Proceedings, published by United States Division of Labor Standards.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (1913). *Secy.-Treas.:* B. C. Seiple, City Hall, Cleveland, O.

Membership. Individual: 150 persons operating public employment agencies for municipal, state, provincial, or federal agencies. Persons operating employment agencies for profit are not eligible for membership.

Activities. Annual meetings to consider such subjects as: unemployment relief, employment stabilization, employment office problems.

Publications. Proceedings, published by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING RESEARCH FUND (1911). *Dir.:* Joseph P. Chamberlain, 510 Kent Hall, Columbia University, N. Y. C.

Organization. Directed by an administrative board of Columbia University.

Finances. Budget: \$6,500.

Secretariat. Director is a professor at Columbia University. Research and secretarial staff of 2. Two or three third-year law students are employed part-time during academic year.

Activities. Fosters study of methods of legislation and techniques of bill drafting; prepares bills and briefs in support of bills for submission to legislatures.

Publications. "Index Digest of State Constitutions," published in 1915.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS (1878). *Secy.-Treas.:* Jess G. Read, State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Formerly, National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

Membership. Ex Officio: the 48 state officials supervising insurance companies.

Finances. Dues: \$75. Budget: \$3,500.

Secretariat. Part-time secretary-treasurer. Staff of 1.

Activities. Promotes coöperation among insurance supervising agencies and uniformity of administrative practice. Annual

meeting. Committees: accident and health, fire, fidelity and surety, fraternal and social, insurance, security valuation, taxation, examinations, workmen's compensation, etc. Committee on Examinations supervises examinations in which insurance departments besides those of the home state participate and acts as clearing-house for requests on part of Commissioners for information regarding financial standing of insurance companies.

Publications. Proceedings.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILROAD AND UTILITIES COMMISSIONERS (1889).

Secy.: Clyde S. Bailey, 806 Earle Building, Washington, D. C.

Membership. Individual: 300 members of state, territorial, and federal commissions regulating railroads and public utilities.

Finances. Budget: \$3,000.

Secretariat. Full-time secretary.

Activities. Holds annual convention. Committees: railroad service, railroad rates, motor vehicle transportation, public utility rates, valuation, coöperation between federal and state commissions, statistics and accounts of public utility companies, statistics and accounts of railroad companies, grade crossing elimination and protection, etc.

Publications. Proceedings; standard form of annual report for gas and electric corporations; classification of accounts for natural gas companies, for motor bus companies, and for electrical and gas utilities.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE AUDITORS, COMPTROLLERS AND TREASURERS (1915).

Secy.: Forrest Smith, State Auditor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.

Chicago Agent: Carl H. Chatters, 850 East 58th St., Chicago.

Membership. Ex Officio: 98 auditors, comptrollers, and treasurers from 37 states and the Territory of Hawaii.

Finances. Dues: \$25 per state.

Activities. Promotes study of state financial problems and aids in dissemination of information and interchange of profitable ideas among members. Annual meeting.

Affiliations. Represented on National Committee on Municipal Accounting.

Publications. Proceedings.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORS OF STATE BANKS (1902). *Secy.:* R. N. Sims,

Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, La.

Membership. Ex Officio: the 49 officials having supervision of banking institutions chartered by the 48 states and the Territory of Hawaii.

Finances. Dues: \$40.

Activities. Provides opportunity for discussion of problems of state banking supervision; promotes uniformity of banking practice. Secretary prepares annual report showing capital deposits, loans, etc., of state banks, which report is comparable to report of U. S. Comptroller of Currency on national banks. Annual meeting. Committees: legislation, monetary stabilization.

Affiliations. Coöperates with American Bankers' Association, Federal Reserve Banks, R.F.C., and F.D.I.C.

Publications. Proceedings.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC. (1909). *Gen. Dir.:* Clarence M. Hincks, M.D.; *Exec. Officer:*

H. Edmund Bullis, 50 W. 50th St., N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: by election, 565 persons who have rendered some conspicuous service in the field of mental hygiene; also 1,400 associate, dues-paying members.

Finances. Dues: \$5. Budget: \$175,000, derived from dues and contributions.

Secretariat. Full-time executive officer. Office staff of 17; field staff of 3.

Activities. Works for conservation of mental health, reduction and prevention of mental and nervous disorders and defects, improved care and treatment of those suffering from mental diseases, and special training and supervision of the feeble-minded; disseminates information on these and related subjects; studies mental factors involved in problems of education, industry, delinquency, dependency, etc. Annual meeting.

Affiliations. Coöperates with other national organizations working directly or indirectly for mental health and with state and local groups including mental hygiene societies and child guidance clinics.

Publications. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, \$3; books, pamphlets, bibliographies, posters. List of publications on request.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS (1892).

Secy.: William C. Ramsey, Omaha National Bk. Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

Membership. Ex Officio: the 158 uniform law commissioners, three or more being appointed by each of the governors of the states and territories.

Finances. Budget: \$12,000. Funds for carrying on work of Conference are derived from appropriations of American Bar Association and contributions of states and state bar associations.

Secretariat. American Bar Association headquarters serves as secretariat of Conference.

Activities. Formulates and approves uniform laws which are recommended for adoption by the states. Sections: uniform commercial acts, property acts, public law acts, social welfare acts, torts and criminal law acts, corporation acts, civil procedure.

Affiliations. Annual conference immediately precedes meeting of American Bar Association.

Publications. Handbook, \$3, containing proceedings, committee reports, and acts approved and recommended for adoption. Individual uniform acts in pamphlet form, 25 cents.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK (1873). *Gen. Secy.*: Howard R. Knight, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio.

Membership. Individual: 4,000 social workers, sociologists, public officials, and others interested in the problems of human welfare. Institutional and organizational: institutions, organizations, and social work agencies.

Finances. Dues: \$3 to \$25; also contributions. Budget: \$50,000.

Secretariat. Full-time general secretary. Staff of 8.

Activities. Promotes study and discussion of problems and methods of practical human improvement to the end that the efficiency of individuals, agencies, and institutions devoted to this cause may be increased. Annual meeting. Sections: social case work, social group work, community organization, social action. One-year committees appointed to present programs on special topics at annual meetings.

Affiliations. Affiliates: 40 national groups associated with and holding meetings at time of the meeting of the National Confer-

ence. Secretaries of state conferences of social work are listed with state organizations.

Publications. "Conference Bulletin," quarterly, 50 cents; Proceedings, \$3 (for sale by University of Chicago Press).

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LIQUOR ADMINISTRATORS (1934). *Exec. Secy.-Treas.*: Michael F. Costello, Chief of the Division of Intoxicating Beverages, 308 State-Office Building, Providence, R. I.

Membership. Constituent: state agencies charged with the administration of state liquor control laws and the collection of beverage taxes; representatives of the federal government and others are sometimes invited to take part in the deliberations of the Conference but do not have the right to vote.

Finances. Dues: \$200 per state.

Secretariat. Part-time, unpaid secretary with authority in executive committee to designate paid executive secretary.

Activities. Seeks to improve the administration of state liquor control laws by promoting interchange of information and experience; also seeks to standardize regulations of the various states and to accomplish otherwise uniformity in laws and regulations. Annual meetings. Committees: taxation, statistical data, model uniform law, state owned systems, uniform forms and systems and interchange of information between states, coöperation—state and federal—uniform shipping regulations, uniform labeling regulations.

Publications. Proceedings; also bulletins issued occasionally.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION (1934). *Secy.-Treas.*: M. H. Hedges, 726 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.

Membership. Individual: 300 persons interested in social and economic planning.

Finances. Dues: \$2. Budget: \$6,000.

Secretariat. Part-time office secretary.

Activities. Studies methods for full utilization of the productive resources of the U. S. to give the American people the highest possible material and cultural standard of living; maintains contacts between persons interested in social and economic planning; seeks to throw light upon technical problems of economic planning. Committees: plan-

ning a cotton program, methods of measuring productive capacity, standards of living, education for social planning, foreign trade planning.

Publications. "Plan Age," monthly, \$2.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (1857).

Exec. Secy.: Willard E. Givens, 1201 16th St., Washington, D. C.

Membership. Individual: 191,000 teachers and others actively engaged in educational work.

Finances. Dues: \$2 and \$5. Budget: \$510,000.

Secretariat. Full-time secretary. Staff of 120 to 150.

Activities. Disseminates information which furnishes a background for public support of education; stands for better salaries, tenure regulations, and retirement allowances; conducts research on educational problems; serves to unify the educational forces of the country in one all-inclusive organization devoted to the advance of the teaching profession. Semi-annual meeting. Committees: academic freedom, equal opportunities, higher education, economic status of the teacher, international relations, health problems in education, relations with state associations, legislation, retirement allowances, problems of tenure, cooperation with the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, social economic goals, resolutions, enrichment of adult life. Joint committee of N. E. A. and National Congress of Parents and Teachers, joint committee of N. E. A. and American Library Association. Departments (or divisions; several of these have separate membership fees and issue departmental publications; membership in N. E. A. is a prerequisite to membership in any department): administrative women, adult education, art education, American Association of Teachers Colleges (q. v.), business education, classroom teachers, deans of women, educational research (see American Educational Research Association), elementary school principals (see below), kindergarten, primary education, lip reading, music education, rural education, school health and physical education, science instruction, secondary education, secondary school principals, social studies, special education, superintendence (see below), supervisors and directors of instruction,

supervisors and teachers of home economics, visual instruction, vocational education.

Affiliations. Affiliates: National Council of Education (q. v.) and 725 state and local associations of teachers. Secretaries of state associations of teachers are listed by states in State Section. Closely associated with large number of educational associations. Member, World Federation of Education Associations.

Publications. "Journal," monthly except June, July, and August, \$2; addresses and proceedings, \$3; yearbooks (published by Departments of Superintendence, Classroom Teachers, Elementary School Principals); "Review of Educational Research," quarterly, \$4 (published by American Educational Research Association); bulletin of the Department of Rural Education. List of publications on request.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (1896).

Manag. Dir.: Franklin H. Wentworth; *Asst. Manag. Dir.:* Percy Bugbee, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.

Membership. Constituent: 122 national societies, associations, institutes, etc., interested in the protection of life and property against loss by fire, state associations whose principal object is the reduction of fire waste, insurance boards, and insurance associations having primary jurisdiction. Individual and organizational: 3,400 persons, chambers of commerce, firms, etc.

Finances. Dues: constituent (or active), \$60; individual (or associate), \$10. Budget: \$100,000.

Secretariat. Full-time director. Office Staff of 9; field staff of 4.

Activities. Carries on educational campaign to reduce fire loss; conducts field surveys of cities showing high fire losses; studies local fire hazards; recommends definite programs of improvement and advises with local fire prevention organizations and fire department officials; performs a general consulting service for municipal fire officials; carries on technical research and develops engineering standards and codes for the control of fire hazards. These codes form the basis of insurance requirements and municipal ordinances, e.g., National Electrical Code. Annual meeting. Committees: building construction, field service, fire prevention and clean-up campaign, laws and ordinances.

zoning, each major type of fire hazard, electrical, fire record, automatic sprinklers and other fire protective equipment, safety to life. Sections: chambers of commerce and safety councils (local organizations active in fire prevention work), volunteer firemen, fire marshals (state, provincial, and city fire prevention and arson officers).

Publications. "Quarterly," "Volunteer Firemen," yearbook, proceedings, pamphlets on fire protection and fire hazards; "Handbook of Fire Protection," etc. List of publications on request.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY USERS CONFERENCE (1932). *Dir.:* Roy F. Britton, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

Membership. No formal memberships. The Conference is composed of about 50 organizations interested in all phases of highway transportation, highway construction, and taxation, and regulation of motor vehicles.

Secretariat. Full-time director. Staff of 20.

Activities. Acts as a clearing house for collection and dissemination of information concerning present and proposed national and municipal legislation affecting motor vehicle taxation and the regulation of products used in motor transportation; studies equitable policies of taxation for the provision and maintenance of public highways; serves as a meeting ground for the discussion of policies of taxation and the problems of securing adequate highway transportation systems; acts as an agency for coordinating activities of its associates; encourages the formation of state conferences with purposes and functions in accord with those of the National Conference.

Affiliations. Coöperates with Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, State Highway Departments and various organizations interested in highway construction, taxation and regulation.

Publications. "State Registration Fees and Special Taxes for Motor Vehicles"; "State Size and Weight Restrictions on Commercial Vehicles"; numerous other pamphlets and booklets. List of publications on request.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE (1894).

Secy.: Howard P. Jones, 309 E. 34th, N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: 2,500 persons interested in the improvement of municipal government.

Finances. Dues: \$5, \$10, \$25, and \$100. Budget: \$36,000.

Secretariat. Full-time secretary. Staff of 12.

Activities. Through committees prepares model laws and recommends principles of administration; promotes the adoption of its recommended principles of government by city councils and state legislators; furnishes speakers and consultants at request of legislative committees or organized groups of interested citizens; assists in campaigns for formulation and adoption of city managers charters; has carefully formulated campaign procedure to assist local groups of interested citizens or city officials who are promoting campaigns; furnishes literature and supplies speakers (it is not, however, a lobbying organization; its representatives never appear before a city or state legislative assembly without invitation from local officials or interested citizens); advises committees and individuals on proposed charters and assists in charter drafting; answers inquiries on forms of city and county government, registration and election methods, city planning and zoning, centralized purchasing, assessment of real estate, and other governmental problems; through its Consultant Service (q.v.) surveys and makes recommendations for the reorganization of local governments for increased efficiency and economy; coöperates with newspaper editors throughout the country in supplying them with reliable information concerning current improvements in state and local government; conducts in cooperation with other organizations an annual conference called National Conference on Government; serves as secretariat for the National Federation of Citizens, Councils (q.v.). Committees: new municipal program, model administrative code, citizen organization for political activity, citizens participation in government, county government, model special assessments law, model state constitution, selection of judiciary, citizens' councils for constructive economy, personnel, model tax collection law, liquor legislation.

Affiliations. In coöperation with other organizations has created National Committee

on Municipal Standards, National Committee on Municipal Reporting, and Committee on Selection of Judiciary. National Short Ballot Organization merged with National Municipal League in 1921, and Proportional Representation League merged with National Municipal League in 1932.

Publications. "National Municipal Review," monthly, \$5; "Story of the City Manager Plan," "Council-Manager Cities During the Depression," "Model City Charter," "Model State Constitution," "Liquor Control—Model Law," "Principles of a Model County Government," model bond, budget, county manager, election administration and registration laws. List of publications on request.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION, INC. (1907). *Exec. Dir.:* Charles L. Chute, 50 W. 50th St., N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: 12,000 probation officers and contributors. Approximately one-fifth of the members are governmentally employed.

Finances. Dues: \$2 to \$100. Budget: \$87,000.

Secretariat. Full-time director. Staff of 21.

Activities. Studies and standardizes methods of probation and parole work; advocates and works for extension of the probation systems; conducts state-wide and local surveys of courts and probation systems and juvenile detention facilities; conducts training institutes for probation officers in connection with state conferences of social work, etc. Annual meeting. Committees: domestic relations courts, records and statistics, publicity, juvenile detention schools, juvenile courts.

Affiliations. Meets with National Conference of Social Work.

Publications. "Probation," bi-monthly, \$1; Yearbook, \$1; miscellaneous pamphlets, surveys, and research projects.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION (1906). *Secy.:* Howard S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

Prior to 1930, Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Membership. Individual: 8,000 contributors, including playground and recreation workers and officials, and interested citizens.

Finances. Dues: \$5 or more. Budget: \$200,000.

Secretariat. Full-time secretary. Headquarters staff of 6; field staff of 13.

Activities. Gathers and distributes information relative to administration of play and recreation programs and conducts research in these problems; renders advisory and consulting service by correspondence and field visits; conducts service bureaus including: field service to colored communities; National Physical Education Service; Community Recreation Field Service (maintains regular district field workers who render service to cities); established National Recreation School for the training of playground and recreation directors. Annual recreation congress.

Affiliations. Coöperates with National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Music Supervisors' National Conference, National Education Association, National Commission on the Enrichment of Adult Life, American Legion, Extension Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture, etc.

Publications. "Recreation," monthly, \$2; books, pamphlets, and leaflets. List of publications on request.

NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION (1906). *Secy.:* W. G. Query, State Office Building, Columbia, S. C.; *Treas.:* R. J. Eby, 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Membership. Individual: 1,300 state tax commissioners and other public officials, professors, and students of economics and taxation and interested citizens. For the annual Conference, governors are asked to appoint delegates. Voting power on questions involving an expression of opinion of the Conference on taxation or public finance is vested in these official delegates. Approximately one-half of the officers and executive committeemen of the Association are state tax officials.

Finances. Dues: \$5. Budget: \$9,000.

Activities. Annual meeting. Committees: delinquent taxes; double domicile in inheritance taxation; federal and state relations; federal social security legislation; homestead exemptions; local governmental reorganization.

Publications. "Bulletin," monthly, \$2; Proceedings, \$3.50.

OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC. (1922). *Exec. Secy.:* William B. Cox, 114 E. 30th St., N. Y. C.

Prior to 1932, National Society of Penal Information, Inc. Present organization formed after merging of Welfare League Association of New York City with National Society of Penal Information.

Membership. Individual: 3,614 interested persons.

Finances. Dues: \$5 to \$25. Budget: \$33,000.

Secretariat. Full-time executive secretary and field secretary. Staff of 6; special investigators as required.

Activities. Studies methods of dealing with criminals; collects and disseminates to the public facts about American penal institutions and suggests more effective methods for dealing with crime; conducts surveys of prisons and reformatories; endeavors to provide jobs for men discharged from state and federal prisons and reformatories and to furnish lodgings, meals, clothing, and essential cash relief necessary until they are placed at work and earn their first pay. Annual meeting.

Affiliations. Affiliated with Thomas Mott Osborne Memorial Fund, Inc.

Publications. "News Bulletin," bi-monthly, \$1; "Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories"; books and pamphlets. List of publications on request.

TAX POLICY LEAGUE (1932). *Exec. Secy.*: Mabel L. Walker, 309 E. 34th St., N. Y. C.

Formerly General Welfare Tax League.

Membership. Individual: students of public finance, business men, social workers, public officials, and other persons and organizations interested in taxation and public finance.

Finances. Dues: \$3 to \$100. Budget: \$7,500.

Secretariat. Full-time executive secretary. One full-time and several part-time office assistants.

Activities. Conducts research in public finance, serves as an exchange for information on governmental revenues and expendi-

tures, furthers such financial legislation as appears to be for the common good, and opposes such as would apparently have an adverse effect upon the public welfare. Annual meeting.

Affiliations. Meets at time and place of annual conference of American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, and associated groups.

Publications. "Taxbits," monthly, \$3; occasional pamphlets and other materials.

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS (1932). *Exec. Dir.*: Paul V. Betters, 730 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Membership. Constituent: 150 cities over 50,000 in population, represented by their chief executives.

Finances. Annual service fee based on population. Budget: \$50,000.

Secretariat. Full-time executive director, assistant executive director, and director of research. Staff of 8; 6 advisory consultants.

Activities. Provides an agency through which the larger cities of the United States can coöperate in the practical study of all municipal questions; devotes special attention to measures under consideration by Congress, which, if enacted, would vitally affect (either favorably or unfavorably) the cities of the country; interprets to federal legislators and administrators the current problems confronting cities; informs municipal executives of policies, rules, and regulations adopted from day to day by federal agencies concerned with unemployment relief, public works, housing, loans to home owners, and other matters of direct and vital importance to urban communities; maintains a full-time Washington office; provides an informational, research, and consulting service to municipal officials. Annual meeting and special meetings.

Publications. "United States Municipal News," bi-weekly, \$6; news letters; annual proceedings; research reports. List of publications on request.

Other Organizations in the Field of Government

The organizations listed under the following headings will be found in alphabetical order in the preceding chapter.

BANKING

National Association of Supervisors of State Banks

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Brookings Institution—Institute of Economics

EDUCATION

American Association for Adult Education
American Council on Education
National Education Association

FIRE PROTECTION

International Association of Fire Chiefs
National Fire Protection Association

FISCAL CONTROL

National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers

GAME AND FISH PROTECTION

International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners

HIGHWAYS

American Association of State Highway Officials
American Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators
American Road Builders' Association
National Highway Users Conference

HOSPITALS

American Hospital Association

INSURANCE

National Association of Insurance Commissioners

LABOR

American Association for Labor Legislation
International Association of Governmental Labor Officials in Industry
International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissioners
International Association of Public Employment Services

LAW

American Bar Association
American Law Institute

LEGISLATION

Legislative Drafting Research Fund
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

LIBRARIES

American Library Association

LIQUOR CONTROL

National Conference of State Liquor Administrators

MENTAL HYGIENE

National Committee for Mental Hygiene

MUNICIPALITIES

National Municipal League

PARKS

National Recreation Association

PLANNING

American City Planning Institute
American Planning and Civic Association
National Economic and Social Planning Association

POLICE

International Association of Chiefs of Police

PORTS AND WATERWAYS

American Association of Port Authorities

PRISONS

American Prison Association
National Probation Association
Osborne Association

PROBATION

National Probation Association

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—GENERAL

Brookings Institution—Institute for Government Research
Institute of Public Administration

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—MUNICIPAL

National Municipal League
United States Conference of Mayors

PUBLIC UTILITIES

National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners

PUBLIC WELFARE

American Public Health Association
National Conference of Social Work

TAXATION

National Tax Association
Tax Policy League

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

American Council on Education

CHAPTER XXIX

A Bibliography of Bibliographies

A Very Brief List of References of Special Interest to State Officials

General

THE *Municipal Year Book, 1937*, published by the International City Managers' Association, 850 East 58th Street, Chicago, contains an excellent bibliography of important books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1936 or early in 1937. This listing was compiled jointly by the International City Managers' Association and the Joint Reference Library in Chicago. Among the subjects upon which the best references are listed are the following:

Accounting	Parks and recreation
Administration of justice	Personnel
County government	Planning
Education	Police
Elections	Public health
Finance	Public utilities
Fire administration	Public welfare and relief
Housing	Public works
Legislative procedure	Purchasing
Libraries	Taxation and assessments
Liquor control	Traffic
Municipal government	

Recent Publications on Governmental Problems: a check-list of publications in the field of government, is issued weekly by the Joint Reference Library, 850 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Housing

The 1937 Housing Officials Yearbook, published by the National Association of Housing Officials, 850 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois, contains a selected bibliography on housing, listed under the following subjects:

Administration	Legislation and Court
Design and Construction	Decisions
General	Management
Housing Standards	Social and Economic Problems
	Surveys and Research

State Legislation

The State Law Index (Legislative Reference Service, United States Library of Con-

gress, Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office), is of the greatest usefulness for brief summaries of state legislation. The last biennium for which the *Index* has been compiled is that of 1933-34. It is expected that it will be brought up to date within the next few years.

Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory—Volume 2—Law Digest, published by the Martindale-Hubbell Publishing Company, 21 West Street, New York City, for useful brief summaries of common and statutory law of the several states.

Taxation

Tax Policy, formerly "Tax Bits", a monthly periodical published by the Tax Policy League, 309 East 34th Street, New York City, carries a bibliography of current publications in the tax field.

The Unicameral Legislature

The One-House Legislature by John P. Senning (McGraw-Hill Company, 1937), describes Nebraska's unicameral legislature and contains a bibliography.

Unicameral Legislatures, compiled by Harrison Boyd Summers (H. W. Wilson Company, 1936), is arranged as a debate handbook and contains an extensive bibliography of pamphlets as well as magazines and books published on the subject.

Regionalism

Regional Factors in National Planning and Development (National Resources Committee, 1935).

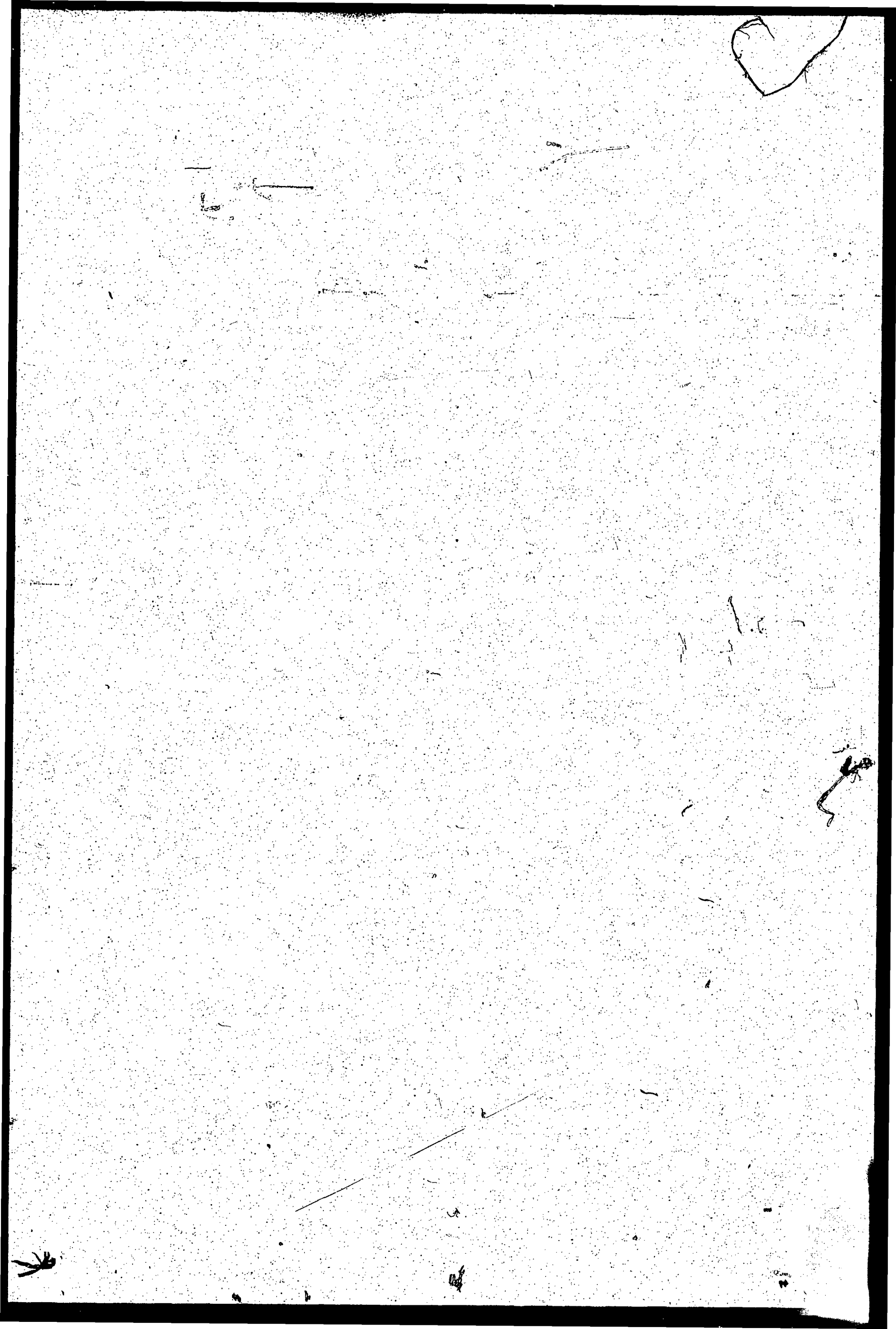
Interstate Compacts

Review of References on Interstate Compacts, by J. T. Howard (New England Regional Planning Commission, 1937).

Biography

Who's Who in America, published by the A. N. Marquis Company, Chicago.

America's Young Men, published by the Richard Blank Publishing Company, 527 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, California.



The Book of the States

VOLUME II

BOOK ONE

Part 2

A HANDBOOK OF THE STATES

In Three Parts

With Comparative Tables

A Directory of State Administrative Officers

The Legislatures

The States

PART II

A Handbook of the States

	PAGE
<i>Chapter I</i>	153

A Directory of Administrative Officers.

1. In the Officers' Cabins in 1937	155
2. The Governors: Names, Terms, Inauguration Dates	156
The Governors' Aides	157
Salaries and Mansions of the Governors	158
Veto Powers of the Governors	159
3. The Secretaries of State: Names, How Selected, Terms, Salaries	160
Functions of the Secretaries of State	161
4. The Attorney-Generals: Names, Terms, Manner of Election, Private Practice, Number of Assistants	163
5. Administrative Officials Performing the Following Functions:	

	PAGE		PAGE
Agriculture	165	Motor Vehicles (Licensing and Registration)	192
Banking	167	Old Age Assistance	194
Budget	168	Parks	195
Conservation	170	Parole	197
Corporations	171	Personnel	198
Employment Services	172	Planning	199
Equalization of Assessments	174	Police and Highway Patrol	200
Fish and Game	175	Principal State Controlled	
Forestry	177	Institutions of Higher Education	202
Health	178	Public Instruction	203
Highways	180	Public Works	205
Insurance	181	Purchasing	206
Judiciary	183	Railroad and Public Utility Regulation	207
Labor	184	Securities	209
Library (Archives and History)	185	Taxation	210
Library (Law)	187	Unemployment Compensation	211
Library (State)	188	Vocational Education	214
Liquor Control	189	Welfare	215
Mines	191	Workmen's Compensation	217

	PAGE
<i>Chapter II</i>	219

The Legislatures.

1. Official Names of Legislative Bodies	221
2. Legislative Officers in 1937	222
3. Legislative Sessions	223
4. Legislative Reference Services	224
5. Standing Committees	225
6. Number, Terms and Party Affiliation of the Legislators	248
7. Salaries and Compensation of the Legislators	249
8. The Legislators	250

Chapter III PAGE 285

The States.

1. State Figures	287
Gross Area	Density
Rank in Nation	Number of Counties
Population	Number of Cities over 10,000 population
Rank in Population	
2. City Facts	288
Capital City	Largest City
Population	Population
Rank in State	Location of State University
3. State Manuals	289
4. Counties and Constitutions	290
5. Dates of Adoption of New State Taxes	291
6. Agencies Administering Certain State Taxes	292
7. Drivers' License Laws	294
8. Listing on the Ballot	295
9. State Blue Sky Laws	296
10. Union Members	297

	PAGE		PAGE
Alabama	298	Nebraska	346
Arizona	300	Nevada	348
Arkansas	302	New Hampshire	350
California	304	New Jersey	352
Colorado	306	New Mexico	354
Connecticut	308	New York	356
Delaware	310	North Carolina	358
Florida	312	North Dakota	360
Georgia	314	Ohio	362
Idaho	316	Oklahoma	364
Illinois	318	Oregon	366
Indiana	320	Pennsylvania	368
Iowa	322	Rhode Island	370
Kansas	324	South Carolina	372
Kentucky	326	South Dakota	374
Louisiana	328	Tennessee	376
Maine	330	Texas	378
Maryland	332	Utah	380
Massachusetts	334	Vermont	382
Michigan	336	Virginia	384
Minnesota	338	Washington	386
Mississippi	340	West Virginia	388
Missouri	342	Wisconsin	390
Montana	344	Wyoming	392

CHAPTER I

A Directory of Administrative Officers

IN THE OFFICERS' CABINS IN 1937

State	Governor	Lieutenant Governor	Secretary of State	Attorney General	State Treasurer	State Auditor
Alabama.....	Bibb Graves	Thomas Knight*	Howells Turner	Albert A. Carmichael	John Brandon	Charles E. McCall
Arizona.....	R. C. Stanford	None	James H. Kerby	Joseph W. Conway	Harry M. Moore	Ana Frohmiller
Arkansas.....	Carl E. Bailey	Robert Bailey	C. G. Hall	Jack Holt	Earl Page	J. Oscar Humphrey
California.....	Frank F. Merriam	George J. Hatfield	Frank C. Jordan	U. S. Webb	Charles G. Johnson	Ray L. Riley(1)
Colorado.....	Teller Ammons	Frank J. Hayes	George E. Saunders	Byron G. Rogers	Homer F. Bedford	Thomas Annear
Connecticut.....	Wilbur L. Cross	T. Frank Hayes	C. John Satti	Edward J. Daly	Charles C. Swartz	Lewis W. Phelps Frank M. Lynch (2)
Delaware.....	Richard C. McMullen	Edward W. Cooch	Charles L. Terry, Jr.	P. Warren Green	Ernest C. Blackstone	James W. Wise
Florida.....	Fred P. Cone	None	R. A. Gray	Cary D. Landis	W. V. Knott	Bryan Willis
Georgia.....	E. D. Rivers	None	John B. Wilson	M. J. Yeomans	George B. Hamilton	Tom B. Wisdom
Idaho.....	Barzilla W. Clark	Charles C. Gossett	Ira H. Masters	John W. Taylor	Myrtle P. Enking	Harry C. Parsons
Illinois.....	Henry Horner	John Stelle	Edward J. Hughes	Otto Kerner	John C. Martin	Edward J. Barreti
Indiana.....	M. C. Townsend	Henry F. Schricker	August G. Mueller	Omer S. Jackson	Peter F. Hein	L. F. Sullivan
Iowa.....	N. G. Kraschel	John K. Valentine	Robert E. O'Brien	John H. Mitchell	Leo J. Wegman	C. W. Storms
Kansas.....	Walter A. Huxman	None	Frank J. Ryan	Clarence V. Beck	J. J. Rhodes	George Robb
Kentucky.....	Albert B. Chandler	Keen Johnson	Charles D. Arnett	B. M. Vincent	John E. Buckingham	Ernest E. Shannon
Louisiana.....	Richard W. Leche	Earl K. Long	E. A. Conway	G. L. Porterie	A. P. Tugwell	L. B. Baynard
Maine.....	Lewis O. Barrows	None	Frederick Robie	Frans U. Burkett	Blemont Smith	Elbert D. Hayford
Maryland.....	Harry W. Nice	None	E. Ray Jones	Herbert R. O'Connor	Hooper S. Miles	William S. Gordy(1)
Massachusetts.....	Charles F. Hurley	Francis E. Kelly	Frederic W. Cook	Paul A. Dever	William E. Hurley	Thomas H. Buckley
Michigan.....	Frank Murphy	Leo J. Nowicki	Leon D. Case	Raymond W. Starr	Theodore I. Fry	George T. Gundry
Minnesota.....	Elmer A. Benson	Gottfrid Lindsten	Mike Holm	William S. Ervin	C. A. Halverson	Stafford King
Mississippi.....	Hugh L. White	J. B. Snider	Walker Wood	Greek L. Rice	Newton James	Carl N. Craig
Missouri.....	Lloyd C. Stark	Frank G. Harris	Dwight H. Brown	Roy McKittick	R. W. Winn	Forest Smith
Montana.....	Roy E. Ayers	Hugh R. Adair	Sam W. Mitchell	Harrison J. Freebourn	Ray N. Shannon	John J. Holmes
Nebraska.....	Robert L. Cochran	Walter H. Juergensen	Harry R. Swanson	Richard C. Hunter	Walter H. Jensen	William H. Price
Nevada.....	Richard Kirman	Fred S. Alward	M. McEacilin	Gray Mashburn	Dan W. Franks	Don LaRue
New Hampshire.....	Francis P. Murphy	None	Enoch D. Fuller	Thomas P. Chasely	F. Gordon Kimball	Charles T. Patton(1)
New Jersey.....	Harold G. Hoffman	None	Thomas A. Mathis	David T. Wilents	William H. Albright	Walter R. Darby
New Mexico.....	Clyde Tingley	Hiram M. Dow	Elizabeth F. Gonzalez	Frank H. Patton	James J. Connelly	Jose O. Garcia
New York.....	Herbert H. Lehman	M. William Bray	Edward J. Flynn	John J. Bennett	None	Morris J. Tremaine(2)
North Carolina.....	Clyde R. Hoey	Wilkins P. Horton	Thad Eure	A. A. F. Seawell	Charles M. Johnson	George Ross Pou
North Dakota.....	William Langer	T. H. H. Thoreson	James D. Gronna	P. O. Sathre	John Gray	Berta Baker
Ohio.....	Martin L. Davey	Paul P. Yoder	William J. Kennedy	Herbert S. Duffy	Clarence H. Knisley	Joseph T. Ferguson
Oklahoma.....	Ernest W. Marland	James E. Berry	F. C. Carter	Mac Q. Williamson	Hubert L. Bolen	C. C. Childers
Oregon.....	Charles H. Martin	None	Earl Snell(3)	I. H. Van Winkle	Rufus C. Holman	Earl Snell
Pennsylvania.....	George H. Earle	Thomas Kennedy	David L. Lawrence	Charles J. Margiotti	Charles A. Waters	Frank E. Baldwin
Rhode Island.....	Robert E. Quinn	Raymond E. Jordan	Louis W. Cappelli	John P. Hartigan	Henri A. Roberge	Henry J. Lee(1)
South Carolina.....	Olin D. Johnston	J. E. Harley	W. P. Blackwell	John M. Daniel	E. P. Miller	J. M. Smith
South Dakota.....	Leslie Jensen	Donald McMurchie	Goldie Wells	Claire Roddewig	W. H. Hinselman	Raymond A. Kelly
Tennessee.....	Gordon Browning	None	A. B. Broadbent	Roy H. Beeler	Grover Keaton	(4)
Texas.....	James V. Allred	Walter F. Woodul	Edward Clark	William McCraw	Charles Lockhart	Tom C. King
Utah.....	Henry H. Blood	None	E. E. Monson	Joseph Ches	Reese M. Reese	John W. Guy
Vermont.....	George D. Aiken	William H. Wills	Rawson C. Myrick	Lawrence C. Jones	Thomas H. Cave	Benjamin Gates
Virginia.....	George C. Peery	James H. Price	Peter Saunders	Abram P. Staples	A. B. Gathright	L. McCarthy Downs
Washington.....	Clarence D. Martin	Victor A. Meyers	Ernest N. Hutchinson	G. W. Hamilton	Phil H. Gallagher	Cliff Yelle
West Virginia.....	Homer A. Holt	None	William S. O'Brien	Clarence W. Meadows	Richard E. Talbot	Edgar B. Sims
Wisconsin.....	Philip F. LaFollette	Henry A. Gunderson	Theodore Dammann(5)	Orland S. Loqmis	Solomon Levitan	Theodore Dammann
Wyoming.....	Leslie A. Miller	None	Lester C. Hunt	Ray E. Lee	J. Kirk Baldwin	William Jack

(1) State Comptroller

(2) Two State Auditors in Connecticut

(3) Also State Auditor

(4) To be appointed by the Comptroller, who was elected by the legislature in January, 1937

* Deceased. Successor to be elected next General Election

THE GOVERNORS

STATE	Name	Present Term began January:	No. of Previous Terms*	Length Regular Term in Years	Max. consecutive terms allowed by Constitution	Constitutional formula for inauguration day
Alabama	Bibb Graves	1935	1 (1)	4	1	First Mon. after second Tues. in Jan.
Arizona	Rawleigh C. Stanford	1937		2		First Monday in January
Arkansas	Carl E. Bailey	1937		2		Third week in January
California	Frank Finley Merriam	1935	(2)	4		First Monday after January 1
Colorado	Teller Ammons	1937		2		Second Tuesday in January
Connecticut	Wilbur Lucius Cross	1937	2	2		First Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.
Delaware	Richard C. McMullen	1937		4	2	Third Tuesday in January
Florida	Fred P. Cone	1937		4	1	First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.
Georgia	Eurith Dickinson Rivers	1937		2	2 (4)	Third week in January
Idaho	Barzilla W. Clark	1937		2		First Monday in January
Illinois	Henry Horner	1937	1	4		Second Monday in January
Indiana	M. Clifford Townsend	1937		4	1	Second Monday in January
Iowa	Nelson G. Kraschel	1937		2		Second Monday in January
Kansas	Walter A. Huxman	1937		2		Second Monday in January
Kentucky	Alfred B. Chandler	(10)		4	1	Sixth Tues. after Nov. 1 (5)
Louisiana	Richard W. Leche	(3)		4	1	First Thurs. after second Mon. in May
Maine	Lewis O. Barrows	1937		2		First Wednesday in January
Maryland	Harry Whinna Nice	1935		4		Second Wednesday in January
Massachusetts	Charles F. Hurley	1937		2		First Wednesday in January
Michigan	Frank Murphy	1937		2		First day in January
Minnesota	Elmer A. Benson	1937		2		First Monday in January
Mississippi	Hugh L. White	1936		4	1	Second Tues. after first Mon. in Jan. (6)
Missouri	Lloyd C. Stark	1937		4	1	Second Monday in January
Montana	Roy E. Ayers	1937		4		First Monday in January
Nebraska	Robert LeRoy Cochran	1937	1	2		First week in January
Nevada	Richard Kirman, Sr.	1935		4		First Monday in January
New Hampshire	Francis P. Murphy	1937		2		First Wednesday in January
New Jersey	Harold Giles Hoffman	1935		3	1	Third Tuesday in January
New Mexico	Clyde Tingley	1937	1	2	1	First day in January
New York	Herbert H. Lehman	1937	2	2		First day in January
North Carolina	Clyde R. Hoey	1937		4	1	First day in January
North Dakota	William Langer	1937	1	2		First Monday in January
Ohio	Martin L. Davey	1937	1	2		Second Monday in January
Oklahoma	Ernest Whitworth Marland	1935		4	1	Second Monday in January
Oregon	Charles Henry Martin	1935		4	2	Second Monday in January
Pennsylvania	George H. Earle	1935		4	1	Third Tuesday in January
Rhode Island	Robert E. Quinn	1937		2		First Tuesday in January
South Carolina	Olin D. Johnston	1935		4		First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.
South Dakota	Leslie Jensen	1937		2		First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.
Tennessee	Gordon Browning	1937		2	3	Third week in January (7)
Texas	James V. Allred	1937	1	2		First Tues. after organ. of legis. in Jan.
Utah	Henry Hooper Blood	1937	1	4		First Monday in January
Vermont	George D. Aiken	1937		2		First Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.
Virginia	George Campbell Peery	1934		4	1	First Tues. after second Wed. in Jan.
Washington	Clarence D. Martin	1937		4		First Wed. after second Mon. in Jan.
West Virginia	Homer A. Holt	1937		4		March 4
Wisconsin	Philip Fox LaFollette	1937	2 (8)	2		First Monday in January
Wyoming	Leslie Andrew Miller	1935	(9)	4		First Monday in January

(*) Unless otherwise noted, previous terms were served immediately prior to present term.

(1) 1927-1931.

(2) Finished out term of previous governor, 1934-1935.

(3) May, 1936.

(4) A governor who has served two consecutive terms may serve again after two terms out of the governor's office.

(5) Officially the fifth Tuesday after election day, which is the first Tues. after the first Mon. in November.

(6) Election announced by the Speaker of the House the first Tuesday after he is elected.

(7) Day fixed by joint resolution of the legislature.

(8) 1931-1933, 1935-1937.

(9) Finished out term of previous governor, 1933-1935. (10) Began, Dec., 1935.

The Governors' Aides

The Adjutant Generals

John C. Coleman
A. M. Tuthill
Daniel B. Byrd

H. H. Moorehead
Neil Kimball
W. F. Ladd

Weller E. Stover
Vivian Collins
J. E. Stoddard

M. G. McConnel
Carlos E. Black
Elmer F. Straub

Charles H. Grahl
M. R. McLean
Lee McClain

Raymond G. Fleming
James W. Hanson
Milton A. Reckord

Charles H. Cole
John S. Bersey
Ellard A. Walsh

John A. O'Keefe
Lewis M. Means
John W. Mahan

H. J. Paul
J. H. White
Charles W. Howard

William J. Higgins
Russell C. Charlton
Walter G. Robinson

John Van B. Metts
Lynn J. Frazier
Emil F. Marks

Charles F. Barrett
George A. White
Frederick B. Kerr

Herbert R. Dean
James C. Dozier
E. C. Coffey

J. H. Ballew
Carl Nesbitt

Herbert T. Johnson
S. Gardner Waller
Maurice Thompson

William L. Horner
Ralph M. Immell
R. L. Esmay

Secretaries to Governors

Pitt Tyson Maner
Junius Gibbons
John F. Wells

Verne S. Landreth
James A. Brownlow
Philip Hewes

Elizabeth J. Newkirk
W. B. Cone
Downing Musgrove

Juneau H. Shinn
Arthur P. O'Brien
Dick Heller

G. W. Kirtley
Leslie Wallace
Walter W. Mulbry

W. J. Everett
Oliver L. Hall
Robert Irvin

John V. Mahoney
Norman H. Hill
Roger S. Rutchick

Jack Hancock
J. D. James
Will Aiken

Otho K. DeVilbiss
I. H. White
Charles F. Bowen

R. William Lagay
J. R. Wrinkle
Walter T. Brown

Mamie Turner
James E. Bothne
Myrna Smith (Mrs.)

Reginald S. Williams
W. L. Gosslin
Edward W. Prendergast

George Mackey
Ray A. Powell
G. Norton Jameson

F. L. Browning
Edward Clark
N. L. Wilson

Emma Hill
Peter Saunders
Richard Hamilton

Al Quinn
Mabel E. Griswold
M. R. Smith

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas

California
Colorado
Connecticut

Delaware
Florida
Georgia

Idaho
Illinois
Indiana

Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky

Louisiana
Maine
Maryland

Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota

Mississippi
Missouri
Montana

Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire

New Jersey
New Mexico
New York

North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio

Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania

Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota

Tennessee
Texas
Utah

Vermont
Virginia
Washington

West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

SALARIES AND MANSIONS OF THE GOVERNORS

STATE	Regular annual salary	States which own mansions	Year of building	Year of purchase by state	Approximate original cost to state	Annual maintenance appropriation. (★ indicates no mansion)
Alabama	\$ 6,000	★	1906	1911	\$ 46,500	...
Arizona	6,000	...	...	...	...	★
Arkansas	6,000	Rents	...	...	...	\$ 1,000 rent
California	10,000	★	1877	1903	32,500	9,870
Colorado	5,000	...	...	...	...	★
Connecticut	5,000	...	...	...	...	★
Delaware	7,500	...	...	...	...	★
Florida	7,500	★	1906	...	40,000	...
Georgia	7,500	★	...	1925	70,000	...
Idaho	5,000	...	...	...	...	★
Illinois	12,000	★	1855	...	31,000	...
Indiana	8,000	Rents	...	...	...	8,000 rent
Iowa	7,500	...	...	...	...	★
Kansas	5,000	★	1889	1901	26,000	...
Kentucky	6,500	★	1912	...	75,000	...
Louisiana	7,500	★	1930	...	172,800	...
Maine	5,000	★	1830	1919	Gift	...
Maryland	4,500	★	1868	...	231,000	...
Massachusetts	10,000	...	...	...	...	★
Michigan	5,000	...	...	...	...	★
Minnesota	7,000	...	...	...	...	★
Mississippi	7,500	★	1842	...	100,000	1,500 (1)
Missouri	5,000	★	1871-72	...	65,000	5,000
Montana	7,500	★	1890	1913	30,000	3,500
Nebraska	7,500	★	1890	1899	21,500	4,500
Nevada	7,000	★	1907	...	40,000	3,000
New Hampshire	5,000	...	...	...	...	★
New Jersey	20,000	★	1906	...	...	15,000
New Mexico	5,000	★	1907	...	25,000	...
New York	25,000	★	1861-65	1875	45,000	43,500
North Carolina	10,500	★	1883	...	30,000	...
North Dakota	4,000	★	...	1892	...	...
Ohio	10,000	★	...	1920	112,000	12,000
Oklahoma	6,500	★	1927	...	77,500	6,000
Oregon	7,500	...	...	...	...	★
Pennsylvania	18,000	★	...	1864	30,000	...
Rhode Island	8,000	...	...	...	...	★
South Carolina	7,500	★	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	3,000	★	1920	...	5,000	...
Tennessee	4,000	★	...	1921	27,500	3,500
Texas	12,000 (2)	★	1859	...	17,000	...
Utah	6,000	★	Gift, 1937	...	...	...
Vermont	5,000	...	...	...	...	★
Virginia	10,000	★	1912	...	50,000	7,000
Washington	6,000	★	1909	...	31,500	6,000
West Virginia	10,000 (3)	★	1925	...	75,000	9,000
Wisconsin	6,000	★	1856	1885	20,000	...
Wyoming	6,500	★	1904	...	25,000	...
Average	\$7,572.92	...	...	...	\$55,421.00	...

(1) Contingent fund, appropriations made for special purposes.

(2) Changed by Constitutional amendment, November 4, 1936, formerly \$4,000.

(3) Changed by Statute, Mar. 8, 1937, from \$8,000.

Reprinted from Governor's Bulletin No. 4, January, 1936

VETO POWERS OF THE GOVERNORS

STATE	Days after which bill becomes law unless vetoed. (Sundays excepted)		Days after adjournment after which bill is dead unless approved	Item veto on appropriation bills	Votes required in House and Senate to pass bills on items over veto (1)	Constitution prohibits Governor from vetoing:		
	Before adjournment	After adjournment				Initiated measures	Referred measures	Miscellaneous measures
Alabama	6	(2)	...	★	Majority elected	...	...	(3) (5)
Arizona	5	10	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	...
Arkansas	5	20*	...	★	Majority elected	★	★	...
California	10	...	30	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	...
Colorado	10*	30*	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	...
Connecticut	5	15*	...	★	Majority present	...	...	...
Delaware	10	...	30*	★	Three-fifths elected	...	...	...
Florida	5	10*	...	★	Two-thirds present	...	...	...
Georgia	5	...	**	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	(3)
Idaho	5	10	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	...
Illinois	10	10*	...	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
Indiana	3	5*	...	...	Majority elected	...	...	...
Iowa	3	...	30*	...	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
Kansas	3	...	**	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
Kentucky	10	10*	...	★	Majority elected	...	...	...
Louisiana	10*	10*	...	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	(4) (5)
Maine	5	(2)	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★	★	...
Maryland	6	10*(6)	...	★	Three-fifths elected	...	★	...
Massachusetts	5*	5*	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	...
Michigan	10	...	5	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	...
Minnesota	3	...	3*	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
Mississippi	5	(2)	**	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
Missouri	10*	...	30*	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	(5)
Montana	5	...	15*	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	...
Nebraska	5	5*	...	★	Three-fifths elected	★	★	...
Nevada	5	10	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★	★	...
New Hampshire	5	...	**	...	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
New Jersey	5	5	...	★	Majority elected	...	...	...
New Mexico	3	6*	...	★	Two-thirds present	...	...	...
New York	10	...	30*	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	3	15*	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	...
Ohio	10	10*	...	★	Three-fifths elected	★	★	...
Oklahoma	5	...	15*	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	...
Oregon	5	5	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	...
Pennsylvania	10*	30*	...	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
Rhode Island	6	10*	...	...	Three-fifths present	...	...	(4) (5)
South Carolina	3	(2)	...	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
South Dakota	3	10*	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	...
Tennessee	5	...	**	...	Majority elected	...	...	...
Texas	10	20*	...	★	Two-thirds present	...	...	...
Utah	5	10	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	...
Vermont	5	...	5	...	Two-thirds present	...	...	...
Virginia	5	...	10*	★	Two-thirds present(7)	...	...	...
Washington	5	10	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	...
West Virginia	5	5*	...	★	Majority elected	...	...	...
Wisconsin	6	...	6	★	Two-thirds present	...	...	...
Wyoming	3	15*	...	★	Two-thirds elected	...	...	(4)

(1) Bill returned to house of origin with objections, except in Georgia, where the Governor need not state his objections, and in Kansas, where all bills are returned to the House of Representatives.

(2) Bill passed in one session becomes law if not returned within two days (Maine and Mississippi 3 days) after reconvening of legislature.

(3) No veto on questions of election within the legislature.

(4) Questions affecting the prerogatives and duties of the legislature.

(5) Proposed amendments to the state constitution.

(6) Within 10 days after presentation to the Governor, regardless of how long after adjournment this may be.

(7) Including majority elected.

*Sundays not excepted. **No bill may be approved when the legislature is not in session.

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE

STATE	Secretary of State	How selected	Term (in years)	Annual salary	Acts in Governor's absence
Alabama	Howell Turner	Elected	4	\$3600	...
Arizona	James H. Kerby	Elected	2	4000	★
Arkansas	C. G. Hall	Elected	2	4000	...
California	Frank C. Jordan	Elected	4	5000	...
Colorado	George E. Saunders	Elected	2	4000	...
Connecticut	C. John Satti	Elected	2	2200	...
Delaware	Charles L. Terry, Jr.	Appointed (1)	(2)	6000	★ (3)
Florida	Robert A. Gray	Elected	4	5000	...
Georgia	John B. Wilson	Elected	2	5000	...
Idaho	Ira H. Masters	Elected	2	4000	...
Illinois	Edward J. Hughes	Elected	4	10000	...
Indiana	August G. Mueller	Elected	4	6000	...
Iowa	Robert E. O'Brian	Elected	2	5000	...
Kansas	Frank J. Ryan	Elected	2	3000	...
Kentucky	Charles D. Arnett	Elected	4	4000	...
Louisiana	E. A. Conway	Elected	4	5000	...
Maine	Frederick Robie	Elected (4)	2	4000	...
Maryland	E. Ray Jones	Appointed (1)	4	2000	...
Massachusetts	Frederic W. Cook	Elected	2	7000	★ (3)
Michigan	Leon D. Case	Elected	2	5000	★ (3)
Minnesota	Mike Holm	Elected	2	5700	...
Mississippi	Walker Wood	Elected	4	3150	...
Missouri	Dwight H. Brown	Elected	4	3000	...
Montana	Sam W. Mitchell	Elected	4	4200	...
Nebraska	Harry R. Swanson	Elected	2	5000	...
Nevada	Malcolm McEachin	Elected	4	3600	...
New Hampshire	Enoch D. Fuller	Elected (4)	2	4000	...
New Jersey	Thomas A. Mathis	Appointed (1)	5	6000	...
New Mexico	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Gonzales	Elected	2	3000	★ (3)
New York	Edward J. Flynn	Appointed (1)	2	12000	...
North Carolina	Thad Eure	Elected	4	4500	...
North Dakota	James D. Gronna	Elected	2	2400	★ (3)
Ohio	William J. Kennedy	Elected	2	6500	...
Oklahoma	Frank C. Carter	Elected	4	3000	...
Oregon	Earl W. Snell	Elected	4	5400	...
Pennsylvania	David L. Lawrence	Appointed (1)	4	10000	...
Rhode Island	Louis W. Cappelli	Elected	2	6500	...
South Carolina	W. P. Blackwell	Elected	4	3600	...
South Dakota	Goldie Wells	Elected	2	3000	★ (3)
Tennessee	A. B. Broadbent	Elected (4)	4	4800	...
Texas	Edward Clark	Appointed (1)	2	6000	...
Utah	E. E. Monson	Elected	4	4500	★
Vermont	Rawson C. Myrick	Elected	2	3500	...
Virginia	Peter Saunders	Appointed (5)	4	4000	...
Washington	Ernest N. Hutchinson	Elected	4	3000	★ (3)
West Virginia	William S. O'Brien	Elected	4	5000 (6)	...
Wisconsin	Theodore Dammann	Elected	2	5000	★ (3)
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt	Elected	4	4000	★

(1) By the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(2) At the pleasure of the governor (governor's term is four years).

(3) In absence of both governor and lieutenant-governor.

(4) Elected by state legislature; joint ballot of the House and Senate.

(5) By the governor, with the advice and consent of the General Assembly.

(6) Raised to \$6,000, effective end of present term, by Legislature, regular session 1937.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE

STATE	Issues Corpora- tion Charters	Registers motor vehicles	Registers securi- ties	Custo- dian State Archives	Member Execu- tive Council	Member State Board of Pardons	Member State Board of Educa- tion	Member State Land Board	Member State Board of Can- vassers
Alabama.....	★(1)					★			
Arizona.....				★				★	
Arkansas.....	★			★					
California.....	★			★					
Colorado.....	★			★	★		★		★
Connecticut.....	★			★					★
Delaware.....	★	★				★			
Florida.....	★					★	★		★
Georgia.....	★		★	★					
Idaho.....	★			★		★		★	★
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★					
Indiana.....	★		★						★
Iowa.....	★	★(2)	★		★				★
Kansas.....	★				★				★
Kentucky.....	★			★				★	
Louisiana.....	★	★	★	★					
Maine.....	★	★		★	★				
Maryland.....									★
Massachusetts.....	★			★					
Michigan.....		★		★					★
Minnesota.....	★	★		★	★				
Mississippi.....	★		★				★		
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★			★		
Montana.....	★					★		★	
Nebraska.....	★			★		★			★
Nevada.....	★	★							★
New Hampshire.....	★			★					
New Jersey.....	★			★					★
New Mexico.....				★					
New York.....	★							★	
North Carolina.....	★			★			★		
North Dakota.....	★		(3)	★					★
Ohio.....	★								
Oklahoma.....	★			★					
Oregon.....		★		★			★	★	
Pennsylvania.....	★			★		★			
Rhode Island.....	★			★					
South Carolina.....	★			★					★
South Dakota.....	★	★		★		★			
Tennessee.....	★								
Texas.....	★		★	★					
Utah.....	★		(3)	★					
Vermont.....	★			★					★
Virginia.....									★
Washington.....	★							★	
West Virginia.....	★			★					
Wisconsin.....	★	★		★				★	
Wyoming.....	★	★(2)	★	★		★		★	★

(1) Foreign Corporations only.

(2) County Treasurers act as agents.

(3) Secretary of State is member of securities commission.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE

STATE	Admin- isters election laws	Registers trade marks	Custo- dian Legisla- tive Bills, Acts and Records	Publishes State Manual, Directory or Register	Publishes Session Laws	Publishes Abstract of Votes	Issues extradi- tion and requisi- tion papers	Attests execu- tive docu- ments	Issues Land Patents
Alabama	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Arizona	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Arkansas	★	★
California	★	★	★	★	...	★(1)	...	★	★
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Connecticut	★	★	★	★	★(2)	★	...	...	...
Delaware	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Florida	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Georgia	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Idaho	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Illinois	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Indiana	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa	★	★	★	★	...
Kansas	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Kentucky	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Maine	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Maryland	★	★	...	★	...	★(1)	...	★	...
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	★(1)	★	★	...
Minnesota	★	★	★	★	★	★(1)	...	★	...
Mississippi	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★(1)	★	★	...
Montana	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Nebraska	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★(1)	★	★	...
New Jersey	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★	★(1)	★	★	...
New York	★	★	...	★	★	★(1)	...	...	★
North Carolina	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Oklahoma	...	★	★	★	★	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★(1)	★	★	...
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Texas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Utah	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★(1)	...	...	...
Virginia	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...
Washington	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
West Virginia	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	...	★	★	...
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...

(1) Incorporated in State Manual.

(2) Special Acts Only.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALS

STATE	Name of Attorney-General	Term of office in years	Manner of selection	Annual salary	Private practice permitted by law	Number of regular assistants and deputies
Alabama	Albert A. Carmichael	4	elected	\$ 4,000	no	12
Arizona	Joseph W. Conway	2	elected	5,500	no	4
Arkansas	Jack Holt	2	elected	5,000	yes*	4
California	U. S. Webb	4	elected	11,000	no	38
Colorado	Byron G. Rogers	2	elected	5,000	yes	12
Connecticut	Edward J. Daly	4	elected	10,000	yes	13
Delaware	P. Warren Green	4	elected	6,000	yes	5
Florida	Cary D. Landis	4	elected	5,000	no	6
Georgia	M. J. Yeomans	2	elected	5,500	no	6
Idaho	J. W. Taylor	2	elected	4,000	no	4
Illinois	Otto Kerner	4	elected	9,000	no	28
Indiana	Omer S. Jackson	4	apptd. by Governor	7,500	yes	13
Iowa	John H. Mitchell	2	elected	6,000	no	8
Kansas	Clarence V. Beck	2	elected	4,000	yes*	6
Kentucky	B. M. Vincent	4	elected	4,000	(3)	6
Louisiana	G. L. Porterie	4	elected	7,500	(1)	2(2)
Maine	Franz U. Burkett	2	apptd. by Legislature	4,000	yes	4
Maryland	Herbert O'Connor	4	elected	5,000	yes	4
Massachusetts	Paul A. Dever	2	elected	8,000	yes	15
Michigan	Raymond W. Starr	2	elected	5,000	yes	27
Minnesota	William S. Ervin	2	elected	7,000	yes*	8
Mississippi	Greek L. Rice	4	elected	6,750	yes	5
Missouri	Roy McKittrick	4	elected	3,000	yes	15
Montana	Harrison J. Freebourn	4	elected	4,500	yes	4
Nebraska	Richard C. Hunter	2	elected	5,000	yes	10
Nevada	Arthur Gray Mashburn	4	elected	5,000	yes	2
New Hampshire	Thomas P. Cheney	5	apptd. by Gov. & Council	4,000	yes	1
New Jersey	David T. Wilentz	5	apptd. by Governor	7,000	yes	10
New Mexico	Frank H. Patton	3	elected	4,000	yes	3
New York	John J. Bennett, Jr.	2	elected	12,000	yes	104
North Carolina	A. A. F. Seawell	4	elected	7,500	no	13
North Dakota	P. O. Sathre	2	elected	3,000	no	4
Ohio	Herbert S. Duffy	2	elected	6,500	(3)	22
Oklahoma	Mac Q. Williamson	4	elected	4,500	no	8
Oregon	L. H. Van Winkle	4	elected	5,000	yes(5)	7
Pennsylvania	Charles J. Margiotti	4	apptd. by Governor	12,000	(4)	16
Rhode Island	John P. Hartigan	2	elected	8,500	yes	5
South Carolina	John M. Daniel	4	elected	5,000	yes(5)	2
South Dakota	Clair Roddewig	2	elected	3,400	yes	8
Tennessee	Roy H. Beeler	8	apptd. by Sup. Ct.	6,500	yes	4
Texas	William McCraw	2	elected	10,000	yes(5)	36
Utah	Joseph Cheze	4	elected	4,500	yes	4
Vermont	Lawrence C. Jones	2	elected	4,000	yes	none
Virginia	Abram P. Staples	4	elected	7,000	*	7
Washington	G. W. Hamilton	4	elected	3,500	no	8
West Virginia	Clarence W. Meadows	4	elected	5,000(6)	yes	5
Wisconsin	Orland S. Loomis	2	elected	5,000	yes*	9
Wyoming	Ray E. Lee	4	apptd. by Governor	4,800	no	2

* It is not the custom to engage in private practice.

(1) Law is silent, but long precedent has permanently established that he does not engage in private practice.

(2) Two assistants provided for in Constitution with as many special assistants as may be needed.

(3) Law is silent, but duties of office preclude private practice.

(4) May engage in civil practice.

(5) Duties make private practice impossible.

(6) Salary will be \$6,000 beginning January, 1941.

• ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

<i>Function</i>	<i>Page</i>
Agriculture	165
Banking	167
Budget	168
Conservation	170
Corporations	171
Employment Services	172
Equalization of Assessments	174
Fish and Game	175
Forestry	177
Health	178
Highways	180
Insurance	181
Judiciary	183
Labor	184
Library (Archives and History)	185
Library (Law) ..	187
Library (State)	188
Liquor Control	189
Mines	191
Motor Vehicles (Licensing and Regulation)	192
Old Age Assistance	194
Parks	195
Parole	197
Personnel	198
Planning	199
Police and Highway Patrol	200
Principal State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education	202
Public Instruction	203
Public Works	205
Purchasing	206
Railroad and Public Utility Regulation	207
Securities	209
Taxation	210
Unemployment Compensation	211
Vocational Education	214
Welfare	215
Workmen's Compensation	217

Administrative Officials

The Men who Perform the Tasks of Government in Each of the States

WITHIN these pages are compiled the names and titles of the men who actually carry on the business of government.

Since titles vary from state to state, and since the work performed by officials having the same titles differs from state to state, we have compiled these tables by function rather than title. In some instances the wide divergence in officials performing the same function is of interest. These lists are as accurate and consistent as possible. This being the first attempt, so far as we know, to collect information of this character, some variation in interpretation of items in the questionnaire could not be avoided.

The state administrative agency responsible for each function is also given.

The Council of State Governments greatly appreciates the courteous cooperation of the Legislative Reference Librarians, Secretaries of State, and various other officials who have made these lists possible.

Fiscal Officers

The functions of Audit, Control and Claims have been purposely omitted from the lists. There is such divergence in the set up of these functions from state to state that to compile such lists would necessitate extensive research. It was decided that it is better to omit the lists rather than to give inaccurate information.

The list of officials bearing the title "State Auditor" is given on p. 155. The work performed by these officials varies widely.

AGRICULTURE

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	R. J. Goode ¹	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Industries
Arizona	D. C. George	State Entomologist	Department of Agriculture
Arkansas	J. R. Alexander	Chairman	State Plant Board
California	A. A. Brock	Director	Department of Agriculture
Colorado	W. C. Swinehart	Director, Division of Agriculture	Executive Department
Connecticut	Olcott F. King	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Delaware	Newton L. Grubb	Acting President	State Board of Agriculture
Florida	Nathan Mayo	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Georgia	Columbus Roberts	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Idaho	Guy Graham	Commissioner in Charge of All Bureaus	Department of Agriculture
Illinois	James H. Lloyd	Director	Department of Agriculture
Indiana	Henry F. Schrick (I.L. Gov.)	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Commerce and Industries

¹ Also Clem B. Rogers, Administration President, State Board of Administration.

AGRICULTURE—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Iowa	Thomas L. Curran	Secretary of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Kansas	J. C. Mohler	Secretary	Board of Agriculture
Kentucky	Garth K. Ferguson	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics
Louisiana	Harry D. Wilson	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Immigration
Maine	Frank P. Washburn	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Maryland	H. C. Byrd	Executive Officer and President of University of Maryland	State Board of Agriculture
Massachusetts	William Casey	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Michigan	Burr Lincoln	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Minnesota	Charles Ommödt	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food
Mississippi	J. C. Holton	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Missouri	Jewell Mayes	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Montana	J. T. Sparling	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry
Nebraska	Louis Buchholz	Director	Department of Agriculture and Inspection
Nevada	Frank Callaway	President	Department of Agriculture
New Hampshire	Andrew L. Felker	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
New Jersey	William B. Duryee	Secretary, State Board of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
New Mexico	Hugh M. Gardiner	State Agricultural Officer	State Agricultural Office
New York	Peter G. Ten Eyck	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Markets
North Carolina	W. Kerr Scott	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
North Dakota	John N. Hagan	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Labor
Ohio	Earl H. Hanefeld	Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Oklahoma	Joe C. Scott	President	State Board of Agriculture
Oregon	Solon T. White	Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Pennsylvania	J. Hansell French	Secretary of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Rhode Island	Burton K. Harris	Director	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina	J. Roy Jones	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries
South Dakota	Gordon Stout	Secretary of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Tennessee	John M. Goodman	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Texas	J. E. McDonald	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Utah	David F. Smith	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Vermont	E. H. Jones	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Virginia	George W. Koerner ¹	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Washington	Walter J. Robinson	Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
West Virginia	J. B. McLaughlin	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Wisconsin	Charles L. Hill	Chairman of Commissioners	Department of Agriculture and Markets
Wyoming	Arling Gardner	(Deputy) Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

¹ Also L. Stanford Finney, President of State Board of Agriculture.

BANKING

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	J. H. Williams	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Arizona	Y. C. White	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Arkansas	Grover C. Jernigan	Bank Commissioner	State Bank Department
California	Friend W. Richardson	Superintendent of Banks	Department of Investment
Colorado	Grant McFerson	State Bank Commissioner	Department of Law
Connecticut	Walter Perry	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
Delaware	Ernest Muncy	State Bank Commissioner	Office of State Bank Commissioner
Florida	J. M. Lee	Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller
Georgia	R. E. Gormley	Superintendent of Banking	Banking Department
Idaho	George Wedgwood	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance
Illinois	Edward J. Barrett	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts
Indiana	Richard A. McKinley	Director of Financial Institutions	Department of Financial Institutions
Iowa	D. W. Bates	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Kansas	Elwood Brooks	State Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Kentucky	Hiram H. Wilhoit	Director, Division of Banking	Department of Business Regulation
Louisiana	J. S. Brock	State Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Maine	Thomas A. Cooper	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Maryland	Warren F. Sterling	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Massachusetts	William P. Husband, Jr.	Commissioner of Banks, Division of Banks and Loan Agencies	Department of Banking and Insurance
Michigan	Charles T. Fisher	State Banking Commissioner	Banking Department
Minnesota	Robert D. Beery	Bank Commissioner, Banking Division	Department of Commerce
Mississippi	M. D. Brett	State Comptroller	Department of Bank Supervision
Missouri	O. H. Moberly	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance
Montana	S. L. Kleve	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Nebraska	Ben N. Saunders	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Nevada	E. J. Seaborn	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
New Hampshire	Clyde M. Davis	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
New Jersey	Carl K. Withers	Banking and Insurance Commissioner	Department of Banking and Insurance
New Mexico	W. P. Saunders	State Bank Examiner	Banking Department
New York	William R. White	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
North Carolina	Gurney P. Hood	Commissioner of Banks	Banking Department
North Dakota	Adam A. Lefor	State Examiner	Office of State Examiner

BANKING—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Ohio	S. H. Squire	Superintendent, Division of Banks and Banking	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Howard C. Johnson	Bank Commissioner	State Banking Department
Oregon	Mark H. Skinner	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Pennsylvania	Luther Harr	Secretary of Banking	Banking Department
Rhode Island	M. Joseph Cummings	Chief	Department of Banking and Insurance
South Carolina	E. P. Miller ¹	State Treasurer and Chairman	Board of Bank Control
South Dakota	James Stewart	Superintendent of Banks	Department of Banking and Finance
Tennessee	J. M. McCormack	Commissioner	Department of Insurance and Banking
Texas	Z. Gossett	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Utah	Rulon S. Starley	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Vermont	Donald A. Hemenway	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	Department of Finance
Virginia	M. E. Bristow	Commissioner of Banking	Corporation Commission
Washington	Cecil E. Jenks	Supervisor of Banking	Banking Department
West Virginia	George Ward	Commissioner	Banking Department
Wisconsin	S. N. Schafer	Secretary	State Banking Commission
Wyoming	A. E. Wilde	State Examiner	Office of State Examiner

BUDGET

Alabama	Charles W. Lee	Comptroller	Office of the Comptroller
Arizona	W. C. Ferguson	Budget Secretary	Governor's Office
Arkansas	James O. Goff	State Comptroller	State Comptroller's Office
California	Fred W. Links	Deputy Chief, Division of Budgets & Accounts	Department of Finance
Colorado	James Montgomery	Budget and Efficiency Commissioner	Executive Department
Connecticut	E. F. Hall	Commissioner	Board of Finance and Control
Delaware	Board of Budget Directors		
Florida	Budget Commission ²		
Georgia	Tom Wisdom	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Idaho	Vacancy	Director	Bureau of Budget
Illinois	William J. Walsh	Superintendent of Budget	Department of Finance
Indiana	E. P. Brennan	Director of the Budget, Division of Accounting and Statistics	Executive Department
Iowa	C. B. Murtagh	State Comptroller	Executive Department
Kansas	John T. Crane	Budget Director	Department of Budget
Kentucky	J. Dan Talbott	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance

¹ Also, E. A. Wayne, Chief Examiner, Bank Examining Department Board of Control.² Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BUDGET—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Louisiana	R. Warren Raggio	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Maine	William H. Deering	State Budget Officer	Department of Finance
Maryland	William H. Blakeman	State Budget Director	Executive Department
Massachusetts	Carl A. Raymond	Budget Commissioner	Commission on Administration and Finance
Michigan	Harold D. Smith	Budget Director	State Administrative Board
Minnesota	Paul A. Rasmussen	Budget Commissioner	Commission on Administration and Finance
Mississippi	Buford Yerger	Secretary	Budget Commission
Missouri	Charles F. Carter	Commissioner	Department of Budget
Montana	William Hosking	State Accountant, Accounting and Budget Office	Office of Secretary of State Board of Equalization and Assessment
Nebraska	W. H. Smith	Tax Commissioner and Budget Director	
Nevada	Richard Kirman	Governor	Executive Department
New Hampshire	Charles T. Patten	Comptroller	Comptroller's Office
New Jersey	Audley F. Stephan	Budget Commissioner	Executive Department
New Mexico	Clyde Tingley	Governor	Executive Department
New York	Abraham S. Weber	Director, Division of Budget	Executive Department
North Carolina	R. G. Deyton	Assistant Director of the Budget	Executive Department
North Dakota	Budget Commission ¹		
Ohio	Merlin H. Brenneman	Superintendent of Budget	Department of Finance
Oklahoma	R. R. Owens	Budget Officer	Executive Department
Oregon	Wallace S. Wharton	Executive Secretary to the Governor, Budget Division	Executive Department
Pennsylvania	Arthur W. Howe, Jr.	Budget Secretary	Executive Department
Rhode Island	Henry J. Lee	Comptroller and Budget Director	Executive Department
South Carolina	D. Johnston	Governor	Executive Department
South Dakota	M. Berry	Secretary of Finance	Department of Finance
Tennessee	Henry Burk	Director of Budgets	Department of Administration
Texas	J. D. Hall	Chief, Division of Estimates and Appropriations	Board of Control
Utah	E. R. Miles	Budget Officer	Board of Purchases and Supplies
Vermont	Vacancy ²	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance
Virginia	J. H. Bradford	Director, Division of Budget	Executive Department
Washington	E. D. Brabrook	Supervisor of Budget, Division of Budget	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia	H. Isaiah Smith	Acting Director of the Budget	Board of Public Works
Wisconsin	James B. Borden	Director of the Budget	Budget Bureau
Wyoming	Adolph Hanson	Deputy Budget Officer	Executive Department

¹ Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State.² Also the Governor.

CONSERVATION

See also "Fish and Game," p. 175; "Forestry," p. 177; "Parks," p. 195.

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama			
Arizona			
Arkansas	C. E. Harris	Chief	Conservation Commission
California	George D. Nordenholt	Director	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
Florida	R. L. Dowling	Head	Department of Conservation
Georgia	R. E. Burch	Director	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho			
Illinois	Charles F. Thompson	Director	Department of Conservation
Indiana	Virgil M. Simmons	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Iowa	Logan Blizzard	Chairman	State Conservation Commission
Kansas			
Kentucky	Charles Fennell	Commissioner	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	William G. Ranking	Commissioner	Department of Conservation
Maine			
Maryland	Robert F. Duer	Chairman	Conservation Commission
Massachusetts	Ernest J. Dean	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Michigan	P. J. Hoffmaster	Director	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	E. V. Willard	Commissioner	Conservation Commission
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska	Frank B. O'Connell	Chief Conservation Officer	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	Henry B. Kummel	Director	Conservation and Development Commission
New Mexico			
New York	Lithgow Osborne	Commissioner	Department of Conservation
North Carolina	R. Bruce Ethridge	Director	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota			
Ohio	Lawrence Wooddell	Conservation Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Oklahoma	F. L. Vaughan	Director, Division of Conservation and Water Resources	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	Burton K. Harris	Director	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina			
South Dakota			

¹State Department of Conservation to be set up July 1, 1937 as result of Constitutional Amendment voted Nov. 3, 1936.

CONSERVATION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Tennessee	Sam Brewster	Commissioner	Conservation Department
Texas ¹			
Utah			
Vermont	J. J. Fritz	Chairman	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	Wilbur C. Hall	Chairman	State Commission on Conservation and Development
Washington	J. B. Fink	Acting Director	Department of Conservation and Development
West Virginia	H. W. Shawhan	Director	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	H. W. MacKenzie	Director	Department of Conservation
Wyoming			

CORPORATIONS (REGISTERING AND LICENSING)

Alabama	Henry S. Long	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Arizona	W. T. Wright	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	C. G. Hall	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
California	Edwin M. Daugherty	Corporation Commissioner, Division of Corporations	Department of Investment
Colorado	Mrs. Anna L. Ames	Chief Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
Connecticut	C. John Satti	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Delaware	Elizabeth Satterfield	Director of Corporations	Office of Secretary of State
Florida	R. A. Gray	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Georgia	Mrs. H. C. Carrington	Corporation Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
Idaho	Ira H. Masters	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Illinois	A. C. Margrave	Clerk, Corporation Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	August G. Mueller	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Iowa	James C. Green	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Kansas	Frank J. Ryan	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Kentucky	Charles Arnett	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Louisiana	E. A. Conway	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Maine	Bernice F. Tibbetts	Corporation Clerk, Corporations Division	Office of Secretary of State
Maryland			
Massachusetts	Henry F. Long	Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation	Department of Corporations and Taxation
Michigan	Carl A. Olson	Commissioner	Corporation and Securities Commission
Minnesota	W. N. Brown	Administrative Assistant	Office of Secretary of State
Mississippi	W. M. Denney	Chief Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
Missouri	Russell Maloney	Supervisor of Corporation Department	Office of Secretary of State
Montana	Clifford Walker	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

¹ Railroad Commission supervises oil and gas production, Ernest O. Thompson, Chairman; R. J. McMahon, Reclamation Engineer, Reclamation Department; E. C. Clark, Chairman, Board of Water Engineers.

CORPORATIONS (REGISTERING AND LICENSING)—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Nebraska	Harry R. Swanson	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Nevada	Malcolm McEachin	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
New Hampshire	Enoch D. Fuller	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
New Jersey	Thomas A. Mathis	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
New Mexico	Robert Valdez	Chairman	Corporation Commission
New York	Frank S. Sharp	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
North Carolina	Stanley Winborne	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
North Dakota	G. A. Gilbertson	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Ohio	Herman G. Kreinberg	Corporation Advisor	Office of Secretary of State
Oklahoma	Katherine Manton	Assistant Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Oregon	J. H. Hazlett	Corporation Commissioner	Corporation Department
Pennsylvania	I. H. Krekstein	Director, Bureau of Corporations	Office of Secretary of State
Rhode Island	Louis W. Cappelli	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
South Carolina	W. P. Blackwell ¹	Secretary of State (for charters)	Office of Secretary of State
South Dakota	Goldie Wells ²	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Tennessee	A. B. Broadbent	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Texas	M. E. Sandlin	Assistant Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Utah	E. E. Monson	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Vermont	Rawson C. Myrick ³	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Virginia	H. Lester Hooker	Chairman, State Corporation Commission	Department of Corporations
Washington	Ray J. Yeoman	Chief Corporation Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
West Virginia	William S. O'Brien	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Wisconsin	A. J. Nelson	Corporation Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

EDUCATION

See "Public Institution," p. 203; and "Principal State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education," p. 202.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

See also "Personnel," p. 198.

State	National Reemployment Service		State Employment Service	
	Director	City	Director	City
Alabama	A. J. Speer	Birmingham	J. G. Duncan, Jr.	Montgomery
Arizona	Ray Gilbert	Phoenix	Ray Gilbert	Phoenix
Arkansas	W. A. Rooksbery	Little Rock		
California	Roy S. Stockton	San Francisco	Roy S. Stockton	Sacramento
Colorado	Amer. Lehman	Denver	O. S. Wood	Denver
Connecticut	Helen Wood	Hartford	Leonard J. Maloney	Hartford

¹ P. M. Minus, Director, License Tax Division, Tax Commission (for licenses).

² Also State Securities Commission.

³ Also Helen F. Burbank, Deputy Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

173

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES—continued

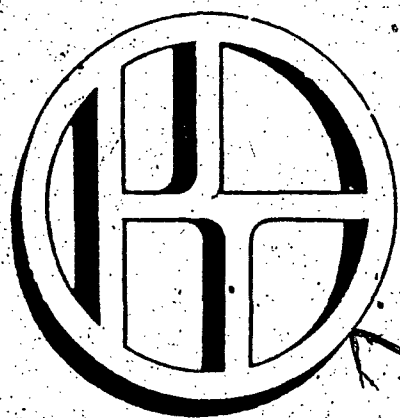
National Reemployment Service			State Employment Service	
State	Director	City	Director	City
Delaware	Howard P. Young	Wilmington	Howard P. Young	Wilmington
Florida	J. C. Emerson	Jacksonville	J. C. Emerson	Jacksonville
Georgia	W. L. Abbott	Atlanta		
Idaho	John Foreman	Boise	John Foreman	Boise
Illinois	J. W. Bergthold	Chicago	A. H. R. Atwood	Chicago
Indiana	M. F. Carpenter	Indianapolis	Martin F. Carpenter	Indianapolis
Iowa	Frank E. Wenig	Des Moines	Frank E. Wenig	Des Moines
Kansas	Glenn L. Warders	Topeka		
Kentucky	Mver Freyman	Louisville		
Louisiana			P. J. Charlet	Baton Rouge
Maine	Mrs. Lettie Ware Meader	Portland		
Maryland	W. Purnell Hall, Jr.	Baltimore		
Massachusetts	M. J. McCartin	Boston	Fred J. Graham	Boston
Michigan	Howard A. Starret	Detroit		
Minnesota	Dreng Bjornaraa	St. Paul	Walter H. Stoll	St. Paul
Mississippi	George R. Nobles	Jackson		
Missouri	E. S. Stephens	Jefferson City	Will S. Denham	Jefferson City
Montana	James D. Graham	Helena		
Nebraska	Francis V. Cornell	Lincoln	Harry Bane	Lincoln
Nevada	James T. Fitzgerald	Carson City	James T. Fitzgerald	Carson City
New Hampshire	Mrs. Abby L. Wilder	Concord	Mrs. Abby L. Wilder	Concord
New Jersey	Russell J. Eldridge	Newark	Russell J. Eldridge	Newark
New Mexico	Murray C. Beene	Santa Fe	Murray C. Beene	Santa Fe
New York	Wallace D. Holden	New York City	William H. Lange	New York City
North Carolina	R. M. Albright	Raleigh	R. Mayne Albright	Raleigh
North Dakota	F. W. Hunter	Bismarck	F. W. Hunter	Bismarck
Ohio	H. R. Justice	Columbus	James Wittenbrook	Columbus
Oklahoma	Edward G. Burke	Oklahoma City	W. A. Pat Murphy	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Guy V. Lintner	Portland	Guy V. Lintner	Portland
Pennsylvania	John McCune, Jr.	Harrisburg	Tensard de Wolf	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Thomas H. Bride, Jr.	Providence	Thomas H. Bride, Jr.	Providence
South Carolina	Thomas K. Johnstone	Columbia		
South Dakota	S. H. Collins	Aberdeen	S. H. Collins	Aberdeen
Tennessee	Paul Jessen	Nashville	Paul Jessen	Nashville
Texas	Byron Mitchell	Austin	F. E. Nichols	Austin
Utah	Thomas R. Faddis	Salt Lake City		
Vermont	E. Reynold Johnson	Montpelier	E. Reynold Johnson	Montpelier
Virginia	Frank A. Cavedo	Richmond	Frank A. Cavedo	Richmond
Washington	Herman A. Merrick	Seattle		
West Virginia	C. P. McKenna	Charleston	C. P. McKenna	Charleston
Wisconsin	Harry Lippart	Madison	Harry Lippart	Madison
Wyoming	Tracy N. Shaw	Casper	Tracy N. Shaw	Casper

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	Henry S. Long	President	State Tax Commission
Arizona	D. C. O'Neil	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Arkansas	Z. M. McCarroll	Chairman	Corporation Commission
California	Richard E. Collins	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Colorado	J. R. Seaman	Chairman, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance and Taxation
Connecticut	William H. Hackett	Tax Commissioner	State Board of Equalization
Delaware	Pierre S. du Pont	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Department
Florida	County Commissioners in each county		
Georgia	J. B. Jones	Chairman	State Revenue Commission
Idaho	Board of Equalization		
Illinois	Simeon E. Leland	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Indiana	Philip Zoercher	Chairman, State Board of Tax Commissioners	Treasury Department
Iowa	Louis Roddewig	Chairman	State Board of Assessment and Revenue
Kansas	W. G. Fink	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Kentucky	James W. Martin	Commissioner of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	R. Warren Raggio	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Maine	Frank H. Holley	State Tax Assessor, Bureau of Taxation	Department of Finance
Maryland	Oscar Leser	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Massachusetts	Henry F. Long	Commissioner, Corporations and Taxation	Department of Corporations and Taxation
Michigan	Melville B. McPherson	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Minnesota	Harry E. Boyle	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Mississippi	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Missouri	Andy W. Wilcox	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Montana	A. E. Dye	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Nebraska	William H. Smith	State Tax Commissioner	Department of Taxation and Budget
Nevada	Harley Harmon	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire	John R. Spring	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New Jersey	Charles E. Cook	Secretary	State Board of Tax Appeals
New Mexico	Benjamin D. Luchini	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New York	Mark Graves	President, State Tax Commission	Department of Taxation and Finance
North Carolina	A. J. Maxwell	Commissioner, State Board of Assessment	Department of Revenue
North Dakota	Owen T. Owen	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Commission
Ohio	Frank Miller	Chairman, Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Oklahoma	H. L. McCracken	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Oregon	Charles V. Galloway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	Edward L. Leahy	Chief, Division of State Taxation	Department of Revenue and Regulation

¹ Assessment of Railroads and telegraphs throughout Florida by Board of Railroad Assessors, consisting of Attorney General, Comptroller, State Treasurer.

² Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor and Treasurer.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

**Microfiche Created with
the Cooperation of
the Council of
State Governments**

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
South Carolina	W. G. Query	Chairman	Tax Commission
South Dakota	J. H. Bottum, Jr.	Director, Division of Taxation	Department of Finance
Tennessee	State Board of Equalization		Executive Department
Texas	George H. Sheppard	Comptroller	Comptroller's Office
Utah	Irwin Arnovitz	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Vermont	County Boards of Appraisers		Department of Finance
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Washington	H. H. Henneford	Chairman	State Tax Commission
West Virginia	Ernest K. James	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Tax Department
Wisconsin	William J. Conway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Wyoming	M. J. Foley	Chairman	Board of Equalization

FISH AND GAME

See also "Conservation," p. 170.

Alabama	I. T. Quinn	Commissioner	Department of Conservation of Game, Fish and Sea Food
Arizona	S. L. Lewis	Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
Arkansas	D. N. Graves	Secretary	Fish and Game Commission
California	E. C. Moore	President, Fish and Game Commission	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	Roland G. Parvin	State Game and Fish Commissioner	Executive Department
Connecticut	Arthur L. Clark	Superintendent	State Board of Fisheries and Game
Delaware	Leonard K. Yerger	President	Board of Fish and Game Commissioners
Florida	I. N. Kennedy	Executive Secretary	Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish
Georgia	Joe D. Mitchell	Director, Wild Life Division	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	William McIntyre	Warden	Department of Fish and Game
Illinois	Claude Drake	Fish Commissioner	Department of Fish and Game
Indiana	Charles F. Thompson	Director	Department of Conservation
	K. M. Kunkel	Director, Division of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation
Iowa	Logan Blizzard	Chairman	State Conservation Commission
Kansas	Lakin Moade	Vice Chairman	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Kentucky	James R. Brown	Director, Division of Game and Fish	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	Armand P. Daspit	Director	Division of Fur and Wild Life
Maine	George J. Stobie	Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game	Office of the Commissioner
Maryland	E. Lee LeCompte	State Game Warden	Conservation Commission

* Also J. B. Dauenhauer, Jr., Director, Division of Enforcement and Fisheries.

FISH AND GAME—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Massachusetts	Patrick W. Hehir	Director, Division of Fisheries and Game	Department of Conservation
Michigan	H. D. Ruhl	Superintendent, Division of Game	
	Fred A. Westerman	Superintendent, Division of Fisheries	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	A. C. Hanson	Director, Division of Game and Fish	Department of Conservation
Mississippi	Si Corley	Director	Fish and Game Commission
Missouri	Wilbur C. Buford ¹	Game and Fish Commissioner	Office of Game and Fish Commissioner
Montana	Ray G. Lowe	Chairman	Fish and Game Commission
Nebraska	Frank B. O'Connell	Chief Conservation Officer	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Robert L. Douglass	Chairman	State Fish and Game Commission
New Hampshire	Robert H. Stobie	Director	Fish and Game
New Jersey	H. J. Burlington	Executive Secretary	Fish and Game Commission
New Mexico	Elliott S. Barker	Secretary and State Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
New York	William C. Adams	Director, Division of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation
North Carolina	J. D. Chalk	Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries	
	John A. Nelson	Commissioner of Fisheries	Conservation and Development
North Dakota	David W. Hultstrum	Commissioner	Department of Game and Fish
Ohio	Lawrence Wooddell	Conservation Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Oklahoma	K. D. Turner	State Game Warden	Department of Game and Fish
Oregon	Frank B. Wire ²	Game Supervisor	State Game Commission
Pennsylvania	Nicholas Biddle	President	Board of Game Commissioners
Rhode Island	Joseph J. Kirby	Chief, Division of Fish and Game	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina	A. C. Heyward	Chairman	Game and Fish Commission
South Dakota	H. E. Fankhauser	Chairman	Game and Fish Commission
Tennessee	Howell E. Buntin	Commissioner	Department of Fish and Game
Texas	W. J. Tucker	Executive Secretary	Game, Fish and Oyster Commission
Utah	Newell B. Cook	Commissioner	Department of Fish and Game
Vermont	Russell P. Hunter	Director of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	C. H. Nolting	Chairman	Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries
Washington	Bernard McCauley	Director	Department of Game
West Virginia	H. W. Shawhan	Director	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	B. O. Webster	Superintendent of Fisheries	
Wyoming	William F. Grimmer	Superintendent of Game	Department of Conservation
	A. J. Martin	State Game and Fish Commissioner	Office of Game and Fish Commissioner

¹ New Conservation Department to be established July 1, 1937.² Fish: M. T. Hoy, Secretary, State Fish Commission.

FORESTRY

See also "Conservation," p. 170.

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	Page S. Bunker	State Forester	State Commission of Forestry
Arizona			
Arkansas	Charles A. Gillett	State Forester	State Forestry Commission
California	Merritt B. Pratt	Chief, Division of Forestry	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	Clifford B. Noxon	President, State Board of Land Commissioners	Executive Department
Connecticut	A. F. Hawes	State Forester	State Park and Forest Commission
Delaware	W. S. Taber	State Forester	State Forestry Department
Florida	Harry Lee Baker	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Georgia	Frank Heyward	State Forester	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	Franklin Girard	State Forester	Cooperative Board of Forestry
Illinois	J. M. Tomasek	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Indiana	H. A. Woods	Acting State Forester, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Iowa	*G. B. MacDonald	Forestry Department	Iowa State College
Kansas	W. F. Pickett	Department of Forestry and Floriculture	State Board of Administration
Kentucky	Kenneth C. McConnell	Director, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	W. H. Sonderegger	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Maine	Waldo N. Seavey	Forest Commissioner	Office of Forest Commissioner
Maryland	F. W. Besley	State Forester	Forestry Department
Massachusetts	Ernest J. Dean	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Michigan	P. J. Hoffmaster	Director	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	G. M. Conzet	Director, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Mississippi	Fred B. Merrill	State Forester	State Forestry Commission
Missouri			
Montana	Rutledge Parker	State Forester	Forest Department
Nebraska	*Ivan D. Wood	Extension Forester, College of Agriculture	University of Nebraska
Nevada	Ray G. Staley	Surveyor General	Office of Surveyor General
New Hampshire	John H. Foster	State Forester	Department of Forestry and Recreation
New Jersey	C. P. Wilber	Chief, Division of Forests and Parks	Department of Conservation and Development
New Mexico			
New York	William G. Howard	Director, Lands and Forests	Department of Conservation
North Carolina	J. S. Holmes	State Forester	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota	Raymond W. McLees	State Forester	State School of Forestry
Ohio	*Edmund Secrest	Agricultural Experiment Station	

* For Emergency Conservation work.

FORESTRY—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Oklahoma	Glenn R. Durrell	State Forester Division of Forestry	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	J. W. Ferguson	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Pennsylvania	James F. Bogardus	Secretary	Department of Forests and Waters
Rhode Island	Peter J. Pimentel	Chief, Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina	B. S. Meeks	Vice Chairman	Forestry Commission
South Dakota	Ben Strool	Commissioner, Division of Forestry	Department of Schools and Public Lands
Tennessee	James O. Hazard	State Forester	Agriculture
Texas	E. O. Siecke	Director, College Station	Texas Forest Service
Utah	Newell B. Cook	Commissioner	Department of Fish and Game
Vermont	Perry H. Merrill	State Forester, State Forest Service	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	R. C. Pederson	State Forester	State Commission on Conservation and Development
Washington	T. S. Goodyear	State Supervisor, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
West Virginia	D. B. Griffin	State Forester	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	C. L. Harrington	Superintendent, State Park Division	Department of Conservation
Wyoming			

HEALTH

Alabama	J. N. Baker, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health
Arizona	George C. Truman, M.D.	State Superintendent of Health	State Board of Health
Arkansas	W. B. Grayson, M.D.	State Health Officer	Board of Health
California	Walter M. Dickie, M.D.	Director of Public Health, Division of Public Health	Department of Public Health
Colorado	T. F. Cleere, M.D.	Acting Secretary and Executive Officer	Executive Department
Connecticut	Stanley H. Osborn, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Delaware	Arthur C. Jost, M.D.	Executive Officer	State Board of Health
Florida	W. A. McPhaul, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Georgia	T. F. Abercrombie, M.D.	Director	Department of Public Health
Idaho	J. D. Dunshee	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	Frank J. Jirka, M.D.	Director of Public Health	Department of Public Health
Indiana	Verne K. Harvey, M.D.	Director	Department of Public Health
Iowa	Walter L. Bierring, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Kansas	H. R. Ross, M.D.	Acting Secretary	State Board of Health
Kentucky	A. T. McCormack, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	Department of Health

HEALTH—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Louisiana	J. A. O'Hara, M.D.	President, State Board of Health	Department of Health
Maine	George H. Coombs, M.D.	Director of Health, Bureau of Health	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	Robert H. Riley, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health
Massachusetts	Henry D. Chadwick, M.D.	Commissioner of Public Health	Department of Public Health
Michigan	C. C. Slemmons, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	Department of Health
Minnesota	A. J. Chesley, M.D.	Secretary and Executive Officer	Department of Health
Mississippi	Felix J. Underwood, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
Missouri	Harry F. Parker, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	State Board of Health
Montana	W. F. Cogswell, M.D.	Secretary	Department of Public Health
Nebraska	P. H. Bartholomew, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health
Nevada	John Worden, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
New Hampshire	Travis P. Burroughs, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
New Jersey	J. Lynn Mahaffey, M.D.	Director	State Board of Health
New Mexico	Edwin B. Godfrey, M.D.	Director of Public Health	Bureau of Public Health
New York	Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D.	State Commissioner of Health and State Health Officer	Department of Health
North Carolina	Carl V. Reynolds, M.D.	Secretary-Treasurer	State Board of Health
North Dakota	Maysil M. Williams, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health
Ohio	Walter H. Hartung, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health
Oklahoma	Charles M. Pearce, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	State Board of Health
Oregon	F. D. Stricker, M.D.	Secretary and State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Pennsylvania	Edith MacBride-Dexter	Secretary of Health	Department of Health
Rhode Island	Edward F. McLaughlin, M.D.	Director of Public Health	Department of Public Health
South Carolina	James A. Hayne, M.D.	State Health Officer	Board of Health
South Dakota	Park B. Jenkins, M.D.	Executive Health Officer	State Board of Health
Tennessee	W. C. Williams, M.D.	Commissioner	Department of Public Health
Texas	George W. Cox, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Health
Utah	J. L. Jones, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	Board of Health and Statistics
Vermont	Charles F. Dalton, M.D.	Secretary	Department of Public Health
Virginia	I. C. Riffin, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	Department of Health
Washington	Donald G. Evans, M.D.	Director	Department of Health
West Virginia	Arthur E. McClue, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Wisconsin	C. A. Harper, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Wyoming	G. M. Anderson, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health

HIGHWAYS

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	Gaston Scott	President	Highway Commission
Arizona	Shelton G. Dowell	Chairman	Highway Commission
Arkansas	J. R. Rhyne	Chairman	State Highway Commission
California	C. H. Purcell	State Highway Engineer and Chief, Division of Highways	Department of Public Works
Colorado	Charles D. Vail	State Highway Engineer, Highway Department	Executive Department
Connecticut	John A. MacDonald	Highway Commissioner	
Delaware	Francis V. du Pont	Chairman	Highway Commission
Florida	Arthur B. Hale	Chairman	State Road Department
Georgia	W. L. Miller	Chairman	Highway Board
Idaho	Ira Taylor	Director	Department of Public Works
Illinois	Ernst Lieberman	Director	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	James D. Adams	Director	State Highway Commission
Iowa	O. J. Ditto	Chairman	Highway Commission
Kansas	Evan Griffith	Director	Highway Commission
Kentucky	Robert D. Humphreys	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Highways
Louisiana	L. P. Abernathy	Chairman	Highway Commission
Maine	Paul C. Thurston	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Maryland	Nathan L. Smith	Chief Engineer	State Roads Commission
Massachusetts	William F. Callahan	Commissioner of Public Works	Department of Public Works
Michigan	Murray D. Van Wagoner	State Highway Commissioner	Highway Department
Minnesota	N. W. Elsberg	Commissioner	Department of Highways
Mississippi	Brown Williams	Chairman	State Highway Commission
	E. D. Kenna	Director	
Missouri	Carl W. Brown	Secretary	Highway Department
Montana	Lloyd A. Hague	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Nebraska	A. C. Tilley	Director	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	State Highway Engineer	Highway Department
New Hampshire	Frederic E. Everett	Commissioner	Office of Highway Commissioner
New Jersey	E. Donald Sterner	Commissioner	Highway Commission
New Mexico	Grover Conroy	State Highway Engineer	State Highway Department
New York	Arthur W. Brandt	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Public Works
North Carolina	Frank L. Dunlap	Chairman	State Highway and Public Works Commission
North Dakota	P. J. McGurren	State Highway Commissioner	Highway Department
Ohio	John J. Jaster, Jr.	Director	Department of Highways
Oklahoma	W. E. Grisso	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Oregon	Henry F. Cabell	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Pennsylvania	Warren Van Dyke	Secretary of Highways	Department of Highways
Rhode Island	John V. Keily	Chief, Division of Roads and Bridges	Department of Public Works
South Carolina	Ben M. Sawyer	Chief Highway Commissioner	Highway Department
South Dakota	Leslie Jensen	Commissioner	Highway Commission

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

181

HIGHWAYS—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Tennessee	M. O. Allen	Commissioner	Department of Highways and Public Works
Texas	Gibb Gilchrist	Highway Engineer	Highway Department
Utah	W. D. Hammond	Chairman	Road Commission
Vermont	Hubert E. Sargent	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Highways
Virginia	Henry G. Shirley	State Highway Commissioner	Department of Highways
Washington	L. V. Murrow	Director	Department of Highways
West Virginia	Burr H. Simpson	Commissioner	State Road Commission
Wisconsin	T. F. Davlin	Chairman	Highway Commission
Wyoming	James B. True	State Highway Engineer	State Highway Commission

INSURANCE

Alabama	Frank N. Julian	Superintendent of Insurance	Office of Superintendent of Insurance
Arizona	Roy Rummage	Director of Insurance	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	M. J. Harrison	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
California	Samuel J. Carpenter, Jr.	Commissioner of Insurance	Department of Investment
Colorado	Jackson Cochrane	Commissioner, Insurance Division	Department of Law
Connecticut	John C. Blackall	Commissioner of Insurance	
Delaware	J. P. Hammond	Commissioner of Insurance	
Florida	W. V. Knott	State Treasurer	Office of State Treasurer
Georgia	W. B. Harrison	Comptroller General	Office of Comptroller General
Idaho	W. H. Bakes	Director of Insurance	Bureau of Insurance
Illinois	Ernest Palmer	Director of Insurance	
Indiana	George H. Neubauer	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Iowa	Ray Murphy	Commissioner of Insurance	
Kansas	Charles F. Hobbs	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Kentucky	Sherman Goodpaster	Director, Division of Insurance	Department of Business Regulation
Louisiana	E. A. Conway	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Maine	C. Waldo Lovejoy	Commissioner of Insurance	
Maryland	Wesley S. Hanna	Commissioner of Insurance	
Massachusetts	Francis J. DeCelles	Commissioner of Insurance, Division of Insurance	Department of Banking and Insurance
Michigan	Charles E. Gauss	Commissioner of Insurance	
Minnesota	Frank Yetka	Commissioner, Division of Insurance	Department of Commerce

INSURANCE—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Mississippi	John Sharp Williams, III	Commissioner of Insurance	
Missouri	R. E. O'Malley	Superintendent of Insurance	
Montana	John J. Holmes	Commissioner of Insurance	Office of State Auditor
Nebraska	Charles Smrha	Director of Insurance	Insurance Department
Nevada	Henry C. Schmidt	State Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller
New Hampshire	John E. Sullivan	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
New Jersey	Carl K. Withers	Banking and Insurance Commissioner	
New Mexico	George M. Biel	Insurance Commissioner	State Corporation Commission
New York	Louis H. Pink	Superintendent of Insurance	Insurance Department
North Carolina	Dan C. Boney	Commissioner of Insurance	
North Dakota	Oscar E. Erickson	Commissioner of Insurance	
Ohio	Robert L. Bowen	Superintendent of Insurance	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Jesse G. Read	Commissioner	State Insurance Commission
Oregon	Hugh H. Earle	Commissioner of Insurance	
Pennsylvania	Owen B. Hunt	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Rhode Island	M. Joseph Cummings	Chief, Division of Banking and Insurance	Department of Revenue and Regulation
South Carolina	Sam B. King	Insurance Commissioner	
South Dakota	W. J. Dawson	Commissioner of Insurance	
Tennessee	J. M. McCormack	Commissioner of Insurance	Department of Insurance and Banking
Texas	R. L. Daniel ¹	Chairman, Board of Insurance Commission	
Utah	C. Clarence Neslen	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Commission
Vermont	Donald A. Hemenway	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	Department of Finance
Virginia	George A. Bowles	Commissioner of Insurance	State Corporation Commission
Washington	W. A. Sullivan	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
West Virginia	Edgar B. Sims	Commissioner of Insurance	Office of State Auditor
Wisconsin	Harry J. Mortensen ²	Commissioner of Insurance	
Wyoming	Arthur J. Ham	Commissioner of Insurance	

¹ Also Marvin Hall, Fire Insurance Commissioner; R. G. Waters, Casualty Insurance Commissioner.² Term Expires June 30 1937.

JUDICIARY (HIGHEST APPELLATE COURT)

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	John C. Anderson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Arizona	A. G. McAlister	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Arkansas	Griffin Smith	Chief Justice	State Supreme Court
California	William H. Waste	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Colorado	Haslett P. Burke	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Connecticut	William M. Maltbie	Chief Justice	Supreme Court of Errors
Delaware	Daniel J. Layton	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Florida	James B. Whitfield	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Georgia	Richard B. Russell, Sr.	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Idaho	William M. Morgan	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Illinois	Paul Farthing	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Indiana	James P. Hughes	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Iowa	Paul W. Richards	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Kansas	John S. Dawson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Kentucky	Alex Ratliff	Chief Justice	Court of Appeals
Louisiana	Charles A. O'Niell	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Maine	Charles J. Dunn	Chief Justice	Supreme Judicial Court
Maryland	Carroll T. Bond	Chief Judge	Court of Appeals
Massachusetts	Arthur P. Rugg	Chief Justice	Supreme Judicial Court
Michigan	Louis H. Fead	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Minnesota	Henry M. Gallagher	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Mississippi	Sidney Smith	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Missouri	Charles Thomas Hays	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Montana	Walter B. Sands	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Nebraska	Charles A. Goss	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Nevada	Ben W. Coleman	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Hampshire	John E. Allen	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Jersey	Thomas J. Brogan ¹	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Mexico	Daniel K. Sadler	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New York	Frederick E. Crane	Chief Judge	Court of Appeals
North Carolina	W. P. Stacy	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
North Dakota	A. M. Christianson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Ohio	Carl V. Weygandt	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Oklahoma	Monroe Osborn ²	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Oregon	Henry J. Bean	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Pennsylvania	John W. Kephart	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Rhode Island	Edmund W. Flynn	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
South Carolina	John G. Stabler	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
South Dakota	H. B. Rudolph	Presiding Judge	Supreme Court
Tennessee	Grafton Green	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Texas	C. M. Cureton	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Utah	William H. Folland	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Vermont	George M. Powers	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Virginia	Preston W. Campbell	President	Supreme Court of Appeals
Washington	William J. Steinert	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
West Virginia	Jo N. Kenna	President	Supreme Court of Appeals
Wisconsin	Marvin B. Rosenberry	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Wyoming	Fred H. Blume	Chief Justice	Supreme Court

¹ Also Luther A. Campbell, Chancellor, Court of Chancery; also Presiding Judge, Court of Errors and Appeals.

² Also James S. Davenport, Presiding Judge, Criminal Court of Appeals.

LABOR

See also "Workmen's Compensation," p. 217.

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	Robert M. Moore	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Arizona	E. Massey	Manager, Labor Department	Industrial Commission
Arkansas	Ed. I. McKinley, Sr.	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor and Statistics
California	Edward L. Nolan	Chief, Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement	Department of Industrial Relations
Colorado	W. H. Young	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut	Joseph M. Tone	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Factory Inspection
Delaware	Helen S. Garrett	Chairman	Labor Commission
Florida	John H. Mackey	State Labor Inspector	
Georgia	Tally E. Whitaker	Commissioner of Labor	
Idaho			
Illinois	Martin P. Durkin	Director	Department of Labor
Indiana	Edward L. Beggs	Secretary, State Industrial Board	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	Frank E. Wenig	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
Kansas	G. E. Blakeley	Chairman	Commission of Labor and Industry
Kentucky	William Burroughs	Commissioner	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana	B. W. Cason	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics
Maine	Vacancy	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Maryland	Henry Lay Duer	Commissioner of Labor and Statistics	
Massachusetts	James T. Moriarity	Commissioner of Labor and Industries	Department of Labor and Industries
Michigan	Frank F. Ford	Acting Chairman	Department of Labor and Industry
Minnesota	F. T. Starkey	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Department of Labor and Industry
Mississippi	J. W. Dugger, M.D.	Director	Bureau of Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection
Missouri	M. E. Cruzen (Mrs.)	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection
Montana	Edward O'Byrne	Chief, Division of Labor and Industry	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry
Nebraska	Vincent B. Kinney	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Nevada	James T. Fitzgerald	Labor Commissioner	Industrial Commission
New Hampshire	John S. B. Davie	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
New Jersey	John J. Toohey, Jr.	Commissioner	Department of Labor
New Mexico	Charles Lembke	Chairman	Labor and Industrial Commission
New York	Elmer F. Andrews	Industrial Commissioner	Department of Labor
North Carolina	A. L. Fletcher	Commissioner	Department of Labor
North Dakota	John N. Hagan	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Labor
Ohio	O. B. Chapman	Director	Department of Industrial Relations

¹ Also Thomas M. Gregory, Chairman, Industrial Commission

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

185

LABOR—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Oklahoma	W. A. Pat Murphy	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Oregon	C. H. Gram	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
Pennsylvania	Ralph M. Bashore	Secretary	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island	Thomas F. McMahon	Director	Department of Labor
South Carolina	John W. Nates ¹	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Labor
South Dakota	Clair Roddewig	Industrial Commissioner	
Tennessee	Albert Gore	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Texas	F. E. Nichols	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Utah	William M. Knerr	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	Commissioner of Industries	Department of Public Service
Virginia	John Hopkins Hall, Jr.	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Washington	E. Pat Kelly	Director	Department of Labor and Industries
West Virginia	Clarence L. Jarrett	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Wisconsin	Voyta Wrabetz	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	Lloyd Starkey	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Statistics

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

See p. 224.

LIBRARY (ARCHIVES AND HISTORY)

See Also "State Library," p. 188.

Alabama	Mrs. Marie B. Owen Mary R. Mullen	Director Librarian	Department of Archives and History
Arizona	*W. L. Rigney	Arizona Historian	
Arkansas	*Dallas T. Herndon	Executive Secretary	Arkansas History Commission
California	*		
Colorado	*LeRoy R. Hafen	Historian and Curator, State Historical Society	Department of Education
Connecticut	*Mary E. Smith	Assistant	State Library
Delaware			Public Archives Commission
Florida	*		
Georgia	*Mrs. J. E. Hays	State Historian	State Department
Idaho	*Mrs. Altha A. Fouch	Secretary and Librarian	State Historical Society
Illinois	*Paul M. Angle ²	Librarian	State Historical Library
Indiana			

* Archives also handled by office of Secretary of State.
¹ Also John H. Dukes, Chairman, Industrial Commission.
² Each department is custodian of its own archives.
³ Archives: Margaret Norton.

LIBRARY (ARCHIVES AND HISTORY)—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Iowa	O. E. Klingeman	Curator	• Historical Department
Kansas	Helen M. McFarland	Librarian	
	Kirk Mechem	Secretary	Historical Society
Kentucky	*Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon	Secretary-Treasurer	Kentucky Historical Society
Louisiana	*Essae M. Culver	Executive Secretary	State Library Commission
Maine	*		
Maryland	James A. Robertson	Archivist	Hall of Records
Massachusetts	*Edward J. Robbins	Chief, Archives Division	Office of Secretary of State
Michigan	*G. N. Fuller	Secretary	Michigan Historical Commission
Minnesota	*Theodore C. Blegen	Superintendent	Historical Society
Mississippi	Dunbar Roland	Director	• Department of Archives and History
Missouri	*Floyd C. Shoemaker	Secretary and Librarian	State Historical Society
Montana	David Hilger	Librarian	Historical Society of Montana
Nebraska	*A. E. Sheldon	Director	Nebraska State Historical Society
Nevada	*		
New Hampshire	*		New Hampshire Historical Society
New Jersey	*		
New Mexico	*Helen Dorman	Director, State Library Extension Service	Museum of New Mexico
New York	A. C. Flick	Director, Division of Archives and History	Department of Education
North Carolina	*C. C. Crittenden	Secretary	North Carolina Historical Commission
North Dakota	*		
Ohio	Harlow Lindley	Secretary, Editor, Librarian	Archæological and Historical Society
Oklahoma	*James W. Moffitt	Secretary	Oklahoma Historical Society
Oregon	*Nellie B. Pipes	Librarian	Oregon Historical Society
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	*Mary T. Quinn	Assistant in Charge of Archives	Office of Secretary of State
South Carolina	*		
South Dakota	*Lawrence K. Fox	Secretary	State Historical Society
Tennessee	Mrs. John T. Moore	Librarian and Archivist, Division of Library and Archives	Department of Education
Texas	*Harriet Smither	Archivist	State Library
Utah	*Flora Bean Horne	Secretary	Historical Society
Vermont	*		
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia	*Mrs. Innis C. Davis	Historian and Archivist	Department of Archives and History
Wisconsin	*		
Wyoming	*Nina Morgan	State Librarian and Historian Ex-officio	State Historical Department

* Archives also handled by office of Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

187

LIBRARY (LAW)

See Also "State Library," p. 188.

State	Name	Title	State Administration Agency
Alabama	Travis Williams	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Arizona	Mulford Winsor	Law and Legislative Reference Librarian	State Library
Arkansas	W. F. Kirby	Librarian	Supreme Court
California	Herbert V. Clayton	Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, Division of Libraries	Department of Education
Colorado	Fred Y. Holland	Librarian	Supreme Court
Connecticut	Christian N. Due	Assistant Law Librarian	State Library
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho	Clay Koelsch	Librarian	State Law Library
Illinois	G. B. Arkebauer	Librarian	Supreme Court
Indiana	Tella C. Haines	Librarian	Supreme Court Law Library
Iowa	John D. Denison	Librarian	State Law Library
Kansas			
Kentucky	Ethel Gist Cantrill	State Librarian	Legislative and Law Library
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan	Alfred Trump	Law Librarian	State Library
Minnesota	Paul Dansingberg	Librarian	Law Library
Mississippi			
Missouri	A. J. Menteer	Librarian	Supreme Court
Montana	Mrs. Adeline S. Clarke	Librarian	State Law Library
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico	Herbert Gerhart	Clerk	Supreme Court
New York	Frances Lyon	Librarian, Law Library	Department of Education
North Carolina	John A. Livingstone	Law Librarian	Supreme Court
North Dakota			
Ohio	Alfred A. Morrison	Marshal and Law Librarian	Supreme Court
Oklahoma			
Oregon	E. N. Gillingham	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	Clarence F. Allen	Librarian	State Law Library
South Carolina			
South Dakota	J. W. Raish	Librarian	Supreme Court
Tennessee			
Texas	O. C. Walker, Jr.	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Utah	Lew Cummings	Secretary	Supreme Court

LIBRARY (LAW)—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Vermont			
Virginia	Lloyd M. Richards	Librarian	State Law Library
Washington	Mark H. Wight	Law Librarian	State Law Library
West Virginia	Arthur J. Jackson	Librarian	State Law Library
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

LIBRARIES (STATE)

See also Library (Archives), p. 185 and Library (Law), p. 187.

Alabama	Travis Williams	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Arizona	Mulford Winsor	Director	State Library
Arkansas	Dallas T. Herndon	Executive Secretary	Arkansas History Commission
California	Mabel R. Gillis	Librarian	State Library
Colorado	Inez J. Lewis	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Connecticut	James Brewster	Librarian	State Library
Delaware	Cornelia Taylor	State Librarian	State Library
Florida	W. T. Cash	Librarian	State Library
Georgia	Ella May Thornton	Librarian	State Library
Idaho	Lalla Bedford	Librarian	State Traveling Library
Illinois	Harriet M. Skogh	Superintendent, Gen- eral Division	State Library
Indiana	Christopher B. Coleman	Director	State Library
Iowa	Johnson Brigham	Librarian	State Library
Kansas	Louise M. McNeal	Librarian	State Library
Kentucky	Ethel Gist Cantrill	State Librarian	Department of Libraries and Archives
Louisiana	Alice M. Magee	Librarian	State Library
Maine	Henry E. Dunnack	Librarian	State Library
Maryland	John W. McCool	Librarian	State Library
Massachusetts	Dennis A. Dooley	Librarian	State Library
Michigan	Mrs. Grace S. McClure	Librarian	State Library
Minnesota	Paul Dansingberg	Librarian	State Library
Mississippi	Mrs. Rena Humphreys Baley	Librarian	State Library
Missouri	Ruth O'Malley	State Librarian	Library Commission
Montana	David Hilger	Librarian	State Historical Library
Nebraska	George H. Turner	Librarian	State Library
Nevada	E. Charles D. Marriage	Librarian	State Library
New Hampshire	Thelma Brackett	Librarian	State Library
New Jersey	Haddon Ivins	Librarian	State Library
New Mexico	Helen Dorman	Director, Library Ex- tension Service	Museum of New Mexico
New York	James I. Wyer	Director	State Library
North Carolina	Carrie L. Broughton	Librarian	State Library
North Dakota	Lillian E. Cook	Secretary and Director	State Library Commission
Ohio	Paul A. T. Noon	Librarian	State Library

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

189

LIBRARIES (STATE)—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Oklahoma	Ralph Hudson	State Librarian	State Library
Oregon	Harriet C. Lohg	Librarian	State Library
Pennsylvania	Joseph L. Rafter	Director	State Library
Rhode Island	Herbert O. Brigham	Director	State Library
South Carolina	Mrs. Virginia G. Moody	Librarian	State Library
South Dakota	Lawrence K. Fox	Ex-officio State Librarian, Superintendent	State Department of History
Tennessee	Mrs. John T. Moore	Librarian and Archivist, Division of Library and Archives	Department of Education
Texas	Fannie M. Wilcox	Librarian	State Library
Utah	Mosiah Hall	State Secretary of Libraries, Division of Libraries	Department of Public Instruction
Vermont	Harrison J. Conant	Librarian	State Library
Virginia	Wilmer Lee Hall	Librarian	State Library
Washington	Mrs. Alta Grimm	Librarian	State Library
West Virginia	Mrs. Innis C. Davis	State Historian	Department of Archives and History
Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	State Library
Wyoming	Nina Morgan	Librarian	State Library

LIQUOR CONTROL

Alabama	William O. Baldwin	Chairman	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Arizona	John D. McNeel	Administrator	State Tax Commission
	John A. Duncan	Director, Temperance Enforcement Division	
Arkansas	D. L. Ford	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	George M. Stout	Administrator	Board of Equalization
Colorado	George E. Saunders	Secretary of State as State Licensing Authority	Office of Secretary of State
Connecticut	Frank S. Bergin	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Delaware	Pierre S. du Pont	Commissioner	Liquor Commission
Florida	John N. Allen	State Beverage Commissioner	
Georgia	G. B. Correker ²	Chief Revenue Commissioner	Revenue Commission
Idaho	Robert Colter	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Illinois	Arthur S. Smith	Chairman, Liquor Control Commission	Department of Finance
Indiana	Hugh Barnhart	Excise Administrator	Alcohol Beverages Commission
Iowa	Bernard E. Manley	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Kansas			
Kentucky	Theo Hageman	Director, Division of Alcoholic Control	Department of Business Regulations

¹ County option with state control.

² Beer and light wine only.

LIQUOR CONTROL—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Louisiana	Alice Lee Grosjean	Collector	Department of Revenue
Maine	Harold S. Boardman	Chairman	State Liquor Commission
Maryland	William S. Gordy, Jr.	Comptroller of State	Treasury Department
Massachusetts	William P. Hays	Chairman, Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission	Treasury Department
Michigan	Edward W. McFarland	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Minnesota	William Mahoney	Liquor Control Commissioner	
Mississippi	A. H. Stone ¹	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Missouri	E. J. Becker	State Supervisor	Department of Liquor Control
Montana	L. M. A. Wass	Administrator	State Liquor Control
Nebraska	J. A. McEachen	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Nevada	Kelly Klaus	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire	William A. Jackson	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
New Jersey	D. Frederick Burnett	Commissioner	Alcoholic Beverage Commis- sion
New Mexico	William G. Johnson	Executive Secretary	Board of Liquor Control
New York	Henry E. Bruckman	Chairman, Alcoholic Beverage Control Division	Executive Department
North Carolina	A. J. Maxwell ²	Commissioner of Revenue	Department of Revenue
North Dakota	A. J. Gerlack	State Beer Com- missioner	
Ohio	J. W. Miller	Director	Department of Liquor Control
Oklahoma	H. L. McCracken ¹	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Oregon	Arthur K. McMahan	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Pennsylvania	Leo A. Crossen	Chairman	Liquor Control Board
Rhode Island	Michael F. Costello	Chief, Division of In- toxicating Beverages	Department of Revenue and Regulations
South Carolina	Walter G. Query	Chairman	Tax Commission
South Dakota	Joe Ryan	Commissioner	Liquor Control Commission
Tennessee	Walter Stokes ¹	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	J. B. Ford	Liquor Administrator	Liquor Control Board
Utah	Hugh B. Brown	Administrator	State Liquor Control Com- mission
Vermont	Reginald R. Cole	Liquor Administrator	Liquor Control Board
Virginia	T. McCall Frazier	Chairman	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Washington	Luther E. Gregory	Administrator and Chairman	Liquor Control Board
West Virginia	R. E. Kelly	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Wisconsin	Solomon Levitan	Acting Director, Bever- age Tax Division	Treasury Department
Wyoming	O. O. Natwick	Commissioner	Liquor Commission

¹ Beer and light wine only.² Beer and light wine only. For hard liquor—county option & control.

MINES

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	W. B. Hillhouse	Chief Inspector	Inspector of Coal Mines
Arizona	Tom C. Foster	Mine Inspector	
Arkansas	Claud Speegle	Mine Inspector	Department of Mining
California	Walter W. Bradley	State Minerologist, Division of Mines	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	John T. Joyce	Commissioner, Bureau of Mines	Executive Department
Connecticut			
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho	Arthur Campbell	Inspector of Mines	Independent
Illinois	James McSherry	Director	Department of Mines and Minerals
Indiana	A. G. Wilson	Chief Mine Inspector, Division of Mines & Mining	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	Phil R. Clarkson	Secretary	Department of State Mine Inspectors
Kansas	Dan O'Donnell	Chief Mine Inspector	Department of Labor and Industry
Kentucky	John F. Daniel	Chief Inspector	Department of Mines and Minerals
Louisiana	J. A. Shaw	Director	Department of Conservation
Maine	Josephine Marshall	Clerk	Secretary of State
Maryland	John J. Rutledge	Chief Mine Engineer	Bureau of the Mines
Massachusetts			
Michigan	R. A. Smith	State Geologist	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	F. A. Wildes	Director	Division of Land and Minerals
Mississippi	Greek L. Rice	Attorney-General and Ex-officio Secretary	State Mineral Lease Commis- sion
Missouri	Arnold Griffith	Chief Inspector	Bureau of Mines
Montana	Burk Clements	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Nebraska			
Nevada	Matt Murphy	State Mine Inspector	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico	Warren G. Bracewell	State Mine Inspector	
New York	John J. Daly	Supervisor of Mines	Department of Labor
North Carolina	Murray Grier	Inspector of Mines	Department of Labor
North Dakota	Sylvester Binek	State Mine Inspector	
Ohio	James Berry	Chief, Division of Mines and Mining	Department of Industrial Re- lations
Oklahoma	Robert H. Brown	Chief Inspector of Mines, Oil and Gas	
Oregon	W. H. Strayer	Secretary	State Mining Board
Pennsylvania	Michael Hartneady	Secretary of Mines	Department of Mines
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota	Monte Heumphreus	Inspector of Mines	

MINES—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Tennessee	A. W. Evans	Chief Inspector	Department of Labor
Texas			
Utah	Irwin Arnovitz	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Vermont			
Virginia	Creed P. Kelly	Chief Mine Inspector	Department of Labor and Industry
Washington			
West Virginia	N. P. Rhinehart	Chief	Department of Mines
Wisconsin	R. McA. Keown	Engineer, Safety and Sanitation Division	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	Pierre LaFleische	Mineral Supervisor	Land Department

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)

Alabama	Ray Henson	Chief Clerk, Automobile Department	State Tax Commission
Arizona	D. B. Hutchins	Superintendent, Motor Vehicles Division	State Highway Department
Arkansas	D. L. Ford	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	Ray Ingels	Director	Department of Motor Vehicles
Colorado	Charles H. Gunn	Supervisor, Division Motor Vehicles	Department of Finance and Taxation
Connecticut	Michael A. Connor	Commissioner	Department of Motor Vehicles
Delaware	*Charles L. Terry, Jr.	Ex-officio Commissioner	Department of Motor Vehicles
Florida	Thomas W. Long	State Motor Vehicle Commissioner	Executive Department
Georgia	Marcus P. McWhorter	Chief Clerk, Motor Vehicle Division	State Revenue Commission
Idaho	J. Balderston	Commissioner	Department of Law Enforcement
Illinois	John J. Nash	Chief Clerk of Automobile Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	Frank Finney	Commissioner	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Iowa	Lew Wallace	Superintendent, Motor Vehicles Department	Office of Secretary of State
Kansas	Carl Newcomer	Commissioner	Vehicle Commission
Kentucky	D. C. Moore	Director, Division of Motor Transportation	Department of Business Regulations
Louisiana	*E. A. Conway	Ex-officio Vehicle Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
Maine	Agnes Murphy	Chief Clerk, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Maryland	Walter R. Rudy	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	
Massachusetts	Frank A. Goodwin	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Department of Public Works
Michigan	Frank W. Carney	Director, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Minnesota	J. P. Bengston	Director, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State

* Secretary of State.

† Ernest O. Thompson, Chairman, Railroad Commission, in charge of Oil and Gas Production.

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)—*continued*

State	Name ✓	Title	State Administrative Agency
Mississippi	Henry Riser	Chief Clerk, Auto Department	Auditor of Public Accounts
Missouri	V. H. Steward	Commissioner, Motor Vehicle License Department	Office of Secretary of State
Montana	Theodore Bergstrom	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Superintendent of State Prison
Nebraska	A. C. Tilley	State Engineer	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada	Malcolm McEachin	Ex-officio Motor Vehicle Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
New Hampshire	John F. Griffin	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	
New Jersey	Arthur W. Magee	Motor Vehicle Commissioner	
New Mexico	Diego Salazar	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	Comptroller's Office
New York	Charles A. Harnett	Commissioner, Bureau of Motor Vehicles	Department of Taxation and Finance
North Carolina	R. R. McLaughlin	Director, Motor Vehicle Bureau	Department of Revenue
North Dakota	C. E. Van Horne	Registrar	Motor Vehicle Department
Ohio	Frank West	Registrar	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Oklahoma	W. T. Singley	Chief, Motor Vehicle Licensing Division	Tax Commission
Oregon	Carl D. Gabrielson	Manager, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Pennsylvania	Roy C. Weber	Director, Bureau of Motor Vehicles	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island	Wilfred J. Paquin	Director, Division of Motor Vehicle Revenue	Department of Revenue and Regulation
South Carolina	Ben M. Sawyer	Chief, Highway Commission	State Highway Department
South Dakota	*Goldie Wells	Ex-officio Director of Motor Vehicles	Office of Secretary of State
Tennessee	Walter Stokes	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	H. H. Carmichael	Director	Department of Public Safety
Utah	Irwin Arnovitz	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Vermont	Murdock A. Campbell	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	
Virginia	John Q. Rhodes	Director, Division of Motor Vehicles	Department of Finance
Washington	Harry C. Huse	Director	Department of Licenses
West Virginia	George F. Parrish	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Road Commission
Wisconsin	A. C. Hartman	Director, Automobile Licensing Division	Office of Secretary of State
Wyoming	A. B. Sheldon	Manager, Motor Vehicle Department	Public Service Commission

* Secretary of State.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

See also "Welfare," p. 215

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	A. H. Collins	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	Florence Warner	Executive Secretary	State Board of Public Welfare
Arkansas	Gussie Haynie	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
California	Olive E. Henderson	Chief, Division of Old Age Assistance	Department of Social Welfare
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director, Department of Public Welfare	Executive Department
Connecticut	Edward H. Reeves	Deputy, Division of Old Age Assistance	Public Welfare Council
Delaware	Charles L. Candee	President	Old Age Welfare Commission
Florida	Conrad Van Hyning	Commissioner, State Board of Social Welfare	Executive Department
Georgia	Louisa Fitzsimmons	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Idaho	Peter H. Cohn	Director in Charge	Cooperative Relief Agency
Illinois	James H. Andrews	Superintendent, Old Age Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Thurman Gottschalk	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	Byron G. Allen	Superintendent	Old Age Assistance Commission
Kansas	R. B. Church	Director	State Department of Public Welfare
Kentucky	A. Y. Lloyd	Director, Division of Old Age Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	A. R. Johnson	Commissioner	State Board of Public Welfare
Maine	George W. Leadbetter	Commissioner	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Executive Secretary	Board of State Aid and Charities
Massachusetts	Francis Bardwell	Superintendent, Bureau Old Age Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	Vacancy ¹	Chief, Old Age Assistance Bureau	Department of Welfare
Minnesota	F. W. Nichols	Chairman	State Board of Control
Mississippi	W. F. Bond	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Missouri	W. Edward Jameson	President, Board of Managers	Department of State Eleemosynary Institutions
Montana	I. M. Brandjord	State Administrator	Relief Commission
Nebraska	Irl D. Tolen	Director of State Assistance	State Assistance Committee
Nevada	Gilbert C. Ross	Executive Secretary, State Board of Relief	Department of Work, Planning and Pension Control
New Hampshire	Harry O. Page	Director, Relief Division	State Board Welfare and Relief
New Jersey	Mark P. Dowdell	Director, Old Age Division	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico	Fay Guthrie	Administrator	Relief and Security Authority
New York	Richard W. Wallace	Assistant Commissioner, Division of Old Age Security	Department of Social Welfare

¹ Also Janies G. Bryant, Director, Department Public Welfare.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

195

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
North Carolina	Mrs. Thomas W. Bost	Commissioner	State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
North Dakota	E. A. Willson	Executive Director	Board of Public Welfare
Ohio	Henry J. Berrodin	Chief, Division of Aid for the Aged	Department of Public Welfare
Oklahoma	Harve L. Melton	Director of Public Welfare	Public Welfare Commission
Oregon	Elmer R. Goudy	Administrator	State Relief Committee
Pennsylvania	Carl de Schweinitz	Director	State Emergency Relief Board
Rhode Island	Mortimer W. Newton	Chief, Bureau of Old Age Security	Department of Public Welfare
South Carolina	James D. Fulp ¹	Liquidator	Emergency Relief Administration
South Dakota	P. L. Crowlie	Commissioner	Public Welfare Commission
Tennessee	George H. Cate	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Public Welfare
Texas	W. A. Little	Acting Executive Director, Texas Old Age Assistance Commission	Board of Control
Utah	Darrell J. Greenwell	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Vermont	W. Arthur Simpson	Director	Old Age Assistance Department
Virginia	Arthur W. James	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Washington	Charles F. Ernst	Director	Department of Public Welfare
West Virginia	A. W. Garnett	Director of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Wisconsin	George M. Keith	Supervisor of Pensions	Pension Department
Wyoming	C. W. Skinner	Director	Department of Public Welfare

PARKS

See also "Conservation," p. 170.

Alabama	Page S. Bunker	State Forester	Commission of Forestry
Arizona			
Arkansas	S. G. Davies	Inspector	State Parks Commission
California	Arthur E. Henning	Chief, Division of Parks	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado			
Connecticut	Arthur V. Parker	General Superintendent of State Parks	State Park and Forest Commission
Delaware	W. S. Tabor	State Forester	Department of State Forestry
Florida	Harry Lee Baker	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Georgia	Charles Elliott	Director, Division of Parks	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	Ira Taylor	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Illinois	George H. Luker	Superintendent of State Parks	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	Myron L. Rees	Director, Division of Parks, Lands and Waters	Department of Conservation

¹ Temporary Agency.

PARKS—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Iowa	M. L. Hutton	State Conservation Director	State Conservation Commission
Kansas	Lakin Meade	Vice Chairman	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Kentucky	B. P. Wooton	Superintendent, State Parks	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	N. E. Simoneaux	Secretary of State Park Commission	Department of Conservation
Maine	Raymond E. Rendall	Secretary	Maine State Park Commission
Maryland	F. W. Besley	State Forester	Department of Forestry
Massachusetts	Ernest J. Dean	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Michigan	Walter Kingscott	Superintendent, State Parks	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	Harold W. Lathrop	Director, Division of State Parks	Department of Conservation
Mississippi	Fred B. Merrill	State Forester	State Forestry Commission
Missouri	B. Joe Wilson	Superintendent, State Parks	Board of Land Commissioners
Montana			
Nebraska	Frank B. O'Connell	Chief Conservation Officer	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Superintendent, State Parks	State Parks Commission
New Hampshire	John H. Foster	State Forester	Department of Forestry and Recreation
New Jersey	C. P. Wilber ¹	Chief, Division of Forest and Parks	Department of Conservation and Development
New Mexico	Grover Conroy	Secretary	State Park Board
New York	Henry F. Lutz	Director of State Parks	Department of Conservation
North Carolina	J. S. Holmes	State Forester	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota	Russell Reed	Chairman of Parks Committee	State Historical Society
Ohio	Lawrence Woodnell	Conservation Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Oklahoma	A. R. Reeves	Executive Secretary, State Park Commission	State Board of Agriculture
Oregon	Sam H. Boardman	Superintendent, State Parks	State Highway Commission
Pennsylvania	James S. Pates	Chief, Division of Parks	Department of Forests and Waters
Rhode Island	Peter J. Pimentel	Chief, Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina			
South Dakota	William Lindley	Chairman	State Park Board
Tennessee	James O. Hazard	State Forester	Department of Agriculture
Texas	Pat Neff	Chairman	State Park Board
Utah	Lafayette Hanchett	Commissioner	Board of Park Commissioners
Vermont	Perry H. Merrill	State Forester, State Forest Service	Department of Conservation and Development

¹ Also the Interstate Park Commission, the High Point Park Commission, State Park Commission, the Washington Rock Park Commission, and the Edison Park Commission.

PARKS—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Virginia	R. E. Burson	Director of Parks	Commission on Conservation and Development
Washington	W. G. Weigle	Superintendent of State Parks	State Parks Committee
West Virginia	H. W. Shawhan	Director	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	C. L. Harrington	Superintendent, State Park Division	Conservation Commission
Wyoming	J. D. Quinn	Procurement Officer	State Engineer

PAROLE

Alabama	Hamp Draper	Chairman	Parole Board
Arizona	Walter I. Hofmann	Chairman	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Arkansas	Dallas Dalton	Chairman	Penitentiary Commission
California	T. N. Harvey	President, State Board of Prison Directors	Department of Penology
Colorado	James A. Brownlow	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Connecticut			
Delaware	James W. Robertson	Secretary	Board of Parole
Florida	W. B. Cone	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Georgia	Judge G. A. Johns	Chairman	Prison Commission
Idaho	Juneau H. Shinn	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Illinois	W. C. Jones	Supervisor of Paroles, Parole Board	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Mrs. Martha Salb	Secretary	State Commission on Clemency
Iowa	Sam Woods	Secretary	Board of Parole
Kansas	Edgar M. Terbovich	Executive Pardon Clerk	Executive Department
Kentucky	Norman Braden	Director, Division of Probation and Paroles	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	W. J. Broadwell	Chairman	Board of Parole
Maine	George W. Leadbetter	Commissioner, Parole Board	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	W. David Tilghman, Jr.	Parole Commissioner	Independent
Massachusetts	Richard Olney	Chairman, Board of Parole	Department of Correction
Michigan	Hilmer Gellein	Commissioner	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Minnesota	A. C. Lindholm	Chairman	State Board of Parole
Mississippi	Jack Hancock	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Missouri	Steven B. Hunter	Director	State Penal Commission
Montana	W. L. Fitzsimmons	Clerk	State Board of Prison Commissioners
Nebraska	M. F. Kracher	Chief State Probation Officer	Board of Pardons
Nevada	I. H. White	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
New Hampshire	Board of Trustees of State Prison		

¹ Parole Officer is State Prison Chaplain, Rev. Whitman S. Bassett.

PAROLE—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
New Jersey	Winthrop D. Lane	Director, Division of Paroles	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico	J. R. Wrinkle	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
New York	Joseph W. Moore	Chairman, Board of Parole	Executive Department
North Carolina	Edwin M. Gill	Commissioner of Paroles	Executive Department
North Dakota	James E. Bothne	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Ohio	Leland S. Dougan	Chairman, Board of Parole	Welfare Department
Oklahoma	Fred Cunningham	Pardon and Parole Officer	Executive Department
Oregon	J. S. Murray	Secretary	Parole Board
Pennsylvania	Courtland Butler	Supervisor of Paroles, Board of Pardons	Department of Justice
Rhode Island	Joseph H. Hagan	Director of Probation, Parole and Criminal Statistics	
South Carolina	Herbert N. Felton	Secretary	State Board of Pardons
South Dakota	Will Chamberlain	Parole Officer	Board of Charities and Corrections
Tennessee	F. L. Browning	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Texas	T. C. Andrews	Chairman	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Utah	N. L. Wilson	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Vermont	Timothy C. Dale	State Probation Officer	Department of Public Welfare
Virginia	Walker C. Cottrell	State Prison Board	Department of Public Welfare
Washington	Louis Bunge	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
West Virginia	D. E. Thoenen		
Wisconsin	L. F. Murphy	Supervisor of Probation and Parole	State Board of Control
Wyoming	Adolph Hanson	Secretary, State Board of Pardons	Department of Charities and Reform

PERSONNEL

See Also "Employment," p. 172.

* Statutory Civil Service Agencies

Arkansas	*Kenneth O. Warner	Director	State Personnel Division
California	*William Brownrigg	Executive Officer	State Personnel Board
Colorado	*Hemen C. Getty	Secretary, Civil Service Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut	*Harry B. Marsh	Personnel Director	Personnel Department
Illinois	*Dean G. Curry	Chief Examiner and Secretary	Civil Service Commission

PERSONNEL—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Kansas	¹		
Kentucky	*Paul Garrett	Director, Division of Personnel Efficiency	Department of Finance
Maine	²		
Maryland	*Harry C. Jones	Employment Commission	Department of Employment and Registration
Massachusetts	*Thomas H. Green	Civil Service Commissioner	Department of Civil Service and Registration
Minnesota	Paul A. Rasmussen	Director of Personnel	Commission of Administration and Finance
New Jersey	*Charles P. Messick	Secretary and Chief Examiner	Civil Service Commission
New York	*Frank H. Densler	Executive Officer	Department of Civil Service
North Carolina	R. G. Deyton	Assistant Director of the Budget	Executive Department
Ohio	*Frank W. Forsythe	Secretary and Chief Examiner	Civil Service Commission
Pennsylvania	John F. Breslin	Personnel Secretary	Executive Department
Rhode Island	Thomas H. Bride	Chief of Division of Personnel	Executive Department
Tennessee	*W. Stephen Cave	Director of Personnel	Administration Department
Utah	E. R. Miles	Director	Board of Supplies and Purchases
Vermont	³		
Wisconsin	*A. E. Garey	Director of Personnel	Bureau of Personnel

PLANNING

Alabama ⁴	A. J. Hawkins	Executive Officer	State Planning Commission
Arizona	W. W. Lane	Chairman	State Planning Board
Arkansas	G. W. Donaghey	Chairman	State Planning Board
California	Harrold English	Chairman	State Planning Board
Colorado	John T. Barnett	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Connecticut	William L. Slate	Chairman	State Planning Board
Delaware			
Florida	A. B. Dooley	Chairman	State Planning Board
Georgia	Henry McIntosh	Chairman	Georgia State Planning Board
Idaho	Will Simons	Chairman	State Planning Board
Illinois	Robert Kingery	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Indiana	John W. Wheeler	Chairman	State Planning Board

¹ Civil Service Law exists, but is inoperative.² Law signed April 23, 1937. Becomes operative July 23, 1937.³ Applications for employment and for help to fill vacancies are sent to the Commission of Finance. All employees are engaged with the approval of the Governor.⁴ Governor is Chairman of the Planning Board.

PLANNING—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Iowa	Dean H. H. Kildee	Chairman	State Planning Board
Kansas	Walter P. Innes	Chairman	State Planning Board
Kentucky ¹			
Louisiana	J. Lester White	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Maine ²			
Maryland	Abel Wolman	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Massachusetts	Elisabeth M. Herlihy	Chairman	State Planning Board
Michigan	M. B. McPherson	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Minnesota	O. B. Jesness	Chairman	State Planning Board
Mississippi	J. O. Emmerich	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Missouri	Guy B. Park	Chairman	State Planning Board
Montana	D. P. Fabrick	Chairman	State Planning Board
Nebraska	A. C. Tilley	Chairman	State Planning Board
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Chairman	State Planning Board
New Hampshire	James M. Langley	Chairman	State Planning and Development Commission
New Jersey	Charles P. Messick	Chairman	State Planning Board
New Mexico	Frank Veseley	Chairman	State Planning Board
New York	Carl E. Ladd	Chairman	State Planning Council
North Carolina	Capus M. Waynick	Chairman	State Planning Board
North Dakota	James P. Cain	Chairman	State Planning Board
Ohio	John P. Schooley	Chairman	State Planning Board
Oklahoma ¹	B. S. Graham	Executive Officer	State Planning Board
Oregon	Ormond R. Bean	Chairman	State Planning Board
Pennsylvania	Ralph M. Bashore	Chairman	State Planning Board
Rhode Island	John Nicholas Brown	Chairman	State Planning Board
South Carolina	Wilton E. Hall	Chairman	State Planning Board
South Dakota	W. R. Ronald	Chairman	State Planning Board
Tennessee	Art J. Dyer	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Texas	W. W. Massie	Chairman	State Planning Board
Utah	Thornton W. Petersen	Secretary	State Planning Board
Vermont	F. W. Shepardson	Chairman	State Planning Board
Virginia	Morton L. Wallerstein	Chairman	State Planning Board
Washington	B. H. Kizer	Chairman	State Planning Council
West Virginia	William P. Wilson	Chairman	State Planning Board
Wisconsin ³	M. W. Torkelson	Executive Officer	State Planning Board
Wyoming	L. E. Laird	Chairman	State Planning Board

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL

Alabama	Walter K. McAdory	Captain of Traffic Force
Arizona	C. R. McDowel	Superintendent of Highway Patrol
Arkansas	*A. G. Allbright	Superintendent of State Police Department Rangers

¹ Board abolished. Charles Fennell, chairman of planning functions in the Governor's cabinet.² Board abolished, April 15, 1937.³ Governor is Chairman of the Planning Board.

* State wide force with full police powers.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

201

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
California	E. Raymond Cato	Chief, Highway Patrol	Department of Motor Vehicles
Colorado	Joseph Marsh	Supervisor	Highway Courtesy Patrol
Connecticut	*Anthony Sunderland	Commissioner	Department of State Police
Delaware	*C. C. Reynolds	Superintendent of State Police	Department of Highways
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho	J. Balderston	Commissioner	Department of Law Enforcement
Illinois	Walter Williams	Superintendent of State Police, Highway Division	Department of Public Works
Indiana	*Donald F. Stiver	Superintendent	Department of State Police
Iowa	John Hattery	Chief of Highway Safety Patrol	Office of Secretary of State
Kansas	J. B. Jenkins	Director	Highway Patrol
Kentucky	*Jesse M. Stone	Superintendent	Kentucky State Police
Louisiana	*L. F. Guerre	Superintendent	Department of State Police
Maine	*Wilbur H. Towle	Superintendent	Department of State Police
Maryland	*Elmer F. Munshower	Superintendent	State Police
Massachusetts	*Paul G. Kirk	Commissioner of Public Safety, Division of State Police	Department of Public Safety
Michigan	*Oscar G. Olander	Commissioner of State Police	Department of State Police
Minnesota	J. P. Arnoldy	Chief, Highway Patrol	Department of Highways
Mississippi			
Missouri	B. M. Casteel	Superintendent	State Highway Patrol
Montana	Lou C. Boedecker	Supervisor	Highway Patrol
Nebraska			
Nevada	*William Lewis	Superintendent of State Police and Warden of State Penitentiary	
New Hampshire	*George A. Colbath	Superintendent	Department of State Police
New Jersey	*Mark O. Kimberling	Superintendent of State Police	Department of State Police
New Mexico	E. J. House, Jr.	Acting Chief	State Police
New York	*John A. Warner	Superintendent of State Troopers	Executive Department
North Carolina	C. D. Farmer	Captain of Highway Patrol	Motor Vehicle Bureau
North Dakota	H. G. Lund	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	
Ohio	Lynn C. Black	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	Department of Highways
Oklahoma	J. M. Gentry	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	State Highway Commission
Oregon	*Charles P. Pray	Superintendent of State Police	Department of State Police
Pennsylvania	*Lynn G. Adams	Superintendent of State Police	

* State wide force with full police powers.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Rhode Island	*Edward J. Kelly	Superintendent, Division of State Police	Executive Department
South Carolina	George Young	Captain of State Highway Patrol	Highway Department
	J. H. Jeanes	Chief of State Constabulary	
South Dakota	*B. D. Mintner	Superintendent	Department of Justice and Public Safety
Tennessee	Joe Williams	Superintendent	Highway Patrol
Texas	H. H. Carmichael	Director	Department of Public Safety
Utah	R. W. Groo	State Highway Patrol	State Road Commission
Vermont	H. Elmer Marsh	Chief Inspector of Highway Patrol	Department of Motor Vehicles
Virginia	*H. B. Nicholas	Superintendent, State Police	Division of Motor Vehicles
Washington	William Cole	Chief of State Patrol	Department of Efficiency
West Virginia	Vacancy	Superintendent of State Police	Department of Public Safety
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	George G. Smith	Captain of Highway Patrol	Highway Department

PRINCIPAL STATE CONTROLLED
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION

Alabama	George H. Denny	President	University of Alabama
Arizona	Homer LeRoy Schantz	President	University of Arizona
Arkansas	John C. Futrall	President	University of Arkansas
California	Robert Gordon Sproul	President	University of California
Colorado	George Norlin	President, Board of Regents	University of Colorado
Connecticut	Albert N. Jorgensen	President	Connecticut State College
Delaware	Walter Hullihen	President	University of Delaware
Florida	John J. Tigert	President	University of Florida
Georgia	S. V. Sanford	Chancellor, Board of Regents	University of Georgia
Idaho	Mervin Gordon Neale	President	University of Idaho
Illinois	Arthur Cutts Willard	President	University of Illinois
Indiana	William Lowe Bryan	President	Indiana University
Iowa	Eugene Allen Gilmore	President	State University of Iowa
Kansas	E. H. Lindley	Chancellor	University of Kansas
Kentucky	Frank L. McVey	President	University of Kentucky
Louisiana	James Monroe Smith	President	Louisiana State University and Agriculture and Mechanical College
Maine	Arthur A. Hauck	President	University of Maine
Maryland	H. Clifton Byrd	President	University of Maryland

* State wide force with full police powers.

PRINCIPAL STATE CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Massachusetts	Hugh P. Baker	President	Massachusetts State College
Michigan	Alexander G. Ruthven	President	University of Michigan
Minnesota	Lotus Delta Coffman	President	University of Minnesota
Mississippi	Alfred Benjamin Butts	Chancellor	University of Mississippi
Missouri	Frederick A. Middlebush	President	University of Missouri
Montana	George F. Simmons	President	State University of Montana
Nebraska	E. A. Burnett	Chancellor, Board of Regents	University of Nebraska
Nevada	Walter E. Clark	President	University of Nevada
New Hampshire	Fred Engelhardt	President	University of New Hampshire
New Jersey			
New Mexico	James F. Zimmerman	President	University of New Mexico
New York			
North Carolina	Frank Porter Graham	President	University of North Carolina
North Dakota	John C. West	President	University of North Dakota
Ohio	George W. Rightmire	President	Ohio State University
Oklahoma	William B. Bizzell	President	University of Oklahoma
Oregon	Clarence V. Boyer	President	University of Oregon
Pennsylvania	Ralph D. Hetzel	President	Pennsylvania State College
Rhode Island	Raymond G. Bressler	President	Rhode Island State College
South Carolina	J. Rion McKissick	President	University of South Carolina
South Dakota	I. D. Weeks	President	University of South Dakota
Tennessee	James D. Hoskins	President	University of Tennessee
Texas	Vacancy	President	University of Texas
Utah	George Thomas	President	University of Utah
Vermont	Guy W. Bailey	President	University of Vermont
Virginia	John Lloyd Newcomb	President	University of Virginia
Washington	Lee Paul Sieg	President	University of Washington
West Virginia	C. S. Boucher	President	West Virginia University
Wisconsin	Clarence A. Dykstra	President	University of Wisconsin
Wyoming	A. G. Crane	President	Wyoming State University

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

See also "Vocational Education," p. 214.

Alabama	J. A. Keller	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Arizona	H. E. Hendrix	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Arkansas	W. E. Phipps	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
California	Walter F. Dexter	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Colorado	Inez Johnson Lewis	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Connecticut	Ernest W. Butterfield	Commissioner of Education	State Board of Education

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Delaware	H. V. Holloway	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Florida	Colin English	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Georgia	M. D. Collins	Superintendent of Schools	Department of Education
Idaho	J. W. Condie	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Illinois	John A. Wieland	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Indiana	Floyd I. McMurray	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Iowa	Agnes Samuelson	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Kansas	W. T. Markham	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Kentucky	Harry C. Peters	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Louisiana	Thomas H. Harris	Superintendent	Department of Public Education
Maine	Bertram E. Packard	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Maryland	Albert S. Cook	Superintendent of Schools	
Massachusetts	James G. Reardon	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Michigan	Eugene B. Elliott	Director of Public Instruction	
Minnesota	John G. Rockwell	Commissioner of Education	
Mississippi	J. S. Vandiver	Superintendent of Education	Department of Education
Missouri	Lloyd W. King	Superintendent of Public Schools	
Montana	Ruth Reardon	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Nebraska	C. W. Taylor	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Nevada	Chauncey W. Smith	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
New Hampshire	James N. Pringle	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
New Jersey	Charles H. Elliott	Commissioner of Education	State Board of Education
New Mexico	H. R. Rodgers	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
New York	Frank P. Graves	President of University and Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
North Carolina	Clyde A. Erwin	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
North Dakota	Arthur E. Thompson	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Ohio	E. L. Bowsher	Director	Department of Education

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Oklahoma	A. L. Crable	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Oregon	C. A. Howard	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Pennsylvania	Lester K. Ade	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Rhode Island	James F. Rockett	Director	Department of Education
South Carolina	J. H. Hope	Superintendent of Education	Department of Education
South Dakota	J. F. Hines	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Tennessee	W. A. Bass	Commissioner of Education	
Texas	L. A. Woods	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Utah	Charles H. Skidmore	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Vermont	Francis L. Bailey	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Virginia	Sidney B. Hall	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Washington	S. F. Atwood	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
West Virginia	W. W. Trent	Superintendent of Free Schools	Department of Education
Wisconsin	John Callahan	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Wyoming	Jack R. Gage	Superintendent of Public Instruction	

PUBLIC WORKS

See also "Planning Officials" p. 199.

Alabama	Robert Harris	Executive Secretary	Public Works Board
Arizona	C. M. Zander	Executive Secretary	Board of Directors of State Institutions
California	Earl Lee Kelly	Director	Department of Public Works
Idaho	Ira Taylor	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Illinois	F. Lynden Smith	Director	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	Virgil M. Simmons	Chief Administrative Officer	Department of Public Works
Kentucky	Robert Humphreys	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Highways
Massachusetts	William F. Callahan	Commissioner of Public Works	Department of Public Works
New York	Frederick Stuart Greene	Superintendent	Department of Public Works

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PUBLIC WORKS—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
North Carolina	Capus M. Waynick	Chairman	Highway and Public Works Commission
Ohio	Carl G. Wahl	Director	Department of Public Works
Pennsylvania	Arthur Colegrove	Secretary of Property and Supplies	Department of Property and Supplies
Rhode Island	Charles F. McElroy	Director	Department of Public Works
Vermont	Emery A. Melendy	Chairman, State Highway Board	State Highway Department
Washington	Olaf L. Olsen	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia	Homer A. Holt	(Governor), Chairman	Board of Public Works

PURCHASING

Alabama	C. T. Lonnegran	Purchasing Agent	Board of Administration
Arizona	C. M. Zander	Executive Secretary	Board of Directors of State Institution
Arkansas	A. D. Wright	Purchasing Agent	
California	J. Fred Misphey	Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Purchases	Department of Finance
Colorado		State Purchasing Agent	Executive Department
Connecticut			
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia	John C. Lewis	Supervisor of Purchases	Executive Office
Idaho	G. B. Craney	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Illinois	M. S. Bilbo	Purchasing Agent, Division of Purchases and Supplies	Department of Finance
Indiana	C. M. McAlpin	Purchasing Agent, Central Purchasing Bureau	Department of Public Works
Iowa	H. L. Shropshire	Purchasing Agent, Purchasing Department	Board of Control of State Institutions
Kansas	J. A. Mermis	Business Manager	Board of Administration
Kentucky	Marion C. Howard	Director, Division of Purchases and Public Property	Department of Finance
Louisiana			
Maine	William S. Owen	State Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Purchases	Department of Finance
Maryland	Harry Mertz	State Purchasing Agent, Central Purchasing Bureau	Department of Finance
Massachusetts	George J. Cronin	Purchasing Agent, Purchasing Bureau	Department of Administration and Finance
Michigan	Charles Weber	Secretary	Administrative Board
Minnesota	Phil Sundby	Commissioner of Purchases	Commission of Administration and Finance

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

207

PURCHASING—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Mississippi	George Blowers	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Missouri	A. W. Engel	Purchasing Agent	
Montana			
Nebraska	J. R. Farris	Purchasing Agent, Division of Purchases and Supplies	Tax Commissioner
Nevada			
New Hampshire	Harold Cheney	Purchasing Agent	
New Jersey	Frederick A. Brodesser	Purchasing Com- missioner	Purchasing Department
New Mexico			
New York	Charles B. Smith	Superintendent, Di- vision of Standards and Purchases	Executive Department
North Carolina	Capus M. Waynick	Director of Purchase and Contract	Executive Department
North Dakota	Laura B. Sanderson	State Purchasing Agent, State Supply Depart- ment	Board of Administration
Ohio	Glen A. Horn	Superintendent of Pur- chases and Printing	Department of Finance
Oklahoma	Lea M. Nichols	Chairman	Board of Public Affairs
Oregon	Daniel J. Fry	Secretary	Board of Control
Pennsylvania	Leo J. Fallar	Director of Purchases	Department of Property and Supplies
Rhode Island	P. Joseph Sullivan	Purchasing Agent, Di- vision of Contracts, Standards and Pur- chases	Executive Department
South Carolina			
South Dakota	J. M. Berry	Secretary of Finance	Department of Finance
Tennessee	J. B. Miller	State Purchasing Agent	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	Clark W. Wright	Secretary, Division of Purchasing	Board of Control
Utah	E. R. Miles	Purchasing Agent	Board of Supplies and Pur- chases
Vermont	John P. Davis	State Purchasing Agent	Department of Finance
Virginia	Charles A. Osborne	Director, Division of Purchases and Print- ing	Department of Finance
Washington	H. D. Van Eaton	Supervisor of Purchas- ing, Division of Purchasing	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia	Fred M. Hawkins	Acting Director of Purchases	Purchasing Department
Wisconsin	F. X. Ritger	Director of Purchases, Bureau of Purchases	Executive Department
Wyoming	Herman Wolfe	Purchasing Agent	Auditor's Office

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

Alabama	Hugh White	President	Public Service Commission
Arizona	W. T. Wright	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	Thomas E. Fitzhugh	Chairman	Department of Public Utilities
California	William L. Ware	Chairman	Railroad Commission

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Colorado	Edward E. Wheeler	Chairman, Public Utilities Comm.	Department of Law
Connecticut	Joseph W. Alsop	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Delaware			
Florida	Jerry W. Carter ¹	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Georgia	Jud P. Wilhoit	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Idaho	Harry Holden	President	Public Utilities Commission
Illinois	James M. Slattery	Chairman	Commerce Commission
Indiana	Perry McCart	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Iowa	M. P. Conway	Chairman	Board of Railroad Commissioners
Kansas	Ernest Blincoe	Chairman	State Corporation Commission
Kentucky	J. C. W. Beckham	Chairman	Public Service Commission
	Robert Webb	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Louisiana	Wade O. Martin	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Maine	Frank E. Southard	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Maryland	O. E. Weller	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Massachusetts	Abraham C. Webber	Chairman	Public Utilities
Michigan	Paul H. Todd	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Minnesota	Frank W. Matson	Chairman	Railroad and Warehouse Commission
Mississippi	J. D. Miller	Secretary	Railroad Commission
Missouri	Sam O. Hargus	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Montana	Thomas E. Carey	Chairman	Railroad and Public Service Commissions
Nebraska	F. L. Bollen	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Nevada	Harley A. Harmon	Chairman	Public Service Commission
New Hampshire	Nelson Lee Smith	Chairman	Public Service Commission
New Jersey	Emmett T. Drew	Secretary	Public Utility Commission
New Mexico	Robert Valdez	Chairman	State Corporation Commission
New York	Milo R. Maltbie	Chairman	Public Service Commission
North Carolina	Stanley Winborne	Commissioner	Utilities Commission
North Dakota	Ben C. Larkin	President	Board of Railroad Commissioners
Ohio	Eldon J. Hopple	Chairman, Public Utility Comm.	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Reford Bond	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Oregon	N. G. Wallace	Commissioner	Public Utilities Commission
Pennsylvania	D. J. Driscoll	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Rhode Island	Frederick A. Young	Chief, Division of Public Utilities	Department of Revenue and Regulation
South Carolina	James W. Wolf	Chairman	Public Service Commission
South Dakota	John J. Murphy	Chairman	Board of Railroad Commissioners
Tennessee	Porter Dunlap	Chairman	Railroad and Public Utility Comm.
Texas	C. V. Terrell	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Utah	Ward C. Holbrook	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Vermont	Stephen S. Cushing	Commissioner of Public Service	Department of Public Service
Virginia	H. Lester Hooker	Chairman	State Corporation Commission
Washington	Ferd J. Schaaf	Director	Department of Public Service
West Virginia	John J. D. Preston	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Wisconsin	William M. Dinneen	Secretary	Public Service Commission
Wyoming	M. J. Foley	Chairman	Public Service Commission

¹ No supervision, except as to railroads, telegraph and telephones.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

209

SECURITIES

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	Robert Harris	Attorney-General	Office of the Attorney General
Arizona	J. Fred Talley	Examiner, Investment Division	Corporation Commission
Arkansas			
California	Edwin M. Daugherty	Corporation Commissioner	Department of Investment
Colorado		Securities Commissioner, Securities Department	Department of Law
Connecticut			
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia	Matt C. Bennett	Examiner, Securities Division	Office of Secretary of State
Idaho	George Wedgwood	Commissioner	Department of Finance
Illinois	John F. Jarecki	Clerk, Securities Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	C. R. Montgomery	Securities Commissioner	Securities Commission
Iowa	John F. Brady	Superintendent of Securities	Office of Secretary of State
Kansas	W. E. Murphy	Securities Department	Corporation Commission
Kentucky	Joseph W. Schneider	Director, Division of Securities	Department of Business Regulations
Louisiana	Victor Loisel	Secretary	Securities Commission
Maine	Thomas A. Coops	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Maryland			
Massachusetts	John Backus	Director, Division of Securities	Department of Public Utilities
Michigan	Carl A. Olson	Commissioner	Corporation and Securities Commission
Minnesota	S. Paul Skahen	Securities Commissioner	Division of Securities
Mississippi	Walker Wood	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Missouri	Russell Maloney	Securities Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
Montana	Jean Kelley	Deputy Investment Commissioner	
Nebraska	Charles Smrha	Director	Insurance Department
Nevada	Dan W. Franks	State Treasurer	
New Hampshire	John E. Sullivan	Commissioner	Insurance Department
New Jersey	Andrew J. Markey	Securities Division	Attorney-General's Office
New Mexico	W. P. Saunders	Bank Examiner	
New York	Hugh Riley	Assistant Attorney-General, Securities Bureau	Department of Law
North Carolina	Thad Eure	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
North Dakota	James Mulloy	Secretary	Securities Commission
Ohio	B. Frank Thomas	Chief, Division of Securities	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	J. T. Battenburg	Commissioner	Securities Commission
Oregon	J. H. Hazlett	Corporation Commissioner	Corporation Department
Pennsylvania	Levi G. Lichliter	Securities Commissioner	Banking Department

SECURITIES—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Rhode Island	M. Joseph Cummings	Chief, Division of Banking and Insurance	Department of Revenue and Regulations
South Carolina	Sam B. King	Insurance Commissioner	
South Dakota	A. L. Putnam	Secretary & Executive Officer	Securities Commission
Tennessee			
Texas	D. Leon Harp	Securities Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
Utah	A. Ezra Gull	Director	Securities Commission
Vermont	Donald A. Hemenway	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	Department of Finance
Virginia	C. M. Chichester	Counsel, Legal and Securities Division	State Corporation Commission
Washington	Harry C. Huse	Director, Division of License	Office of Secretary of State
West Virginia	Edgar B. Simms	Securities Commissioner	Auditor's Office
Wisconsin	A. E. Blum	Supervisor, Securities Division	Department of Public Service
Wyoming	L. C. Hunt	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

TAXATION

Alabama	Henry S. Long	President	State Tax Commission
Arizona	D. C. O'Neil	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Arkansas	D. L. Ford	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	Richard E. Collins	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Colorado	J. R. Seaman	Chairman, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance and Taxation
Connecticut	William H. Hackett	Tax Commissioner	
Delaware	Pierre S. du Pont	Commissioner	State Tax Department
Florida			
Georgia	J. B. Jones	Chief Revenue Commissioner	Revenue Commission
Idaho	George Wedgwood	Commissioner of Taxation	Department of Finance
Illinois	Simeon E. Leland	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Indiana	Philip Zoercher	Chairman, State Board of Tax Commissioners	Treasury Department
Iowa	Louis Roddewig	Chairman	State Board of Assessment and Review
Kansas	W. G. Fink	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Kentucky	James W. Martin	Commissioner of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	R. Warren Raggio	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Maine	Frank H. Holley	State Tax Assessor, Bureau of Taxation	Department of Finance
Maryland	Oscar Leser	Chairman	State Tax Commission

TAXATION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Massachusetts	Henry F. Long	Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation	Department of Corporations and Taxation
Michigan	Melville B. McPherson ¹	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Minnesota	Harry E. Boyle	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Mississippi	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Missouri	Andy W. Wilcox	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Montana	A. E. Dye	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Nebraska	William H. Smith	State Tax Commissioner	Department of Taxation and Budget
Nevada	Harley Harmon	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire	John G. Marston	Secretary	State Tax Commission
New Jersey	J. H. Thayer Martin	Commissioner	State Tax Department
New Mexico	Benjamin D. Luchini	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New York	Mark Graves	President, State Tax Commission	Department of Taxation and Finance
North Carolina	A. J. Maxwell	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
North Dakota	Owen T. Owen	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Commission
Ohio	Frank Miller	Chairman, Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Oklahoma	H. L. McCracken	Chairman	Tax Commission
Oregon	Charles V. Galloway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Pennsylvania	John B. Kelley	Secretary of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island	Edward L. Leahy	Chief, Division of State Taxation	Department of Revenue and Regulations
South Carolina	Walter G. Query	Chairman	Tax Commission
South Dakota	J. H. Bottum, Jr.	Director, Division of Taxation	Department of Finance
Tennessee	Walter Stokes	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	A. K. Daniels	Tax Commissioner	
Utah	Irwin Arnovitz	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Vermont	Erwin M. Harvey	Commissioner of Taxes	Department of Finance
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Washington	H. H. Henneford	Chairman	State Tax Commission
West Virginia	Ernest K. James	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Tax Department
Wisconsin	William J. Conway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Wyoming	M. J. Foley	Chairman	State Board of Equalization

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Alabama	*M. H. Harper	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Arizona	*M. C. Burk	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Arkansas	*W. A. Rooksberry	Chief, Unemployment Compensation Division	Bureau of Labor and Statistics

¹ Also Draper Allen, Director, Board of Tax Administration.

* Approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
California	*Carl L. Hyde	Executive Secretary, Department of Em- ployment	Unemployment Reserves Commission
Colorado	*John Lynch	Director, Unemploy- ment Compensation Division	Industrial Commission
Connecticut	*Helen Wood	Executive Director, Unemployment In- surance Division	Department of Labor and Factory Inspection
Delaware	Lemuel P. James	Executive Director, Bureau of Unemploy- ment Compensation	Department of Labor
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho	*Lawrence Lyman	Director, Unemploy- ment Compensation Division	Industrial Accident Board
Illinois	*C. A. Jackson	Director, Unemploy- ment Compensation Division	Treasury Department
Indiana			
Iowa	*Garrett E. Roelofs	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Kansas	*W. A. Murphy	Director, Unemploy- ment Compensation Division	Commission of Labor and In- dustry
Kentucky	*Vego Barnes	Executive Director, Di- vision Unemployment Compensation	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana	*B. W. Cason	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Maine	*Clifford A. Somerville	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Board
Maryland	*William Milnes Maloy	Chief Executive, Un- employment Com- pensation Division	Board of Public Works
Massachusetts	*Lawrence P. Harrington	Executive Secretary	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Michigan	*Paul L. Stanchfield	Acting Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Minnesota	*Emery C. Nelson	Director, Unemploy- ment Compensation Division	Department of Labor and Industry
Mississippi	*Leon Wheelless	Executive Secretary	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Missouri	*Barkley Craighead	Chairman, Unemploy- ment Compensation Commission	Labor Commissioner
Montana			
Nebraska	*R. T. Malone	Director, Unemploy- ment Compensation Division	Department of Labor
Nevada	*J. D. Smith	Director, Unemploy- ment Compensation Division	Department of Labor
New Hampshire	*Gordon P. Eager	Director, Unemploy- ment Compensation Division	Bureau of Labor

* Approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

¹ Law approved and effective, June 9, 1937. Administrative agency will be the Industrial Commission.² Law passed both houses of the Legislature on June 3, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

213

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
New Jersey	*James G. Robinson	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
New Mexico	*Clinton P. Anderson	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
New York	*Glenn A. Bowers	Executive Director of Unemployment Insurance	Department of Labor
North Carolina	*E. W. Price	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
North Dakota	*Alvin Purcell	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Workmen's Compensation Bureau
Ohio	*Fred L. Biechele	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Oklahoma	*Richard H. Lawrence	Director, Unemployment and Compensation Division	Department of Labor
Oregon	*D. A. Bulmore	Administrator	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Pennsylvania	*Ernest Kelly	Executive Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island	Thomas F. McMahon	Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor
South Carolina	*R. B. Waters	Administrator	Unemployment Compensation Commission
South Dakota	*J. W. Beckwith	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Tennessee	*F. G. Scott	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Department of Labor
Texas	*Orville S. Carpenter	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Utah	*Ray R. Adams	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Industrial Commission
Vermont	*Sterry R. Waterman	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Virginia	*Frank P. Evans	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Washington	*Jack E. Bates	Supervisor, Unemployment Compensation Division	Department of Public Welfare
West Virginia	*John S. Stump	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Wisconsin	*Paul Raushenbush	Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	*Harry W. Fox	Executive Director, Unemployment Compensation Commission	Department of Labor and Statistics

* Approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

See also "Public Instruction," p. 203.

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	J. B. Hobdy	Director, Division of Vocational Education	Superintendent of Education
Arizona	H. E. Hendrix	Director Ex-officio	State Board of Education
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado	A. N. Tieman	Director, Board of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Connecticut	Augustus S. Boynton	Director of Trade and Vocational Education	Department of Education
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho			
Illinois	John J. Hallihan	Chairman	Board of Vocational Education
Indiana	Z. M. Smith	Director, Vocational Education	Department of Education
Iowa	Forrest E. Moore	Director	State Board for Vocational Education
Kansas	C. M. Miller	Director	State Board for Vocational Education
Kentucky	Ralph Woods	Director, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
Louisiana			
Maine	Bertram E. Packard	Commissioner and Chairman, Vocational Education Board	Department of Education
Maryland	John J. Seidell	Director of Vocational Education	State Board of Education
Massachusetts	Robert O. Small	Director, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Michigan	George H. Fern	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Public Instruction
Minnesota	Harry E. Flynn	Director of High Schools, Colleges and Vocational Education	Department of Education
Mississippi			
Missouri	J. L. Perrin	Supervisor, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Montana	Leif Fredericks	Director	Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation
Nebraska	C. A. Fulmer	Director	Vocational Education Board
Nevada			
New Hampshire	Walter M. May	Deputy Commissioner	Department of Education
New Jersey			
New Mexico	Brice Sewell	Director of Vocational Education	State Board of Education
New York	Lewis A. Wilson	Assistant Commissioner of Education	Department of Education

¹Ira W. Kirby, Chief, Bureau of Business Education, Department of Education; Maude I. Murchie, Chief, Bureau of Homemaking, Department of Education; J. C. Beswick, Chief, Bureau of Trades and Industries, Department of Education.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
North Carolina	T. E. Browne	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Public Instruction
North Dakota	Edward Erickson	Director of Vocational Education	
Ohio	Ray Fife	Supervisor of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Oklahoma	Florence Neff	Financial Secretary	Department of Education
Oregon	O. D. Adams	State Director	Board for Vocational Education
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	Harry F. Nugent ¹	Supervisor, Division of Americanization and Adult Education	Department of Education
South Carolina	J. H. Hope	Executive Director	Department of Vocational Education
South Dakota			
Tennessee	R. L. Bynum	Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Texas	Ray L. Martin	Chairman and Director of Industrial Education	Department of Education
Utah			
Vermont	Ralph E. Noble	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Virginia			
Washington	J. W. Kelly	Supervisor of Vocational Education	Department of Education
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	George P. Hambrecht	State Director	Board of Vocational Education
Wyoming			

WELFARE

See also "Old Age Assistance," p. 194; "Unemployment Compensation," p. 211.

Alabama	A. H. Collins	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	Florence M. Warner	Executive Secretary	State Board of Public Welfare
Arkansas	Gussie Haynie	Commissioner	State Department of Public Welfare
California	Mrs. Florence L. Turner	Director	Department of Social Welfare
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director, Department of Public Welfare	Executive Department
Connecticut	Frederic C. Walcott	Commissioner	Public Welfare Council
Delaware	Joseph N. Knox	Executive Director	Old Age Welfare Commission
Florida	Conrad Van Hyning	Commissioner, State Board of Social Welfare	Executive Department
Georgia	Lamar Murdaugh	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Idaho	J. D. Dunshee	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	A. L. Bowen	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Thurman Gottschalk	Director	Department of Public Welfare

¹ Also: Emerson L. Adams, Chief, Division of Rehabilitation of Crippled and Blind, Department of Education and Jarvis C. Worden, Supervisor, Bureau of the Blind, Department of Education.

WELFARE—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Iowa	Robert B. Miller	Secretary	Board of Control of State Institutions
Kansas	R. B. Church	Director	State Department of Social Welfare
Kentucky	Frederick A. Wallis	Commissioner	Department of Welfare
Louisiana	A. R. Johnson	Commissioner	State Board of Public Welfare
Maine	Norman W. MacDonald	Director, Bureau of Social Welfare	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Executive Secretary	Board of State Aid and Charities
Massachusetts	Walter V. McCarthy	Commissioner of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	James G. Bryant	Director	Department of Welfare
Minnesota	Carl R. Carlgren	Chairman, Department of Public Institutions	State Board of Control
Mississippi	W. F. Bond	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Missouri	W. Edward Jameson	President, Board of Managers	Department of State Eleemosynary Institutions
Montana	I. M. Brandjord	State Administrator	Relief Commission
Nebraska	Neil C. Vandemoer	Director of State Assistance	State Assistance Committee
Nevada	Gilbert C. Ross	Executive Secretary	State Board of Relief, Work Planning, and Pension Control
New Hampshire	Jay H. Corliss	Director, Division of Welfare	State Board of Welfare and Relief
New Jersey	William J. Ellis	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico	Fay Guthrie	Administrator	Relief and Security Authority
New York	David C. Adie	Commissioner	Department of Social Welfare
North Carolina	Mrs. Thomas W. Bost	Commissioner	State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
North Dakota	E. A. Willson	Executive Director	Board of Public Welfare
Ohio	Mrs. Margaret Allman	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Oklahoma	Harve L. Melton	Director	Public Welfare Commission
Oregon	Elmer R. Goudy	Administrator	State Relief Committee
Pennsylvania	John D. Pennington	Secretary	Department of Welfare
Rhode Island	Edward P. Reidy	Director	Department of Public Welfare
South Carolina	James D. Fulp	Liquidator	Emergency Relief Administration
South Dakota	P. L. Crowlie	Commissioner	Public Welfare Commission
Tennessee	George H. Cate	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Public Welfare
Texas	Claud D. Teer	Chairman	State Board of Control
Utah	Darrell J. Greenwell	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Vermont	Timothy C. Dale	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Virginia	Arthur W. James	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Washington	Charles F. Ernst	Director	Department of Public Welfare
West Virginia	A. W. Garnett	Director of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Wisconsin	Philip D. Flanner	Director	Public Welfare Department
Wyoming	C. W. Skinner	Director	Department of Public Welfare

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

217

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

See also "Labor," p. 184.

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	Frank N. Julian	Superintendent of Insurance and Ex-officio Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Division	Bureau of Insurance
Arizona	J. Ney Miles	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Arkansas			
California	Timothy A. Reardon	Director of Industrial Relations and Chairman, Industrial Accident Commission	Department of Industrial Relations
Colorado	H. C. Wortman	Manager, State Compensation Insurance Fund	Executive Department
Connecticut	Leo J. Noonan	Chairman	Board of Compensation Commissioners
Delaware			
Florida	Wendell C. Heaton	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Georgia	Hal M. Stanley	Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, and Chairman	Department of Industrial Relations
Idaho	Frank Langley	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Illinois	Martin P. Durkin	Director	Department of Labor
Indiana	Edward L. Beggs	Secretary, Industrial Board	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	A. B. Funk	Industrial Commissioner	Workmen's Compensation Service
Kansas	Frank O'Brien	Chairman	Commission of Labor and Industry
Kentucky	James B. Milliken	Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana			
Maine	Donald D. Garcellon	Chairman	Industrial Accident Commission
Maryland	William F. Broening	Chairman	State Industrial Accident Commission
Massachusetts	Joseph A. Parks	Chairman	Department of Industrial Accidents
Michigan	George A. Krogstead	Labor Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Minnesota	F. T. Starkey	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Department of Labor and Industry
Mississippi			
Missouri	Frank J. Lahey	Chairman	Workmen's Compensation Commission
Montana	Burke Clements	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Nebraska	Frank M. Coffey	Presiding Judge	Workmen's Compensation Court
Nevada	Dan J. Sullivan	Chairman	Industrial Commission
New Hampshire	John S. B. Davie	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
New Jersey	John J. Toohey, Jr.	Commissioner	Department of Labor
New Mexico			
New York	Michael J. Murphy	Director, Division of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
North Carolina	T. A. Wilson	Chairman	Industrial Commission
North Dakota	R. H. Walker	Chairman	Workmen's Compensation Bureau
Ohio	Thomas M. Gregory	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Department of Industrial Relations
Oklahoma	Andrew J. Fraley	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Oregon	A. R. Hunter	Chairman	Industrial Accident Commission
Pennsylvania	David L. Ullman	Chairman, Board of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island	Joseph T. Cahir	Chief, Division of Labor Relationships	Department of Labor
South Carolina	John H. Dukes	Chairman	Industrial Commission
South Dakota	Clair Roddewig	Industrial Commissioner	Attorney-General's Office
Tennessee	Albert Gore	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Texas	Earle P. Adams	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Utah	William M. Knerr	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	Commissioner of Industries	Public Service
Virginia	W. H. Nickels, Jr.	Chairman, Department of Workmen's Compensation	Industrial Commission
Washington	E. Pat Kelly	Director	Department of Labor and Industries
West Virginia	Albert G. Mathews	Commissioner	Workmen's Compensation Department
Wisconsin	H. A. Nelson	Director, Workmen's Compensation Department	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	P. J. Coady	Manager, Workmen's Compensation Department	State Treasurer's Office

CHAPTER II

The Legislatures

THROUGH the American Legislators' Association, the 7,600 state legislators in the country are kept in contact with each other and kept informed of the activities of their fellows. Every state in the Union has adopted a resolution commending the aims and purposes of the Association; through Commissions on Interstate Coöperation, thirty-five states work in close accord toward a more perfect union.

Volume I of The Book of the States contained the first complete list of lawmakers of the forty-eight states ever published. The following pages contain the names of the members of the legislatures at the present time. Also included are tables indicating the official name of the legislative bodies in each of the states, legislative officials for the 1937 sessions, legislative reference services, the length of sessions, lists of permanent standing committees, lists of interim committees and commissions, tables showing the salaries and compensation of legislators, and their number, terms, and party affiliations.

OFFICIAL NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

<i>State</i>	<i>Both Bodies</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
Alabama, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Arizona, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Arkansas, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
California, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	Assembly
Colorado, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Connecticut, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Delaware, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Florida, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Georgia, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Idaho, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Illinois, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Indiana, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Iowa, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Kansas, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Kentucky, Commonwealth of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Louisiana, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Maine, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Maryland, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Delegates
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of.....	General Court.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Michigan, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Minnesota, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Mississippi, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Missouri, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Montana, State of.....	Legislative Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Nebraska, State of.....	Unicameral Legislature.....		
Nevada, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	Assembly
New Hampshire, State of.....	General Court.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
New Jersey, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	General Assembly
New Mexico, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
New York, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	Assembly
North Carolina, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
North Dakota, State of.....	Legislative Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Ohio, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Oklahoma, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Oregon, State of.....	Legislative Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
South Carolina, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
South Dakota, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Tennessee, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Texas, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Utah, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Vermont, State of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
Virginia, Commonwealth of.....	General Assembly.....	Senate.....	House of Delegates
Washington, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives
West Virginia, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Delegates
Wisconsin, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	Assembly
Wyoming, State of.....	Legislature.....	Senate.....	House of Representatives

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS IN 1937

STATE	SENATE			HOUSE	
	President (1)	President Pro Tem	Secretary	Speaker	Clerk
Alabama	Thomas Knight	D. Hardy Riddle	Earl Speight	R. H. Walker	Ed Taylor
Arizona	Paul C. Keefe*	None	W. J. Graham	Vernon G. Davis	Lallah Ruth(Mrs.)
Arkansas	Robert Bailey	Fred Armstrong	Joe D. Shepherd	John M. Bransford	A. M. Ledbetter, Jr.
California	George J. Hatfield	W. P. Rich	Joseph A. Beek	Wm. Moseley Jones	James G. Smyth(2)
Colorado	Frank J. Hayes	A. Elmer Headlee	M. J. Walsh	Wayne N. Aspinall	Roswell Lavery
Connecticut	T. Frank Hayes	Joseph H. Lawlor	Charles B. Jackson(3)	J. Mortimer Bell	Stanley J. Tracecki
Delaware	Edward W. Cooch	William A. Simonton	J. Horace Derickson	John R. Fader	Benjamin Ableman
Florida	D. Stuart Gillis*	F. P. Parker	Robert W. Davis	W. McL. Christie	Joseph A. Cawthon
Georgia	J. B. Spivey*	Joel Terrell	John W. Hammond	Roy V. Harris	Andrew J. Kingery
Idaho	Charles C. Gossett	James B. Newport	Morris Stacey	Troy D. Smith	George F. Rudd
Illinois	John Stelle	George M. Maypole	Alfred E. Eden	Louie E. Lewis	Harold J. Taylor
Indiana	Henry F. Schricker	Thurman A. Gottschalk	Norman Gordon	Edward H. Stein	Edward L. Beggs
Iowa	John K. Valentine	Frank C. Byers	Walter Beam	LaMar P. Foster	A. C. Gustafson
Kansas	W. M. Lindsay	Claude C. Bradney	Clarence W. Miller	Henry S. Busick, Jr.	W. T. Bishop
Kentucky	Keen Johnson	J. E. Wise	William A. Perry(3)	John Kirtley	Brooks L. Hargrove
Louisiana	Earl K. Long	Coleman Lindsey	B. W. Cason	Lorris Wimberly	Emile J. Tallieu
Maine	J. Frederic Burns*	None	Royden V. Brown	George E. Hill	Harvey R. Pease
Maryland	Lansdale G. Sasser*	Milton R. Veasey	C. Andrew Shaab	Emanuel Gorfino	John J. Nowakowski
Massachusetts	Samuel H. Wragg*	None	Irving N. Hayden(3)	Horace T. Cahill	Frank E. Bridgman
Michigan	Leo J. Nowicki	William Palmer	Fred I. Chase	George A. Schroeder	T. Thomas Thatcher
Minnesota	Gottfrid Lindsten	William B. Richardson	G. Howard Spaeth	Harold Barker	John J. McDonough
Mississippi	J. B. Snider	John Culkin	J. R. Watson	Fielding Wright	Buford Yerger
Missouri	Frank G. Harris	Albert M. Clark	R. E. L. Marrs	John G. Christy	Joseph Bauer
Montana	Hugh R. Adair	Leonard Plank	George A. Burr	H. D. Rolph	John J. Jewell
Nebraska	Walter Juergensen	Charles J. Warner(4)	Hugo F. Srb(3)		
Nevada	Fred S. Alward	Ira Winters	Edward Ducker, Sr.	William Kennett	Leonard Wilson
New Hampshire	Anson C. Alexander*	None	Benj. F. Greer(3)	Oren V. Henderson	Harrie M. Young
New Jersey	Frank Durand*	None	Oliver Van Camp	Thos. Glynn Walker	Edward J. Kelleher
New Mexico	Hiram M. Dow	Louise Coe (Mrs.)	Eva Sabin	Alvan N. White	George W. Armijo
New York	William Bray	John J. Dunnigan	James J. Reilly	Oswald D. Heck	Ansley B. Borkowski
North Carolina	Wilkins P. Horton	A. Hall Johnston	Ray Byerly(3)	R. Gregg Cherry	W. A. Baker, Jr.
North Dakota	T. H. H. Thoreson	Quat Wog	Thomas McDonald	Math Dahl	Minnie D. Graig(Mrs.)
Ohio	Paul P. Yoder	Keith Lawrence	Dwight L. Matchette(3)	Frank R. Uible	Fred P. Elsass
Oklahoma	James E. Berry	Allen G. Nichols	J. William Cordell	J. T. Daniel	Harry Pennicker
Oregon	F. M. Franciscovich*	None	John Hunt(3)	Harry D. Boivin	Fred Drager
Pennsylvania	Thomas Kennedy	Harvey Huffman	John C. Morelock	Roy E. Furman	William P. Gallagher
Rhode Island	Raymond E. Jordan	Russell H. Handy	Louis W. Cappelli	James H. Kiernan	Henry R. Sullivan
South Carolina	J. E. Harley	Taylor H. Stukes	Louise W. Cappelli	James H. Kiernan	Lawrence A. McCarthy
South Dakota	Donald McMurchie	L. M. Simons	James H. Fowles(3)	Solomon Blatt	James E. Hunter, Jr.
Tennessee	Byron Pope*	None	A. B. Blake	Albert C. Miller	Wright Tarbell
Texas	Walter F. Woodul	Will D. Pace	Cedric Hunt (3)	Walter M. Haynes	C. Travis Bomen
Utah	Herbert B. Maw*	None	Bob Barker	Robert W. Calvert	Louise Snow
Vermont	William H. Wills	Ernest W. Dunklee	J. Lambert Gibson	Joseph W. Jensen	Phinney(Mrs.)
Virginia	James H. Price	Saxon W. Holt	Ernest W. Gibson, Jr.	Mortimer R. Proctor	J. Waldo Parry
Washington	Victor A. Meyers	George F. McAuley	O. V. Hanger(3)	Ashton Dovell	Leon E. Ellsworth
West Virginia	Charles E. Hodges*	Dan B. Fleming	Earl McCroskey	Edward J. Reilly	E. Griffith Dodson
Wisconsin	Henry A. Gunderson	Walter J. Rush	Charles Lively(3)	James Kay Thomas	S. R. Holcomb
Wyoming	W. B. Saunders*	B. C. Rumsey	Lawrence Larsen(3)	Paul R. Alfonsi	John S. Hall
			Arthur A. Sandusky	Herman Krueger	Lester R. Johnson(2)
					F. W. Chambers

(1) Except where marked with an asterisk (*) Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

(2) Official title is Clerk of the Assembly.

(3) Official title is Clerk of the Senate.

(4) Official title is Speaker of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

STATE	Years in which sessions are held	Days on which sessions convene	Regular date of Convening 1937	Sessions Limit—Days		What is a day?	
				Regular	Special	Defined as a "calendar day" by:	Defined as a "meeting day" by:
Alabama.....	Odd*	Second Tuesday in January	No Session	50	30	...	Court
Arizona.....	Odd	Monday after first Tue. in Jan.	January 11	60	20	Court	...
Arkansas.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 11	60	15	Court	...
California.....	Odd	First Mon. after first day in Jan.	January 4	None	None	...	...
Colorado.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 6	None	None	...	...
Connecticut.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 6	150	None	...	...
Delaware.....	Odd	First Tuesday in January	January 5	60	30	Custom	...
Florida.....	Odd	Tue. after first Mon. in April	April 6	60	20	Custom	...
Georgia.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 11†	60	None	Custom	...
Idaho.....	Odd	First Monday after January first	January 4	60	20	...	Court
Illinois.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 6	None	None	...	...
Indiana.....	Odd	Thur. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 7	61	40	Custom	...
Iowa.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 11	None	None	...	...
Kansas.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 12	50	None	...	Custom
Kentucky.....	Even	First Tuesday in January	No Session	60	None	...	Constitution
Louisiana.....	Even	Second Monday in May	No Session	60	30	...	Custom
Maine.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 6	None	None	...	...
Maryland.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 6	90	None	Custom	...
Massachusetts...	Annual	First Wednesday in January	January 6	None	None	...	...
Michigan.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 6	None	None	...	...
Minnesota.....	Odd	Tuesday after first Mon. in Jan.	January 6	90	None	...	Constitution
Mississippi.....	Even	Tuesday after first Mon. in Jan.	No Session	None	None	...	...
Missouri.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 6	None	None	...	Court
Montana.....	Odd	First Monday in January	January 4	60	None	Custom	...
Nebraska.....	Odd	First Tuesday in January	January 5	None	None	...	...
Nevada.....	Odd	Third Monday in January	January 18	60	20	Custom	...
New Hampshire..	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 6	None	None	...	...
New Jersey.....	Annual	Second Tuesday in January	January 12	None	None	...	...
New Mexico.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 12	60	None	Custom	...
New York.....	Annual	First Wednesday in January	January 6	None	None	...	...
North Carolina..	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 6	None	20	...	...
North Dakota...	Odd	Tuesday after first Mon. in Jan.	January 5	60	None	Court	...
Ohio.....	Odd	First Monday in January	January 4	None	None	...	...
Oklahoma.....	Odd	Tue. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 5	None	None	...	Custom
Oregon.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 11	40	20	Custom	...
Pennsylvania...	Odd	First Tuesday in January	January 5	None	None	...	...
Rhode Island....	Annual	First Tuesday in January	January 5	60	None	...	Custom
South Carolina..	Annual	Second Tuesday in January	January 12	None	None	...	...
South Dakota....	Odd	Tuesday after first Mon. in Jan.	January 5	60	60	Court	...
Tennessee.....	Odd	First Monday in January	January 4	75	None	...	Custom
Texas.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 12	None	30	...	Custom
Utah.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 11	60	30	Court	...
Vermont.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 6	None	None	...	...
Virginia.....	Even	Second Wednesday in January	No Session	60 (1)	30	Custom	...
Washington.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 11	60	None	Custom	...
West Virginia....	Odd	Wednesday after second Mon. in Jan.	January 13	60	None	...	Custom
Wisconsin.....	Odd	Second Wednesday in January	January 13	None	None	...	...
Wyoming.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 13	40	None	Custom	...

* Once every 4 years: 1931, 1935, and so forth.

† A 10 day session begins second Monday in January. Recess until second Monday after July 4 unless by concurrent resolution of the legislature an earlier date is set—in 1937, January 25.

(1) May be extended up to 30 days by $\frac{2}{3}$ vote in each house.

Legislative Reference Services

for which the Interstate Reference Bureau of the Council of State Governments
is the clearing house

STATE AND CAPITAL	DEPARTMENT IN CHARGE OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE	DIVISION OF DEPARTMENT DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE	Bill		
			Research	Drafting	Statutory Revision
U. S. GOVERNMENT Washington, D. C.	Library of Congress Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian	Legislative Reference Service Dr. George J. Schulz, Director	*	SD	
ALABAMA Montgomery	Department of Archives and History Mrs. Marie B. Owen, Director	None		AG	
ARIZONA Phoenix	State Library Mildred Winsor, Law and Legislative Reference Librarian	Law and Legislative Reference Library (No separate personnel)	*	*	
ARKANSAS Little Rock	State History Commission Dallas T. Herndon, Secretary	Legislative Reference Bureau (No separate personnel)	*	AG	
CALIFORNIA Sacramento	State Legislature State Library Mabel Gillis, Librarian	Legislative Counsel Bureau Fred D. Wood, Legislative Counsel Law and Legislative Reference Section Herbert V. Clayton	*	*	*
COLORADO Denver	Attorney General's Department Byron G. Rogers, Attorney General	Legislative Reference Office Charles H. Quay, Director	*	*	*
CONNECTICUT Hartford	State Library James Brewster, State Librarian Executive Department Governor W. L. Cross	Legislative Reference Department Helen Coffin, Chief Statutory Revision Commissioner Frederick A. Scott, Commissioner	*	*	*
DELAWARE Dover	No legislative reference service.				
FLORIDA Tallahassee	State Library W. T. Cash, Librarian	None		AG	
GEORGIA Atlanta	State Library Ella May Thornton, Librarian	Legislative Reference Department Margaret M. Gibbs, Librarian	*	AG	SD
IDAHO Boise	State Law Library Clay S. Koelsch				
ILLINOIS Springfield		Legislative Reference Bureau DeWitt Billman, Executive Secretary	*	*	*
INDIANA Indianapolis	Department of Law Governor M. C. Townsend	Legislative Bureau Charles Kettleborough, Director	*	*	
IOWA Des Moines	State Law Library Johnson Brigham, Librarian	Law and Legislative Reference Department Arthur J. Small, Librarian	*	AG	SD
KANSAS Topeka	Kansas Legislative Council	Revisor of the Statutes and Secretary of Legislative Council, Franklin Corrick Research Director, F. H. Guild	*	*	*
KENTUCKY Frankfort	State Library Mrs. Ethel G. Cantrill, Librarian	None		AG	
LOUISIANA Baton Rouge	Library Commission Essae M. Culver, Executive Secretary	None		AG	
MAINE Augusta	State Library Henry E. Dunnack, Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau Rebecca Friedman, Librarian	*	SD	SD
MARYLAND Annapolis	The Department—see next column—is in the City Hall in Baltimore	Department of Legislative Reference Horace E. Flack, Director	*	AG	
MASSACHUSETTS Boston	House and Senate Rules Committees State Library Dennis A. Dooley, Librarian	House and Senate Councils H. D. Wiggin, Fernald Hutchins, Counsels Legislative Reference Division Ethel M. Turner, Assistant	*	*	*
MICHIGAN Lansing	State Legislature Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House	Legislative Reference Department Mrs. Alice V. Warner, Librarian	*	AG	
MINNESOTA St. Paul	State Law Library Paul Dansberg, Librarian	None			
MISSISSIPPI Jackson	State Library Mrs. Rena Humphreys Baley, Librarian	None		AG	
MISSOURI Jefferson City	Library Commission Ruth O'Malley, Secretary	None			
MONTANA Helena	State Law Library Mrs. Adeline J. Clarke, Law Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau John W. Ross, Librarian		AG	
NEBRASKA Lincoln	Board of University Regents Dr. E. A. Burnett, Chancellor	Legislative Reference Bureau Edna D. Bullock, Director	*	*	
NEVADA Carson City	No legislative reference service.				
NEW HAMPSHIRE Concord	State Library Thelma Brackett, Librarian	Legislative Service B. Ruth Jeffries		AG	
NEW JERSEY Trenton	State Library Haddon Ivins, Librarian	Legislative Reference Department John P. Dullard, Asst. Librarian	*	AG	
NEW MEXICO Santa Fe	No legislative reference service.				
NEW YORK Albany	State Library Dr. James I. Wyer, Director State Legislature Speaker of the House, President of Senate	Legislative Reference Section William E. Hannan, Librarian Legislative Bill Drafting Commission R. E. Rude and John S. Conroy	*	*	*
NORTH CAROLINA Raleigh	Department of the Attorney General A. A. F. Seawell, Attorney General	Legislative Reference Library Henry M. London, Librarian	*	*	
NORTH DAKOTA Bismarck	No legislative reference service.				
OHIO Columbus	Legislative Reference Board Governor Martin L. Davey	Legislative Reference Bureau Arthur A. Schwartz, Chief	*	*	
OKLAHOMA Oklahoma City	State Library Ralph Hudson, Librarian				
OREGON Salem	State Library Harriet C. Long, Librarian	None	*	AG	
PENNSYLVANIA Harrisburg		Legislative Reference Bureau John H. Fertig, Director	*	AG	SD
RHODE ISLAND Providence	State Library Herbert O. Brigham, Librarian Executive Department Governor Robert E. Quinn	Legislative Reference Bureau Grace M. Sherwood, Deputy Law Revision Commissioner Sidney L. Rabinowitz, Commissioner	*	*	*
SOUTH CAROLINA Columbia	State Library Mrs. Virginia G. Moody, Librarian	Legislative Reference Section (No separate personnel)		AG	
SOUTH DAKOTA Pierre	State Department of History Lawrence K. Fox, Superintendent	None		AG	
TENNESSEE Nashville	No legislative reference service.				
TEXAS Austin	State Library Fannie M. Wilcox, Librarian	Legislative Reference Division Doris H. Conderly, Librarian	*	AG	
UTAH Salt Lake City	No legislative reference service.				
VERMONT Montpelier	State Library Harrison J. Conant, Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau Mrs. Beatrice Lowe Haskins, Assistant	*	SD	
VIRGINIA Richmond	Governor's Office Governor George C. Peery	Division of Statutory Research and Drafting William R. Rhands, Director	*	*	
WASHINGTON Olympia	State Library Mrs. Alta Grim, Librarian State Law Library Mark H. Wight, Law Librarian	None None		AG AG	
WEST VIRGINIA Charleston	Department of Archives and History Mrs. Innis C. Davis, State Historian	None			
WISCONSIN Madison	Free Library Commission Clarence B. Lester, Secretary Attorney General and Supreme Court Orland F. Loomis, Attorney General	Legislative Reference Library Howard F. Ohm, Chief Office of the Revisor of Statutes Eugene E. Brossard, Revisor	*	*	*
WYOMING Cheyenne	State Library Nina Morgan, Librarian	None			

Key to Abbreviations: *—Function indicated is performed by division named. SD—Separate department performs function indicated. AG—Attorney General's office does bill drafting.

Reprinted from State Government, January, 1937

Standing Committees

Permanent Committees of the Legislature

These Committees are listed alphabetically within each house of the legislature by states in order to facilitate use of the lists for comparison and for reference.

ALABAMA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	Education	Judiciary	Public Buildings and
Aviation and Traffic	Engrossed Bills	Local Legislation	Grounds
Banking	Enrolled Bills	Military	Public Health
Commerce and Common Carriers	Finance and Taxation	Mining and Manufacturing	Public Roads and Highways
Constitution and Constitutional Revision and Amendments	Fish and Game	Municipalities	Revision of Laws
Corporations	Forestry and Conservation	Penitentiary and Penitentiary Punishments	Revision of the Journal
Counties and County Boundaries	Immigration and Industrial Resources	Printing	Rules
	Insurance	Privileges and Elections	Seaports
			Temperance

House Standing Committees

Agriculture	Criminal Administration	Insurance and Insurance Companies	Public Health
Appropriations	Criminal Laws	Judiciary	Public Printing
Aviation	Education	Labor	Public Roads and Highways
Banks and Banking	Eleemosynary Institutions	Local Legislation No. 1	Revision of Laws
Claims and Fees	Engrossed Bills	Local Legislation No. 2	Revision of the Journal
Commerce and Common Carriers	Enrolled Bills	Manufacturing	Rivers and Navigation
Constitution and Constitutional Amendments	Federal Relations and Representation	Military	Rules
Corporations	Forestry and Conservation	Mines and Mining	Seaports, Harbors and Maritime Commerce
County and County Boundaries	Game, Fish and Fisheries	Municipal Organization	Soldiers' Home
County Organizations		Penitentiaries	Temperance
		Pensions	Ways and Means
		Privileges and Elections	
		Public Buildings and Institutions	

ARIZONA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and Irrigation	Education	Labor and Capital	Public Health
Appropriations	Employees & Supplies	Livestock	Public Lands
Banking and Insurance	Enrolling and Engrossing	Methods of Business	Rules
Constitutional Amendments and Referendum	Finance and Revenue	Mines and Mining	State Institutions
	Highways and Bridges	Municipalities	Style, Revision and Compilation
	Judiciary	Public Defense	Suffrage and Election

House Standing Committees

Accounting and Business Methods	Capitol Building and Grounds	Corporations	Enrolling and Engrossing
Agriculture and Irrigation	Child Welfare	County and County Affairs	Fish and Game
Appropriations	Constitutional Amendments and Referendum	Education	Highways and Bridges
Banking and Insurance		Efficient Government	Institutional Reorganization

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House Standing Committees—*continued*

Judiciary
Labor
Livestock
Mines and Mining

Petitions and Memorials
Printing and Clerks
Public Health
Public Institutions

Public Lands
Reconstruction and Un-
employment
Rules

State and National De-
fense
Suffrage and Elections
Ways and Means

ARKANSAS

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Apportionment
Auditor's and Treasur-
er's Books
Books of Commissioner
of State Lands and
Superintendent of
Public Instruction
Budget
Circuit and Inferior
Courts
Cities and Towns
Civil Service
Claims

Conservation of Natural
Resources
Constitutional Amend-
ments
Corporations
Counties and County
Lines
Education
Elections
Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Federal Relations
Finance
Insurance

Journal
Judiciary, A
Judiciary, B
Labor
Levees and Drainage
Memorials
Militia
Mines and Mining
Penitentiary
Public Buildings,
Grounds and State
Capitol
Public Charities

Public Expenditures
and Incidental Ex-
penses of the Senate
Public Health
Public Printing
Public Roads
Public Service Corpora-
tion
Revenue and Taxation
Roads and Highways
Rules
State Lands and High-
ways
Temperance

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Banks and Banking
Budget
Charitable Institutions
Circuit and Justice
Courts
Cities and Towns
Civil Service
Claims
Confederate Soldiers
and Widows
Conservation of Natural
Resources

Constitutional Amend-
ments
Corporations
County and County
Lines
County and Probate
Courts
Education
Elections
Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Federal Relations
Industrial Schools

Insurance
Internal Improvements
Journal
Judiciary
Labor
Legislative Efficiency
Levees and Drainage
Memorials
Militia
Mines and Mining
Oil and Gas
Penitentiary

Public Buildings and
Grounds
Public Expenditures
Public Health and Prac-
tice of Medicine
Public Printing
Public Service Corpora-
tion
Retrenchment
Revenue and Taxation
Roads and Highways
Rules
State Lands
Temperance

CALIFORNIA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Aviation and Aircraft
Banking
Building and Construc-
tion
Building and Loan
Civil Service
Commerce and Naviga-
tion
Conservation
Constitutional Amend-
ments
Contingent Expenses

Corporations and Fi-
nancial Institutions
County Government
Drainage, Swamp and
Overflowed Lands
Education
Elections
Engrossment, Enroll-
ment and Printing
Federal Relations
Finance
Fish and Game

Governmental Effi-
ciency
Hospitals and Asylums
Insurance
Irrigation
Judiciary
Labor and Capital
Live Stock and Dairying
Military Affairs
Mines and Mining
Motor Vehicles
Municipal Corporations
Oil Industries

Prisons and Reforma-
tories
Public Health and
Quarantine
Public Morals
Public Utilities
Revenue and Taxation
Revision of Criminal
Law and Procedure
Roads and Highways
Rules
Social Security
Universities and Teach-
ers' Colleges

Assembly Standing Committees

Agriculture
Attaches
Aviation and Aircraft
Banking
Building and Construc-
tion

Building and Loan As-
sociations
Civil Service
Commerce and Naviga-
tion
Conservation

Constitutional Amend-
ments
Contested Elections
Contingent Expenses
Corporations
County Government

Crime Problems
Direct Legislation
Drainage, Swamp and
Overflowed Lands
Education
Elections

Assembly Standing Committees—*continued*

Engrossment and Enrollment	Introduction of Bills	Mines and Mining	Revenue and Taxation
Exhibitions and Fairs	Irrigation	Motor Vehicles	Roads and Highways
Federal Relations	Judiciary Codes	Municipal Corporations	Rules
Financial Institutions	Judiciary General Laws	Oil Industries	Social Service and Welfare
Fish and Game	Labor and Capital	Prisons and Reformatories	Soldiers and Sailors Affairs
Governmental Efficiency and Economy	Libraries	Public Charities and Corrections	State Colleges
Governmental Revenues and Expenditures	Live Stock and Dairies	Public Health and Quarantine	State Grounds and Parks
Hospitals and Asylums	Manufacturers	Public Morals	Unemployment
Insurance	Medical and Dental Laws	Public Utilities	Universities
	Mileage		Ways and Means
	Military Affairs		

COLORADO

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and Irrigation	Enrollment	Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation	Rules
Banking	Finance	Municipal Affairs	State Affairs and Public Lands
City and County of Denver	Fish, Forestry and Game	Printing	State Institutions and Public Buildings
Constitutional Amendments	Industrial Relations	Privileges and Elections	Stock
Corporations	Insurance	Railroads	Supplies and Expenditures
County Affairs	Judiciary	Reapportionment	Temperance
Education and Educational Institutions	Labor	Revision and Engrossment	
	Medical Affairs		
	Military Affairs		
	Mines and Mining		

House Standing Committees

Agriculture and Irrigation	Elections and Appointments	Insurance	Printing
Appropriations and Expenditures	Enrollment	Judiciary	Public Buildings
Banking	Federal Relations	Labor	Public Lands
Constitutional Amendments	Fees and Salaries	Livestock	Railroads
Corporations	Finance Ways and Means	Medical Affairs and Public Health	Revision and Engrossment
Counties and County Lines	Fish and Game	Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests	Roads and Bridges
Criminal Jurisprudence	Forest Reserves	Mines and Mining	Rules
Denver City Affairs	House Expenses	Municipal Affairs	State Affairs and Reapportionment
Education	Indian and Military Affairs	Penal and Reformatory Institutions	State Institutions
	Industrial Relations	Permanent Patronage	Temperance

CONNECTICUT

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	Education	Manufactures	Roads, Bridges and Rivers
Appropriations	Executive Nominations	Military Affairs	Rules (Senate)
Aviation	Finance	Motor Vehicles	Sale of Lands
Banks	Fish and Game	New Counties and County Seats	School Fund
Capitol Furniture and Grounds	Forfeited Rights	New Towns and Probate Districts	Senate Appointments
Cities and Boroughs	Highway Safety	Public Health and Safety	Shell Fisheries
Claims	Humane Institutions	Public Welfare	State Library
Congressional and Senatorial Districts	Incorporations	Railroads	State Parks and Reservations
Constitutional Amendments	Insurance	Reorganization	State Prison
Contingent Expenses	Interstate Compacts		Unfinished Business
	Judiciary		
	Labor		
	Legislative Expenses		

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Appropriations
Aviation
Banks
Capitol Furniture and
Grounds
Cities and Boroughs
Claims
Congressional and Sena-
torial Districts
Constitutional Amend-
ments (House)
Contingent Expenses

Education
Federal Relations
Finance
Fish and Game
Forfeited Rights
Highway Safety
Humane Institutions
Incorporations
Insurance
Interstate Cooperation
Judiciary
Labor

Legislative Expenses
Manual and Roll
Manufactures
Military Affairs
Motor Vehicles
New Counties and
County Seats
New Towns and Pro-
bate Districts
Public Health and
Safety
Public Welfare

Railroads
Reorganization
Roads, Bridges and
Rivers
Rules (House)
Sale of Lands
School Fund
Shell Fisheries
State Parks and Reser-
vations
State Library
State Prison
Unfinished Business

DELAWARE

Senate Standing Committees

Accounts
Agriculture
Banking and Insurance
Building and Highways
Claims
Corporations, Municipal

Corporations, Private
Education
Elections
Executive
Finance
Fish, Oysters and Game

Judiciary
Labor
Miscellaneous
Passed Bills
Printing and Supplies

Public Health
Public Lands
Revised Statutes
Rules
Temperance

House Standing Committees

Accounts
Agriculture
Appropriations
Charity
Claims
Education
Elections
Federal Relations

Fish, Oysters and Game
Insurance and Banking
Judiciary and Crimes
Labor
Manufacturers and
Commerce
Military Affairs

Miscellaneous
Municipal Corporations
Passed Bills
Printing
Private Corporations
Public Health
Public Highway

Public Lands and Build-
ings
Revenue and Taxation
Revised Statutes
Rules
Supplies
Temperance

FLORIDA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and Live-
stock
Appropriations
Attaches
Banking and Building
and Loans
Cities and Towns
Citrus Fruits
Constitutional Amend-
ments
Corporations

County Organizations
Drainage
Education
Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Executive Communica-
tions
Finance and Taxation
Forestry
Game and Fisheries
Insurance

Internal Affairs
Judiciary "A"
Judiciary "B"
Judiciary "C"
Labor and Industry
Legislative Expendi-
tures
Military Affairs
Miscellaneous
Motor Vehicles
Pensions and Claims

Prisons and Convicts
Privileges and Elections
Public Health
Public Roads and High-
ways
Public Utilities
Rules and Calendar
State Institutions
Temperance
Transportation and
Traffic

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Appropriations
Aviation
Banks and Loans
Building and Loan As-
sociations
Canals and Drainage
Census and Apportion-
ment
Cities and Towns
Citrus Fruits
Claims
Commerce and Naviga-
tion

Conservation
Constitutional Amend-
ments
County Officials
County Organization
County Roads and
Bridges
Education "A"
Education "B"
Efficiency
Elections
Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Finance and Taxation

Fish and Game
Forestry
Hotels and Innkeepers
Industries
Insurance
Journal
Judiciary "A"
Judiciary "B"
Judiciary "C"
Judiciary "D"
Labor
Legislative Expense
Livestock
Lobbying

Lumber and Naval
Stores
Motor Vehicles and
Carriers
National Guard and
Military Affairs
Nurseries and Plant
Husbandry
Obsolete Laws
Phosphates, Oils and
Minerals
Public Amusements
Public Health
Public Lands

House Standing Committees—*continued*

Public Printing	Public Welfare	Rules and Calendar	State Prison and Con-
Public Roads and High-	Railroads, Telegraphs	State Institutions	victs
ways	and Telephones	State Marketing	State Publicity
Public Utilities	Resolutions	State Pensions	Temperance
			Veterans Affairs

GEORGIA

Senate Standing Committees

Academy for the Blind	Drainage	Insurance	Public Utilities
Agriculture	Education and Public	Internal Improvements	Public Welfare
Amendments to the	Schools	Journals	Rules
Constitution	Engrossing	Manufacturers	School for the Deaf
Appropriations	Enrollment	Military Affairs	Special Judiciary
Auditing	Finance	Mines and Mining	State Sanitarium
Banks and Banking	Game and Fish	Motor Vehicles	Temperance
Commerce	General Judiciary No. 1	Municipal Government	Training Schools
Congressional and Leg-	General Judiciary No. 2	Penitentiary	Tuberculosis Sanitarium
islative Reapportion-	Halls and Rooms	Pensions	at Alto
ment	Highways and Public	Privileges and Elections	Uniform Laws
Conservation	Roads	Public Library	University System of
Corporations	Historical Research	Public Printing	Georgia
Counties and County	Hygiene and Sanitation	Public Property	Western and Atlantic
Matters	Industrial Relations		Railroad

House Standing Committees

Aviation	Excuse of Members	Invalid Pensions and	Public Printing
Academy for the Blind	Absent without Leave	Soldiers' Home	Public Property
Amendments to the	Game and Fish	Journals	Public Utilities
Constitution No. 1	General Agriculture	Legislative and Con-	Public Welfare
Amendments to the	No. 1	gressional Reappoint-	Railroads
Constitution No. 2	General Agriculture	ments	Rules
Appropriations	No. 2	Manufacturers	Sanitarium at Alto
Auditing	General Judiciary No. 1	Military Affairs	Special Judiciary
Banks and Banking	General Judiciary No. 2	Miners and Mining	Special Appropriations
Commerce	Georgia School for the	Motor Vehicles	State Prison Farm
Conservation	Blind	Municipal Government	State of Republic
Corporations	Georgia State	Penitentiary	Temperance
County and County	Sanitarium	Privileges and Elections	Training Schools
Matters	Hall and Rooms	Pensions	University System of
Drainage	Historical Research	Privileges of the Floor	Georgia
Education No. 1	Hygiene and Sanitation	Public Highways No. 1	Uniform State Laws
Education No. 2	Industrial Relations	Public Highways No. 2	Western & Atlantic
Engrossing	Insurance	Public Library	Railroads
Enrollment			Ways and Means

IDAHO

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	Enrolled Bills	Insurance	Military and Indian Af-
Banks and Banking	Finance	Irrigation and Water	fairs
Corporations	Fish and Game	Resources	Mines and Mining
Counties and County	Forestry	Joint Rules	Privileges and Elections
Boundaries	Highways, Bridges and	Journal	Public Health
Education	Ferries	Judiciary	Public Lands
Educational Institutions	Immigration and Labor	Livestock	State Affairs
Engrossed Bills			

House Standing Committees

Aeronautics	Charitable and Penal	Education	Forestry
Agriculture	Institutions	Educational Institutions	Fish and Game
Appropriations	Corporation	Engrossed and Enrolled	Highways
Banking	Counties	Bills	

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House Standing Committees—*continued*

Individual Co-operative
Marketing and Purchasing Committee
Industry
Insurance
Judiciary
Journal
Livestock

Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy
Mileage and Legislative Expense
Military
Mining
Municipalities
Printing

Privileges and Elections
Public Buildings and Grounds
Public Health
Public Lands
Public Utilities
Reclamation
Reference

Revenue and Taxation
Rules and Order of Business
State Affairs
State Library
Uniform Laws
Waterways and Drainage
Ways and Means

ILLINOIS

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Appropriations
Aviation
Banks and Banking
Building and Loan Associations
Civil Service
Contingent Expense
Corporations and Municipalities

Drainage
Education
Efficiency and Economy
Elections
Enrolling and Engraving
Executive
Fees and Salaries
Forestry, Fish and Game
Industrial Affairs

Insurance
Judiciary
License and Miscellaneous
Liquor Regulation
Parks and Playgrounds
Public Health
Public Utilities
Public Welfare
Railroads
Reapportionment

Revenue
Roads and Highway
Transportation
Rules
To Visit Charitable Institutions
To Visit Educational Institutions
To Visit Penal Institutions
Waterways

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Appropriations
Banks and Banking
Building and Loan Associations
Charities' and Corrections
Civil Service
Congressional Apportionment
Conservation, Fish and Game
Contingent Expense

Education
Efficiency and Economy
Elections
Enrolling, Transcribing and Typing of Bills
Executive
Farm Drainage
Industrial Affairs
Insurance
Judicial Apportionment
Judicial Practice and Uniform Laws

Judiciary
License and Miscellaneous
Liquor Regulation
Military Affairs
Motor Vehicles and Traffic Regulation
Municipalities
Parks and Playgrounds
Public Health
Public Utilities and Transportation
Public Welfare

Railroads and Aviation
Revenue
Roads and Bridges
Senatorial Apportionment
To Visit Charitable Institutions
To Visit Educational Institutions
To Visit Penal Institutions
Waterways

INDIANA

Senate Standing Committees

Federal Relations
Fees and Salaries
Interstate Co-operation
Joint Rules
Judiciary A
Judiciary B
Judiciary C
Lake County and Calumet Area

Legislative Apportionment
Libraries and Public Buildings
Manufacturers
Mileage and Accounts
Military Affairs
Mines and Mining
Natural Resources

Organization of Courts
Penal Institutions
Phraseology of Bills
Public Health
Public Policy
Public Printing
Public Rights and Franchises
Railroads
Rights and Privileges

Rivers and Waters
Roads
Rules
Safety
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument
Supervision and Inspection of the Journal
Swamp Lands and Drains

House Standing Committees

Affairs of City of Indianapolis
Affairs of Lake County and Calumet District
Affairs of 2nd Class Cities

Agriculture
Banks and Trust Funds
Benevolent and Scientific Institutions, Homes and Hospitals

Building & Loan & Savings Associations
Cities and Towns
Congressional Apportionment
Corporations

Correction of the Journal
County and Township Business
Education
Elections

House Standing Committees—*continued*

Federal Relations	Mileage and Accounts	Penal and Reformatory Institutions	Public Safety
Fees and Salaries	Military Affairs	Phraseology, Engrossment and Enrollment of Bills	Railroads
Insurance	Mines and Mining	Public Expenditures	Roads
Judiciary A	Natural Resources	Public Library	State Medicine and Public Health
Judiciary B	On Interstate Cooperation	Public Morals	Swamp Lands
Labor	Organization of Courts		Ways and Means
Legislative Apportionment			World War Memorial

IOWA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	County and Township Affairs	Judiciary No. 1	Public Health
Appropriations	Departmental Affairs	Judiciary No. 2	Public Land and Buildings
Banks and Banking	Drainage	Labor	Public Libraries
Board of Control and Public Welfare	Educational Institutions	Livestock and Dairying	Public Schools
Boundary Bridges	Elections and Contests	Manufacturing, Commerce and Trade	Public Utilities
Cities and Towns	Enrolled Bills	Military Affairs	Railroads and Aeronautics
Claims	Federal Co-ordination	Mines and Mining	Rules
Compensation of Public Officers	Greater Iowa	Motor Vehicles	Social Security
Conservation	Highways	Pharmacy	State Planning
Constitutional Amendments	Horticulture and Forestry	Political and Judicial Districts	Ways and Means
	Insurance	Printing	

House Standing Committees

Aeronautics	County and Township Organization	Judiciary	Public Utilities
Agriculture	Dairy and Food	Labor	Railroads
Animal Industry	Departmental Affairs	Liquor Control	Retrenchment and Reform
Appropriations	Drainage	Military Affairs	Roads and Highways
Banks and Banking	Elections	Mines and Mining	Rules
Board of Control	Emergency Legislation	Motor Vehicles	Schools and Textbooks
Building and Loan	Enrolled Bills	Pharmacy	Social Security
Child Welfare	Federal Co-ordination	Police Regulations and Suppression of Crime	State Educational Institutions
Cities and Towns	Fish and Game	Printing	State Planning
Claims	Greater Iowa	Private Corporations	Tax Reduction
Commerce and Trade	Horticulture and Forestry	Public Health	Telephone, Telegraph and Express
Compensation of Public Officers	Insurance	Public Land and Buildings	Ways and Means
Conservation or Resources	Interstate Bridges	Public Libraries	
Constitutional Amendments	Judicial and Political Districts		

KANSAS

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	Drainage and Flood Control	Highways	Military Affairs
Building and Loan Corporations	Fees and Salaries	Insurance	Public Utilities
		Judiciary	Public Welfare
		Livestock	Rules

House Standing Committees

Building and Loan	Elections	Insurance	Mines and Mining
Buildings and Grounds	Fees and Salaries	Irrigation	Public Utilities
Cities of the First Class	Flood Control and Drainage	Judicial Apportionment	Public Welfare
Cities of the Second Class	Forestry, Fish and Game	Labor	Railroads
Cities of the Third Class	Gas and Oil	Legislative Apportionment	Roads and Highways
Claims and Accounts	Hygiene and Public Health	Livestock	Soldiers' Compensation
County Lines and County Seats		Memorials	State Parks and Memorials
Education		Military Affairs	

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

KENTUCKY

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and State Fair	Compensation for Industrial Injuries	Insurance	Motor Vehicles and Transportation
Appropriations	Constitutional Amendments	Judicial Council	Municipalities
Banks and Trust Companies	Courts and Legal Procedure	Judiciary	National Parks
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	Criminal Law	Kentucky Statutes No. 1	Printing
Child Welfare and Social Work	Drains and Ditches	Kentucky Statutes No. 2	Public Health
Classification of Towns and Cities	Education	Kentucky University and Teachers' Colleges	Public Utilities
Common Carriers and Commerce	Enrollment	Labor and Manufacturing	Re-apportionment
	Executive Affairs and Federal Relations	Library and Historical Records	Regulation of Intoxicating Liquor
	Fish and Game	Military Affairs	Revenue and Taxation
	Forestry and State Parks	Mines and Mining	Roads and Highways
			Suffrage and Elections
			Veterans

House Standing Committees

Agriculture No. 1	Constitutional Amendments	Kentucky Statutes No. 1	Redistricting Legislative
Agriculture No. 2	Corporate Institutions	Kentucky Statutes No. 2	Retrenchment and Reform
Alcoholic and Liquor Control	County and City Courts	Library and Historical Records	Revenue and Taxation No. 2
Appropriations No. 2	Court of Appeals	Military Affairs	Roads and Highways No. 1
Banks and Banking	Criminal Law	Mines and Mining	Roads and Highways No. 2
Bond Issues	Education No. 2	Motor Transportation	State Affairs
Charitable and Penal Institutions	Enrollment	Municipalities	State Fair
Circuit Courts	Executive Affairs	Oil and Minerals	State and National Banks
Cities of First Class	Federal Relations	Printing	State Properties
Cities of Second Class	Fish and Game	Public Bridges and Ferries	State Universities
Cities of Third Class	Immigration and Labor	Public Ditches	Suffrage and Elections
Cities of Fourth Class	Insurance, Fire and Marine	Public Health No. 1	Teachers' Colleges
Cities of Fifth and Sixth Classes	Insurance, Life and Casualty	Public Health No. 2	Trade and Commerce
Claims	Interurban and City Railways	Public Utilities	Veterans' Legislation
Classification Cities and Towns	Judicial Council	Railroads	Ways and Means
Codes of Practice	Judiciary	Redistricting Congressional	
Compensation for Industrial Injuries	Juvenile Courts and Children's Homes	Redistricting Judicial	

LOUISIANA

Senate Standing Committees

Aeronautics	Corporation, Parochial and Municipal Affairs	Internal Improvements, Parks and Public Buildings	Old Basin Canal and Carondelet Canal
Affairs of the City of New Orleans	Education	Joint Judiciary	Organization
Agriculture, Commerce and Levees	Elections, Qualifications, Registration and Constitution	Judiciary A	Penitentiary
Auditing and Supervising of the Senate	Enrollment	Judiciary, Section "B"	Pensions
Capital and Labor	Federal Relations	Libraries	Printing
Conservation of Natural Resources, Fish and Game	Finance	Militia and Military Affairs	Public Roads and Highways
	Health, Quarantine, Drainage and Charitable Institutions	New Basin Canal and Shell Road	Railroads, Insurance and Industries
			Rules
			State Banks and Banking

House Standing Committees

Aeronautics	Banks and Banking	Conservation of Natural Resources	Corporations
Affairs of the City of New Orleans	Carondelet Canal	Constitution and Executive Messages	Elections and Qualifications of Members
Agriculture	Charitable Institutions	Contingent Expenses	Enrollment
Appropriations	Claims		Federal Relations

House Standing Committees—*continued*

Game, Fish and Oysters	Militia and Pensions	Public Buildings	Railroads
Joint Judiciary	Municipal Corporations	Public Education	Registration and Elec-
Judiciary "A"	New Basin Canal and	Public Health and	tion Laws
Judiciary "B"	Shell Road	Quarantine	Rules
Judiciary "C"	Organization	Public Roads and	State Debts—Bonded
Labor and Capital	Parochial Affairs	Highways	and Otherwise
Liquidation of Indebt-	Penitentiary	Public Works, Lands	Ways and Means
edness, City of New	Printing	and Levees	
Orleans			

MAINE

Joint Standing Committees

Aeronautics and Radio	Inland Fisheries and	Military Affairs	State Lands and Forest
Control	Game	Mines and Mining	Preservation
Agriculture	Insane Hospitals	Pensions	State Prison
Appropriations and	Interior Waters	Pownal State School	State Sanatoriums
Financial Affairs	Judiciary	Public Buildings and	State School for Boys,
Banks and Banking	Labor	Grounds	State School for Girls
Claims	Legal Affairs	Public Health	and State Reforma-
Commerce	Library	Public Utilities	tories
Counties	Maine Publicity	Reference of Bills	Taxation
Education	Manufactures	Salaries and Fees	Temperance
Federal Relations	Mercantile Affairs and	Sea and Shore Fisheries	Towns
Indian Affairs	Insurance		Ways and Bridges

MARYLAND

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and Labor	Corporations	Judicial Proceedings	Revaluation and As-
Amendments to the	Education	Library	essment
Constitution	Elections	Militia	Roads and Highways
Article 3, Sec. 24, of the	Executive Nominations	Pensions	Rules
Constitution	Federal Relations	Printed Bills	Sanitary Conditions of
Aviation	Finance	Printing	State
Chesapeake Bay and	Fish and Game	Public Buildings in	Supervision of Em-
Tributaries	Inspections	Annapolis	ployees
Civil Service and Elec-	Insurance, Fidelity, Se-	Railroads and Canals	Temperance
tion Reform	curity and Loan Com-	Retrenchment of Ex-	
Contingent Expenses of	panies	penses of State	
Senate		Government	

House Standing Committees

Agriculture	Corporations	Insolvency	Printing
Amendments to the	Currency	Inspections	Public Buildings
Constitution of the	Education	Insurance and Loans	Public Records
State	Elections	Internal Improvements	Railroads and Canals
Article 3, Section 24, of	Executive Contingent	Judiciary	Revaluation and Reas-
the Constitution	Fund	Labor	essment
Aviation	Expiring Laws	Library	Roads and Highways
Chesapeake Bay and	Federal Relations	Manufactures	Rules
Tributaries	Game and Fish	Militia	Temperance
Civil Service Reform	Hygiene	Pensions	Ways and Means
Claims	Immigration	Printed Bills and Reso-	
		lutions	

MASSACHUSETTS

Senate Standing Committees

Bills in the Third Read-	Engrossed Bills	Rules	Ways and Means
ing			

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House Standing Committees

Bills in the Third Reading

Elections
Engrossed BillsPay Roll
Rules

Ways and Means

Joint Standing Committees

Agriculture
Banks and Banking
Cities
Civil Service
Conservation
Constitutional Law
Counties
EducationElection Laws
Harbors and Public Lands
Highways and Motor Vehicles
Insurance
Judiciary
Labor and IndustriesLegal Affairs
Mercantile Affairs
Metropolitan Affairs
Military Affairs
Municipal Finance
Pensions
Power and Light
Public and HealthPublic Safety
Public Service
Public Welfare
State Administration
Taxation
Towns
Transportation
Water Supply

MICHIGAN

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Apportionment
Banks and Corporations
Blind and Deaf
Cities and Villages
College of Mines
Conservation
Counties and Townships
Drainage
EducationElections
Executive Business
Federal Relations
Finance and Appropriations
Fish and Game
Highways
Horticulture
Industrial Schools
Insurance
JudiciaryLabor
Liquor Control
Michigan State College
Military Affairs and Aeronautics
Normal Schools
Penal Institutions
Printing and Expense
Public Health
Public Utilities
Rules and ResolutionsSoldiers' Home
State Affairs
State Homes and Schools
State Hospitals
State Sanatoriums
Taxation
Transportation
University
Welfare and Relief

House Standing Committees

Aeronautics
Agriculture
Apportionment
Boys' Vocational School
Central State Teachers' College
City Corporations
Conservation
Drainage
Education
Elections
Federal Relations
Fish and Fisheries
General Taxation
Geological Survey
Girls' Training School
Horticulture
Insurance
Ionia State Hospital
Judiciary
Kalamazoo State Hospital
LaborLiquor Traffic
Local Taxation
Metropolitan Affairs
Michigan College of Mining and Technology
Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind
Michigan Farm Colony for Epileptics
Michigan Home and Training School
Michigan Reformatory
Michigan School for the Blind
Michigan School for the Deaf
Michigan Soldiers' Home
Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science
Military AffairsNewberry State Hospital
Northern State Teachers' College
Pontiac State Hospital
Printing
Private Corporations
Public Health
Public Safety
Public Utilities
Religious and Benevolent Societies
Revision and Amendment of the Constitution
Revision and Amendment of the Statutes
Roads and Bridges
Rules and Resolutions
Social Aid and Welfare
State Affairs
State Capitol and Public BuildingsState House of Correction and Branch State Prison in the Upper Peninsula
State Library
State Normal College
State Prison of Southern Michigan
State Psychopathic Hospital
State Public School
State Sanatorium
Supplies and Expenditures
Towns and Counties
Transportation
Traverse City State Hospital
University
Village Corporations
Ways and Means
Western State Teachers' College
Ypsilanti State Hospital

MINNESOTA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Aviation
Banks and Banking
Cities of the First Class
Civil AdministrationCommittee on Committees
Cooperatives
Corporations
Crime and Crime PreventionDairy Products and Live Stock
Drainage
Education
Elections
FinanceGame and Fish
General Legislation
Insurance
Judiciary
Labor
Liquor Control

Senate Standing Committees—*continued*

Markets and Marketing	Public Institutions and Buildings	Rural Credits and State Development	Taxes and Tax Laws
Military Affairs	Public Welfare	Soldiers' Bonus and Soldiers' Home	Telephone and Telegraph
Motor Vehicle and Motor Tax Laws	Railroads	State and County Fairs	Towns and Counties
Municipal Affairs	Reapportionment	State Parks, Memorials and Monuments	University
Public Domain	Reforestation		Workmen's Compensation
Public Health	Rules and Legislative Expense		
Public Highways			

House Standing Committees

Agriculture and Horticulture	Drainage	Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Tax Laws	Soldiers' Home, State Bonus and Ex-Service Men
Aircraft and Airways	Education	Municipal Affairs	State and County Fairs
Appropriations	Elections	Printing and Publishing	State Development and Immigration
Banks and Banking	Emergency Relief	Public Buildings	State Parks
Board of Control and State Institutions	Engrossment and Enrollment	Public Domain	State Prison
Cities of the First Class	Game and Fish	Public Health and Hospitals	Taxes and Tax Laws
Civil Administration	General Legislation	Public Highways	Telephones and Telegraphs
Claims	Insurance	Public Welfare and Social Legislation	Towns and Counties
Commerce, Manufacture and Retail Trade	Judiciary	Railroads and State Motor Transportation	University and State Schools
Corporations	Labor	Reforestation	Workmen's Compensation
Crime Prevention	Liquor Control		
Dairy Products and Livestock	Markets and Marketing		
	Military Affairs		

MISSISSIPPI

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacturing	Engrossed Bills	Judiciary	Public Lands
Banks and Banking	Enrolled Bills	Labor	Public Works
Claims	Executive Contingent Funds	Levees	Railroads and Franchises
Conservation of Natural Resources	Federal Relations	Local and Private Legislation	Roads, Ferries and Bridges
Constitution	Fees and Salaries	Military Affairs	Rules
Contingent Expense	Finance	Municipalities	State Library
Corporations	Humane and Benevolent Institutions	Oyster Industry	Temperance
County Affairs	Insurance	Pensions	Unfinished Business
Drainage	Investigation of State Offices	Printing	University and Colleges
Education		Public Health and Quarantine	

House Standing Committees

Agriculture	Engrossed Bills	Joint Committee on Library	Pensions and Social Welfare
Appropriations	Federal Relations	Joint Committee on University and Colleges	Public Buildings and Grounds
Banks and Banking	Fees and Salaries of Public Officers	Joint Committee to Investigate State Offices	Public Health and Quarantine
Census and Apportionment	Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping	Judiciary	Public Lands
Claims	Highways and Highway Financing	Liquor Traffic	Public Printing
Conservation of Natural Resources	Immigration and Labor	Local and Private Manufactures	Railroads
Constitution	Insurance	Mileage	Registration and Elections
Contingent Expenses	Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills	Military Affairs	Roads, Ferries and Bridges
Corporations	Joint Committee on Executive Contingent Fund	Mississippi Levees	Rules
County Affairs		Municipalities	Ways and Means
Drainage		Penitentiary	
Education			
Eleemosynary Institutions			

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

MISSOURI

Senate Standing Committees

Accounts	County Courts, Justice of the Peace and Township Organization	Mines and Mining	Retrenchment, Reform, Abolition and Consolidation of Boards, Bureaus, and Commissions
Agriculture	Criminal Jurisprudence	Municipal Corporations	Rules and Joint Rules
Appropriations	Education	Naval Affairs and Permanent Seat of Government	Social Security and Pensions
Banks and Banking	Elections	Normal Schools, Teachers' Colleges and Libraries	University and School of Mines
Bills Agreed to and Finally Passed	Eleemosynary Institutions	Penal Institutions and Reform Schools	Ways and Means
Bills Perfected and Ordered Printed	Fees and Salaries	Printing	Wills and Probate Law
Building and Loan	Fish and Game	Private Corporations	Workmen's Compensation
Clerical	Highways	Public Health	
Commerce and Manufactories	Insurance	Railroads and Internal Improvements	
	Judiciary		
	Labor		

House Standing Committees

Accounts	Constitutional Amendments	Miscellaneous Resolutions	Retrenchment and Official Service
Agriculture	Criminal Costs	Municipal Corporations	Roads and Highways
Appropriations	Criminal Jurisprudence	Official Salaries and Fees	Rules and Joint Rules
Banks and Banking	Criminal Justice	Penitentiary and Reform Schools	School of Mines
Bills Agreed to and Finally Passed	Education	Pensions	Social Security and Old Age Assistance
Bills to Be Perfected and Printed	Elections	Permanent Seat of Government	State Library
Building and Loan	Eleemosynary Institutions	Printing	State Teachers College
Children's Code	Employees and Clerical Force	Private Corporations	Swamp Lands, Drainage and Levees
Civil and Criminal Procedure	Federal Relations	Public Health	Taxation and Revenue
Claims, Local Bills and Miscellaneous Business	Fish and Game	Public Welfare and Miscellaneous Associations	Township Organization
Commerce and Manufactories	Flood Control	Purchasing Supplies	Transportation (Other than Railroads)
Consolidation of Counties and Other Subdivisions of the State Government: Boards, Bureaus and Departments	Immigration	Railroad and Internal Improvements	University
	Insurance		Ways and Means
	Judiciary		Wills and Probate
	Justice of the Peace and County Courts		Workmen's Compensation
	Labor		
	Military Affairs		
	Mines and Mining		

MONTANA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	Elections and Privileges	Labor and Capital	Roads and Highways
Apportionment and Representation	Engrossed Bills	Military Affairs	Sanitary Affairs
Aviation	Enrolled Bills	Mines and Mining	State Boards and Offices
Banks and Banking	Fairs and Expositions	New Counties and Divisions	State and County Economics
Compensation	Federal Relations	Oils and Leases	Stockgrowing and Grazing
Constitutional Amendments	Fish and Game	Public Buildings	Taxation
Corporations Other than Municipal	Horticulture	Public Lands	Water Conservation and Flood Control
Counties and Towns	Insurance	Railroads and Transportation	
Dairies and Dairying	Irrigation and Water Rights	Relief and Social Welfare	
Educational	Judicial Districts		
	Judiciary		

House Standing Committees

Affairs of Cities	Committee on Journal	Dairying	Irrigation and Water Rights
Agriculture	Conservation of Resources	Employment	Judiciary
Apportionment and Representation	Constitutional Amendments	Fairs and Expositions	Mileage and Per Diem
Aviation		Fish and Game	Mines and Mining
Banks and Banking			

LEGISLATURES

237

NEBRASKA

Standing Committees

Agriculture	Education	Legislative Administration (including employees, printing, audit and accounts)	Public Highways and Bridges
Appropriations	Enrollment and Review	Public Health and Miscellaneous Subjects	Revenue
Banking and Insurance	Government		Rules (including procedure and order of business)
Claims and Deficiencies	Judiciary		
Commerce and Communications	Labor and Public Welfare		
Drainage, Irrigation and Water Power			

NEVADA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture, Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands	Education, State Library and Public Morals	Labor	Railroads, Internal Improvements and Manufactures
Banks and Banking	Elections	Livestock	Rules and Joint Rules
Claims, State Affairs, Supplies and Expenditures	Engrossed Bills	Mileage	State Prison and Hospital for Mental Diseases
Corporations	Enrolled Bills	Military and Indian Affairs	Taxation
Counties and County Boundaries	Federal Relations	Mines and Mining	Ways and Means
	Fish and Game	Printing	
	Judiciary	Public Highways	
		Public Lands	

House Standing Committees

Agriculture	Education	Livestock	Roads and Highways
Banks and Banking	Elections	Mailing	Rules
Building and Construction	Engrossment	Mileage	State Institutions
Claims	Enrollment	Military and Indian Affairs	State Library
Contingent Expenses and Accounts	Federal Relations	Mines and Mining	State Prison and Hospital for Mental Diseases
Corporations and Railroads	Fish and Game	National Resources	State Publicity
Counties and County Boundaries	Insurance	Public Lands	Taxation
Credentials	Internal Improvements	Public Morals	Trades and Manufacturers
	Irrigation	Public Parks	Ways and Means
	Judiciary	Public Printing	
	Labor		

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	Finance	Military Affairs and Soldiers' Home	State Prison and Industrial School
Banks	Fish and Game	Public Health	Towns and Counties
Claims and Corporations	Forestry	Public Improvements	Transportation
Coastwise Improvements	Insurance	Revision of Laws	University of New Hampshire and Normal Schools
Education	Judiciary	State Hospital and Laconia State School	Ways and Means
Elections	Labor		
	Liquor Laws		

House Standing Committees

Agriculture	Incorporations	Mileage	Soldiers' Home
Appropriations	Industrial School	Military Affairs	State Hospital
Banks	Insurance	National Affairs	State Prison
Claims	Journal of the House	Normal Schools	Towns and Counties
Coastwise Improvement	Judiciary	Public Health	Transportation
Education	Labor	Public Improvements	University of New Hampshire
Elections	Laconia School	Revision of Statutes	Ways and Means
Fisheries and Game	Liquor	Rules	
Forestry and Recreation			

Joint Standing Committees

Engrossed Bills	Joint Rules	State House and State House Yard	State Library
-----------------	-------------	----------------------------------	---------------

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

NEW JERSEY

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	Emergency Relief	Miscellaneous Business	Sinking Fund (Joint)
Appropriations	Federal and Interstate	Municipalities	State Library (Joint)
Banking and Insurance	Relations	Passed Bills (Joint)	Stationery and Incidental Expenses
Commerce and Navigation	Game and Fisheries	Printed Bills	Taxation
Corporations	Highways	Printing (Joint)	Transportation
Economy and Reorganization	Institutions and Agencies	Public Grounds and Buildings (Joint)	Treasurer's Report (Joint)
Education	Introduction of Bills	Public Health	Veterans and Military Affairs
Elections	Judiciary	Revision and Amendment of Laws	
	Labor, Industries and Social Welfare		

Assembly Standing Committees

Agriculture	Economy and Reorganization	Institutions and Agencies	Revision and Amendment of Laws
Alcoholic Beverage Control	Education	Insurance	Social Welfare
Appropriations	Elections	Introduction of Bills	Stationery
Banking	Emergency Relief	Judiciary	Taxation
Claims and Pensions	Federal and Interstate Relations	Labor and Industries	Transportation
Commerce and Navigation	Game and Fisheries	Miscellaneous Business	Unfinished Business
Corporations	Highways	Municipalities	Veterans and Military Affairs
	Incidental Expenses	Printed Bills	Ways and Means
		Public Health	

Assembly Joint Committees

Passed Bills	Public Grounds and Buildings	Sinking Fund	Treasurer's Report
Printing		State Library	

Assembly Special Committees

Clergy	Conference Committee	Rules	Steering
--------	----------------------	-------	----------

NEW MEXICO

Senate Standing Committees

Banking	Finance	Labor	Rules and Executive Communications
Conservation and Natural Resources	Insurance	Printing, Enrolling and Engrossing	State and County Affairs
Education and Public Instruction	Irrigation, Reclamation and Agriculture	Public Lands and Livestock	Veterans' Affairs
	Judiciary		

House Standing Committees

Agriculture	Educational Institutions	Military Affairs and Soldiers' Legislation	Public Lands
Appropriations and Finance	Enrolling and Endorsing	Mines	Railroads
Arrangement of Committee Meetings	Game and Fish	Municipalities	Roads and Highways
Capitol	Irrigation, Drainage and Conservancy	Oil and Gas	Rules and Journal Resolutions
Corporations and Banks	Judiciary	Penitentiary	Rules and Order of Business
County and County Lines	Labor	Printing and Supplies	Taxation and Revenue
Education	Livestock	Privileges and Election	Ways and Means
		Public Affairs	

NEW YORK

Senate Standing Committees

Affairs of the City of New York	Civil Service	Excise	Judiciary
Agriculture	Codes	Finance	Labor and Industry
Banks	Commerce and Navigation	General Laws	Military Affairs
Cities	Conservation	Insurance	Mortgages and Real Estate
		Internal Affairs	

LEGISLATURES

239

Senate Standing Committees—*continued*

Motor Transportation
and Traffic Regula-
tion
Penal Institutions
Pensions
Privileges and Elections

Public Education
Public Health
Public Printing, Revi-
sion and Engrossed
Bills

Public Relief and Wel-
fare
Public Service
Re-Appportionment

Rules
Taxation and Retrench-
ment
Villages

Assembly Standing Committees

Affairs of Cities
Affairs of the City of
New York
Affairs of Villages
Agriculture
Aviation
Banks
Canals
Charitable and Reli-
gious Societies
Civil Service

Claims
Codes
Commerce and Naviga-
tion
Conservation
Excise
General Laws
Insurance
Internal Affairs
Judiciary
Labor and Industries

Military Affairs
Mortgages and Real-
Estate
Motor Vehicles
Penal Institutions
Pensions
Printed and Engrossed
Bills
Public Education
Public Health
Public Institutions

Public Printing
Public Relief and Wel-
fare
Public Service
Reapportionment
Revision
Rules
Social Welfare
Taxation and Retrench-
ment
Ways and Means

NORTH CAROLINA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Appropriations
Banking and Currency
Caswell Training School
Claims
Commercial Fisheries
Congressional Districts
Conservation and De-
velopment
Consolidated Statutes
Constitutional Amend-
ments
Corporations
Counties, Cities and
Towns

Court and Judicial Dis-
tricts
Distribution of Gover-
nor's Message
Education
Election Laws
Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Federal Relations
Finance
Immigration
Insane Asylum
Institutions for the
Blind

Institutions for the Deaf
Insurance
Internal Improvements
Journal
Judiciary I
Judiciary II
Justices of the Peace
Library
Manufacturing, Labor
and Commerce
Military Affairs
Penal Institutions
Pensions and Soldiers'
Home

Printing
Propositions and Griev-
ances
Public Health
Public Roads
Public Utilities
Public Welfare
Railroads
Salaries and Fees
Senate Expenditures
Senatorial Districts
Trustees of the Uni-
versity
Water Commerce

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Appropriations
Banks and Banking
Commercial Fisheries
Congressional Districts
Conservation and De-
velopment
Constitutional Amend-
ments
Corporations
Counties, Cities and
Towns
Courts and Judicial Dis-
tricts

Drainage
Education
Elections and Election
Laws
Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Expenditures of the
House
Federal Relations
Finance
Game
Health
Insane Asylums

Institutions for the
Blind
Institutions for the Deaf
and Dumb
Insurance
Journal
Judiciary No. 1
Judiciary No. 2
Justices of the Peace
Library
Manufacturers and La-
bor
Military Affairs
Oyster Industry

Penal Institutions
Pensions
Printing
Proposition and Griev-
ances
Public Buildings and
Grounds
Public Utilities
Public Welfare
Roads
Salaries and Fees
Senatorial Districts
Trustees of the Uni-
versity

NORTH DAKOTA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and Live-
stock
Apportionment
Appropriations
Banks and Banking
Corporations

Counties
Delayed Bills
Education
Elections
Enrolled and Engrossed
Bills

Federal Relations
Game and Fish
Highways
Immigration and Sta-
tistics
Insurance

Irrigation and Drain-
age
Judiciary
Military and Indian Af-
fairs
Mines and Minerals

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

Senate Standing Committees—*continued*

Public Health
Public Lands
Public Printing
Public Safety

Railroads
Revision and Correc-
tion of Journal
State Affairs

Tax and Tax Laws
Temperance
Warehouse and Grain
Grading

Ways and Means
Women's and Children's
Welfare

Senate Joint Committees

Charitable Institutions
Educational Institutions

Insurance
Labor

Penal Institutions
Public Buildings

Rules
State Library

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Apportionment
Appropriations
Banks and Banking
Cities and Municipal
Corporations
Corporations Other
Than Municipal
Counties
Delayed Bills

Drainage and Irrigation
Education
Elections and Election
Privileges
Engrossment and En-
rollment
Federal Relations
Game and Fish
Highways and Bridges
Insurance

Judiciary
Livestock
Mileage and Per Diem
Military Affairs
Mines and Mining
Public Debt
Public Health
Public Printing
Public Safety
Railroads

Revision and Correc-
tion of Journal
Rules
School and Public
Lands
State Affairs
Tax and Tax Laws
Temperance
Warehouse and Grain
Grading
Ways and Means

House Joint Committees

Joint Committee on Charitable Institutions
Joint Committee on Educational Institutions
Joint Committee on Insurance
Joint Committee on Labor

Joint Committee on Penal Institutions
Joint Committee on Public Buildings
Joint Committee on Rules
Joint Committee on State Library

OHIO

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Aviation
Banks and Loan As-
sociations
Commerce and Industry
Conservation
Education

Elections and Federal
Relations
Enrollment
Finance
Highways and Trans-
portation

Insurance
Interstate Cooperation
Judiciary
Labor
Liquor Control
Military Affairs

Political Subdivision
Public Health
Public Works and State
Buildings
Rules
Taxation

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Banks and Banking
Building and Loans
Codes
Conservation
Education
Elections
Enrollment

Federal Relations
Finance
Health
Highways
Insurance
Judiciary
Labor

Military Affairs
Mines
Motor Vehicles
Organization of State
Government
Political Subdivisions
Public Welfare

Reference
Rules
State Buildings, Parks
and Public Works
Taxation
Temperance
Utilities

OKLAHOMA

Senate Standing Committees

Agricultural Education
Agriculture
Appropriations
Banks and Banking
Code Revision
Commerce and Labor
Congressional and Leg-
islative Redistricting
Constitution and Con-
stitutional Amend-
ments

Criminal Jurisprudence
Education
Enrolled and Engrossed
Bills
Erosion, Flood Control
and Drainage
Federal Relations and
Activities
Fees and Salaries
Fish and Game

Hospitals, Charities and
Public Health
Indian Affairs
Insurance
Judicial Redistricting
Judiciary No. 1
Judiciary No. 2
Legal Advisory
Livestock and Tenant
Farming

Manufacturing and In-
dustry
Military Affairs
Mines and Mining
Municipal Corporations
Oil and Gas
Penal Institutions
Police Regulations and
Crime Prevention
Private Corporations

Senate Standing Committees—*continued*

Privileges and Elections	Public Service Corpora- tion	Roads and Highways	Social Security
Prohibition Enforcement	Retrenchment and Re- form	Rules and Procedure	Soldiers' Relief
Public Building	Revenue and Taxation	School Lands	State and County Af- fairs
Public Printing		Senate and Legislative Affairs	

House Standing Committees

Agricultural Education	Departmental Regula- tions	Judicial Reform	Public Printing
Agriculture	Education No. 1	Judiciary No. 1	Public Service Corpora- tions
Appropriations	Education No. 2	Judiciary No. 2	Retrenchment and Re- form
Audit of Legislative Ex- penses	Elections and Privileges	Labor and Arbitration	Revenue and Taxation
Banks and Banking	Eleemosynary Institu- tions	Legal Advisory	Roads and Highways
Capitol Building and Grounds	Employment	Legislative Redistrict- ing	Rules and Procedure
Charities, Corrections	Enrolled and Engrossed Bills	Live Stock and Tenant Farming	Seating Arrangements and Committee Rooms
City, Town and County Government	Erosion, Reclamation and Drainage	Local Bills	Social Security
Code Revision	Fees and Salaries	Manufacturing and Commerce	Soldiers' Relief Com- mittee
Congressional Redis- tricting	Fish and Game	Mileage and Per Diem	State and Federal Re- lief
Constitutional Amend- ments	General Investigation	Military Affairs	State and School Lands
Correction of Journal	General Legislative	Mines and Mining	Tax Code Revision
Cotton Warehouses and Grain Elevators	Health and Sanitation	Motor Transportation	Unemployment Insur- ance and Industrial Relief
Criminal Jurisprudence	Indian Affairs	Municipal Corporations	Vocational Education
Departmental Fees and Salaries	Initiative and Referen- dum	Oil and Gas	Ways and Means
	Insurance	Penal Institutions	
	Interstate Relations	Practice of Medicine	
		Private Corporations	
		Prohibition Enforce- ment	

OREGON

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	County and State Of- ficers	Horticulture	Printing
Alcoholic Traffic	Education	Industries	Public Buildings and Institutions
Assessment and Taxa- tion	Election and Privileges	Insurance	Public Lands
Banking	Engrossed and Enrolled Bills	Judiciary	Railroads and Utilities
Capitol Reconstruction	Federal Relations	Livestock	Resolutions
Claims	Fishing Industries	Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry	Revision of Laws
Commerce and Naviga- tion	Forestry and Forestry Products	Military Affairs	Roads and Highways
Counties	Game	Mining	Rules
		Municipal Affairs	Unemployment Relief
		Penal Institutions	Ways and Means

House Standing Committees

Administration and Re- organization	Education	Highways and Highway Revenues	Military Affairs
Agriculture	Elections	Horticulture	Public Institutions
Alcoholic Control	Engrossed and Enrolled Bills	Insurance	Public Lands
Assessment and Taxa- tion	Erosion and Flood Con- trol	Irrigation and Drainage	Railways and Trans- portation
Banking and Corpora- tions	Federal Relations	Judiciary	Repeal of Laws
Bills and Mailing	Fisheries	Labor and Industries	Resolutions
Commerce and Naviga- tion	Food and Dairy Prod- ucts	Legislation and Rules	Revision of Laws
Constitution and Law	Forestry	Livestock	Taxation and Revenue
Counties and Cities	Game	Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry	Unemployment
	Health and Public Mor- als	Mining	Utilities
		Motor Vehicles and Aeronautics	Ways and Means

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PENNSYLVANIA

Senate Standing Committees

Aeronautics
Agriculture
Appropriations
Banking
City Government
Congressional Appor-
tionment
Constitutional Changes
Corporations

County Government
Education
Elections
Executive Nominations
Federal Relations
Finance
Forests and Waters
Game and Fisheries
Highways

Insurance
Judicial Apportionment
Judiciary General
Judiciary Special
Labor and Industry
Law and Order
Legislative Appor-
tionment
Military Affairs

Mines and Mining
Municipal Government
Pensions
Public Health
Public Utilities
Rules
State Boards
State Government
Welfare

House Standing Committees

Aeronautics
Agriculture
Appropriations
Banking
Boroughs
Building and Loan As-
sociations
Cities
Congressional Appor-
tionment
Constitutional Amend-
ments
Corporations

Counties
Education
Elections
Federal Relations
Fisheries
Forestry
Game
Geological Survey
Highways
Insurance
Judicial Apportionment
Judiciary General

Judiciary Local
Judiciary Special
Labor
Law and Order
Legislative Appor-
tionment
Manufactures
Military Affairs
Mines and Mining
Motor Vehicles
Municipal Corporations
Pensions and Gratuities

Printing
Public Health and Sani-
tation
Public Utilities
Railroads and Railways
Repeal Bills
Rules
State Boards
State Government
Townships
Ways and Means
Welfare

RHODE ISLAND

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Corporations
Education

Elections
Finance
Fisheries

Judiciary
Militia
Pardons

Rules and Orders
Special Legislation

House Standing Committees

Agriculture and Me-
chanic Arts
Corporations
Education

Elections
Finance
Fisheries
Judiciary

Labor Legislation
Militia
Public Institutions
Public Welfare

Rules and Orders
Special Legislation
State Property

Joint Standing Committees

Accounts and Claims

Executive Communica-
tions

Printing
Public Health

Rules and Orders
Sales of Real Estate

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Banking and Insurance
Claims and Grievances
Commerce and Manu-
factures
Contingent Accounts
County Offices and Of-
ficers
Education

Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Acts
Federal Relations
Finance
Fish, Game and For-
estry
Highways
Incorporations

Judiciary
Legislative Library
Local Legislation
Medical Affairs
Military
Natural Resources
Penal and Charitable
Institutions

Penitentiary
Police Regulations
Printing
Privileges and Elections
Public Buildings
Retrenchments
Rules
Transportation

Special Committee for 1937-38

Social Security

House Standing Committees

Accounts	Joint Committee on	Military Affairs	Social Legislation
Agriculture	Printing	Offices and Officers	State Hospital
Banking and Insurance	Judiciary	Penitentiary	State House and
Claims	Legislative Library	Police Regulations	Grounds
Education	Local Legislation	Privileges and Elections	Ways and Means
Enrolled Acts	Medical Affairs	Public Printing	
Fish, Game and For-	Merchants and Mercan-	Railroads	
estry	tile Affairs	Rules	

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senate Standing Committees

Administrative Organ-	Coal Mines	Irrigation	Public Health
ization	Courts and Court	Joint Select Committee	Public Institutions
Agriculture	Procedure	Judiciary	Public Printing
Apportionment	Dairy Products	Labor	Railroads
Appropriations	Drainage	Legislative Expense	Rules
Auditing	Education	Legislative Phraseology	Rural Credits
Banks and Banking	Elections	and Arrangement	Schools and Public
Capitol Building and	Engrossed and Enrolled	Liquor	Lands
Grounds	Bills	Livestock	State Parks
Cement Products	Federal Relations	Military Affairs	Taxation
Charitable and Penal	Fish and Game	Mines and Mining	Telephone, Telegraph
Institutions	Food and Drugs	Packing Plants and	and Express
Child Welfare	General Investigating	Terminal Elevators	Uniform Laws
Cities and Municipal	Highways and Aviation	Power and Power	Warehouse and Grain
Corporations	Home Building	Development	Grading
Cities and Towns	Horticulture	Public Buildings	Ways and Means
Committee	Insurance		

House Standing Committees

Agriculture	Child Welfare	Food and Drugs	Packing Plants
Apportionment	Coal Mines	Horticulture	Penal Institutions
Appropriation	Corporations	Immigration	Power and Power
Assessment and	County Affairs	Indian Affairs	Plants
Taxation	Dairy Products	Insurance	Privileges and Elections
Auditing	Drainage and Artesian	Judiciary	Public Buildings
Aviation	Wells	Livestock	Public Health
Banks and Banking	Education	Manufacturers	Public Library and
Bridge and Ferries	Engrossed and Enrolled	Medicine and Surgery	Historical Society
Capitol Grounds and	Bills	Military Affairs	Public Printing
Buildings	Federal Relations	Mines and Mining	Railroads
Cement Products	Fish and Game	Municipal Corporations	Roads and Highways
Charitable Institutions			State Affairs

TENNESSEE

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	Federal Relations	Motor Fuel	Public Printing
Amended Laws	Finance, Ways and	Motor Vehicles and	Public Roads and In-
Banks	Means	Transportation	ternal Improvements
Buildings, Public	Insurance	Municipal Affairs	Public Utilities
Grounds and Loans	Judiciary	New Counties	Railroads
Charitable Institutions	Labor	Parks, Forestry, Fish	Rules
Constitutional Amend-	Law Enforcement	and Game	Sanitation and Public
ments	Manufacturing and Min-	Penitentiaries	Health
Corporations	ing	Pensions	State Debt
Education	Military Affairs	Privileges and Elections	Temperance
Enrolled Bills (First			Uniform Laws
Half)			Veterans' Affairs

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Banking
Charitable Institutions
Claims
Commerce
Constitution and
Amendments
Corporations
Criminal Jurisprudence
Education
Election
Enrolled Bills (First
Half)
Federal Relations

Finance, Ways and
Means
Forestry, Fish and
Game
Horticulture
Immigration
Insurance and Loans
Internal Improvements
Jails and Workhouses
Judiciary
Labor
Liquor Traffic
Manufacturing and
Mining

Marketing Bureau
Military Affairs
Motor Vehicles
Municipal Affairs
New Counties and
County Lines
Penitentiary
Pensions
Public Grounds and
Buildings
Public Health and Sani-
tation
Public Printing

Public Roads
Public Utilities
Publicity
Railroads
Redistricting
Retrenchment
Rules
Social Welfare
Uniform Laws
Veterans' Affairs
Water Power
Waterways and Drain-
age

TEXAS

Senate Standing Committees

Agricultural Affairs
Banking
Civil Jurisprudence
Commerce and Manu-
facturers
Congressional Districts
Constitutional Amend-
ments
Contingent Expenses
Counties and County
Boundaries
Criminal Jurisprudence
Educational Affairs

Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Federal Relations
Finance
Game and Fish
Insurance
Internal Improvements
Interstate Co-operation
Judicial Districts
Labor
Military Affairs
Mining, Irrigation and
Drainage

Nominations of Gover-
nor
Privileges and Elections
Public Buildings and
Grounds
Public Debts, Claims
and Accounts
Public Health
Public Lands and Land
Office
Public Printing
Representative Districts
Rules

Senatorial Districts
State Affairs
State Highways and
Motor Traffic
State Institutions and
Departments
State Penitentiaries
Stock and Stock Rais-
ing
Towns and City Cor-
porations

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Appropriations
Banks and Banking
Claims and Accounts
Commerce and Manu-
factures
Common Carriers
Congressional and
Legislative Districts
Conservation and Rec-
lamation
Constitutional Amend-
ments
Contingent Expenses

Counties
Criminal Jurisprudence
Education
Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Examination of Comp-
trollers' and Treasur-
er's Accounts
Federal Relations
Game and Fisheries
Highways and Motor
Traffic
Insurance
Interstate Co-operation

Judicial Districts
Judiciary
Labor
Liquor Traffic
Live Stock and Stock
Raising
Local and Uncontested
Bills
Military Affairs
Municipal and Private
Corporations
Oil, Gas and Mining
Penitentiaries

Privileges, Suffrages
and Elections
Public Health
Public Lands and
Buildings
Public Printing
Revenue and Taxation
Rules
School Districts
State Affairs
State Eleemosynary
and Reformatory

UTAH

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and Irriga-
tion
Appropriation and
Claims
Banking and Com-
merce

Contingent and Expense
Education
Fish and Game
Health and Labor

Highways
Judiciary
Mining and Smelting
Public Institutions

Revenue and Taxation
Revision and Enrolling
Social Relations and
Relief
State and Municipal
Affairs

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Appropriations
Banking
Corporations

Education
Election
Fish and Game
Highways

Industrial School and
School for Deaf and
Blind
Insurance and Real
Estate

Irrigation
Judiciary
Labor
Livestock

House Standing Committees—*continued*

Manufacturing and Commerce	Public Health	Revenue and Taxation	State Prison
Military Affairs	Public Lands	Revision and Enrolling Rules	State Training School
Mining and Smelting	Public Printing	Salaries, Fees and Contingent Expenses of House	University of Utah and Agricultural College
Municipal Affairs	Public Service		Utah State Hospital
Public Buildings and Grounds	Resolutions and Memorials		

VERMONT

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture	Corporations and Franchises	Highway Traffic	Public Buildings
Appropriations	Education	Highways and Bridges	Public Health
Aviation	Educational Institutions	Insurance	Social Security
Banking	Federal Relations	Judiciary	State and Court Expenses
Claims	Finance	Library	State Institutions
Commerce and Labor	Fish and Game	Military Affairs	Suffrage and Elections
Conservation and Development	General	Minor Courts	Taxation
		Municipal Corporations	Temperance

House Standing Committees

Agriculture	Corporations and Franchises	Judiciary	Rules
Appropriations	Education	Library	Social Security
Aviation	Fish and Game	Military Affairs	State and Court Expenses
Banking and Insurance	General	Minor Court	State Institutions
Claims	Highway Traffic	Municipal Corporations	Suffrage and Elections
Commerce and Labor	Highways and Bridges	Public Buildings	Temperance
Conservation and Development		Public Health	Ways and Means

VIRGINIA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and Mining	Examination Office of Auditor of Public Accounts	Finance	Moral, Social and Child Welfare
Clerk's Office	Examination Office of Comptroller	Fish and Game	Nominations
Counties, Cities and Towns	Examination Treasurer's Office	General Laws	Printing
Courts of Justice	Executive Expenditures	Insurance and Banking	Privileges and Elections
Enrolled Bills		Joint Committee on Special, Private and Local Legislation	Public Institutions and Education
Examination Bonds of Public Officers		Library	Roads
			Rules

House Standing Committees

Agriculture and Mining	Currency and Commerce	Insurance and Banking	Printing
Appropriations	Enrolled Bills	Labor and the Poor	Privileges and Elections
Asylums and Prison	Executive Expenditures	Library	Public Property
Chesapeake and its Tributaries	Federal Relations and Resolutions	Manufactures and Mechanics Arts	Retrenchment and Economy
Claims	Finance	Militia and Police	Roads and Internal Navigation
Confirmation	General Laws	Moral and Social Welfare	Rules
Counties, Cities and Towns	House Expenses	Officers and Offices at the Capitol	Schools and Colleges
Courts of Justice	Immigration		Special, Private and Local Legislation

WASHINGTON

Senate Standing Committees

Aeronautics	Cities of the First Class	Compensation and Fees for State and County Offices	Corporations Other than Municipal
Agriculture	Claims and Auditing	Constitutional Revision	County and County Boundaries
Appropriations	Commerce and Manufacturing		
Banks and Banking			

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

Senate Standing Committees—*continued*

Dairy and Livestock
Education
Educational Institutions
Elections and Privileges
Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Federal Relations and Immigration
Financial Institutions
Other than Banks
Fisheries
Flood Control
Forestry and Logged-off Lands

Game and Game Fish
Harbors and Waterways
Horticulture
Industrial Insurance
Insurance
Judiciary
Labor and Labor Statistics
Legislative Apportionment
Liquor Control
Medicine and Dentistry, Pure Foods and Drugs

Memorials
Military
Mines and Mining
Municipal Corporations
Other than First Class
Parks and Playgrounds
Printing
Public Buildings and Grounds
Public Morals
Public Utilities
Railroads and Transportation

Reclamation, Irrigation, Dikes, Drains and Ditches
Revenue and Taxation
Roads and Bridges
Rural Credits
Senate Employment
Social Security
State Charitable Institutions
State Granted, School and Tide Lands
State Library
State Penal and Reformatory Institutions

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Appropriations
Banks and Banking
Cities of the First Class
Claims and Auditing
Commerce and Manufacturing
Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers
Constitutional Revision
Corporations Other than Municipal
Counties and County Boundaries
Dairy and Livestock
Dikes, Drains and Ditches
Education

Educational Institutions
Elections and Privileges
Engrossment
Enrollment
Financial Institutions
Other than Banks
Fisheries
Flood Control
Forestry and Logged-off Lands
Game and Game Fish
Harbors and Waterways
Horticulture
Industrial Insurance
Insurance
Judiciary
Labor and Labor Statistics

Liquor Control
Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs
Memorials
Military
Mines and Mining
Municipal Corporations
Other than First Class
Parks and Playgrounds
Printing
Public Buildings and Grounds
Public Morals
Public Utilities
Reclamation and Irrigation
Revenue and Taxation

Roads and Bridges
Rules and Order
Rural Credits and Agricultural Development
State Charitable Institutions
State Granted, School and Tide Lands
State Library
State Penal and Reformatory Institutions
Transportation Other than Automotive
Unemployment Relief and Public Welfare

WEST VIRGINIA

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture
Banks and Corporations
Claims and Grievances
Counties and Municipal Corporations
Education
Examine Clerk's Office
Federal Relations
Finance

Forestry and Conservation
Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands
Insurance
Interstate Assembly
Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills

Joint Committee on Joint Rules
Judiciary
Labor
Medicine and Sanitation
Militia
Mines and Mining
Penitentiary

Privileges and Elections
Public Buildings and Humane Institutions
Public Library
Public Printing
Railroads
Redistricting
Roads and Navigation
Rules
Temperance

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Arts, Science and General Improvements
Banks and Corporations
Claims and Grievances
Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations
Education
Elections

Executive Officers and Library
Federal Relations
Forestry and Conservation
Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands
Game and Fish
Humane Institutions and Public Buildings

Insurance
Interstate Cooperation
Joint Committee on Joint Rules
Judiciary
Labor
Medicine and Sanitation
Military Affairs
Mines and Mining
Penitentiary

Printing and Contingent Expenses
Railroads
Redistricting
Roads
Rules
State Boundaries
Taxation and Finance
Temperance

LEGISLATURES

247

WISCONSIN

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and Labor Committee on Commit- tees	Corporations and Tax- ation	Highways	Legislative Procedure
Contingent Expendi- tures	Education and Public Welfare	Joint Committee on Finance	State and Local Gov- ernment
		Judiciary	

Assembly Standing Committees

Agriculture	Elections	Insurance and Banking	Revision
Commerce and Manu- facturers	Engrossed Bills	Judiciary	Rules
Conservation	Enrolled Bills	Labor	State Affairs
Contingent Expendi- tures	Excise and Fees	Municipalities	Taxation
Education	Finance	Printing	Third Reading
	Highways	Public Welfare	Transportation

WYOMING

Senate Standing Committees

Apportionment	Federal Relations, In- dian and Military Affairs	Mechanical Manufac- turing and Labor Pursuits	Public Utilities
Coal Mines	Finance, Expenditures, Ways and Means	Mines and Mineral Products	Railroads and Trans- portation
Corporations and Mu- nicipal Laws	Game and Fisheries	Public Accounts	Revenue
County Affairs and County Boundaries	Internal Improvements and Public Highways	Public Buildings and Institutions	Rules
Education and Public Libraries	Interstate Cooperation	Public Lands, Irrigation and Agriculture	Sanitary and Medical Affairs
Elections	Judiciary	Public Printing	Stock Raising and Stock Laws
Engrossment	Law Enforcement		
Enrollment			

House Standing Committees

Agriculture	Enrolling and Engross- ing	Law Enforcement	Rules
Apportionment	Federal Relations	Memorial	Sanitary and Medical Affairs
Buildings and Institu- tions	Game and Fish	Military Affairs and Aeronautics	State Lands and Farm Loans
Corporations	Highways	Mines and Mining	Stock Raising and Stock Laws
County Affairs and Boundaries	Immigration	Oil and Gas	Transportation
Education	Judiciary	Printing	Ways and Means
Elections	Labor	Public Utilities	
	Lands and Irrigation	Revenue	

THE LEGISLATORS

Number, Terms, and Party Affiliation

STATE	Senate					House					Total Number of Legislators
	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Total	Term	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Total	Term	
Alabama.....	35	...	...	35	4	106	1	...	107	4	142
Arizona.....	19	...	...	19	2	50	1	...	51	2	70
Arkansas.....	35	...	...	35	4	98	2	...	100	2	135
California.....	15	25	...	40	4	47	33	...	80	2	120
Colorado.....	28	6	1 vacancy	35	4	49	15	1 vacancy	65	2	100
Connecticut.....	26	9	...	35	2	100	167	...	267	2	302
Delaware.....	5	11	1	17	4	16	10	9	35	2	52
Florida.....	38	...	...	38	4	95	...	...	95	2	133
Georgia.....	51	...	...	51	2	203	2	...	205	2	256
Idaho.....	33	11	...	44	2	50	9	...	59	2	103
Illinois.....	32	17	2 vacancies	51	4	85	68	...	153	2	204
Indiana.....	38	12	...	50	4	77	23	...	100	2	150
Iowa.....	22	28	...	50	4	54	54	...	108	2	158
Kansas.....	15	25	...	40	4	51	74	...	125	2	165
Kentucky.....	26	12	...	38	4	67	33	...	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	39	...	...	39	4	100	...	...	100	4	139
Maine.....	4	29	...	33	2	27	124	...	151	2	184
Maryland.....	18	11	...	29	4	95	23	2	120	4	149
Massachusetts.....	14	26	...	40	2	103	135	2 vacancies	240	2	280
Michigan.....	17	15	...	32	2	60	40	...	100	2	132
Minnesota.....	Nonpolitical election			67	4	Nonpolitical election			131	2	198
Mississippi.....	49	...	...	49	4	140	...	...	140	4	189
Missouri.....	31	3	...	34	4	105	45	...	150	2	184
Montana.....	29	27	...	56	4	81	21	...	102	2	158
Nebraska.....	Nonpolitical election			43	2	Unicameral					43
Nevada.....	11	3	3	17	4	30	9	1	40	2	57
New Hampshire.....	8	16	...	24	2	176	188	54	418	2	442
New Jersey.....	10	11	...	21	3	39	21	...	60	1	81
New Mexico.....	23	1	...	24	4	47	2	...	49	2	73
New York.....	29	22	...	51	2	73	76	1 vacancy	150	1	201
North Carolina.....	48	2	...	50	2	112	8	...	120	2	170
North Dakota.....	14	34	1	49	4	25	88	...	113	2	162
Ohio.....	31	5	...	36	2	105	33	...	138	2	174
Oklahoma.....	44	...	...	44	4	114	3	...	117	2	161
Oregon.....	12	18	...	30	4	38	21	1	60	2	90
Pennsylvania.....	34	16	...	50	4	154	54	...	208	2	258
Rhode Island.....	26	15	1	42	2	54	46	...	100	2	142
South Carolina.....	46	...	...	46	4	124	...	...	124	2	170
South Dakota.....	22	23	...	45	2	37	66	...	103	2	148
Tennessee.....	29	4	...	33	2	81	18	...	99	2	132
Texas.....	31	...	...	31	4	150	...	...	150	2	181
Utah.....	22	1	...	23	4	56	4	...	60	2	83
Vermont.....	22	8	...	30	2	204	39	5	248	2	278
Virginia.....	40	...	...	40	4	99	...	1 vacancy	100	2	140
Washington.....	40	...	...	45	4	93	6	...	99	2	144
West Virginia.....	24	...	...	30	4	82	12	...	94	2	124
Wisconsin.....	9	8	16 Progressive	33	4	31	21	48 Progressive	100	2	133
Wyoming.....	16	11	...	27	4	38	18	...	56	2	83
Totals.....	1210	476	25	1821	...	3821	1613	125	5690	...	7511

SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF THE LEGISLATORS

State	Salaries*		Compensation Allowance for Transportation
	Regular Session	Special Session	
Alabama.....	\$4 per day	\$4 per day	10¢ a mile
Arizona.....	\$8 per day	\$8 per day	20¢ a mile
Arkansas.....	\$1000—2 years	\$6 per day	10¢ a mile one way
California.....	\$2400—2 years	Mileage only	5¢ a mile, one round trip(1)
Colorado.....	\$1000—2 years	.....	15¢ a mile
Connecticut.....	\$300—2 years	.....	10¢ a mile
Delaware.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	10¢ a mile(2)
Florida.....	\$6 per day	\$6 per day	10¢ a mile
Georgia.....	\$7 per day	\$7 per day	10¢ a mile, one round trip
Idaho.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day	10¢ a mile, one round trip
Illinois.....	\$3500—2 years	.....	Actual mileage(3)
Indiana.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	20¢ a mile, one round trip
Iowa.....	\$1000—2 years	Not over \$10 day	5¢ a mile
Kansas.....	\$3 per day(4)	\$3 per day(4)	15¢ a mile, one round trip
Kentucky.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	15¢ a mile(5)
Louisiana.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	10¢ a mile(6)
Maine.....	\$600	\$5 per day	\$2 for 10 miles one way
Maryland.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day	20¢ a mile(7)
Massachusetts....	\$2000 per year	Determined at session	\$4.20 a mile (once)
Michigan.....	\$3 per day(8)	.....	10¢ a mile, one round trip
Minnesota.....	\$1000—2 years	\$10 per day	15¢ a mile, one round trip
Mississippi.....	\$1000—2 years	\$7.50 per day	10¢ a mile, one round trip
Missouri.....	\$5 per day(9)	\$5 per day	10¢ a mile
Montana.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	7¢ a mile
Nebraska.....	\$1744.18—2 years	None	Actual traveling expenses, one round trip
Nevada.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	10¢ a mile for shortest route by rail
New Hampshire....	\$200 per year	\$3 per day—15 day limit	10¢ a mile round trip once a week
New Jersey.....	\$500 per year	None	Transportation
New Mexico.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day	10¢ a mile
New York.....	\$2500 per year	.....	10¢ a mile, one round trip
North Carolina...	\$600 per year	\$8 per day—20 day limit	.....
North Dakota.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day	10¢ a mile, one round trip
Ohio.....	\$2000 per year	None	3¢ a mile
Oklahoma.....	\$6 per day(10)	\$6 per day	10¢ a mile, one round trip
Oregon.....	\$3 per day	\$3 per day	\$3 for 20 miles
Pennsylvania.....	\$2500—2 years	\$500 per session	5¢ a mile round trip once a week(11)
Rhode Island.....	\$5 per day	None	8¢ a mile
South Carolina...	\$400 per year	\$10 per day	5¢ a mile, one round trip
South Dakota....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day	10¢ a mile(12)
Tennessee.....	\$4 per day	\$4 per day	Actual mileage
Texas.....	\$10 a day(13)	\$10 per day	\$2.50 for 25 miles
Utah.....	\$4 per day	\$4 per day	10¢ a mile
Vermont.....	\$400—2 years	\$4 per day	20¢ a mile
Virginia.....	\$720 each session	\$360 per session	10¢ a mile, (14)
Washington.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day	10¢ a mile, one round trip
West Virginia....	\$500 per year	None	Mileage
Wisconsin.....	\$2400—2 years	None	10¢ a mile
Wyoming.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	Mileage only

*Compare with session table for limit to length of sessions.

(1)—Regular sessions only.

(2)—\$25 for postage regular session, \$10 special session.

(3)—\$50 per session for postage, etc.

(4)—Not to exceed \$150 for regular, or \$90 for special session.

(5)—\$20 for House and \$35 for Senate.

(6)—Two round trips allowed for regular sessions; one round trip allowed for special sessions.

(7)—In terms of fixed amounts for each member.

(8)—For elected term.

(9)—70 day limit.

(10)—\$2 day after 60 days

(11)—\$150 for postage regular session, \$50 for postage special session.

(12)—\$200 expense a year.

(13)—\$5 a day after 120 days.

(14)—Distance computed by nearest mail route.

The Legislators

*The 7,600 State Legislators who Represent the
125,000,000 Citizens*

THE American Legislators' Association maintains an index file of all of its members, a complete list of the names, addresses, and party affiliations of state legislators in the country. When information on age, vocation and on length of service in the legislature is available, it is also recorded on the cards.

When a state has established a Commission on Interstate Cooperation according to the model plan, five members are chosen from the Senate to serve as the Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and five from the House to serve as the House Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Each of these Committees on Interstate Cooperation has a chairman. Names of Commission members are marked with an asterisk; names of chairmen are marked with two asterisks.

ALABAMA

Senate

Bonner, John M.	Goldsmith, R. L.	Rogers, C. M. A.	Taylor, H. A.
Browder, I. J.	Kelly, J. L.	Rogers, John A.	Thomas, Earle
Carlton, O. D.	Kuykendall, John A.	Russell, Edgar P.	*Tucker, Hayse
Chesnut, Webb	Locke, Judson	Starnes, W. T.	Walden, D. A.
Cook, Grady W.	McDowell, A. M.	Stephens, F. G.	**Walton, Will O.
Dorsey, Isham J.	Mixon, W. B.	St. John, Vernon L.	Weaver, L. A.
Fletcher, Shelby S.	Mooneyham, Floyd H.	*Simpson, James A.	Wellborn, M. B.
Frazer, T. S.	Parrish, W. A.	Stoddard, William H.	*Woodall, W. Carvell
Glover, H. L.	Riddle, D. Hardy	Swift, G. R.	

House of Representatives

Adams, V. L.	Deloney, John E.	Kelly, M. P.	Petrey, Walter L.
Almon, T. C.	Denson, N. D.	Kirby, A. D.	Poole, Joseph N.
Arnold, John C.	De Vane, P. F.	Langdon, R. G.	Posey, G. W.
Austin, J. C.	Dominick, Aubrey	Lee, A. C.	Posey, John A.
Bateman, John W.	Doster, H. M.	Lee, W. J.	Propst, Frank Glenn
Blann, S. M.	Douglass, Vernon J.	Livingston, Speer	Quarles, George P.
Boswell, E. C.	Goodwyn, R. T., Jr.	Long, James W.	Reeder, H. L.
Braswell, W. C.	Goolsby, J. B.	Lusk, John A., Jr.	Reid, R. A.
Bridges, Forrest G.	Haley, J. P.	Matthews, B. H.	Reynolds, J. B.
Britton, T. W.	Hall, David M., Jr.	McDermott, W. V.	Robertson, M. L.
Buffington, Luke W.	Hamner, R. F.	McGowin, Earl M.	Robinson, Neil
Bulger, Mike J.	Hanks, A. L.	McPhaul, A. B.	Sanderson, L. A.
Burleson, F. E.	Hare, James A., Jr.	Miles, W. C.	Sanford, J. R.
Byars, J. D. L.	Harrison, W. C.	Miller, George O.	Shaver, Charles E.
Carter, J. D.	Heflin, John T.	Moore, L. S.	Shipman, J. Milton
Calhoun, W. Perry	Hendley, J. E.	Norman, C. D.	Sightler, S. B.
Castleberry, Forrest	Henson, L. T.	Norman, M. R.	Sparks, Chauncey
Chichester, John D.	Hill, R. L.	O'Neal, J. S.	Sparks, W. S.
Coleman, John C.	Hodges, Harry	Owen, Evan J.	Spence, C. A.
Connor, Eugene	Hollingsworth, J. W.	Owens, C. J.	Staples, Alfred L.
Cook, Dan G.	Hollis, A. U.	Parish, J. A.	Steele, J. O.
Cox, C. B.	Johnston, Albert P.	Parish, J. H.	Street, T. H.
Davis, Albert C.	Jones, George Bliss	Parker, E. B.	Taylor, William C.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Terry, Hilliard A.
 Tidmore, J. W.
 Todd, J. R.
 Tolbert, R. L.

Tompkins, T. P.
 Toomer, S. L.
 Waldrep, Eugene E.

Walker, R. H.
 Wallace, J. R.
 Welch, W. S.

Whigham, C. E.
 Williams, A. P.
 Wright, L. J.

ARIZONA

Senate

Angius, Dan
 Babbitt, James E.
 Baker, H. H.
 Dalton, Henry A.
 *Harrison, J. A.

Hunt, Joe S.
 Jones, R. T.
 Keefe, Paul C.
 Kelly, W. B.
 McEachren, E. H.

Moore, Robert L.
 Patterson, W. E.
 Pomeroy, Frank T.
 *Rienhardt, Daniel E.
 Smith, J. Hubert

Stanton, A. C.
 Truman, W. C.
 Wieden, August
 Wiltbank, W. E.

House of Representatives

Adamson, Harold D.
 Batchelder, G. A.
 Bourdon, William
 Brayton, Nelson D.
 Burk, J. Irvin
 Carson, F. K.
 Combs, J. M.
 Cummiard, Jack
 Curry, M. E.
 Davis, Vernon G.
 Farley, Gordon
 Fritz, Fred J.
 Gillett, William F.

Goodson, J. Melvin
 Gray, M. A.
 Hamblin, G. Oscar
 Heron, James R.
 Isley, Philip A.
 Johns, A. A.
 Johnson, Lindsay
 Kenworthy, R. W.
 Klein, Leonard
 Mader, Harry J.
 Marks, David J.
 McDonald, L. R.
 McKinney, Howard

Menderson, C. M.
 Mitchell, W. W.
 Morrow, Robert E.
 Mullen, W. E.
 Murray, O. L.
 O'Neill, Ben J.
 Petersen, William
 Porter, Bridgie M.
 Priser, Vern
 Reichard, V. A.
 *Rosenbaum, W. G.
 Sharpe, Frank W., Jr.
 Shelton, Eli C.

Skinner, Frank
 Spaid, William
 Stauffer, Clyde M.
 Struckmeyer, Fritz
 Sullivan, Harry J.
 Thompson, C. T.
 Williams, L. S.
 Williams, S. O.
 Wilson, L. B.
 Wisdom, William
 Wisener, William
 Wood, R. K.

ARKANSAS

Senate

Armstrong, Fred S.
 Barney, H. M.
 Bratton, Jeff
 Coleman, Lucien
 *Cummings, Maupin
 *Dillon, Ed
 Ellis, Clyde
 Fagan, Ellis
 Featherston, Alfred

*Gathings, E. C.
 Hall, Joe
 Hardy, H. B.
 Higginbotham, Gene
 Holland, N. H.
 Holloway, Claude
 Kimzey, Joe W.
 Lake, Winifred
 Livingston, J. W.

Majors, F. D.
 Marlin, Tom
 *Milum, Roy
 **Norrell, W. F.
 Northcutt, H. A.
 Rowell, Hendrix
 Scrimshire, J. P.
 Shaver, J. L.
 Smith, Hal

Switzer, Ovid T.
 Taylor, Armil
 Thompson, R. R.
 Wagner, Horace
 Ward, J. Paul
 Wheatley, Walter
 Wilkes, L. J.
 Wilson, John L.

House of Representatives

Abington, W. H.
 Anthony, Keelin
 Arbaugh, A. B.
 Baker, Eugene B.
 Baxter, Russell
 Beck, J. O. E., Jr.
 Bell, J. Leonard
 *Blair, Ray
 Blount, Golden
 Boyers, Thomas
 Bradford, Clyde
 Bransford, John M.
 Brickhouse, Ben D.
 Brown, Lyle
 Bryson, Edward B.
 *Buerkle, Louis
 Burris, Dolin
 Butt, John K.
 Campbell, James R.
 Chapman, A. B.
 Cheney, E. H.

Chrisp, R. W.
 Cloer, John W.
 Coates, John E., Jr.
 Coffelt, Kenneth
 Coleman, Adrian
 Combs, Steve
 Condrey, Rupert
 Cowart, Claude
 Crawford, Ivy W.
 Creekmore, Carl
 Cunningham, Sam L.
 Darnell, Lloyd
 Eddy, Charles C.
 Forehand, Otto
 Foster, Joe
 Gooch, S. A.
 Graham, E. S.
 Grid, R. H.
 Grisham, G. H.
 Hardgrave, G. L.
 Harris, Frank C.

Holmes, J. Frank
 Horton, Dennis
 Horton, Herman
 Houston, G. P.
 Hudnall, Winston
 Johnson, Proctor
 Jones, Fred
 Kendrick, Robert L.
 King, Curtis
 Lancaster, T. W.
 Launius, R. W.
 Ledford, W. J.
 Maner, Ernest
 McGraw, B. F.
 **McHaney, E. L., Jr.
 McInturff, O. J.
 Machen, Jack
 Mikel, Lyman L.
 Monroe, Luke
 Moore, I. N.
 Murray, Woody

*Murry, Ike
 Nichols, Lee
 Nyberg, Leo E.
 Perryman, Henry
 Plant, Willis
 Price, Herbert
 Purviance, F. C.
 Raley, C. O.
 Rice, W. S.
 Roberts, Russell C.
 Robinson, Pat
 *Sampier, J. Wesley
 Shaw, Nabors
 Sherrill, J. E.
 Sikes, J. E.
 Smalley, J. C.
 Stelser, Herbert
 Smith, Claude M.
 Smith, J. Ford
 Smith, Max M.
 Tabler, Marshall

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House of Representatives—*continued*

Tackett, Boyd
Thomas, Adolph
Thompson, W. M.
Tibbels, W. O.

Toland, W. H.
Toney, H. Kemp
Van Dalsem, Paul
Vesey, John

Walker, Dalton V.
Ward, W. L.
Warfield, Carneal
Wear, A. E.

Wilkinson, Means
Wood, R. H.
Woodrome, O. V.
Wright, Carl

CALIFORNIA

Senate

Allen, James M.
Biggar, George M.
Crittenden, B. S.
Cunningham, R. R.
DeLap, T. H.
Deuel, Charles H.
Fletcher, E.
Garrison, J. C.
Gordon, Frank L.
Hays, Ray W.

Hollister, J. James
Holohan, James B.
Jespersen, Chris N.
Keating, Thomas F.
Keough, Karl P.
Knowland, William F.
Law, Edward H.
McBride, James J.
McColl, John B.
McCormack, Thomas

McGovern, Walter
Metzger, D. Jack
Mixer, Frank W.
Nielsen, Roy J.
Olson, Culbert L.
Parkman, Harry L.
Phillips, John
Pierovich, A. L.
Powers, Harold J.
Quinn, Irwin T.

Rich, W. P.
Schottky, Andrew R.
Seawell, Jerrold L.
Slater, Herbert W.
Swing, Ralph E.
Tickle, Edward H.
Wagy, J. I.
Westover, Harry C.
Williams, Dan E.
Young, Sanborn

Assembly

Andreas, Godfrey A.
Baynham, Frank L.
Beene, Adron A.
Boyle, James J.
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.
Burns, Hugh M.
Burns, Michael J.
Call, Harrison W.
Cassidy, James M.
Clark, John G.
Corwin, Gordon W.
Cottrell, C. C.
Cronin, Melvin I.
Crowley, Ernest C.
Cunningham, Thos. J.
Daley, Jeanette E.
Dannenbrink, H. A.
Dawson, Kennett B.
Desmond, Earl D.
Dilworth, Nelson S.

Donihue, Leon M.
Donnelly, Hugh P.
Field, C. Don
Flint, Gene
Fulcher, Clinton J.
Gannon, Chester F.
Garibaldi, James D.
Garland, Gordon H.
Gilbert, Wilbur F.
Glick, Fred P.
Hawkins, Augustus F.
Heisinger, S. L.
Hornblower, W. B.
Hunt, Charles A.
Johnson, Gardiner
Jones, Wm. Moseley
Kepple, Gerald C.
King, Cecil R.
Kuchel, Thomas H.
Latham, E. V.

Laughlin, Frank D.
Leonard, Jacob M.
Levey, Edgar C.
Lore, Elmer E.
Lyon, Charles W.
Maloney, Thomas A.
Martin, Frank G.
Mayo, Jesse M.
McMurray, Patrick J.
Meehan, Henry P.
Miller, Eleanor
Miller, George
Millington, Seth
Morgan, Geoffrey F.
Muldoon, Fred P.
O'Donnell, John H.
Patterson, Ellis E.
Peek, Paul
Pelletier, John B.
Peysen, Jefferson E.

Reaves, Fred
Redwine, Kent H.
Richie, Paul A.
Robertson, Alfred W.
Rosenthal, Ben
Sawallisch, Harold F.
Scudder, Hubert B.
Sheehan, Joseph F.
Stream, Charles W.
Tenney, Jack B.
Thorp, James E.
Turner, Rodney L.
Voigt, Ernest O.
Walker, Clarence R.
Waters, Frank J.
Watson, Clyde A.
Weber, Charles M.
Welsh, Ralph Louis
Williamson, Ray
Yorty, Samuel W.

COLORADO

Senate

Abbott, John G.
Bohn, Eddie W.
Chapman, Roy M.
Constantine, Joseph P.
Cummings, Ralph J.
Davies, Harold H.
Ehrhart, T. J.
Gilliam, Donald J.
Glenn, George A.

*Headlee, A. Elmer
Hirschfeld, A. B.
Hotchkiss, Clair
Houston, George M.
Hudson, Guy
*Hunter, D. E.
Johnson, Rudolph
Johnston, A. H.

Johnston, Dave C.
Lamont, Duncan
Latimer, M. R.
Litel, A. L.
Lloyd, William L.
McCarty, Phil
Miller, James R.
Murphy, Charles P.

Nolon, John, Jr.
Noriega, Juan
*Preston, Willard B.
Ragan, Burt
*Ritchie, Curtis P.
Sanders, Grant
Taylor, Sam Tesitor
**Twining, W. H.
Wheeler, Charles F.

House of Representatives

Akin, T. H.
Aspinall, Wayne N.
Atencio, H. J.
Baker, George J.
Barday, F. W.
Beuck, Fred A.
Boggs, John S.
Cawfield, Sterling
Charlesworth, James

Childress, T. F.
Coleman, A. Dean
Coleman, A. E.
Conklin, Percy L.
Crowley, Clem
Curtis, William
*Dameron, T. H.
Deeds, Earl M.
Dickinson, John P.

Divers, Frank R.
Dutcher, O. H.
Felix, Lad A.
Fordham, E. E.
Glehn, George
*Graham, James W., Jr.
*Griffith, James E.
Grimes, Irving
Hall, Truman C.

Hansen, Victor
Harney, P. E.
Higby, W. E.
Hillman, Charles A.
Hoefnagels, E. J.
Hornbaker, J. E.
Horsman, John
Jennings, William J.
Jensen, James

House of Representatives—*continued*

Keating, Joseph D.
Kline, Herman
Kramer, Florence H.
La Crue, Joe
McAuliffe, Gerald E.
McDonald, James H.
McDonald, M. D.

McGinley, Myron C.
Melis, William L.
Minshall, C. D.
Mulvihill, Thomas N.
Pearson, Homer L.
Plummer, Joe
Powell, George W.

Ray, Roy
Reakle, William H., Jr.
Ribacchi, Henry
Sanburg, Harry
Smith, Eudochia Bell
**Smith, Moses E.
Stone, Clifford H.

*Strain, Marion E.
Stuntz, George H.
Tabor, Harold A.
Taylor, James
Taylor, Leslie E.
Wilson, J. Carl
Wilson, John D.

CONNECTICUT

Senate

Arrigoni, Charles J.
Barrett, Walter P.
Bradley, J. Kenneth
Brennan, E. Gaynor
Cable, William H.
Claffey, Robert F.
Cooney, Joseph P.
Culhane, George T.
Curtis, William M.

Daly, Matthew A.
Devlin, Raymond J.
Dimock, Edwin R.
Downes, Joseph B.
Fox, William C.
Gebhardt, Edmund R.
Hagearty, William E.
Kane, Michael F.
Laramée, Pierre J.

Lawlor, Joseph H.
Lynch, John E.
Malkan, Samuel H.
McCarthy, Daniel J.
McDermott, Frank L.
Rabbett, James R.
Rich, Anthony J.
Rita, Michael A.
Rumpf, Charles P.

Sanford, Charles M.
Scanzillo, Ameriko L.
Scranton, Asa R., Jr.
Stremiau, Julius C.
Telesca, Anthony W.
Thresher, William J.
White, William C.
Zeller, Fred R.

House of Representatives

Affleck, George L.
Alcorn, Hugh M., Jr.
Allen, John T.
Allyn, Frederic B.
Allyn, W. Ellery
Anthony, Albert E.
Appley, Milo A.
Arnold, Harry W.
Austin, Wilbert N.
Avery, Irving J.
Baldwin, Herbert E.
Bancroft, James W.
Bannon, Francis P.
Barber, Howard G.
Barlow, Frank L.
Barron, John W.
Barry, John C.
Bartlett, Dorothy J.
Batza, Michael A.
Beecher, Seth N.
Bell, J. Mortimer
Bentley, Albert K.
Bissell, Charles S.
Blakeslee, Waldo S.
Brenn, Charles A.
Briggs, Alfred D.
Brock, Raymond C.
Brown, Curtis P.
Brysh, Theodore
Buell, Vernon E.
Burke, James D.
Burke, L. Paul
Burr, Eben W.
Buys, Bernice T.
Carlson, Walfred C.
Carpenter, Nelson L.
Carter, Harry W.
Casey, James H.
Charron, James J.
Chartier, Fred J.
Chiota, John P., Jr.
Christensen, John
Church, Frank J.

Clarie, Emmet T.
Clark, Carl
Clark, Clyde A.
Clark, Daniel B.
Clark, Elbert W.
Clark, Hallett F.
Clark, Ralph N.
Collen, David
Collins, Alvin F.
Colton, Walter G.
Cooke, Harry G.
Counsell, Samuel
Courtney, Edmund W.
Crawford, Sara B.
Crofut, Frank V.
Cummings, Carlton A.
Curtis, Newton M.
D'Ambruso, R. R.
Delay, Henry J.
DePaolo, J. A., Jr.
Dick, James M.
Doane, John W.
Dooley, John M.
Doran, Frank A.
Downs, Ralph R.
Doyon, Napoleon J.
Driscoll, Cornelius V.
Duggan, D. Paul
Dunn, Antoinette
Durkin, Richard J.
Eliot, John L., Sr.
Emmons, Nathaniel E.
Fagan, Francis J.
Faucher, L. P.
Faulkner, Fred D.
Field, Warren A.
Fillmore, Mildred A.
Fitzgerald, John G.
Flynn, Louis W.
Flynn, Mary E.
Foley, Frederick J.
Fontaine, Victor P.
Ford, William A.

Fraser, Donald A.
Frear, Seward L.
French, Hugh J.
Friedman, Eugene J.
Friedman, Samuel
Gallup, Jared
Gillotti, Joseph J.
Golon, Paul R.
Greenleaf, Arthur A.
Grossman, Otto W.
Hall, Linus H.
Hall, Raymond E.
Hamlin, Harold F.
Hampton, Edward R.
Hanley, Bernard C.
Harper, Charles P.
Hart, George S.
Hawkins, Robert Z.
Henkle, Edward R.
Herr, Herbert H.
Hindinger, William H.
Hogan, James F.
Hogan, Morris B.
Holbrook, F. H.
Hollister, Alfred E.
Holmgren, Theresa
Horton, Edmund H.
Hough, Frederick J.
Howe, Charles B.
Howe, Walter
Hoxie, George H., II
Hullivan, Michael W.
Hungerford, W. C.
Hurley, Margaret C.
Jackson, Charles H.
Jackson, John S.
Jackson, Joseph L.
Jacocks, Abel A.
Jandreau, Ralph C.
Jennings, Clarence A.
Johnson, Axel
Johnson, Charles L.
Johnson, Henry T.

Johnson, Herbert S.
Johnston, H. Selden
Johnston, William G.
Jones, Ansel R.
Jones, George E.
Judson, Robert O.
Kane, William V.
Keech, Jerome C.
Keeney, Julia Allen
Kidde, Walter R.
Kirwin, Thomas P.
Kitchel, Helen B.
Knowlton, Royal O.
Kramer, C. Milton
Krapf, Anthony E.
Kugeman, Lionel
Lagan, Francis E.
Lamphier, Eugene H.
Landeck, Michael
Latimer, Eugene W.
Leavy, Thomas F.
Lefebvre, Joseph A.
Leipner, Benjamin
Leonard, Peter J.
Lewis, Clara W. M.
Lewis, Harry B.
Limsky, Harold E.
Little, Horace E.
Livols, Frank W.
Loveland, C. S.
Lucas, Harold G.
Ludwig, Alfred F.
Lyden, Patrick H.
Mahaney, Daniel J.
Maier, Paul S.
Main, Ralph I.
Marchesseault, Henry
Marckres, Roland R.
Marsh, Gerald G.
Marsh, Lea E., Jr.
Mathies, Bernard H.
McBee, Doris
McEnerney, Frederick

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House of Representatives—continued

McGrath, Thomas F.
McGuire, William A.
McKenna, Robert
McMerriman, J. L.
McNiece, Ralph J.
Mead, Stanley P.
Messenger, W. R.
Middlebrook, A. D.
Milano, Nicholas A.
Mitchell, Asahel W.
Mitchell, Harold E.
Monnes, John J.
Morse, Arthur G.
Morse, Harry B.
Moss, Walter H.
Munyan, Fred A.
Murphy, Edward J.
Neefus, Wilbur L.
Nevius, Clarissa
Nichols, Finette B.
Nichols, William E.
Northrop, Caro H.
Nothnagle, Edward
O'Connell, Joseph P.

O'Connell, Thomas S.
Palmer, Earle M.
Parizek, Frank C.
Parsons, Robert E.
Pastore, Philip R.
Pease, Oliver C.
Phaneuf, Henry
Pierce, Edward I.
Pigeon, Robert
Platt, Sidney S., Jr.
Plimpton, K. DeP.
Prestia, Charles J.
Purple, Mayo S.
Pysyk, Joseph
Racicot, Ernest T.
Reilly, Thomas F.
Renshaw, Elizabeth
Reynolds, Ralph V.
Ritt, Samuel H.
Rizner, George C.
Roberts, Dorothy F.
Rockwell, George L.
Rowley, Joseph

Russell, Elmer W.
Samuelson, S. Harold
Schenherr, Grace H.
Scoville, Frederick R.
Service, William W.
Seigny, Wilfred F.
Seymour, Ralph A.
Sharpe, Carl M.
Shea, Michael J.
Shea, Thomas J.
Shea, William J.
Sherwood, Burton F.
Shethar, Samuel
Smith, Colvin
Smith, Edwin O.
Smith, Harry M.
Smith, William R.
Spooner, Charles J.
Stammers, Thomas F.
Stapleton, Luke H.
Steadman, J. William
Stewart, Nellie D.
Stotts, Clarence F.

Sturtze, William H.
Swayne, Noah H.
Templeton, William E.
Thoms, John D.
Thornhill, John S.
Todd, Charles S.
Tonkonow, Benjamin
Turkington, Ferris R.
VanBuskirk, C. W.
Vincent, Charles H.
von Bach, Eugene
Walker, Archa S.
Walther, Herman
Wanzer, William D.
Warncke, George L.
Watt, Raymond
Whalen, J. Martin
White, Montague
Wild, Arnold
Woodford, C. F.
Woodford, Robert C.
Woodruff, Curtiss T.
Woods, Thomas, Jr.
Woodward, Maud L.

DELAWARE

Senate

Chandler, Ebe H.
Davis, James L.
Hannan, Hector W.
Kelly, Daniel E.
Maloney, Levi L.

Marshall, Samuel
Matthews, W. E., Jr.
Moody, Frank
Moore, Jennings H.

Poore, William J.
Ross, Donald P.
Simonton, Wm. A.
Steele, David W.

Sylvester, Earl
Thomas, Alfred Bailey
Walls, Fred A.
Wright, Norris N.

House of Representatives

Adamson, Thomas M.
Boyce, Charles D.
Buckson, Howard M.
Burke, Francis
Butler, John R.
Craig, William D.
Daniels, George Lester
Derrickson, Robert A.
Dodd, Purnell Norman

Evanis, James S.
Fader, John R.
Hamill, John P.
Hastings, Charles E.
Holcomb, Chauncey P.
Hughes, Paul B.
Jones, John A.
Lester, Claude N.
Mattiford, Ernest S.

Mullin, George W.
Mumford, John O.
Paskey, Walter J.
Pyott, Robert Maris
Ralph, Samuel G.
Reynolds, Fred A.
Ringler, William R.
Sapp, George Dewey
Schabinger, Harold J.

Scarborough, E. W.
Simmons, Benjamin F.
Swain, Joseph E.
Warrington, K. O.
Webb, Lucius C.
Welsh, John P.
Willey, Ralph Emory
Zebley, Frank R.

FLORIDA

Senate

Adams, R. S.
Beacham, John R.
Beall, Philip D.
Black, R. Lucas
*Butler, J. Turner
Clarke, S. D.
Coulter, Henry B.
Dame, George A.
Dugger, J. D.
**Gillis, D. Stuart

Gomez, Arthur
Graham, E. R.
Harper, Herbert C.
Hinely, S. A.
Hodges, W. C.
*Holland, S. L.
Johns, Charley E.
Kanner, A. O.
Kelly, J. Locke

Kendrick, Peter
Mapoles, W. H.
McArthur, A. G.
McKenzie, H. S.
Murphy, H. G.
Nordman, F. B., Jr.
Parker, F. P.
*Parrish, J. J.
Rose, Walter W.

Savage, C. A.
Sharit, Joe
Smith, S. C.
Sweager, R. L.
Tervin, Wallace
*Tillman, Henry C.
Touchton, Fred L.
Walker, H. N.
Westbrook, George F.
Wynn, John C.

House of Representatives

Adams, Frank J.
Alford, C. L.
Barnett, Gordon
Best, M. A.
Bryant, Fred D.

Buie, A. P.
Burks, John S.
Butt, Noah B.
Byington, John S.
Chavous, W. P.

Christie, W. McL.
Clement, Archie
Cole, John W.
*Collins, LeRoy
Coogler, M. A.

Cook, H. T.
Cooley, Thomas H.
*Cracy, Evans
Crocker, O. Lamar
Davis, Amos H.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Dekle, Seth	Hatch, J. P.	Mays, C. Parkhill	Saunders, Harry H.
Dendy, Alton R.	Hazen, Fred	McCarty, Dan	Sheldon, Raymond
Dishong, J. L.	Hendry, W. A.	McLeod, R. Don	*Sikes, Robert F.
Douglas, T. C.	Hendry, W. T.	Moore, Walter T., Jr.	Sinclair, Henry M.
Drummond, A. P.	Hewitt, Ernest	Morrison, Angus	Slappey, E. H.
Early, John L.	Hodges, Robert L.	Morrow, Russell O.	Smith, Slater
Eide, A. T.	*Holt, George E.	Motes, Victor	Smith, W. E.
Fabs, John L.	Ives, Norman P.	Outman, W. D.	Stanly, W. A.
Fraser, Edwin G.	Jernigan, Webb C.	Overstreet, H. E.	Stewart, Elbert L.
Fulkerson, Roe	Kelly, Dan, Jr.	Papy, Bernie C.	Sudduth, H. L.
Fuller, Walter P.	King, John M.	Peacock, Troy J.	Turner, J. H.
Fuqua, Ben H.	Lanier, David	Peebles, J. H.	Walker, Eli C.
Gaston, W. L.	Leedy, L. C.	Platt, W. Z.	Walters, Velton
Getzen, J. C., Jr.	Lehman, H. J.	Potter, W. W.	West, T. Franklin
Gödwın, W. C.	Lewis, Halley B.	Preacher, S. M.	Williams, P. Lovick
Gray, Carl	Lindsey, John J.	Rardin, Paul	Winburn, E. S.
Hale, Caspian	Marchant, J. P.	Ray, J. William	Wood, G. P.
**Harrell, F. B.	Martin, E. P.	Rogers, Dwight L.	Wood, William J.
Harris, J. C.	Martin, E. Snow	Rose, J. T., Jr.	

GEORGIA

Senate

Allen, George	Fowler, Alpha	Knabb, L.	*Purdum, Lee
Allmand, Preston	Greer, C. A.	Lindsay, Paul L.	Sammon, F. Quill
*Atkinson, David S.	Griner, Otto	McCatches, Kelley	Shannon, J. D.
Atwood, Henry G.	Hampton, H. W.	McKenzie, C. M.	Shedd, J. P.
Aultman, W. D.	Hardman, J. B.	Millican, G. Everett	Sikes, J. A.
Brock, L. J.	Harrell, G. Y.	Moye, L. M.	Spivey, J. B.
Burgin, Joe S.	Harrison, Walter	Neely, John	Sutton, W. A.
Burrell, W. J.	Holmes, C. A.	Patten, L. L.	Terrell, J. H.
Chason, Thomas	Horne, J. P.	Peebles, Leon L.	Thrasher, Roy
Clements, Jerome M.	*Jackson, Guy D.	Peterson, W. J.	Walker, E. L.
Ennis, J. Howard	Johnson, M. L.	**Phillips, Glenn S.	Whitehead, Walter
Flynt, J. J.	Jones, B. M.	Pope, Jeff	Williams, Jack
*Forrester, Elbert	Kimbrough, H. C.	Pruitt, J. F.	

House of Representatives

Adams, Worley	Clark, J. H.	Durden, A. N.	Harrell, James
Allison, M. A.	Clary, E. D., Jr.	Edwards, J. B.	Harrell, W. E.
Almand, E. L.	Claxton, Q. L.	Ellington, Wm.	Harris, Roy V.
Ansley, C. C.	Clements, J. McRae	Elliott, J. R.	Harris, W. L.
Baggs, G. B.	Cochran, W. B.	Ennis, Marion	Harrison, E. S.
Barger, J. Jones	Cogdell, Colon J.	Erwin, J. Paxton	Hart, Wm. A.
Barlow, J. T.	Cohen, Girard M.	Etheridge, J. P.	Harvey, Alton H.
Barnard, J. E.	Coleman, Theo W.	Evans, Randall, Jr.	Hastings, Wm. G.
Barrett, W. K.	Corbett, Elijah	Ferguson, John	Hayes, B. C.
Batchelor, F. S.	Coxon, Mrs. Helen	Field, Paul	Hendrix, M. G.
Beck, Larry P.	Crocker, B. E.	Fitts, S. W.	Herndon, T. Oscar
Bennett, John W., Jr.	Culpepper, J. W.	Flanders, W. W.	Herrin, W. H., Jr.
Blease, W. R.	Dampier, W. A.	Fowler, James	Hill, G. M., Jr.
Bond, M. L.	Daughtry, A. W.	Freeman, R. H., Jr.	Hill, Kent A.
Booth, Verlyn	Daves, V. C.	Gammage, George M.	Hogg, J. P.
Bradley, J. D.	Davis, J. Scott	Gary, Loren	Hollis, A. B.
Bridges, J. O.	Deaf, A. M.	Gavin, Chester	Holt, J. T.
Brooks, Geo. B.	Dean, William T.	Goff, J. M.	Horne, Eugene
Brooks, Roland	DeFoor, J. M.	Grayson, Spence M.	Houston, Leon
Brown, L. L., Jr.	DeLoach, R. E.	Groover, M. E.	Houze, J. T.
Brown, Lawrence	Dollar, Edmon F.	*Gross, F. C.	Howard, C. N.
Campbell, R. Pat	Douglass, John B.	Grubbs, W. E.	Jackson, J. B.
Candler, C. M., Jr.	Drake, J. L.	Guyton, Clarence T.	Joel, Jake
Carmichael, C. W.	Drinkard, John P.	Hamby, R. E. A.	Jones, D. R.
*Carmichael, James V.	Dugas, G. C.	Hampton, R. T.	Jones, Ernest L.
Caswell, Paul E.	Dukes, Franklin	Hand, Fred	Jones, R. C.
*Chappell, Allen	Dunn, M. L., Jr.	Harden, C. Z.	Jones, Rufus V.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House of Representatives—*continued*

Jones, W. Harley	Moore, G. N.	Rawlins, W. M.	Taunton, Dudley
Keel, H. H.	Moore, Joseph A.	Rees, Cleveland	Thomas, Ross
Kendrick, W. C.	Moore, W. R.	Reid, Herschel L.	Todd, Wm. G.
Key, W. H.	Morgan, L. R.	Reid, S. F.	Trapnell, J. Comer
Kirbo, Joe H.	Morris, M. J.	Rountree, R. E.	Trippe, W. D.
Lanham, H. L.	Moss, C. L.	Rowland, J. H.	Turner, Mell
*Lanier, Wilmer D.	Mundy, W. W.	Sabados, George L.	Vickery, Jesse W.
Larsen, W. W., Jr.	Musgrove, W. V.	Salter, Roy	Wade, J. R.
Leonard, Wm. A.	Newby, J. I.	Sams, Augustine	Wages, W. A.
Lewallen, Floyd	Newton, B. B.	Sanders, Walter D.	Walton, H. T.
Lewis, Ralph E.	Oden, Lewis	Sapp, E. S.	Ware, R. M.
Mankin, Helen D.	Palmour, J. E., Jr.	Sartain, J. A.	Warnell, D. B.
Manry, C. A.	Parker, John C.	Saunders, G. B.	Warnock, J. C.
Marshall, A. A.	Patten, W. F.	Scruggs, M. P.	Watkins, W. E.
Martin, S. W.	Peebles, W. S.	Simmons, J. M.	Weaver, Wm. M.
Mavity, J. L.	Perry, Terrell R., Jr.	Smith, Ernest M.	Welsch, Sam J.
McCracken, Roy	Peters, J. S.	Smith, H. Dixon	Whaley, John K.
McCravey, E. L.	Phillips, Wm. J.	Smith, Will Ed	Whipple, L. A.
McGehee, S. J.	Pilcher, Crawford I.	Spence, J. J.	Whitaker, W. R.
McGraw, R. A.	Pirkle, W. B.	Striplin, H. W.	Williams, C. A.
McNall, Frank A.	Pound, Marvin G.	*Sutton, C. E.	Williams, Carl C.
Middleton, D. S.	Preston, J. T.	Swindle, J. H.	Wilson, Fain S.
Milam, Wiley G.	Preston, Prince H., Jr.	Tapp, Glyndon P.	Youmans, B. L.
Miller, T. E.	Ragan, L. C.	Tate, Luke E.	Zellner, A. M.
Moore, G. H.			

IDAHO

Senate

Adamson, D. E.	DeVoe, Carl W.	Heath, Thomas	Ray, D. C.
Anderson, E. H.	Donart, George	Hitt, Houston T.	Reynolds, Fred O.
Atwood, J. P.	Eckersell, A. B.	Jensen, J. Peter	Rath, Wm. E.
Blake, J. Bruce	Erb, R. S.	Just, James	Rich, Edward C.
Brookman, E. A.	Friend, C. H.	Kelley, A. D.	Rigby, L. Y.
Brown, Carl E.	Giles, Charles	Larsen, C. W.	Sims, Howard
Burtenshaw, L. L.	Gillette, F. C.	Lau, D. J.	Snook, Frederick E.
Coe, John Knox	Glauner, William	Mason, T. R.	Tapper, J. W.
Connor, T. Dan	Hansen, N. W.	Neil, James H.	Whitten, R. E.
Denman, Alvin	Harn, Harry R.	Newport, J. B.	Wilson, R. B.
Derr, A. M.	Hayden, Norman	Purcell, L. I.	Wright, Lee A.

House of Representatives

Albrethsen, Adolph L.	Dewey, John C., Jr.	Kinney, Wm. A.	Powers, H. E.
Andrus, S. Reed	Finkel, Ben	*Leavitt, C. C.	Ramey, Louis F.
Atkins, Frank L.	Foreman, D. I.	Lewis, Hyrum S.	Rasmussen, John A.
Bailey, Robert G.	Fry, Daniel P.	Lusk, James R.	Shepherd, F. T.
Baldwin, L. W.	Funk, Peter F.	McNeil, A. W.	**Smith, Troy D.
Bean, Harry R.	Gaffney, Edward	Meeker, J. R.	Smith, William
Bistline, F. M.	Handy, J. A.	Miller, Helen J.	Sullivan, J. E.
Bradbury, Fred H.	Harrington, Fred	Morris, R. W.	Taylor, Wilford J.
Cavanagh, Dan J.	Hendricks, Orval E.	Moss, J. Henry	Thornton, W. C.
Coker, Tracy	Hersley, George	Murphy, Arthur P.	Turk, Joe R.
Cosho, Maude L.	Heseman, E.	Nelson, Fred	Walker, Charles H.
*Curtis, George H.	Horsley, Milton	Newman, Allen D.	White, Albert, Sr.
Cyr, Edward V., Jr.	Hudelson, James A.	Peck, Arthur B.	Whittle, Cyril M.
Davis, Owen T.	Hussman, W. B.	Penfold, V.	Williams, Arnold
Day, J. H.	King, Clarence	O'Connell, John L.	

ILLINOIS

Senate

Baker, Charles W.	Beckman, Louis E.	Burgess, H. S.	Connors, William J.
Barr, Richard J.	Benson, Arnold P.	Carroll, Patrick J.	Crisenberry, R. G.
Baumrucker, C. F.	Broderick, John	Clifford, W. E. C.	Dixon, George C.

Senate—continued

Downing, T. Mac
Ewing, Clinton L.
Fribley, John W.
Graham, Richey V.
Gunning, T. P.
Harper, Robert M.
Heckenkamp, J. E.
Hickman, W. H.
Huckin, Frank J., Jr.

Karraker, R. Wallace
Keane, Thomas E.
Kielminski, Peter P.
King, William E.
Lantz, Simon E.
Laughlin, Edward E.
Lee, John M.
Leonardo, James B.
Lohmann, Martin B.

Loughran, Francis J.
Madden, Thomas E.
Maypole, George M.
McDermott, Frank
Mendel, Joseph
Menges, Louis J.
Meyers, John J.
Monroe, James O.
Paddock, Ray

Searcy, Earl B.
Serritella, Daniel A.
Sieberns, L. C.
Smith, T. V.
Stuttle, Harry C.
Thomas, Melvin
Tuttle, Oral P.
Ward, Harold G.
Woodard, D. T.

House of Representatives

Adamowski, B. S.
Adduci, James J.
Allen, George B.
Allen, Henry C.
Allison, Robert H.
Alpiner, Ben W.
Auth, A. L.
Bauer, George J.
Benson, O. E.
Berman, Louis G.
Bingham, John A.
Bolger, Thomas A.
Boyle, James P.
Brands, A. A.
Branson, R. J.
Breen, P. J.
Brennan, Thomas A.
Broche, Arthur T.
Bruer, Calistus A.
Caton, Homer
Collins, Dennis J.
Cross, Hugh W.
Crowley, Leo D.
Cutler, Reed F.
Dale, S. O.
Daley, Richard J.
Davis, James E.
Davis, J. H.
DeGrazio, Joseph N.
Dineen, Dan
Easterday, C. F.
Emge, Ben
Field, Abner
Fitzgerald, George A.
Flowerree, Major T.
Foster, Frank E.
Franz, Charles D.
Franz, Matt.

Friedland, John C.
Garman, Tom M.
Gibbs, William F.
Gorman, Howard J.
Gormley, William J.
Granata, Peter C.
Green, Hugh
Greene, Ernest A.
Gross, Matt. J.
Halick, Stanley A.
Hannigan, Michael E.
Harewood, Richard A.
Harris, Lloyd
Hayne, Edward G.
Holten, Frank
Hruby, John O.
Hubbard, Nicholas
Hunter, David, Jr.
Hunter, Edward C.
Jenkins, Charles J.
Jezierny, Peter P.
Johnson, Calvin D.
Kaindl, A. M.
Kalahar, Maurice O.
Keller, Nick
Kewin, Bernard J.
Kluczynski, John C.
Knapp, Andrew
Knauf, Henry
Lager, A. B.
Lawler, William J.
Lenane, Thomas J.
Lewis, F. W.
Lewis, Louie E.
Lorton, Sam S.
Lyons, Richard J.
Manning, Howard

Mastro, Nicholas J.
McAlpin, Baker
McCabe, Edward J.
McCaskrin, Harry M.
McDonald, Victor H.
McGaughey, Dean S.
McGrath, Emmett
McSweeney, John R.
Noonan, George G.
Noper, Ross E.
Nowlan, James A.
O'Grady, Edward P.
O'Keefe, Raymond T.
O'Neill, Andy
O'Neill, Lottie H.
O'Neill, Schaefer
Palmer, I. A.
Parker, Sidney
Pelka, John A.
Perry, J. Sam
Peters, Everett R.
Petit, John Frank
Petlak, Edward J.
Petrone, Robert
Powell, Paul
Powers, William W.
Quinn, Arthur J.
Randolph, R. R.
Rategan, Joseph L.
Reavill, Fred A.
Rennick, Frederick W.
Roderick, Solomon P.
Ruddy, Michael A.
Russell, Joseph W.
Ryan, Frank
Ryan, James J.
Ryan, John G.

Saltiel, Edward P.
Sandquist, Elroy C.
Scarborough, H. F.
Schnackenberg, E. J.
Scott, Clarence P.
Shannon, Pierce L.
Simkins, Ray
Sizemore, Oda M.
Skarda, Edward
Slater, Drennan J.
Smith, George H.
Smith, Ora
Sparks, H. D.
Speakman, John W.
Stewart, Frank A.
Stransky, Franklin U.
Streeper, I. H., III
Sturdyvin, E. E.
Sullivan, Mason S.
Swift, Hardy M.
Teel, H. V.
Thomas, Claude R.
Thon, William G.
Thornton, T. J.
Topping, Harry L.
Turner, Charles M.
Turner, J. M.
Vacco, Carmen
Van Der Vries, B. T.
Vicars, William
Walsh, Jeremiah F.
Warfield, William J.
Weber, Charles H.
Weeks, Calvin T.
White, Henry J.
Wilson, Frank B.
Wood, Warren L.
Woodward, Robert M.

INDIANA

Senate

Aldridge, Victor E.
Allison, Alden
Arnold, Walter R.
Beardsley, Walter R.
Bedwell, Charles H.
Brandon, Larry
Brown, Will
Cannon, Oliver
Carlson, Lawrence E.
Chambers, Walter S.
Cleary, Martin J.
Cravens, Oscar H.

DeKiston, Arthur L.
Dennigan, William P.
Dill, Guy D.
Eichhorn, Frederick F.
Ferris, Albert
*Garrott, Floyd
Hardy, William D.
Hays, Edward C.
Hemmer, Floyd J.
Hendricks, Thomas A.
Inman, Perry H.
Janes, William B.

Jenher, William E.
Jernegan, Ralph H.
Johnson, Howard V.
Johnson, Perry
Lane, O. Bruce
McBride, Claude B.
Nichols, Merrill W.
Odom, Frank
Portteus, A. LeRoy
Post, Harvey J.
Randall, Alfred H.
Robertson, Joseph M.

Roth, William W.
Rupert, William H.
*Seeger, Ura W.
Sexton, Joseph F.
Sohl, Raymond C.
Sunderland, Marker
*Vermillion, Walter
Wade, Jesse E.
Webb, John Bright
**Weiss, Jacob
*White, E. C.
Wickens, Hubert E.

House of Representatives

Anderson, Ira J.	Downey, Martin J.	Hughes, J. Clayton	Robbins, Bess
*Andrew, Joseph A.	Emhardt, A. G., Jr.	Johnson, Charles R.	Rockey, Bennett H.
Bach, Ollie A.	Emig, Henry A.	Kent, James V., Jr.	Roell, Carl E.
Ballard, O. G.	Ferguson, Manford	Kitch, John W.	Ropkey, Ernest C.
Barry, Edward P.	Ferguson, Tandy	Klein, Joseph	Roszkowski, John E.
Bartley, Charles H.	Flock, Jesse O.	Knapp, James M.	Rowley, Fred C.
Baumgartner, S. M.	Foster, Charles Y.	Krueger, Martin T.	Schaeffer, Michael F.
*Baylor, Claude L.	Garnitz, Irving	Leavell, Charles H.	Shull, Harry
Black, William J.	Gavit, Russell H.	Lee, William H.	Skinner, Robert
Braun, Edward J.	*Gettinger, Dan O.	Lentz, Charles F.	Slenker, Glenn R.
Brembeck, Paul	Gibbons, William	Linke, Hardin S.	Smith, LeRoy
Callahan, Thomas W.	Gladieux, Arthur J.	*Lomont, Allen C.	Spurgeon, Theodore J.
Capper, John S., Jr.	Goddard, Fred	Lutz, Charley	Stearns, Harry A.
Carter, I. Emory	Gonas, John S.	Mayhill, Bert B.	Stein, Edward H.
Castner, William P.	Griffith, Lloyd E.	McCaslin, James J.	Strickland, Harry G.
Chattin, Carl L.	Guernsey, Elam Y.	McCurdy, J. Earl	Sturm, Paul B.
Coffin, Charles L.	Gulley, Ernest A.	Miller, Lawrence C.	Talley, Marshall A.
Coons, Merle F.	Harris, B. F., Jr.	Modisett, Herman W.	*Thompson, Frank G.
Couch, Oscar G.	Henley, George W.	Muller, Harry	Thompson, J. Ralph
Creighton, Hobart	Hiestand, Howard R.	Neumann, Otto C.	**Treadway, W. E.
Cubby, Joseph	Hill, Harry	O'Grady, Jack	Wadsworth, H. C.
Denny, G. E.	Himschoot, Cyriel A.	Parker, Chester V.	Wakelam, Edward C.
Denton, Winfield K.	Hoffman, Balthasar	Pickens, Scott	Warnick, Alba H.
Dillin, Samuel Hugh	Hoover, Robert A.	Prime, George H.	*Wolf, George W.
Dotterer, William G.	Hopper, Thurman A.	Radabaugh, Byron	

IOWA

Senate

*Augustine, A. E.	Donohue, E. P.	Hill, G. R.	Millhone, Paul L.
Baldwin, Howard C.	*Doran, L. H.	*Hoeven, Charles B.	Moore, Morris
Beardsley, Wm. S.	Edwards, H. W.	Hopkins, George M.	*Murray, Tom E.
Bell, Andrew	Ellis, Frank E.	Husted, Ora E.	Parker, George L.
Bell, James M.	Elthon, Leo H.	Irwin, Harold L.	Pelzer, Frank
Berg, John	**Evans, K. A.	Kimberly, David W.	Schadt, Frederick C.
Billingsley, J. W.	Geske, M. X.	Kirketeg, O. J.	Shaw, A. J.
Bréen, Edward	Gillespie, J. J.	Levis, H. V.	Smith, C. Colfax
Byers, Frank C.	Gillette, Lester	Lundy, Hugh W.	Stevens, R. E.
Chrystal, I. G.	Goetsch, Sam D.	Mason, E. I.	Stewart, Paul P.
Corwin, Elmer P.	Gruenwald, H. J.	Mighell, Winfred	Whitehill, B. C.
Dean, Earl M.	Guernsey, Hugh G.	Miller, Henry D.	Zeigler, Sanford
Dewey, A. Claire			

House of Representatives

Alesch, Gustave	Dodds, Bert E.	Irwin, John R.	McNie, Morris M.
Baumhover, A. H.	Dreessen, William J.	Johannes, W. J.	*Mercer, LeRoy
Beckler, Charles L.	Dykhouse, J. T.	Johns, Chester L.	Moore, E. A.
Beltman, Albert	*Elliott, Mrs. Frank A.	Johnson, C. G.	Moore, J. C., Jr.
Benz, M. E.	Engel, Frank L.	Johnson, Claude	Moore, John W.
Blue, R. D.	Fishbaugh, Earl C., Jr.	Johnson, Oscar E.	Moore, Leonard L.
Bowers, L. C.	Flynn, Joe	Judd, William N.	Moore, R. G.
Broderson, T. H.	Foster, Harlan C.	Keefe, Fred J.	Morrow, H. E.
Brown, E. R.	Foster, LaMar P.	Keeney, G. H.	Nelson, Charles W.
Bruene, Fred K.	Fox, Henry	Kephart, Thomas I.	Odden, J. D.
Bulow, Harry F.	Frizzell, J. W.	Kerr, William	O'Neill, J. K.
Burma, Henry W.	Fuelling, Otto	Knippling, John	*Peisen, Dean W.
Christoffersen, Iver	Gallagher, J. P.	*Knudson, John	Pine, F. J.
Clements, L. R.	Gardner, John R.	Kohlhaas, Philip J.	Prall, S. E.
Copeland, H. F.	Good, C. G.	Kuester, G. T.	Randall, Claus
Cramer, W. H.	Goode, Dewey E.	Latchaw, F. A.	Randell, Seth
Craven, J. E.	Groves, George W.	Lookingbill, C. E.	Rasmussen, P. C.
*Currie, Ernest L.	Hathaway, George	Love, H. S.	Reilly, Eugene H.
Curtis, Glenn	Hendrickson, Thomas	Lovrien, Frank S.	Rice, C. L.
Dancer, David	Hickenlooper, B. B.	Maniece, E. J.	Riddle, Matt B.
Davis, Henry L.	Hoegh, Leo A.	McEnaney, Morgan J.	Roan, Phillip F.
Dietz, Walter	Hultman, Oscar N.	McFatrige, C. M.	Roe, Ove T.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Ross, C. W.
Rutherford, Thos., Jr.
Ryder, John
Schlatter, George
Scott, E. W.

Scott, George L.
Shifflett, Grant A.
Sours, Roy J.
Stewart, E. L.
Stimpson, Thomas

Strickler, Milton W.
Thompson, Jens
Thompson, Stanley M.
Treimer, William
Wehling, Fred H.

Weichman, Harry E.
Whitney, F. A.
Wood, W. G.
Woods, Lloyd
Yager, W. A.

KANSAS

Senate

Allen, Donald C.
Barron, W. A.
Benson, E. H.
Bradney, Claude C.
Calvert, Cecil
Carter, Jonathan B.
Cavaness, Wilfrid
Coleman, Rolla W.
Cron, F. H.
Dale, Kirke W.

Denious, Jess C.
Endres, Benjamin F.
Grant, Warren B.
Hackney, Ed T.
Hansen, Claud
Harris, W. C.
Herbert, Ewing
Hodgson, E. H.
Ireland, W. E.
Jones, Walter F.

Keef, Walter E.
Lemon, Robert
Logan, J. Glenr.
McDonald, Joseph S.
Miller, C. N.
Nuzman, Fred R.
Pihlblad, Ernst F.
Ratner, Payne H.
Richard, Charles A.
Schmidt, G. W.

Seuser, J. W.
Skovgard, Thale P.
Todd, Arnold C.
Tompkins, Harry M.
Tripp, Ray G.
Tyson, Robert J.
Waggener, Balie P.
Wall, N. B.
Walters, Raimon G.
Warren, Harry

House of Representatives

Abbey, H. C.
Abels, Edwin F.
Alspaugh, C. D.
Ames, E. E.
Angell, E. M.
Bahl, Julius M.
Baker, Earle
Beatty, Marion
Beeler, Joe R.
Bell, S.
Blanchat, H. O.
Blase, Oscar H.
Bloss, S. C.
Bolan, M. E.
Briles, E. A.
Brown, Thomas J., Jr.
Burden, J. L.
Buzick, H. S., Jr.
Cable, Leslie H.
Carper, Clay C.
Carter, F. M.
Connor, H. S.
Converse, Asa F.
Cridder, W. E.
Cross, A. F.
Crouch, G. W.
Crum, C. D.
Cyr, A. F.
Davies, Price J.
Davis, E. D.
Dole, R. W.
Douglass, Otis

Dubbs, L. A.
Dunham, J. L.
Elliss, John E.
Filson, S. W.
Fisher, Harry W.
Fossey, Don
Fowler, George W.
Geeslin, E. C.
Gordon, Gerald
Guard, C. G.
Ham, Albert
Harms, Leon H.
Hartman, Allan P.
Heckert, U. E.
Hickert, H. W.
Hutchinson, A. W.
Iverson, Edward
Jackson, Charles H.
Jent, Leonard T.
Johnson, A. K.
Jones, F. G.
Jones, Max
Johnson, Morris
Kessler, Frank M.
Kimble, T. C.
Kinnamon, A. E.
Krumstick, George W.
Laird, C. S.
Lawless, Ralph A.
Ledbetter, W. E.
Leslie, G. A.

Malin, James F.
Marshall, L. L.
McDaniel, C. T.
Means, Walker F.
Medill, Harold
Meyers, Allen
Mills, Orville, Jr.
Muir, Donald
Munson, G. R.
Murr, Henry
Musseman, Gerhard
Noone, W. P.
Nickell, Joe
Olomon, Charles P.
Parsons, Roy
Peterson, Reuben E.
Pettit, C. B.
Phillips, J. P.
Plummer, George W.
Pomeroy, Frank C.
Price, D. M.
Rankin, Robert C.
Reed, W. H.
Reid, George L.
Relihan, A. W.
Richardson, I. T.
Riegle, Wilford
Robbins, R. O.
Robertson, George
Robertson, Will
Romeiser, W. B.

Rucas, Gilbert M.
Ryan, W. H.
Sanford, Bide
Schowalter, J. A.
Schrepel, Chris F.
Scott, Buell
Sellens, W. H.
Shattuck, W. H.
Sheeley, R. B.
Sleeper, A. R.
Smith, C. A.
Smith, Ray
Smith, Raymond E.
Storer, H. A.
Sturgeon, Cecil W.
Sweeny, James
Templar, George
Tidswell, Scott S.
Towers, William H.
VanHorn, Earl E.
Vieux, Fred R.
von Trebra, R. L.
Waggoner, Grant
Warren, E. A.
Weaver, Benjamin O.
Wilson, James J.
Wilson, Scott H.
Wolfe, H. J.
Wood, John S.
Wunsch, Paul R.
Yale, Andrew E.

KENTUCKY

Senate

Buckley, Leer H.
Crockett, Walter A.
Cummins, John L.
Dawson, Edwin C.
Farmer, W. Claud

Gibson, Lee
**Gilbert, Ralph W.
Harrison, Fred A.
*Hettinger, J. Joseph
Jones, Wm. H., Jr.

*King, Leo
Mayer, Stanley B.
McDonald, J. W.
Miller, E. B.
Moore, E. G.

Moore, J. Lee
Moss, R. C.
Moss, Ray B.
Murphy, John T.
Nickell, Clarence

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

Senate—continued

Ragan, G. W.	See, Ira W.	Thompson, James H.	Wesley, E. T.
Ray, S. C.	Smith, Ray A.	Trager, John E.	White, Otis
*Richardson, J. L.	Sugg, John A., Jr.	Turner, Ervine	*Williams, B. M.
Rives, Franklin	Tackett, Joe P.	Turner, Thomas O.	Wise, James E.
Rose, J. M.			Wolfenbarger, J. W.

House of Representatives

Allen, F. T.	Embry, Garland	Ladd, J. F.	Rice, L. K.
Allen, Henry H.	Fannin, Walter R.	Larimore, Leslie	Riley, Wade H.
Anderson, C. W., Jr.	Farnsley, C. P.	Lee, Robert E.	Robinson, Joe E.
Baker, H. T.	Fitzpatrick, Thos. P.	MacDonald, Lloyd A.	Robinson, John C.
Baker, Wm. T.	Garner, H. Myer	Marshall, John	Rollo, Wm. T.
Ballard, G. M.	Garnett, J., Jr.	Matherly, C. S.	Ross, A. W.
Bedford, B. F.	Garrett, G. W.	Matlack, D. T.	Scheben, Carl
Bolling, Reuben J.	Gnau, Fred A.	Mayfield, Duke	Schneider, Carl
Bolling, D. T.	Gough, Eugene	*McCarthy, Marion T.	Shehan, Ray O.
Bowen, Ollie J.	*Grogan, Ben	McConnell, T. B.	**Shields, B. F.
Brown, Wallace	Hamilton, J. T.	McDermott, J. L.	Sidebottom, P. L.
Byers, R. A.	Hammons, Claude L.	McGary, W. F.	Silvers, Chester D.
Carter, James C.	Hampton, W. L.	McGlothen, Elmer	Sloan, Bruce
Chandler, V. O.	Hatcher, James J.	Milam, G. Samuel	Steele, Hugh C.
Clark, Floyd	Hines, Thomas W.	Miller, W. H.	Stewart, Henry
Claxon, Roscoe	Holbrook, Price	Mollette, John B.	Swope, H. S.
Clay, G. S.	Howard, Clyde S.	Mull, Wm. E.	Tapp, W. R.
Coleman, J. A.	Hulett, Ira W.	Munford, F. Tyler	Vanbever, Robert, Jr.
Conway, Roy	Hunnicut, John M.	Myers, Rodes K.	Wagner, S. J.
Cook, Herbert	Jennings, J. T.	Nickell, J. C.	Wall, J. L.
*Davis, Harry	Johnson, Ben W.	O'Neill, Russell	Ward, Henry T.
Dever, Sam	Jones, J. H.	Pfeiffer, Albert W.	Wells, L. Roger
Dickson, Stanley S.	Jones, O. C.	Ramey, J. C.	Williams, W. G.
Dunlap, George	Kirkman, R. T.	Rayburn, Hobart	*Wylie, Charles
Early, Howard G.	*Kirtley, John	Records, H. C.	

LOUISIANA

Senate

Brittingham, J. N., Jr.	Fredericks, Albert A.	Lee, George W.	Rhodes, R. W.
Carbajal, Nicholas G.	Gaiennie, J. Aubrey	Lindsey, Coleman	Richardson, H. C.
Clements, Ernest S.	Gilbert, Harry W.	Lorio, Clarence A.	Richardson, James A.
Cranor, Roscoe	Guillory, Dolsy	Martin, Esteve A.	Sevier, Andrew L.
Davis, Gove D.	Guillory, Isom J.	Noe, James A.	Sweeney, Sidney W.
Delahoussaye, F. E.	Heard, J. C.	Nunéz, A. Sidney	Terzier, Leo F.
Desmare, Dudley G.	Hebert, Ralph	Ogden, Percy T.	Wingate, Thomas C.
Duke, Claude W.	Holland, Doris L.	Peltier, Harvey	Wingrave, John J.
Fisher, Jules G.	Kramer, Wilbur P.	Reitmeyer, George R.	Wingrave, Richard A.
Fleming, Daniel B.			Woods, Rodney P., Jr.

House of Representatives

Alexander, P. T.	Broussard, J. Camille	Donahoe, Frank J.	Hathorn, R. C.
Alford, W. C.	Brownell, C. R.	Drake, Clifford W.	Heaton, Henry F.
Anderson, Charles B.	Buie, J. C.	Dullenty, John P.	Hill, C. H.
Angelle, Robert	Burke, Edmund G.	Eastland, Lowry B.	Hoffpauir, N. S.
Anzalone, Charles	Cafiero, Leo	Edwards, D. F.	Holderith, C. P.
Bailey, Fred L.	Cannon, J. W.	Ethridge, J. W.	Holloway, Guy H.
Beckcom, George E.	Carbo, R. L.	Fink, Paul	Hudgins, E. N.
Beeson, John J.	Cassagne, Pierre A.	Flowers, A. D.	Inabnet, W. B.
Bertinot, Anthony J.	Chandler, W. J. B.	Folkes, Cheston	James, John W.
Bickham, B. E.	Coenen, T. J.	Folse, Louis H.	Jewell, J. T.
Blasi, Joseph F.	Cole, David	Frazar, L. E.	Jolley, John, Jr.
Bordelon, S. Allen	Cunningham, W. P.	Friedman, Leon	Kennedy, John A.
Borev, Rene A.	Curry, Joseph T.	Gilmore, Walter T.	Kilpatrick, L. L.
Boucher, Drayton R.	Daigre, J. A.	Gonzales, Charles	Larcade, Henry D., Jr.
Bradford, W. T.	Dicharry, S. J.	Hand, Peter A.	Leovy, Robert S.

House of Representatives—*continued*

LeTissier, H. W.
Lindsay, James A.
Lottinger, Morris A.
Lucas, Jesse F.
Maloney, Paul, Jr.
Manouvrier, P. B.
Mayhewski, August J.
McCullough, R. C.
McCurnin, J. A., Sr.
McGrath, Patrick H.

Meaux, John H.
Montgomery, W. A.
Moran, Frank C.
Morvant, Camille A.
Mutersbaugh, R. T.
Nolan, James J., Jr.
Norton, G. T.
Peters, John J.
Picciola, M. J.
Planche, Victor E.

Reed, Roland B.
Riddle, C. A.
Risinger, M.
Santos, Leonard
Savoie, Clarence J.
Sevier, Henry C.
Shaw, J. W.
Simpson, Ben R.
Spinks, Leonard C.
Starns, Henry

Stich, Frank J.
Stumpf, Alvin T.
Todd, W. H., Jr.
Toler, E. M.
Vilac, Omer
Wilds, Richard S.
Wilkinson, Horace, Jr.
Wimberly, Lorris M.
Wright, T. Ashley

MAINE

Senate

Ashby, George F.
Beckett, Clarence B.
Blanchard, John F.
Burkett, Fred E.
Burns, J. Frederic
Chase, Charles J.
Cook, Sanger M.
Corrigan, Edward J.
Deering, William B.

Fernald, Roy Lynde
Fortin, Charles E.
Friend, Francis H.
Goudy, Clinton T.
Graves, Rae D.
Hussey, Leroy F.
Kennedy, Jeremiah
Laughlin, Miss Gail

Lewis, Elton H.
Littlefield, Emery S.
MacKinnon, John C.
Maliar, Frank E.
Marden, H. C.
Martin, Marion E.
Osgood, Earl P.
Owen, Robert

Potter, Frank A.
Sewall, Sumner
Spear, Arthur G.
Tompkins, Harvey A.
Walsh, Laurence J.
Wentworth, George J.
Willey, John E.
Worthen, Harold W.

House of Representatives

Alden, Harley R.
Allan, George H.
Allen, Weston R.
Ayer, Walter A.
Barter, Ralph
Batchelder, Sidney R.
Bates, Delmont E.
Belanger, Pierre C.
Bird, Alan L.
Boothby, Charles
Boucher, Jean C.
Bragdon, Roger S.
Brown, Charles M.
Brown, William E.
Bruce, Charles A.
Bucknam, Joseph S.
Buker, George A.
Burgess, Merle F.
Cambridge, Herbert E.
Carleton, Daniel
Chase, Clifford G.
Church, Grace U.
Churchill, Harry W.
Colby, Oayma J.
Cole, Hollis B.
Coolidge, J. Guy
Crockett, Lloyd F.
Currier, Marion G.
Cushing, Luther G.
Davis, Joseph W.
Day, Frank B.
Dean, Ernest L.
Demers, Phidelem S.
Dennison, Roy K.
Donahue, William P.
Dorr, Eugene H.
Douglass, Alverdo L.
Dow, Clinton H.

Dow, Joy, Jr.
Dow, Robert B.
Dutil, Rosario J.
Dwinal, Charles F.
Eddy, John H.
Elliot, Albert B.
Ellis, Arthur H.
Ellis, Phineas F.
Ellis, Reed H.
Emery, Hervey R.
Erswell, Charles S.
Everett, Roland E.
Fadden, Edgar F.
Fellows, Carl F.
Fernald, Charles W.
Findlen, G. P.
Flanders, Louis E.
Ford, Charles O.
Forge, Henry J.
Fuller, Howard L.
Goss, Harold J.
Gyger, John T.
Haley, Earle W.
Hamel, Nap. H.
Hammond, Vance E.
Harkins, Bernard L.
Harriman, L. M.
Harris, Charles L.
Hascall, Elmer S.
Haskell, Harold L.
Haskell, Orville V.
Higgins, Howard S.
Higgins, J. Ralph
Hill, George E.
Hinckley, George H.
Hinman, William H.
Hodgkins, Almon B.
Howes, John H.

Jewett, Clayton Edwin
Keller, Elwood G.
Labbee, Camille L.
Larrabee, Joseph W.
Larsen, Otto Neils
Latno, Florence M.
Lausier, Archie R.
Lee, Cecil J.
Leonard, Roger G.
Lord, Joseph F.
Mack, James H.
Maheu, Ephrem
Martin, Clarence H.
Martin, George E.
Maxell, Oscar S.
Maxim, Alton T.
McGaughy, Clifford J.
McGlauffin, Clifford E.
Melanson, Elmer J.
Merrill, Leslie G.
Meserve, Fred L.
Morgan, Fred S.
Mosher, Herbert J.
Murchie, Ned H.
Newton, John O.
Norwood, Milton W.
Noyes, Malcom P.
Owen, Henry W., Jr.
Packard, Thomas P.
Palmer, Kenneth H.
Parsons, Harold E.
Paul, S. Arthur
Payson, Albert B.
Payson, Walter Mayo
Peakes, Arthur L.
Phair, James H.
Philbrick, Donald W.
Pike, Alger W.

Pike, Bennett J.
Plummer, Percy F.
Porell, Ernest O.
Poulin, Omer J.
Prince, Harold W.
Prince, S. Jack, Jr.
Ramsdell, Arthur A.
Ramsey, Embert A.
Richardson, Frank W.
Robinson, Walter B.
Russ, Edgar W.
Russell, Dana M.
Ryder, Ralph W.
Sawyer, Stanton H.
Seabury, Carl W.
Sleeper, Cleveland, Jr.
Smith, John R.
Smith, Mildred E.
Snow, Lyle M.
Stilphen, Alden C.
Stoddard, Charles B.
Stone, James A.
Story, John A.
Tabbut, Frank H.
Thorne, James H.
Thurston, Florence H.
Varney, George D.
Viles, William P.
Wallace, Orrin F.
Weatherbee, R. A.
Webber, Daniel W.
Weed, Alma R.
Whitney, Norman E.
Wilkes, Richard B.
Woodbury, James L.
Wyman, Edgar H.
Young, Montague

MARYLAND

Senate

Baile, J. David
Brice, Arthur H.
Callan, John G.
Coad, Joseph Allan
Coburn, Harold E.
Cooksey, Robert V.
Davis, Wilmer F.
Dodson, Richard S.

Donovan, Joseph L.
Duncan, John D. C.
Every, W. Frank
Fine, Melvin L.
Friend, Clifford
Higgins, Olin R.
Hofferbert, George

Kennedy, Raymond E.
Kimble, R. B.
Latimer, James B.
LeGore, H. W.
Lloyd, O. S.
Melvin, Ridgely P.
Miller, Ernest W.

Phoebus, Harry T.
Prescott, Stedman
Risteau, Mary E. W.
Sasscer, Lansdale G.
Veasey, Milton L.
Wilson, William R.
Wyatt, J. M.

House of Delegates

*Abramson, Leon
Ament, Lawrence W.
Anderton, C. A.
Appel, Lawrence F.
Baer, C. W. H.
Baer, David
Baker, Richard M.
Barnes, C. Ray
Barrick, A. L.
Baumann, John M.
Beachley, Frederick E.
Bennett, Earl
Berman, Theodore B.
Blake, George A.
Blum, Jacob
Boucher, Mrs. Lulu W.
Boyce, Arthur W.
Brimmer, Samuel E.
Brinsfield, D. Floyd
Briscoe, Wm. E.
Brohawn, Samuel M.
Broumel, James H.
Bruno, N. G.
Burroughs, P. Elliott
Canby, T. Yellott
Cantrel, Joseph A.
Cardin, Meyer M.
Carrico, Rudolf A.
Carroll, Charles, Jr.
Chambers, D. B., Jr.

Clagett, Lansdale G.
Clark, Albert W.
Clark, Allen C. K.
Clark, John E.
Clarke, Robert A.
Collins, Mrs. M. A.
Conlon, T. E.
Conroy, John F.
Cordish, Paul L.
Coulby, Charles A.
Cromwell, R. Chester
Cullers, Arthur G.
Davis, C. A.
Dennis, Ralph R.
Dick, J. Milton
Dorsey, Philip H., Jr.
Dulin, Wilbur R.
Edwards, Harry C.
Evans, Glenwood
Evans, Joseph W. A.
Fairbank, J. Frank
Friedel, Samuel N.
Funk, John B.
*Gassaway, William G.
Geraghty, Leo C.
Glenn, R. L.
Gorfine, Emanuel
Griesacker, Joseph B.
Groves, Martin L.
Hall, C. Everett

Hanley, Claude A.
Harrison, William T.
Hartle, Charles S. G.
Hayden, C. V.
Hays, Richard S.
Hirt, Frank Joseph
Hoffman, Carl P.
Holzapfel, Henry, 3rd
Holzer, J. H.
Houek, Charles S., Jr.
Howard, Wm. R. 3rd
Hubbard, W. R.
Ireland, Herbert
Kephart, Charles B.
Knapp, William G.
Knight, James G.
Labrot, William H.
Lehnert, George F.
Locke, Walter J.
Luther, Wm. E.
Magruder, Walter M.
Manlove, Wroth H.
*Marbury, Charles C.
Mason, G. E.
Miller, Harvey M.
Miller, Philip
Mitchell, J. Walter
Monroe, James B.
Moore, Leo M.
Mullikin, Kent R.

Myers, Allen I.
Novak, John A.
Owings, Albin, Jr.
Payne, J. B.
Pfaffenbach, G. Arnold
Phillips, Mrs. E. B.
Phillips, William R.
Popp, Thomas L.
Powers, Ralph W.
Ramsburg, J. R.
Rayne, Noah T.
Reynolds, T. H.
Rieck, Harry H.
Rinehart, C. S.
Robertson, Clarence E.
Routson, Melvin W.
*Schap, Frank J.
Shoemaker, Ruth E.
Sothoron, L. Harold
Strong, Roy T.
Sweeney, T. E.
Thomas, Percy E.
Tolle, Milton
Troxell, Hugh K.
Twigg, P. A.
Wallace, Philip J.
Ward, George B. P.
Warns, Henry
White, J. S.
*Wilson, Wm. S., Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS

Senate

Babcock, Frank D.
Blanchard, Arthur F.
Brackman, David M.
*Bradeh, Thomas H.
Burke, Thomas M.
Carroll, Edward C.
Casey, P. Eugene
Cole, Albert
Considine, Walter L.
Cotton, Joseph R.

Curtis, Laurence
Donahoe, Joseph P.
Giroux, Eugene H.
Goodwin, Angier L.
Grant, William P.
Gunn, James A.
Haley, Cornelius F.
Hennigan, James W.
*Hollis, Arthur W.
Holmes, Newland H.

Holmes, Sybil H.
Hunt, Jarvis
Johnston, Thomas H.
Langone, J. A., Jr.
Mackay, John D.
McCooey, Joseph P.
McSweeney, Wm. H.
*Meehan, James P.
Miles, Charles G.
Moyse, George G.

Nicholson, Donald W.
Olander, Edwin L.
Oppenheimer, E. S.
Plunkett, Theodore R.
Richardson, Harris S.
Selzo, Michael H.
Skibinski, Chester T.
Stanton, George W.
Sullivan, Bernard L.
Wragg, Samuel H.

House of Representatives

Achin, Wilfred J.
Akeroyd, William A.
Andrews, Theodore
Ashe, George T.
Aspell, John F.
*Babcock, Josiah, Jr.

Bacigalupo, Edward P.
Baker, William B.
Baldwin, William A.
Barnet, Philip
Barnicoat, F. M.
Barrows, Mary L.

Barry, Thomas E.
Baylies, Walter R.
Bazinet, Wilfred P.
Beaudoin, Fred D.
Bentley, James D.
Bergeron, Albert

Bessette, Alfred M.
Bessette, Rodolphe G.
Bigelow, Albert F.
Blake, Fred A.
Boland, Edward P.
Bond, Rufus H.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Bourgeois, Albert L.	Erickson, Sven A.	Linehan, Thomas E.	Rosenfeld, Nathan
Bowker, Philip G.	Everberg, Gustave W.	Lomax, T. J., Jr.	Rowan, William H. J.
Bradley, G. Edward	Eyre, Samuel A.	Luitwieler, Clarence S.	Rubin, Albert
Brady, Edward T.	*Fiske, G. Farrington	Lunney, William C.	Runnells, William F.
Bresnahan, Daniel J.	Flaherty, Thomas A.	Lynch, Philip J.	Russell, Philip J., Jr.
Brimblecom, W. K.	Flannery, Thomas J.	MacDonald, Donald A.	Savage, Charles H.
Brown, Russell P.	Fleming, William D.	MacLean, Frank E.	Sawyer, Roland D.
Brown, William A.	Fletcher, Keith F.	Mahan, Arthur U.	Scanlon, Louis J.
*Buckley, Clarence E.	Fobes, Cleon F.	Mahar, Ralph C.	Schofield, Martin R.
Burgess, Arthur I.	Foley, John J.	Mahoney, James F.	Sears, Mason
Burke, Harland	Foley, Katherine A.	Manning, John F.	Sessions, William J.
Burke, James A.	Foster, Paul W.	Markley, Philip M.	Sherman, Philip
Cahill, Horace T.	Francis, Douglass B.	McCaffrey, Charles	Sirois, Edward
Cameron, Colin J.	Gilman, William R.	McCarthy, Paul A.	Sisson, Harry D.
Campbell, Robert P.	Gilmartin, John J.	McCulloch, Elmer L.	Small, E. Hayes
Capeless, Matthew J.	Gott, Hollis M.	McGillicuddy, D. P.	*Smith, Frank W.
Cappucci, Enrico	Halliwell, John	McGrail, James J.	Smith, Roy C.
Carlin, Andrew F.	Hannon, T. J., Jr.	McLaughlin, H. L.	Southgate, J. Francis
Carlson, Gustaf A.	Harnisch, Joseph J.	McMahon, George F.	Stacey, Richard H.
Carpenter, S. G., Jr.	Haskell, William H.	McNamara, Roger A.	Staves, Edward W.
Carson, Eddie D.	Hastings, William A.	Melley, Joseph A.	Stetson, George W.
Casey, Bernard P.	Haworth, Lawrence A.	Merchant, Julian R.	Stockwell, William
Chase, Chester W.	Healy, Jeremiah J.	Milano, Joseph A.	Sullivan, C. F. Jeff
Clampit, Ralph V.	Hedges, Charles W.	Miller, Charles	Sullivan, Leo J.
Clarkson, Frank	*Herter, Christian A.	Minihan, Daniel J.	Sullivan, Patrick G.
*Coakley, Andrew J.	Higgins, William F.	Mitchell, John R.	Swain, William T.
Coakley, D. H., Jr.	Hillis, William D.	Mooney, William E.	Swanson, Martin
Coddaire, John W., Jr.	Hines, Joseph A.	Morrill, Charles H.	Sylvia, Joseph A.
Coffey, Edward A.	Hogan, Charles V.	Morris, Albert E.	Talbot, Edmond, Jr.
Cohen, Samuel H.	Holtz, Jackson J.	Murphy, John E.	Tarr, Frederick H., Jr.
Comerford, John T.	Honan, Daniel J.	Murphy, John J.	Theberge, Joseph E.
Conway, Michael J.	Horton, Frank H.	Murphy, Joseph L.	Tobin, James F.
Cooke, Charles H.	Hunter, Hugh C.	Murphy, Timothy J.	Troy, John E., Jr.
*Coolidge, Arthur W.	Hutchinson, Fred A.	Mutch, John M.	Trull, Herbert L.
Coyne, Francis X.	Innes, Charles J.	Nelson, Eric A.	Tyrrell, Christopher J.
Coyne, Thomas F.	Innes, George A.	Neville, Michael J.	Valentine, John H.
Craven, John J.	Irwin, Francis W.	Nourse, Leo F.	Vaughan, John W.
Crosby, Nelson B.	Johnson, Adolph	O'Brien, Michael T.	Ward, Ira C.
Davis, Lawrence H.	Jones, William A.	O'Kane, Joseph N.	Welsh, Patrick J.
*Dearborn, Hiram N.	Jordan, Michael H.	Olsen, Otto B.	Wenzler, John B.
De Roy, Oscar	Julian, Anthony	Olson, Charles W.	Whalen, John J.
Diehl, Leo E.	Kelley, Charles A.	O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr.	White, John Philip
Dillon, Thomas P.	Kelley, Francis J.	O'Shea, George J.	White, William E.
Dodge, Grover N.	Kerrigan, John J., Jr.	Owens, David M., Jr.	Whitney, Otis M.
Doherty, John P.	Kimball, John V.	Parker, George A.	Whiton, Joseph L.
Dolan, Chester A., Jr.	King, Rudolph F.	Peckham, J. Austin	Wilde, Raymond T.
Dole, Fred B.	Kirkpatrick, Wm. E.	Petersen, Tycho M.	Williams, Ralph E.
Donahue, John J.	Knowles, John Q.	Pierce, Frederick E.	Willis, Frederick B.
Donnelly, James P.	Landry, Leo P.	Ramsdell, William E.	Wilson, John C.
Donovan, Cornelius P.	Lane, Thomas J.	Reinstein, Frederick H.	Woekel, Carl A.
Dooley, Joseph W.	Langille, Charles C.	Rice, George E.	Wright, Henry E.
Downey, Joseph H.	*Lasell, John W.	Roach, Joseph N.	York, Morton E.
Doyle, Anthony R.	Leary, George	Roberts, George W.	*Youngman, Arthur L.
Duffy, Joseph E.			Zimon, Abraham I.

MICHIGAN

Senate

Bishop, Otto W.	Coumans, Joseph V.	Jones, Carroll B.	Porter, Elmer R.
Bradley, William M.	Crawford, Mark L.	Lamoreaux, J. Neal	Roosevelt, Joseph C.
Brake, D. Hale	Diggs, Charles C.	Matthews, C. F.	Shea, Henry F.
Brooks, Earnest C.	Dotsch, James D.	McCallum, George P.	Town, C. Jay
Burhans, Earl L.	Dunckel, Miller	Munshaw, Earl W.	Vanderwerp, Don
Burke, Tom	Fehling, Edward W.	Murphy, James A.	Weadock, G. W., II
Burns, James A.	Flynn, Felix H. H.	Palmer, William	Wickstrom, John C.
Callaghan, Miles M.	Hittle, Harry F.	Pangborn, Samuel H.	Wilkowski, Anthony J.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House of Representatives

Adams, Charles P.
Adams, Clark J.
Aldrich, Ezra F.
Allard, Homer L.
Barrett, Ray M.
Belen, Elizabeth
Berka, Frank J.
Brown, Vernon J.
Buckley, William G.
Buza, Frank P.
Calvert, Frank J.
Clancy, Michael J.
Clines, Hans Ole
Courter, Byron
Decker, Alpheus P.
DeLaho, Carl F.
Diehl, Harry
Dignan, Herman H.
Dombrowski, S. J.
Douville, Henry
Eaton, Elton R.
Espie, John P.
Faircloth, Ernest
Faulkner, Ellis E.
Feenstra, Charles R.

Fenlon, Edward H.
Fitzgerald, Chester B.
Gallagher, Earl C.
Gartner, Fred J.
Glass, Harry, Jr.
Hailwood, James W.
Hamilton, John F.
Hampton, Bernie E.
Harma, George O.
Hatch, Laverne
Helme, James
Herrick, Walter G.
Jarvis, W. J. Bryan
Kaminski, Joseph L.
Kappler, Frederick
Kessel, John F.
Kircher, Samuel
Knox, Victor A.
Kronk, Martin A.
Lee, Melvin H.
Legg, Peter R.
Lepczyk, Joseph A.
Magnotta, Alfonso A.
Martin, David M.
Martin, Joseph F., Jr.

McKay, Alexander M.
Miles, Nelson A.
Miller, Jesse
Morley, F. Dean
Mullen, Joseph G.
Murphy, Frank
Murphy, John B.
Murphy, Joseph C.
Murphy, Nicholas
Myers, Charles M.
Nagel, Ernest G.
Nagel, Joseph F.
Nixon, Charles H.
Nugent, Howard
Odell, Arthur U.
Post, James I.
Post, Maurice E.
Priehs, Louis
Priest, Frank C.
Rahoi, Philip J.
Rawson, Audley
Root, Edson V., Sr.
Rowell, Ralph
Royce, Arthur
Schneider, Albert W.

Schriber, Frederick
Schroeder, George A.
Schwinger, Louis C.
Scott, John, Sr.
Smith, John B.
Smith, Thomas L.
Snow, Charles W., Jr.
Stanley, James B.
Steele, Frank N.
Stockfish, Walter N.
Stout, M. Clyde
Sundstrom, Charles F.
Swain, James
Teachout, George J.
Thomson, John W.
Tibbitts, Douglas D.
Tomlin, Mervin W.
Walsh, Edward J.
Ward, William A.
Warner, Joseph E.
Watson, George C.
Weideman, Arnold J.
Weza, Isadore A.
Wheeler, Neil
Williams, C. Dodge

MINNESOTA

Senate

Almen, A. L.
Anderson, William B.
Berg, Louis E.
Berglund, Alfred
Bridgeman, H. A.
Carley, James A.
Carr, Homer M.
Cashman, M. R.
Cravens, Fay
Crowley, Roy F.
*Dahle, C. A.
Devold, A. O.
Dietz, William L.
Farnand, Patrick L.
Finstad, O. J.
Foslien, Fred J.
Galvin, M. J.

Gardner, Richard N.
Hahn, A. A.
Hausler, C. A.
Imm, Val
Johnson, C. Elmer
Johnson, T. H.
Kingsley, Burt L.
Kozlak, Joseph A.
Larson, Henry A.
Lawson, Victor E.
**Lightner, Milton C.
Lodin, Albert A.
Loftsgaarden, B. H.
Lommen, George H.
Marshall, Robert G.
McLeod, J. Lawrence
Mellon, A. S.

Miller, Archie H.
Miller, Frederick J.
*Mullin, Gerald T.
Murphy, D. D.
Nelsen, Ancher
Neumeier, Karl
Novak, B. G.
Oliver, C. I.
Orr, C. N.
Pederson, Nels A.
Ribenack, Edward R.
Rice, Richard
Richardson, W. B.
Rockne, A. J.
Roepke, William
Romberg, Frank F.
Ruotsinoja, Arvid

Schmechel, Herman
Sell, Frank J.
Siegel, George L.
*Sletvold, A. O.
Solstad, Alfred
Sprung, Herman F.
Starks, A. O.
Stiening, Henry C.
Sullivan, Henry R.
Swenson, Oscar A.
Tungseth, E. L.
*Weber, J. V.
Wing, Harry
Wolfe, Walter P.
Woolsey, Ralph V.
Wright, Donald O.

House of Representatives

Albers, Karl W.
Allen, Claude H.
Anderson, G. W.
Anderson, Ray
Antila, John
Aune, H. M.
Barker, Harold H.
Barrett, John F.
Bellman, S. H.
Bennett, W. F.
Benson, Bennie
Bondhus, Thomas
Bouvette, Clifford
Brophey, L. E.
Castor, R. J.
Chaffee, Reed J.
Champlin, George W.

Chilgren, E. J.
Christenson, Harry W.
Costello, Burt J.
Cox, John W.
Crissey, A. D.
Cummiskey, T. V.
Cutting, George B.
Dalen, G. H.
Dammann, Herman
Daun, Joseph J.
Day, W. E.
Dixon, Lafayette C.
Duckstad, Walter S.
Dunn, Roy E.
Eastvold, Carl J.
Eklund, Wm. J.
Erickson, Carl E.

Erickson, Gustaf
Ettel, Michael F., Jr.
Faimon, Albert
Feidt, Daniel S.
Finstuen, Andrew
Forsythe, R. H.
Friberg, Eric
Gross, Ernest
Hagen, Edward
Hagen, George
Hagland, Carl G.
Hall, Lawrence M.
Hall, William H.
Halsted, C. L.
Harrison, Harold
Hartkopf, Baldwin
Hartle, John A.

Havemeier, William H.
Hayford, Andrew O.
Helling, J. A.
Hensler, Joe
Hill, Louis W., Jr.
Hilton, Roy E.
Hogan, A. L.
Holm, J. A.
Hove, Clifford R.
Hultquist, C. B.
Iverson, Isedor
Iverson, Oscar K.
Johnson, Rollin G.
Julkowski, R. J.
Kelly, Richard
Kempfer, Hannah J.
Kiefer, George W.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Kieffer, Wm. H.
 *Kinzer, John J.
 Knopke, E. L.
 Kofstad, O. E.
 Kraker, Joseph J.
 Krost, K. M.
 Langdahl, O. P.
 Lieske, Albert G.
 Lillibridge, C. R.
 Litchke, Herman E.
 Lockwood, V.
 Lowe, Thomas
 Lux, Fred T.
 MacKinnon, George
 Mann, C. G.
 McNulty, John J.

Melby, J. O.
 Merrill, W. F.
 Meyer, Gus
 Mickelson, Harry M.
 Middleton, C. O.
 Miller, Henry F.
 Morberg, Emil
 Nielsen, H. J. P.
 Nissen, W. Kenneth
 Nonnemacher, H. C.
 *Nordin, J. H.
 Nordquist, Oscar A.
 Nordstrom, Edgar L.
 Nystrom, William
 Olson, G. W.
 Omtvedt, August

Ost, William F.
 Paige, Mabeth Hurd
 Palarine, F. L.
 Paulsen, O. A.
 Paulson, J. Albin
 *Peterson, Harold L.
 Peterson, P. J. E.
 Powers, A. J.
 Prestegard, John
 Raddle, Fred W.
 Sahlman, George I.
 Severtson, S. T.
 *Slen, Theodor S.
 Stanchfield, E. M.
 Stockwell, S. A.
 Swanson, W. G.

Swindells, C.
 Terwilliger, Gilbert W.
 Thielen, Theodore
 Thompson, A. C.
 Thorkelson, T. E.
 Tighe, Richard L.
 Trisch, John R.
 Wanvick, Arne C.
 Whaley, Archie
 White, John J.
 Widstrand, Oscar
 Wier, Roy W.
 Witt, William
 Young, Henry G.
 *Zwach, John M.

MISSISSIPPI

Senate

Allen, Percy Wilmo
 **Arrington, R. O.
 Barnett, Bert J.
 *Bulloch Mansard
 Burgin, William G.
 Burns, Robert, Jr.
 Bush, Charles R.
 Bush, Millard Perry
 Capers, Walter W.
 Cassels, Delos Howard
 Cook, Joe
 Cooper, James Marvin
 Culkin, J. H.

Dyre, Hackett
 Hardee, Edgar Parker
 *Hardin, Ruble Hill
 *Harper, Frank
 Herring, George B.
 Hollis, Howard D.
 Holloway, George W.
 Knox, Rush H.
 Kyle, John W.
 Lake, James Albert, Jr.
 Lambright, Robert L.
 *Massey, Alton

McCauley, Samuel J.
 McKay, Edwin V.
 McKeigney, A. F.
 Hennington, Harvey T.
 Pittman, Frank B.
 Priscock, Neal
 Rice, James Calhoun
 Ritchey, George P.
 Roberts, William B.
 Ross, Fred A.
 Shook, Marcus Arthur
 Simmons, Hansford L.

Simpson, Hubert R.
 Smith, George Robert
 Stubblefield, Peter
 Sullivan, Raymond L.
 Terry, J. Walter
 Trim, Thomas R.
 Vick, John Malone
 Watson, John Stewart
 Weems, Robert S.
 *Williams, Frank T.
 Winn, Corry Pomroy
 Young, M. C.

House of Representatives

Allen, Nathan G.
 Armstrong, Estes
 Armstrong, John T.
 Arnold, E. E.
 Austin, James S.
 Autry, Eland Ennius
 Bacon, William A.
 **Bailey, Thomas L.
 Bell, Benjamin F.
 Bellamy, Ludy C.
 Bickerstaff, Reece O.
 Blewett, Thomas G.
 Bolen, Charlie Arlieu
 Britton, Daniel H.
 Brown, L. Paris
 Brumfield, W. R.
 Bull, James H.
 Bullard, James A.
 Calcote, M. C.
 Callicott, William G.
 Callon, Ben Chase
 Carter, Haskell T.
 Chadwick, Carl A.
 Chatham, Gerald W.
 Clark, Anslem Joseph
 Clinton, Ernest W.
 Coats, Claude Clifton
 Cockrell, Aushon M.
 Conn, John P.
 Cook, John Allen

Corley, J. M.
 Cowden, Alvin Bula
 Davis, Edwin D.
 Davis, Walter Dell
 Day, Icey Wiley
 Dees, Calvin Elias
 Douglas, Marvin B.
 Draughn, Liston
 Eakes, John W.
 Early, Eustace F.
 *Ethridge, G. M., Jr.
 Evans, George W.
 Evans, Lemuel Walter
 Ewing, William Hugh
 Felts, Holland O.
 Floyd, Jason Houston
 Ford, James Ira
 Fox, Russell Lambert
 Gex, Lucien Marion
 Gore, Teay Notley
 Green, Hubert L.
 Greenough, Gaston A.
 Guider, Benjamin A.
 Harris, Edgar
 Henley, Eldredge W.
 Hickman, John S.
 Holloman, John H.
 Hopkins, Joseph W.
 Houston, W. E.
 Hull, Calvin Henry

Jaggers, Perlis Weston
 Jarvis, Raymond Tyre
 Johnson, William T.
 Jones, Ivey Russell
 Kelly, Albert Bolling
 Kelly, John G.
 Knox, Mark Cragin
 Ladner, Heber Austin
 Lamar, Ebbert Harris
 Large, U. S.
 Lee, Robert Ellis
 Lee, Thomas Jackson
 Leggett, Elwyn C.
 Little, S. Van
 Livingston, Elwin B.
 Long, Thomas Henry
 Loper, Joseph V.
 Lott, Walter Owen
 Loving, Byron Herald
 Lumpkin, Samuel E.
 May, Joseph Albert
 May, Walter Dent
 McCoy, Elmer E.
 McGowan, M. M.
 McGrath, John J.
 McGraw, William
 McIlwain, J. E.
 McKay, Richmond M.
 McNeer, Raiford E.
 McWilliams, James M.

Mitchell, Guy W., Jr.
 Mogan, John Herbert
 Monk, Oscar Frank
 Montgomery, Isaac E.
 Morgan, Ira Lamar
 Morrison, Harvey Lee
 Morrow, James A.
 Murphey, Walter W.
 Nabors, Samuel M.
 Newman, J. C.
 *Owen, Joseph Eugene
 Owens, George W.
 Perry, James M.
 Phillips, John Alton
 Prine, John G.
 *Reed, Thomas James
 Roberson, LeRoy
 Robinson, Minnie Lou
 Sanders, Lucien S.
 Sandlin, Philip Teele
 Saul, Steve Scott
 Schelben, Fred
 Sessions, Richard A. J.
 Sharron, Daniel B.
 Shepard, Welton W.
 Sillers, Walter, Jr.
 Smith, Roy D.
 Smith, William T.
 Spencer, Newton A.
 Strait, Willie

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House of Representatives—*continued*

Sullivan, Jack
Swango, Curtis M., Jr.
Talbot, John Marshall
Taylor, George W., Sr.
Taylor, John Russell

Tyrone, Kirby
Upchurch, Robert W.
Waits, Dewey Hilton
Waits, T. A.
Walker, Wallace O.

Wallis, Willie Coy
Welch, L. A.
Williams, Homer J.
Williams, William A.
Wolfe, Oscar O., Jr.

* Woolfolk, Ellis Trigg
Wright, Fielding Lewis
Wright, Sam Walter
Wynn, Ellis Eugene

MISSOURI

Senate

Barbour, E. A., Jr.
Briggs, Frank P.
✓ Brogan, Joseph H.
✓ Casey, Michael E.
Clark, Albert M.
Clayton, G. D., Jr.
Cope, Clyde C.
Cox, Raymond E.
Crouse, Emmett J.

Dail, Delmar
Donnelly, Phil M.
Doran, W. J.
Ewen, Charles
Freeland, W. E.
Frost, Gene
Jones, Paul C.
✓ Kinney, Michael

✓ Lewis, McMillan
Lindsay, Arthur N.
✓ Lockridge, Will G.
Mabee, Ray
McCormick, Raleigh
McDowell, James C.
✓ McReynolds, Allen
Nelson, C. S.

Pepoon, P.
Quinn, William M.
Roberson, Charles O.
Rollins, James S.
Rozier, George A.
Searcy, L. N.
Seelig, Lee D.
Sexton, Jess D.
Shea, John P.

House of Representatives

Abney, Guy
Asotsky, Max
Awbrey, Henry R.
Baker, J. R.
Barber, Ben
Bare, Allen T.
Barton, William
Bentley, J. F.
Blackwell, O. E.
Bradley, Bert
Brady, Edward M.
Breckenridge, Carl
Brinkman, A. B.
Brinkman, Jules
Brown, Tom A.
Burke, Wm. Warren
Byrnes, Edward F.
Caldwell, Ed R.
Campbell, J. P.
Carter, D. Raymond
Christy, J. G.
Clark, W. S.
Cleary, Maurice J.
Cluster, A. B.
Clymer, Harry
Cockrum, L. V.
Coffield, H. W.
Collins, George W.
Cooper, A. H.
Couey, E. W.
Crooks, Forest L.
Davis, Jackson
Daily, John
Dale, Dick B.
Devine, M. T.
DeWitt, R. A.
Dickson, H. S.
Dierker, Joseph W.

Dixon, L. N.
Dodson, W. W.
Dorsey, Frank X.
Downing, C. C.
Drury, Louis J.
Dugger, Harrison E.
Duncan, C. S.
Eckert, Allen
Edwards, Suggett L.
Elliot, Howard
Evans, Glenn D.
Finley, Emmett S.
Floyd, H. T.
Foerst, Edwin G.
Freeman, J. L.
Gaston, Albert
Gill, Thomas J.
Gillespie, Jamie M.
Gladish, H. Earl
Gray, J. A.
Gregson, Don S.
Gwinn, G. J.
Hale, E. E.
Haley, J. W.
Hall, Robert
Hamlin, Ernest C.
Hamlin, Roy
Hanks, W. O.
Haskell, John B.
Hassett, C. E.
Healey, Harold V.
Held, Benjamin
Henson, Tolbert
Hershey, August V.
Hess, David A.
Hoffman, Perry
Hogan, Edward J., Jr.

Holloway, V. L.
Iffrig, Frank J.
Jack, John
Jamison, M. M.
Jeffries, L. B.
Jeffries, T. V.
Jennings, Eppie M.
Johnson, Elza
Joseph, Fred M.
Joslyn, L. D.
Junge, C. P.
Keating, Edgar J.
Keisker, D. F.
Kelly, Hiland D.
Kennedy, M. R.
Kincaid, Arthur R.
King, N. A.
Lafferty, William H.
Lauf, H. P.
Lindhorst, Will L.
Lloyd, Guy L.
McDaniel, A. S.
McGee, Harry
MEEKS, Ben S.
Miller, Joe H.
Miller, W. Herbert
Moberly, John P.
Montgomery, E. E.
Mosier, W. N.
Murray, R. J.
Newton, J. F.
Osburn, Morris E.
O'Shea, Jack
Peery, D. A.
Phillips, V. E.
Rainwater, H. S.
Remm, C. W.

Rice, James M.
Roberts, T. E.
Robison, Frank M.
Roe, Silas
Russell, David B.
Schechter, Maurice
Schick, Oliver E. J.
Searcy, Robert E.
Sherwood, A. J.
Shockley, T. A.
Skaggs, Buford
Smart, W. R.
Smith, Francis
Spearman, Fred
Stephens, John
Stewart, Gladys B.
Still, C. E.
Sullivan, John A.
Summers, Roscoe C.
Sutton, O. R.
Talbert, Robert M.
Taylor, Joe
Taylor, John D.
Taylor, Robert G.
Thedinger, L. C.
Turley, C. P.
Turner, Paul E.
Vonderschmidt, Lester
Walker, A. D.
Walker, T. J.
Wallace, E. A.
Ward, G. E.
Weakley, Wm. B.
Weldon, L. C.
Wells, W. L.
White, C. C.
Wild, P. G.
Woodsmall, J. C.

MONTANA

Senate

Anderson, Alfred
Angvick, Lars
Armstrong, Bert B.

Arnold, Steve
Baker, Arthur A.
Baker, F. E.

Benjamin, Harry
Calder, Thomas
Campbell, John L.

Chapman, D. W.
Cooper, G. R.
Cotter, Charles P.

Senate—continued

*Drumbheller, Dan M.
Eaton, Ernest T.
Ecton, Zales N.
*Foor, Arlie M.
Garrison, J. B.
Groff, H. C.
Hammond, W. L.
Harlen, Harry
Harris, Orville
Hollenbeck, B. D.
Kathan, A. E.

Keeley, W. E.
Kroman, Charles L.
Lamp, F. M.
Larsoh, T. O.
Liess, Frank
Mahoney, Charles H.
Mann, Harry T.
Metzber, F. C.
Meyer, Harry
Montgomery, G. H.
Murphy, T. F.

Nass, J. N.
O'Day, R. S.
Oliver, John
Page, John R.
Pauline, Robert
Plank, Leonard
Plumer, A. J.
Robinson, Fred L.
Robson, A. F.
Shannon, Ray N.
Sibbert, Henry N.

*Simmons, H. A.
*Smith, Paul W.
Starks, Hayes
Stevens, Thayer
Suertelle, George E.
Sullivan, Mike
**Sullivan, W. P.
Tierney, W. P.
Waite, W. T.
Wass, L. M. A.
Weinschrott, John

House of Representatives

Acher, John
Alvord, A. A.
*Anderson, A. W.
Anderson, Andrew E.
Anderson, Eric
Anderson, Hugo
Bjorneby, Emil G.
Bloom, Edward
Bower, Frank A.
Brayman, C. W.
Brennan, J. P.
Burns, Ernest
Campbell, Ray C.
Chamberlain, Clarence
Chatham, J. F.
Cohen, A. B.
Conner, J. B.
Crouse, L. E.
Cruickshank, Mabel
Cusick, W. M.
Daley, George H.
DeDobbeleer, J., Sr.
D'Ewart, Wesley
Dougherty, James N.
Eggenberger, A. D.
Elliott, Harvey

Finnegan, Frank J.
Freshamn, Walter C.
Goodwin, Phil C.
Green, Henry R.
Haight, Herbert H.
Hamilton, Mrs. W. W.
Hardcastle, Ernest A.
Haugan, Knute
Heavlin, J. B.
Hedden, H. T.
Hess, H. H.
Hoiness, Melvin M.
Holecek, J. F.
Ijams, S. E.
Jackson, Peter V.
Joffray, E. N.
Johnson, Ted
Kelson, Charles H.
*Kruse, Albert H.
Lambert, H. A.
Lasby, W. D.
Leeson, George
Lehrkind, Carl, Jr.
Lemmer, Frank
Levissee, A. B.

Lippard, Gordon
Longenecker, H. H.
Love, E.
Lovell, E.
Mackie, R. W.
Manning, D. M.
Masterson, James W.
McClain, M. A.
McKenna, George S.
McLeod, Archie D.
Measure, Ambrose G.
Metcalf, Lee
*Metlen, Joe
Miles, Ben B.
Miller, Guy
Miller, R. J.
Minnette, C. H.
Mitchell, Harry
*Monahan, G. M.
Mulholland, M. J.
Mungas, G. M.
Nelson, Wm. J.
O'Connor, George
O'Shea, J. J.
*Padbury, Fred H.

Parker, Clem
Peterson, N. A.
Peterson, P. C.
Phelan, D. J.
Reed, W. H.
Rolph, H. D.
Ruffcorn, George W.
Schneider, M. L.
Schofield, Charles L.
Scott, Walter
Shanley, George H.
Sherman, Charles
Smith, Sherman W.
Sorte, Marvin J.
*Spiegel, Sam
Stimatz, Thomas
Stortz, R. Bailey
Stromnes, E. J.
Tomey, E. G.
Trandum, E. H.
Tyler, R. G.
Vanck, Joe
Waldrop, George R.
Wenger, Edward A.
Whaley, James
Wood, C. L.

NEBRASKA

Legislature

Adams, Ernest A.
Adams, John, Jr.
Armstrong, Robert M.
Ashmore, Hugh B.
Brady, Frank J.
Brandt, Henry
Brodecky, Emil E.
*Cady, P. L.
Carlson, Swan
Carpenter, Earl W.
Carsten, Fred L.

**Comstock, John
Dafoe, Charles A.
*Diers, W. H.
Dunn, Lester
Frost, Tracy T.
Gantz, Harry E.
Hall, Leland
Haycock, W. F.
*Howard, R. M.
Johnson, Roy W.
Johnson, Walter R.

Knickrohm, John
McMahon, P. J.
Miller, A. L.
Murphy, L. B.
Neubauer, E. M.
Norton, J. N.
Nuernberger, L. C.
*Peterson, Carl H.
Peterson, John B.
Pizer, Harry L.
Regan, R. C.

Reynolds, John D.
Schultz, Edwin O.
Slepicka, Alois
Strong, Allen A.
Thomas, Amos
Tvrdik, Charles F.
Von Seggern, E. M.
Warner, Charles J.
Wells, Frank S.
Worthing, William E.

NEVADA

Senate

Bell, Forrest F.
Cobb, Will
Dressler, W. F.
Foster, John C.
Foy, John B.

Getchell, Noble H.
Gibson, R. N.
Keenan, W. H.
Marsh, W. A.

Miller, John H.
Parker, George
Robbins, John E.
Ryan, Frank

Sadler, Edgar
Sawyer, H. W.
Wadsworth, James A.
Winters, Ira L.

Assembly

Agee, H. A.
Bacigalupi, Frank
Baring, Walter
Boak, C. C.
Bugbee, Frank
Bunce, Sanford A.
Bunker, Berkeley L.
Cline, Patrick
Cooper, Joe S.
Davidson, P. W.

Dolan, Philip
Farndale, James
Goodwin, W. Holmes
Gray, Harry
Gregory, L. K.
Haviland, H. E.
Hussman, George G.
Kennett, William
Lattin, Ralph
Lynch, Thomas

Martin, George
Moore, Bob
Oldham, John W.
O'Meara, D. L.
Phillips, Fred
Reynolds, J. R.
Rochon, Joe, Jr.
Russell, Charles H.
Shelly, Carl B.
Simpson, John H.

Smith, Claude
Sweatt, J. E.
Tallman, A. V.
Tandy, Doug H.
Tapscott, C. B.
Thruston, Julian
Townshend, George
Washburn, Lois D.
Whalen, James
Wheeler, J. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senate

**Alexander, Anson C.
Allen, Charles A.
Blood, Robert O.
Burque, Arthur O.
*Calef, Austin L.
*Cole, William M.

Conner, Arthur J.
Daniel, Felix J.
Doe, Haven
Eames, John B.
Eastman, Charles F.
*Freeman, Allen M.

Guyer, Alfred W.
Hamlin, Howard H.
Hanson, William B.
Heald, Philip C.
Kelley, Emmet J.
Mahoney, Denis F.

Moran, Vincent J.
Morris, Mrs. Lula J. A.
Randall, Don W.
Simpson, Scott C. W.
Stafford, George C.
*Wilson, Allan M.

House of Representatives

Abbott, Ernest L.
Abbott, Roland W.
Adams, Elihu T.
Adams, Herbert C.
Ahern, William J.
Armington, Louis H.
Atherton, Blaylock
Atwood, Bertha Hayes
Aubin, Joseph P.
Avery, Clarence J.
Badger, Frank W.
Bailey, Adelbert W.
Bailey, Clarence L.
Bailey, Frank H.
Baker, Albert S.
Ball, John S.
Banfield, Edith D.
Barden, Margaret H.
Barnard, C. Henry
Barrett, Andrew J.
Barrett, Ernest P.
Barry, Joseph M.
Beede, Clifton H.
Bell, Kenneth G.
Bergeron, Louis S.
Bernard, John E.
Berry, Maitland J.
Berube, Adelard
Betley, Stanley Joseph
Bixby, Esther C.
Blaisdell, Harold F.
Blanchard, Carl C.
Boisvert, Almon A.
Bolton, Frank J.
Booth, William J.
Boucher, Alfred J.
Bouthlette, Edward F.
Bouthillier, Paul E.
Boutwell, Arthur J.
Boynton, George W.
Brigham, Lester E.
Britton, Glenn E.
Brown, Burt

Brown, Loyal P.
Brunel, Shirley
Brunelle, Hormidas J.
Brungot, Hilda C. F.
Burbank, Robert W.
Burbank, Winfred C.
Butterfield, G. H., Jr.
Butterfield, Warren H.
Caldwell, Frank I.
Cabanahan, William J.
Cantin, Alfred J.
Canty, William S.
Carignan, Emile
Caron, Charles A.
Carpenter, R. G., 2nd
Carr, Albert A.
Carter, Harry W.
Cartier, Rudolph G.
Casey, Dennis
Caswell, Philip P.
Chabot, Philius J.
Chandler, Charles A.
Chandler, Herbert C.
Charois, Bernadette E.
Chase, Stoddard B.
Cheever, Harold D.
Chevette, Joseph
Churchill, Guy L.
Clancy, William F.
Clark, Augustus W.
Clark, John F.
Clougherty, James K.
Coakley, Charles P.
Cogan, William
Colby, Alfred
Cole, Daniel W.
Collette, Peter
Collins, James E.
Conlon, George A.
Connelly, Arthur J.
Connolly, Paul J.
Constant, George N.
Cooper, Mabel T.

Corey, William W.
Corliss, John E.
Cormier, Rodolphe
Courtemanche, Alcide
Crafft, Robert M.
Cram, George B.
Creighton, Forrest B.
Cryan, Arthur C.
Cullen, Henry E.
Cummings, Erwin E.
Cummings, George D.
Cummings, M. H.
Currier, Richard H.
Dagan, Henry F.
Daly, James D.
Danforth, R. H.
Daniels, Joel S., Sr.
Davis, Abraham L., Jr.
Day, Clarence
DeLacombe, Edward
Dempsey, John P.
Despres, Alfred S.
Desruisseaux, G. E.
Dickinson, Richard H.
Dickinson, Spencer
Dickson, George W.
Dickson, Harry S.
Dondero, Mary C.
Donnelly, Michael S.
Donovan, Thomas F.
Doughinett, Louis H.
Downs, Elmer H.
Dreghorn, Samuel H.
Driscoll, John F.
Drowne, Clarence I.
Drumm, Timothy R.
Dube, Robert J.
DuBois, Joseph A.
Dubois, Onesime J.
Dubuque, William
Duclos, Patrick J.
Duffy, John M.
Dugas, Alphonsine M.

Dupont, Antonio
Durkin, Patrick J.
Durnin, Edward
Dustin, Miles H.
Dutil, Patrick L.
Dwyer, Michael J.
Edgerly, Roy C.
Elson, William J.
Emerson, Frank W.
Estabrook, A. Ralph
Estabrook, Henry L.
Etsler, Clarence B.
**Fairbanks, Harold G.
Farland, Henry
Farrell, Francis A.
Fecteau, Thomas W.
Felton, Charles L.
Fernald, Frank H.
Finnigan, Frederick
Firmin, Julius H.
Fitzgerald, John
Fogg, Carl M.
Fogg, Lloyd E.
Foote, Harry H.
Foster, George R.
Fowler, Angelo H.
Fox, Frank M., Jr.
French, Harold C.
Frost, Bradley C.
Fuller, Albert L.
Gaffney, William L.
Gage, Perley W.
Gagnon, Alcide R.
Gallagher, Francis L.
Garland, George W.
Gates, Wilder F.
Gaudreault, Philippe
Gile, Willie B.
Goodwin, Harry A.
Gorham, Mark J.
Graham, Joseph L.
Granger, William R.
Graves, James C.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Gray, Edwin W.	Kittredge, Patrick J.	O'Brien, John C.	Sharaf, Simeon
Greer, Sherman L.	Knowles, Forrest E.	Odell, Percy M.	Shaw, William E.
Grimes, William A.	Knowlton, Edward T.	Olsen, Arthur	Sheehan, Thomas J.
Guay, Alfred L.	Knowlton, George F.	Osborne, Leo L.	Sliney, Mabel
Habel, Napoleon A.	LaBonte, Claire A.	O'Shan, David	Small, Ernest W.
Hafeli, Martin A.	LaCroix, Arthur J.	O'Shea, Justin J.	Smith, Arthur W.
Haggerty, Joseph B.	Lagueux, Placide	Palmer, Albert G.	Smith, Elsie Linn
Hamilton, Arthur L.	Lanyon, William J.	Palmer, D. Everett	Smith, Herbert E.
Hammond, Harris W.	Lareau, Leon R.	Palmer, John A.	Snodgrass, Arthur E.
Hanley, John A.	Lariviere, Wilfred S.	Park, Dayton L.	Soper, Ada A.
*Hart, Harold H.	Lavalle, Romeo J.	Parker, Edward D.	Soucy, Louis J.
Havican, Bart E.	Ledoux, John A.	Parkhurst, Albion	Spaulding, Marquis O.
Hayes, Clifton R.	Lemire, Eusebe P.	Pattee, Arthur E.	Stearns, Foster
Hayes, Timothy F.	Lesmerises, Lionel V.	Peever, Leonard B.	Stearns, Ralph L.
Head, Winfield S.	Letendre, Alpha J.	Perkins, Harold F.	Stevens, George B.
Healy, George T.	Lievens, Edward	Perkins, Herbert	Studd, George T.
Helms, Charles F.	Little, Harry E.	Perkins, John H.	Sturtevant, Arthur F.
Hemenway, Fred D.	Longley, George W.	Pillsbury, Walter A.	Sullivan, John Joseph
Henderson, Harry L.	Lougee, Frank A.	Piper, Donald J.	Sullivan, Patrick J.
Henderson, Oren V.	Lovely, Fred S.	Plumer, David B.	Sullivan, Thomas F.
Henderson, Samuel L.	Lucas, Ernest L.	Poney, Joseph P.	Sweeney, Francis H.
Hepworth, Oliver H.	Lufkin, Edgar E.	Poulin, Eugene	Sweeney, Patrick J.
Hildebrand, Jacob F.	Madden, Francis E.	Pray, Richard G.	Syphers, Harold A.
Hill, Orton F.	Maddox, Wm. F., Jr.	Pridham, James W.	Talty, Michael A.
Hilton, Cowling	Magoon, Charles E.	Pulsifer, Bertram W.	Tarlson, Geo. W., Jr.
Horan, John J.	Ma'one, Martin L.	Putnam, Charles H.	Taylor, John Z.
Horner, Eli J.	Maker, Claude M.	Putnam, Erwin D.	Tenney, Walter P.
Hosking, P. Earl	Manor, Carl	Quimby, Erwin W.	Thomas, Edwin A.
Houston, Charles R.	Mansur, Paul Amos	Quint, Otis M.	Thompson, Wm. H.
Howard, Earl V.	Marquis, Emile E.	Ramsay, Louis	Thompson, Wm. T.
Howe, Earl F.	Marshall, Clarence A.	Ramsay, Raoul	Tierney, John F.
Hoyt, Charles B.	Marston, Walter G.	Relihan, James T.	Tilton, Elmer S.
Hoyt, Florence Ward	Martin, Norman R.	Remick, Warren A.	Tilton, Frederick A.
Hoyt, Oscar L.	Mason, Elizabeth H.	Remick, Willard S. H.	Tilton, John C.
Hunt, Perry E.	Matheson, R. Robert	Reynolds, George A.	Titus, Harry G.
Hunter, Edgar Hayes	Matson, Donald G.	Rice, Harris H.	Tolman, Gordon F.
Huntress, Fred	Maxham, George Azro	Richards, Fred L.	Tozier, Willard K.
Hutchins, Charles S.	McCooley, John E.	Rivet, George	Turcotte, Leo J.
Hutchins, Lester C.	McDonough, D. M.	Rix, Maud G.	Tuttle, Edward E.
James, Stanley	McReel, William A.	Robertson, Abbie H.	Tuttle, Harry B.
Janelle, Henry J.	Merrill, Charles L.	Roche, Carl D.	Tuxbury, Francis V.
Jenkins, Ralph C.	Merrill, Harry	Rogers, Fred A.	Van Vliet, George I.
Jewell, George C.	Merrill, Harry A.	Röllins, Charles A.	Varney, C. W., Jr.
Johnson, Albert R.	Mitchell, Fred N.	Rose, William T.	Vigneault, Sylvio C.
Johnson, Carl R. N.	Mock, Adam E.	Rousseau, Eugene	Wadleigh, Fred T.
Johnson, Eben M.	Moffett, Henry M.	Rowe, Silas A.	Walbridge, Herbert E.
Johnson, Victor C.	Molloy, William A.	Roy, Joseph F.	Walsh, John E.
Jones, Fred A.	Montminy, Aristide T.	Russell, Uriah B.	Whitcher, George W.
Jones, Jed B.	Moran, Paul A.	St. Francois, Robert	White, John T.
Jones, William E.	Mudge, William F.	St. Germain, A. H.	Whitehouse, Wesley J.
Jordan, Arthur K.	Mudgett, Perley W.	St. Laurent, Romeo	Wilcox, John D.
Jordan, John P.	Munroe, Oliver H.	Saltmarsh, Donald W.	Wiggin, Charles A.
Judd, Willie N.	Myler, Letitia J.	*Sanborn, Ansel N.	Willis, Merton M.
Kearns, John J.	Nash, George H.	Sanders, Edward M.	Winkley, Mark H.
Kelley, Edwin B.	Nesmith, Frank A.	*Sanderson, Robert H.	Winslow, E. James
Kelley, Martin A.	Newell, Frank E.	*Sawyer, Harry D.	Winslow, Orvid F.
Kelly, John R.	Noel, Aldege A.	Sawyer, Jason C.	Woodbury, Charles E.
Kemp, George W.	Normandin, F. A.	Scammon, George R.	Woodbury, John H.
Kempton, Leon E.	Nutter, George W.	Seavey, Ralph F.	Wylie, Craig
Kimball, Charles V.	Nutter, Lewis H.	Seymour, Joseph A.	Yeaton, John H.
King, William J.			

NEW JERSEY

Senate

Bowers, James I.	Camp, Percy R.	Craven, D. Stewart	Dolan, William A.
Burling, Albert E.	Clee, Lester H.	Dawes, Theodore B.	*Durand, Frank

Senate—continued

Erickson, Linwood W.
Foran, Arthur F.
Gardner, Walter H.
*Hendrickson, R. C.

Hunt, William C.
Jamieson, Crawford
King, Elmer S.

*Loizeaux, Charles E.
Powell, Clifford R.
Smathers, William H.

**Stout, Edward P.
*Toolan, John E.
Van Winkle, Winant

General Assembly

Ajamian, Edward Y. ●
Allardice, James K.
*Artaserse, Peter P.
Bayer, James F.
Beronio, Benedict A.
Bischoff, Harry E.
Bogle, Horace R.
Brady, Eileen G.
Browne, Charles
Butz, George W.
Carlin, Leo P.
Cohen, Maurice A.
DeVoe, Fred W.
Dilts, Theodore H.
Donohue, Nan V.

Downer, Wm. A., Jr.
Featherer, Norman P.
Freund, Walter J.
Harrison, David
Hedges, Edison
Irwin, Joseph C.
Johnson, Edward J.
Kelley, Frank S.
*Kennedy, William E.
Kerner, John M.
Litvak, Jerome B.
Lodge, Henry
Loper, G. Milton
Maloney, Teresa A.
McClave, Roscoe P.

Moorehead, Guy R.
Morrissey, Donald T.
Muir, Thomas M.
Osmers, Frank C., Jr.
*Pascoe, Herbert J.
Pesh, Samuel
Pilch, Jennie W.
Proctor, Haydn
Pyne, H. Rivington
Rinaldi, Mariano J.
Roberto, Gabriel C.
Rooney, John B.
*Roye, Harry
Russomanno, Herman
Scott, I. Grant

Shatz, Samuel F.
Shaw, Robert
Sheehan, B. A.
**Smith, Mary MacG.
Stark, Carroll J.
Stokes, S. E.
Szadkowski, M. A.
Taggart, T. D., Jr.
VanFleet, Hart S.
Vogel, Bernard W.
Walker, T. Glynn
Ward, William R.
Watt, Henry E.
Wilson, E. Norman
Young, Henry, Jr.

NEW MEXICO

Senate

Clarke, W. E.
*Coe, Mrs. Louise H.
Daniels, J. M.
Dickason, Don L.
Eager, Henry
Harrelson, Robert

Harris, George T.
Hilton, Ivan J.
**Jones, S. A.
Kennedy, Floyd T.
Montgomery, Kay
Mullis, John H.

Oestreich, W. C.
O'Neil, G. C.
Pacheco, Antonio
*Reynolds, DeWitt
Royall, Charles C.
Sears, Perry

Steyskal, A. O.
Tate, M. H.
Thaxton, J. Q.
Torres, A. C.
*Valdez, Epiménio
*West, John M.

House of Representatives

Baugh, E. M.
Berry, Dañ C.
**Brownfield, A. D.
Brummell, Leo
Case, Paul J.
Chaves, Lawrence J.
Chavez, Blas
Cole, J. T., Jr.
Denton, Dalton
Flores, Rogelio
Ford, Willis
García, Manuel
Gibbs, M. D.

Griego, Hipolito
Griego, Telesfor M.
Hall, L. P.
Hickerson, A. S.
Hoffman, Violet
Howard, Coe
James, Edward
Love, Mrs. C. R.
Mascarenas, Clemente
Maxfield, Theo
*McGaffey-Brown, L.
Montgomery, Hope V.

Montoya, Joe
Montoya, Saturnino
Moore, C. N.
Odell, R. K.
Ortega, Jose U.
Ortiz, Rodolfo
*Ortiz y Pino, Concha
Page, C. M.
Ringler, Mrs. George
Robinson, Joe
*Romero, John B.
Salazar, Delfin

Sheffer, Thomas
Sloan, Rolland J.
Smith, Milton R.
Taylor, Elmer F.
Taylor, J. V.
Trujillo, Onesimo
Vigil, Pat
Wamel, Rufus H.
*Warden, James
Wheelon, C. A.
White, Alvan N.
Wright, Joseph A.

NEW YORK

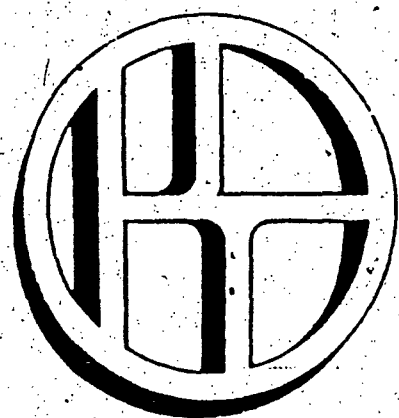
Senate

*Berg, Julius S.
Bortecou, Frederic H.
Buckley, John L.
Burchill, Thomas F.
Cheney, Nelson W.
*Corning, Erastus, 2nd
Coughlin, Edward J.
*Crawford, James J.
Desmond, Thomas C.
Doyle, Emmett L.
Dunkel, Harry F.
*Dunnigan, John J.
Egbert, Rae L.

Esquirol, Joseph A.
Farrell, Peter T.
Feinberg, Benjamin F.
Feld, A. Spencer
Fischel, Leon A.
Garrity, James A.
Graves, Rhoda Fox
Hampton, William H.
Hanley, Joseph R.
Hastings, Clifford C.
Hewitt, Charles J.
Howard, John J.
Joseph, Lazarus

Kirkland, Leigh G.
*Kleinfeld, Phillip M.
Lee, William H.
Livingston, J. H.
Mahoney, Walter J.
McCall, John T.
McElroy, Francis
McNaboe, John J.
Miller, Edwin E.
Murray, William J.
Nunan, Joseph D., Jr.
O'Brien, Duncan T.
Page, Roy M.

*Pitcher, Perley A.
Quinn, Elmer F.
Rogers, George F.
Schwartzwald, J. J.
Stagg, C. Tracey
Stokes, Walter W.
Thompson, George L.
Twomey, Jeremiah F.
**Warner, Earle S.
Wicks, Arthur H.
Williamson, Pliny W.
Wojtkowiak, S. J.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

**Microfiche Created with
the Cooperation of
the Council of
State Governments**

General Assembly

Allen, Howard N.	Farenga, Salvatore A.	Lawrence, Leo A.	Quinn, Peter A.
Alterman, Meyer	*Fite, Emerson D.	Leahy, Thomas A.	Rapp, Herbert A.
Andrews, William T.	*FitzGerald, Maurice A.	Lonis, Ernest J.	Reoux, Harry A.
Armstrong, Harold	Fitzpatrick, Daniel E.	Lore, G. Thomas	Riley, James Wands
Austin, Bernard	Fleisher, Bernard R.	Lupton, Edmund R.	Roach, Emmett J.
Averill, Harry L.	Flynn, Daniel	MacKenzie, Wm. H.	Rossi, Nicholas A.
Babcock, Lloyd J.	Foy, George W.	Mailler, Lee B.	Rudd, Roy, H.
Backus, Chester T.	Fromer, Paul	Maisel, Julie L.	Schanzer, Albert D.
Barrett, Elisha T.	Gamble, Ralph A.	Mandel, Austin B.	Schwartz, Ralph
Bartholomew, H. A.	Gans, Julius J.	Mangan, James V.	Schwartz, William
Black, John H.	Gillen, Michael J.	Marasco, Carmine J.	Shaver, L. James
Bormann, Charles	Glancy, William	Marble, Harry R.	Shaw, Stanley C.
Braiman, Myer	Gugino, Frank A.	McBain, John	Sheldrick, Wm. J.
Breed, Leo W.	Hall, Leonard W.	McCaffrey, F. J., Jr.	Shelton, Clement A.
Breitbart, Charles H.	*Hamilton, Laurens M.	McConnell, Charles R.	Smith, Herbert R.
Briggs, John	Hammer, Fred	*McCreery, William C.	*Steingut, Irwin
Brownell, Herbert, Jr.	Hammond, C. B.	McLaughlin, M. J. H.	Stephens, D. Mallory
Burgdorf, Andrew D.	Hawkins, C. W.	Meiss, Fred L.	Stewart, George W.
Burney, Charles O., Jr.	Hayes, John P.	Mercier, Paul B.	Strong, Pritchard H.
Bush, E. Ogden	*Heck, Oswald D.	Methfessel, Herman	Stuart, William M.
Canney, Anthony J.	Herman, Harold P.	Miller, Frank G.	Suitor, Harry D.
Cariello, Mario J.	Hill, James E.	*Milmoe, Wheeler	Sullivan, Patrick H.
Casey, Philip J.	Hillig, Otto	Moffat, Abbot Low	Taylor, Rainey S.
Cheney, Guy W.	Holley, Ira H.	Moran, Bernard J.	Thompson, John S.
Conway, J. Edward	Hollowell, Fred S.	Moran, Edgar F.	Todd, Jane H.
Daniels, Warren O.	*Ives, Irving M.	Moran, Edward S., Jr.	Torsney, George F.
Darling, Carl E.	Jarema, Stephen J.	Morris, William E.	Turschen, Max M.
Davidson, Irwin D.	Joy, Stephen S.	*Neustein, Irving D.	Vincent, Edward F.
Delany, Edmund J.	Justice, Robert W.	*Newell, W. Allan	Van Cleef, L. W.
Devany, John A., Jr.	Kantowski, Edwin L.	*Ostertag, Harold C.	Wadsworth, James J.
Dollinger, Isidore	Keenan, Michael J.	Pack, Carl	Washburn, Fred A.
Dooling, James J.	Killgrew, John F.	Parsons, Arthur L.	Whitney, Maurice
Doran, Arthur J.	Kirnan, William	Parsons, George B.	Wickins, Walter H.
Downey, John V.	Kreinheder, Jerome C.	Pease, Fayette E.	Williams, William R.
Doyle, Edward P.	Lake, Denton D.	Peterson, Dutton S.	Wright, Russell
Ehrlich, Harold B.	Langenbacker, Earl	Phelps, Phelps	Young, Fred A.
Farbstein, Leonard	Lavery, Hugh A.	Piper, R. Foster	Zimmerman, Rudolph

NORTH CAROLINA

Senate

Abernethy, L. M.	Eagles, J. C.	Hutchins, J. H.	Noell, J. W.
Alcock, C. E.	Ewing, Wall C.	Ingram, H. L.	Patterson, J. A.
Bacon, F. P.	Flanagan, Ed. G.	Johnson, Jeff D., Jr.	*Pittman, J. C.
Bain, Edgar H.	Gay, A. C.	Johnston, A. Hall	Ratcliff, H. M.
Ballentine, L. Y.	Gold, T. J.	Joyner, Jack	Rodman, W. B., Jr.
Bell, J. A.	Gravely, L. L.	Larkins, John D., Jr.	Rowe, Roy
Bennett, Kelly	Greer, Roby T.	Long, T. W. M.	Sanders, E. T.
Blackwelder, B. B.	Gregory, Edwin C.	*Martin, L. A.	Seapark, J. H.
*Britt, W. S.	Halstead, W. I.	Massey, C. S.	*Spager, S. Gilmer
Brock, B. C.	Hill, John Sprunt	McBryde, Ryan	Stacy, J. Benton
Clark, James Hector	Holt, W. P.	*McDaniel, John G.	Taylor, H. P.
Clark, W. G.	Hughes, J. J.	McKee, Gertrude D.	Webb, Ernest V.
Coburn, R. L.			White, W. W.

House of Representatives

Abernathy, C. C.	Barnes, Troy T.	Burgin, L. L.	Davis, Bryan W.
Adams, S. L.	Benton, J. T.	Burleson, Jeter J.	Davis, George E.
*Allen, Arch T., Jr.	Berry, F. C.	Cabe, J. F.	Davis, Roy L.
Andrews, Wiley	Best, John J.	Caffey, John W.	Dellinger, D. P.
Atkinson, A. M.	Best, William H., Jr.	Carruthers, Joe T., Jr.	Dellinger, T. P.
Aycock, T. H.	Blankenship, Mercer J.	Cherry, R. G.	Eagles, W. W.
Baley, James N., Jr.	*Blount, Sam M.	Clark, Thorne	Elkins, Lloyd S.
Banks, C. P.	Bost, E. T., Jr.	Cooper, H. P.	Fenner, W. E.
Banks, R. G.	Brooks, F. H.	Cooper, T. E.	*Finch, Ronald E.
Barker, Oscar G.	*Bryant, Victor S.	Craig, George W.	Flowers, Ralph

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House of Representatives—continued

Fulghum, R. T.
Gardner, Ernest
Garrett, Joe W.
Gass, M. Rex
Giles, D. F.
Grant, John Brewster
Gray, Claude J.
Hanford, Ed R.
Hash, J. B.
Hatch, W. T.
Haynes, Jeter L.
Hobbs, J. C.
Horner, W. E.
Horton, Hugh G.
Howard, B. J.
Howell, C. C.
Hutchins, Mrs. Charles
Jenkins, T. M.
Johnson, E. R.
Johnston, C. C.

Jones, B. C.
Joyner, H. L.
Kimzey, W. P.
King, Jennings G.
Leary, H. Vincent
Ledbetter, T. C.
Leggett, L. W.
Lumpkin, W. L.
Martin, N. J.
May, J. M.
Mayhew, E. L.
McBryde, D. Lacy
McDowell, Tyson J.
McDuffie, F. J.
McNair, R. T.
McNeill, E. B.
Meekins, P. W.
Miller, W. F.
Mitchell, C. E.
Moore, J. S.

Murphy, Walter
Norwood, John H.
Patton, R. A.
Paylor, J. H.
Peace, J. Merrill
Pickens, R. T.
Poole, J. H.
Pope, R. L.
Price, Brooks
Quinn, C. E.
Rasberry, E. A.
**Rouse, Robert H.
Royster, T. S.
Seely, Fred R.
Scott, R. J.
Sentelle, R. E.
Siler, W. D.
Smith, T. J.
Spruill, C. W.
Stell, Harry

Stone, T. C.
Summersill, R. N.
Tatem, C. W.
Taylor, D. P.
Taylor, W. C.
Thomas, F. E.
Thomas, Fred
Thornton, Spruill
Underwood, R. H.
Uzzell, George
Vogler, James B.
Ward, D. L.
Warren, Edgar P.
White, John F.
Williams, Webb
Williamson, J. R.
Wilson, Enoch G.
Wilson, Virgil A.
Withrow, Grady
Zickler, C. R.

NORTH DAKOTA

Senate

Aasen, C. S.
Bilden, Oliver
Blaisdell, J. C., Jr.
Brostuen, John K.
Cain, J. P.
Coffey, G. V.
Crandall, John
Drew, G. F.
Ettestad, Ole
Fine, C. W.
Fowler, Arthur W.
Fredrickson, Fred J.
Gilbertson, Ben

Greene, Ed.
Gronvold, F. T.
Guenther, H. G.
Guthrie, James W.
Hulteng, John L.
Johnson, Melvin
Kamrath, William
Kolpin, George W.
Kroeber, William
Lavik, A. N.
Lemke, B. W.
Lian, Ed.

Lowe, W. J.
Lynn, Harry
Magoffin, E.
McGillic, J. T.
Morrison, C. C.
Mutchler, E. F.
Nelson, A. C.
Nelson, Nick
Olson, Axel
Owings, R. A.
Skarvold, Andrew
Strehlow, Max

Streibel, R. M.
Stucke, E. C.
Thatcher, William A.
Thorson, Herman
Topp, Otto
Trout, Walter J.
Vinje, Syver
Watt, William
Whelan, Thomas
Williams, Henry
Wog, Gust
Young, Milton

House of Representatives

Adams, John J.
Akland, Ole
Anderson, Bernt
Anfinson, Carl
Beasley, Frank
Beaton, Frank H.
Beggs, Arlo
Benno, A. W.
Biberdorf, W. O.
Bieloh, C. W.
Billigmeier, John
Bjornson, George
Black, Charles
Blair, D. S.
Brown, H. W.
Brusseau, Harvey
Burgum, L. R.
Byrne, Joseph D.
Caddell, James
Dahl, Math
Dalzell, Alex
Day, Richard
Dittmer, Carl H.
Dullea, E. J.
Fitch, K. A.
Frazier, R. W.

Freitag, H. R.
Frey, Emil
Frosaker, Ole G.
Gessner, Elmer
Gilberg, Clarence
Godwin, W. J.
Goodlaxon, L. E.
Graham, M. D.
Greiser, Robert
Hagen, Oscar W.
Haines, Frank J.
Hofstrand, C. H.
Holm, P. K.
Holmquist, William
Holthusen, J. D.
Hulstrand, Mandus
Huseby, N. O.
Ireland, William
Jensen, Nels P.
Johnson, Arthur C.
Jones, Dan R.
Jury, H. E.
Just, Herman, Jr.
Kapaun, A. J.
Knudson, Harvey B.
Knutson, Elliott T.

Krank, Philip
Kraus, Edward
LaBerge, O. R.
Langford, J. H.
Leum, Henry
Levin, Palmer
Livingston, E. K.
Magill, John
McInnes, H. W.
McIntee, Ed.
Morland, L. K.
Morris, H. J.
Myers, Leonas
Nelson, A. Z.
Nelson, Otis
Niewoehner, H. F.
Norheim, L. O.
Obach, Mike
O'Brien, Harry
Odegard, L. C.
Oglesby, Sam
Olson, C. T.
Olson, Nellie
Olson, O. C.
Olson, Ray E.
Page, Franklin

Peterson, Axel
Peterson, C. M.
Peterson, Peter
Pewe, Carl H.
Rait, Robert
Ritter, C. P.
Sand, Paul A.
Sandness, John
Saumur, George H.
Savre, Edward
Schauss, Gus A.
Schimke, Calvin
Seibel, Fred
Semerad, Harry
Severson, H. G.
Shure, W. H.
Shurr, Fred J.
Solberg, Iver
Sticka, Ignatz
Stray, Ole B.
Symington, Earl D.
Thompson, J. M.
Thoreson, James G.
Traynor, Edwin
Treffry, W. W.
Trydahl, Targie

House of Representatives—*continued*

Tuff, Wm. H.
Tweten, Gust
Twichell, L. L.

Urschel, Jacob
Wendland, G.

White, Thomas A.
Wick, William H.

Williams, H. C.
Wolf, Val P.

OHIO

Senate

Adams, Fred L.
Baggott, Horace W.
Baumbart, A. D., Jr.
Bower, John P.
Boyd, William M.
Byrne, H. D.
*Campbell, Emerson
Connolly, John F.
**Donovan, Bernard R.

Foss, Wm. R.
Gallagher, Tom L.
*Garver, W. F.
Howard, Francis P.
Hurley, William F.
Jones, Tom W.
Kane, Lawrence
Laird, Abe
*Lawrence, Keith

Lipscher, Maurice W.
Matthews, J. M., Jr.
McCluskey, Bernard J.
McElroy, James T.
McIntyre, Bart T.
*Metcalfe, Verner E.
Morris, George M.
Myers, John F.
Nichols, Harold D.

Seidner, J. Ralph
Shearer, Howard L.
Steele, Matthews E.
Taylor, John
Thomas, Dan R.
Van Doren, Harry M.
Waldvogel, Edward N.
Wilcox, N. A.
Zoul, W. J.

House of Representatives

Almendinger, Samuel
Anderson, Samuel A.
Armbruster, C. H.
Ashbolt, Wm. E.
Ballard, Paul H.
Bangham, R. R.
Banks, George A.
Barricklow, Cloyd L.
Bartunek, Otto J.
Bast, Charles
Beatty, Robert J.
Becker, Walter
Bernhardt, Arthur J.
Betts, Jackson E.
Betz, Robert M.
Bohn, Frank L.
Burgett, W. D.
Butler, Patrick
Canfield, Donald D.
Carney, John J.
Carroll, Frank J.
Christy, Thomas A.
Coady, James F.
Conway, Dan E.
Cory, Willis I.
Courtney, Overton J.
Crunelle, John R.
Cully, Hiram H.
Curtin, John E.
Daugherty, W. H.
*Davis, Jacob E.
DeCarlis, Paul J.
DeRichter, John T.
Desch, Bernard
DiSalle, Michael V.

Doyle, Edmund D.
Duffy, Joseph R.
Dunn, Patrick J.
Easton, John A.
Elliott, F. M.
Fair, A. Lee
Fairbanks, Newton H.
Feighan, Michael A.
Frakes, Samuel M.
Fuller, Mrs. Eva
Gardner, Edward J.
Gilpin, Arthur C.
Glass, William
Gray, Walter A.
Grubbs, Frank
Grusenmeyer, G. P.
Guthrie, Giles F.
Hamilton, Arthur
*Harter, George J.
Hayden, John J.
Heck, Earl L.
*Hesse, Sydney A.
Hewitt, John T.
Holmes, A. Allen
Howsare, James M.
Hudlett, William
Huml, Lody
Hummell, E. Ray
Hunsicker, Clark K.
Johnson, Otis R.
Justus, Charles E.
Kalb, Al
Kasch, Gus
Kaser, Robert F.

Kellar, Lawrence F.
Kelley, Gus
Kerns, Floyd C.
Ketterer, George F.
Kiefer, R. J.
Kilpatrick, Bishop
Knepper, W. H.
Knight, Ray A.
Knox, Tom C.
Kowalk, John H.
**Laderman, Louis N.
Lehman, Otto S.
Linneman, Joseph G.
Lloyd, Miss Ruth
Lustenberger, Joseph
Lutz, Ralph C.
Marlow, Richard
Marshall, Ralph G.
Mason, H. L.
Maue, Charles A.
Maxwell, Grover C.
McCulloch, Wm. M.
McElroy, T. F.
McGowan, John J.
McGregor, J. Harry
Mees, Floyd F.
Michener, H. P.
Miller, Frank W.
Mills, J. G.
Monahan, Patrick F.
Munger, Harry J.
Murray, Guy B.
Myers, Jacob F.
Myers, L. H.

Nixon, Delbert E.
Ogrin, Joseph J.
O'Neil, Anna F.
Paskell, John, Sr.
Petri, Kenneth M.
Rea, John
Richards, John L.
Richter, Frank J.
Riley, Walter M.
Robbins, Kenneth
Rogers, John P.
Rogers, P. H.
Rutherford, Raymond
Shaw, R. K.
Sheely, W. F.
Shilling, Albert A.
Simpson, Frank E.
Smith, Alma
Smith, Herbert U.
Stahl, Charles E.
Sweeney, Charles F.
Thorne, G. H.
Uible, Frank R.
Van Ness, W. P.
*Ward, P. E.
Washburn, L. C.
Whetro, W. H.
Whitacre, O. E.
Williams, Harold L.
Williams, Wm. H.
Wintzer, Carl F.
Wittenmyer, John E.
Wright, Harry H.
Zablotny, Stanley J.
Zona, Stephen A.

OKLAHOMA

Senate

Albright, Charles
Barnett, W. A.
Barry, W. N.
Briggs, Claud
Broadus, Bower
Burns, DeRoy
Bushyhead, Dennis
Chamberlin, Cecil R.

Chambers, Leslie
Church, Felix
Clayton, LeRoy
*Curnutt, H. N.
Duffy, Charles B.
Fidler, W. C.
Garvin, Knox L.
George, E. V.

Hearne, W. F.
Hill, E. P.
Howesley, R. L.
Ingle, R. O.
*Ivester, H. C.
Jones, Ray C.
King, Ed
Lowrance, Oscar K.

MacDonald, John A.
Maak, W. L.
Munson, Merton
Nichols, Allen G.
Paul, Homer
Ray, W. O.
*Rinehart, J. A.
*Ritzhaupt, Louis H.

Senate—continued

Rorschach, Jack L.
Sanford, John
Sowards, Willard

Spencer, Gerald
*Stewart, Paul
Taylor, Nat

Thompson, Joe B.
Timmons, Henry C.
Waldrep, Tom

**Whitaker, Joe M.
Wilson, James M.
Wright, H. W.

House of Representatives

Allen, Charles W.
Andrews, H. N.
Arnold, E. B.
Baucum, Malcolm
Beard, Mat X.
Billings, Bryan
Blumhagen, E.
Branan, Herbert L.
Brewer, R. W.
*Brown, Dale
Cantrell, D. C.
Carleton, LaVerne
Carmichael, J. D.
Carrier, Floyd E.
Chambers, Joe
Cheatham, Wm. L.
Coe, William O.
Coker, Bascom
Conner, Frank
Couch, Penn.
Daniel, J. T.
Deaton, Austin R.
Dees, Carl
Duncan, Noel
Dunn, W. R.
Eby, Seth G., Jr.
Edwards, Paul
Ellis, Ben F.
Flanagan, Charles
Foley, E. W.

Fraser, Ted
Freeman, Harold
Gibbons, Murray F.
Gibson, Herbert
Gill, Ed
Gillespie, Finis C., Jr.
Goodpaster, Francis
Gossett, Louie
Gregory, Ellis V.
Hammond, S. E.
Harp, Jesse A.
Harrington, Floyd
Harwell, J. A.
Haynes, Ralph C.
Hill, Dutch
Hogue, Kenneth J.
Holliman, John M.
Hooper, Roy B.
Howard, C. J.
Howe, Lee
Hoyt, Lester D.
Huey, Benjamin
Hughes, Wallace G.
Hunt, George H.
Hunt, Harry G.
Johnson, Earl F.
Jones, Charles P.
Jones, Tupper
Jordan, Huby

Kelly, D. L.
Kerr, Aubrey M.
Kerr, B. B.
Knight, H. Tom
Kiker, V. L.
King, Milam M.
**Kirkpatrick, Glade R.
Larason, Bert
*Leecraft, A. N.
Long, Con
Lumpkin, W. B.
Mahan, Frank
Major, J. C.
McAlester, W. B.
McVicker, Edgar L.
Moffett, Ed B.
Montgomery, A. E.
Morrow, J. A.
Munger, Thomas O.
*Nance, James C.
Norris, Floyd
Norton, Mead
O'Dell, Homer
Oliphant, George W.
Page, Roy H.
Pauls, George
Peterson, W. J.
Phillips, Leon C.
Pugh, M. T.

Raasch, F. E.
Roberts, David C.
Schwoerke, C. W.
Shipley, E. E.
Shoemaker, Ceph
Shoemaker, F. N.
Singleton, Sandy H.
Spear, Lucian C.
Speck, Burr
Spencer, Ralph
Stephenson, Ira
Stokes, Virgil L.
Stoner, Elbert S.
Streets, George
Swan, Harry J.
Tankersley, Clarence
Taylor, Jesse E.
Thomas, Drew B.
Thornton, Murrell H.
Traw, B. J.
Wallace, Wilson
Weaver, Elbert R.
Welch, Don.
Whitaker, Samuel G.
Wilder, Webster, Jr.
Willingham, Elmer
Wooten, Marvin
Worthington, H. W.
Worthington, M. C.

OREGON

Senate

**Angell, D. Homer
Balentine, U. S.
Bennett, William D.
Best, James A.
Burke, W. E.
Carney, Byron G.
Chaney, George H.
Clark, C. W.

Dickson, William L.
*Duncan, Robert M.
Dunn, George W.
*Eayrs, George T.
Ellis, Rex
Francisovich, F. M.
Graham, T. P., Jr.

Johnson, W. A.
Kiddle, Clyde L.
Lessard, Delmore
McCornack, Elwin A.
McKay, Douglas
Pearson, Walter E.
Ross, E. L.

Spaulding, Charles K.
*Stadelman, P. J.
Staples, Isaac E.
Steiner, William H.
Strayer, W. H.
Stringer, Cortis D.
*Walker, Dean H.
Wheeler, H. C.

House of Representatives

**Alber, N. Ray
Allen, E. C.
Antrim, Ray L.
Barnes, Ellis W.
Bennett, R. H. C.
Bevans, Daisy B.
Boivin, Harry D.
Boon, Al
Brady, Phil
Bull, Vernon D.
Cady, William D.
Carter, Roy E.
Dawson, Fred
Deich, Frank
*Duerst, W. B.

Eckersley, James W.
Engdahl, Carl
*Erwin, R. Wayne
Esson, A. M.
Fatland, E. R.
French, Giles
Friede, George W.
Fuhrer, Walter
Grant, A. S.
Harrison, Fred E.
Higgs, A. K.
*Hockett, C. T.
Hogan, Russell
Hosch, J. F.
Hughes, J. W.

Hyde, C. F.
Jeannet, Fred D.
Jennings, C. W. E.
Jones, Ronald E.
Kimberling, E. W.
Laird, Ralph P.
Leach, Charles H.
Livesley, Thomas A.
Magruder, G. K.
Mahoney, J. T.
Martin, Mrs. H. K.
McAllister, W. M.
McCloskey, J. H.
Miller, W. H.
Munroe, Mrs. William

Norblad, Walter
Norton, Delbert A.
Oleen, O. Henry
Rennie, A.
*Riddle, Glenn W.
Roth, Paul E.
Semon, Henry
Staples, V. B.
Stephenson, Ralph O.
Thomas, Lyle D.
Turner, Howard W.
Wagner, Jack
Waller, A. Orville
Wilkinson, M. W.
Young, Bernard A.

PENNSYLVANIA

Senate

Bean, Theodore Lane
 *Buckman, Clarence J.
 Cavalcante, Anthony
 Chapman, Leroy E.
 Dahdo, Joseph P.
 Deitrick, George
 Dent, John H.
 DiSilvestro, A. J.
 Ealy, Charles H.
 Eroë, W. J., Jr.
 Frey, Edward R.
 Gelder, Frederick T.
 Gilson, Samuel L.

Haluska, John J.
 Henney, P. J.
 Heyburn, Weldon B.
 Homsher, John G.
 Howell, John W.
 Huffman, Harvey
 Jacobs, Robert Lee
 Jaspán, Jerome
 Kahle, I. Dana
 Kilgaller, Thomas E.
 Kunkel, George
 Lanius, Henry E.

Law, Glen R.
 Mallery, Charles R.
 McCreesh, John J.
 McGinnis, Bernard B.
 Mundy, Leo C.
 Owlett, G. Mason
 Pierson, Henry J.
 Pytko, Walter S.
 Rankin, George, Jr.
 Reed, J. Albert
 Rice, John S.
 Roberts, Warren R.

Rodgers, W. B.
 *Rupp, George A.
 Ruth, Frank W.
 Salus, Samuel W.
 Scarlett, George B.
 Shapiro, Harry
 Sipe, Hale C.
 Sones, Charles W.
 Sordoni, Andrew J.
 Stiefel, Israel
 Thompson, E. J.
 Wolfenden, G. C.
 **Woodward, George

House of Representatives

Achterman, Leo A.
 Alexander, Lowell H.
 Allen, Charles W.
 Allmond, William A.
 Arnold, J. Harold
 Atkins, Frank J.
 Aukerman, W. M.
 Baine, Joseph B.
 Baithaser, Jacob L.
 Baker, Francis T.
 Baker, John J.
 Bierly, Robert N.
 Blank, Samuel A.
 Bohn, John C.
 Boies, D. M.
 Boltz, Peter R.
 Boose, Ellis C.
 Boyer, Samuel P.
 Bradley, Joseph P.
 Brancato, Anna M.
 Brigrman, John H.
 Broad, Fred J.
 Brown, Homer S.
 Brownfield, Harry J.
 Burrows, Charles R.
 Cadwalader, Lambert
 Caesar, Leo J.
 Caputo, Eugene A.
 Chervenak, M. C., Jr.
 Coakley, Charles B.
 Cohen, Herbert B.
 Cohen, Reuben E.
 Coleman, Edward J.
 Coolahan, Frank A.
 Corrigan, John P.
 Costanzo, Rocco
 Davies, E. T.
 Decker, John W.
 DeNote, Leonard J.
 Dickinson, William C.
 Donohoe, Ralph C.
 Dougherty, Robert
 Downey, John J.
 Dubbs, Henry M., Jr.
 Dyson, Herbert P.
 Eckels, J. Perry
 Elpern, Jacob A.
 Falkenstein, F. J.
 Finnerty, John J.
 Fiss, Ira T.

Fitch, Frank J.
 Flanagan, Edward
 Flannery, Thomas S.
 *Flinchbaugh, J. M.
 **Furman, Roy E.
 Ganser, Hiram
 Gerard, Anthony J.
 Gillette, Wilson D.
 Gorski, Adam A.
 Habbyslaw, W. E.
 Haberlen, Roy C.
 Hagerty, Eugene J.
 Hall, Wrayburn B.
 Hamilton, Frank P.
 Hamilton, Robert S.
 Harkins, L. Kenneth
 Harmuth, Charles
 Hays, Fred D.
 Hering, John B.
 Hess, Warren K.
 Hetrick, D. Murray
 Hindman, A. O.
 Hirsch, J. Noble
 Holland, Elmer J.
 Holmes, Samuel
 Holstrom, George R.
 Hontz, William D.
 Horting, Ruth Grigg
 Huntley, G. W., Jr.
 Imbrie, Wilbert D.
 Jirolanio, Justin D.
 Kane, E. Kent
 Keenan, Lawrence P.
 Kelso, James
 Kilroy, Elmer
 Kline, G. Edgar
 Kroll, Abraham M.
 Larue, Mahlon F.
 Leisey, Amos M.
 Levy, Harold J.
 Lewis, Paul C.
 Long, Benjamin L.
 Longaker, John H.
 Lopresti, Philip
 Lovett, James E.
 Lyons, Thomas
 Mallen, George J.
 Marino, Russell
 Matthews, Harry T.
 Matthews, Jacob F.

McArdle, Joseph A.
 McCullough, Ward
 McDermott, James J.
 McDevitt, J. J., 3rd
 McElroy, John E.
 McFall, Charles
 McGee, Leonard J.
 McKinney, John H.
 McShane, John J.
 Melchiorre, Charles
 Mellott, George B.
 Mentzer, G. Fred
 Merrell, A. F.
 Mihm, Martin C.
 Moomaw, P. C.
 Mooney, Thomas P.
 Moran, J. P.
 Moul, Clayton E.
 Muir, W. W.
 Munley, William J.
 Murrin, J. Brady
 Nagel, Reuben A.
 O'Brien, Joseph M.
 O'Connor, Albert L.
 O'Keefe, John J.
 Ominsky, Joseph
 O'Neill, Harry P.
 Ostroff, Isidor
 *Patterson, Cliff
 Patterson, James W.
 Peale, Sidney J.
 Pearson, Howard
 Perry, David R.
 Pershing, Clarence H.
 Piole, Joseph F.
 Powers, John L.
 Preston, Carmi G.
 Readinger, A. S.
 Reese, Russell E.
 Reising, Peter P.
 Richter, Charles H.
 Robinson, Al K.
 Rothenberger, O. S.
 Royer, Baker
 Ruffennach, C. F.
 Rush, Adie S.
 Sarraf, George J.
 Scanlon, Joseph A.
 Schor, Arthur R.
 Schrock, Jacob B.

Schrope, Edgar A.
 Schumacher, Harry L.
 Serrill, W. W.
 Shaw, William A.
 Shea, Thomas E.
 Shephard, Marshall L.
 Shoemaker, W. A.
 Shugarts, Blake B.
 Siegel, John H.
 *Simon, Joseph A.
 Simpson, Richard M.
 Skale, Joseph
 Sloan, J. Clair
 Smith, James A.
 Smith, John A.
 Snyder, Frank E.
 Sollenberger, R. D.
 Spengler, Samuel C.
 Sproul, Thomas J.
 Stackpole, J. Hall
 Stank, John F.
 Stewart, Joshua T.
 Stockham, Thomas B.
 Strode, Marshall D.
 Terry, Charles L.
 Thomas, W. J., Jr.
 Thompson, Edwin F.
 Toole, Thomas A.
 Tronzo, Al
 Trout, Harry E.
 Tumelty, Leo V.
 *Turner, Ellwood J.
 Valibus, Albert J.
 Van Allsburg, John E.
 Van Sickle, Henry K.
 Vogt, Joseph H.
 Wagner, Joseph C.
 Wall, Arthur J.
 Walsh, James F.
 Wampole, Harry Z.
 Watkins, Ivan C.
 Webster, Raymond C.
 Weidemann, Thomas
 Weiss, Samuel A.
 Welliver, Lloyd W.
 Welsh, Matthew J.
 Westrick, Dennis L.
 Whalen, Ray
 Whitenight, M. P.
 Wilson, Henry I.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Winner, Edwin
Wood, Norman

Woodside, R. E., Jr.
Wright, Charles

Yanoshat, Anthony
Yeakel, Wilson L.

Yourishin, John
Zappala, Frank J.

RHODE ISLAND

Senate

Adams, Raymond E.
Adee, Graham
Albro, John I.
Algren, Charles T.
Barry, Cornelius B.
Beaucage, George
*Bodwell, Harry T.
Brady, James J.
Broomhead, Fred C.
Burgess, William J.
Byrnes, Thomas H.

Carpenter, Cleveland
Chaffee, Alfred G.
Corley, John T.
Dunn, Giles P., Jr.
Emery, Albert
Fenelon, E. J., Jr.
Fidanza, Antonio G.
Fogarty, J. Joseph
Gardner, Z. Herbert
Greenhalgh, George D.
Handy, Russell H.

Head, Alton
Horton, Clarence H.
James, Daniel R.
Lapan, Henry
Lloyd, Henry D.
Miller, William E.
Potter, W. Roscoe
Richard, Alfred
Roberts, Dennis J.
Scalera, Samuel

Sherman, I. Thornton
Sherman, James F.
Simmons, Lester P.
Simpson, John, Jr.
Smith, Frank L.
Smith, John H.
Smith, William J.
Stedman, Oliver H.
Sweeney, William B.
Watts, Charles W.

House of Representatives

Anthony, William B.
Asselin, Francis X.
Ballou, Frank E.
Beaudoin, Emile
Boylan, David H.
Brayton, Robert M.
Briggs, A. Lloyd
Brown, David A.
Brown, Linton L.
Burns, Edward F.
Clason, Hugo A.
Conboy, Luke E.
Coyne, Urban G.
Curvin, Harry F.
Datson, John F.
DiSandro, Domenic
Dodge, Linus E.
Dolan, Martin
Duphiney, Nelson F.
Duxbury, Harold A.
Eastwood, Richard H.
Ferrara, Herman D.
Forrest, William G.
Fowler, Henry E.
Garrity, Frederick W.

Gilbert, Marshall C.
Gregory, John J.
Hall, Harry J.
Halliday, James D.
Henry, William A.
Herrick, Richard
Holman, Herman F.
Hopkins, Frank E.
Hoyle, Henry D.
Huey, Harold I.
Iacobucci, Primo
Jasmin, George
Kiernan, James H.
Kilroy, Michael J.
Lamb, Susan V.
Lancot, Eugene
Lautieri, Alexander
LeBlanc, Alphonse G.
Libby, Joseph R.
Lind, William G.
Lussier, Louis
Lynch, James S.
MacLeod, William
Magee, John R.
Manning, J. Henry

Mathews, James H.
Maynard, Edgar E.
Maynard, Napoleon J.
Maziarz, John
McCarthy, Justin P.
McCaughy, P. B.
McElroy, Bernard T.
McEntee, Edward M.
McGonagle, John A.
McHugh, Thomas P.
McPartlin, Martin
McVay, Joseph F.
McWeeney, C. J.
Meade, John E.
Menard, Alfred U.
Mercier, Roland G.
Messore, Michael B.
Morrone, Frank
Mulligan, Robert
Pagnano, Pasquale
Pastore, John O.
Pezzullo, Joseph
Potter, John H.
Proctor, Howard S.
Ramsay, Samuel H.

Rodman, Gilbert T.
Romano, Pasquale
Russo, Phillip
St. Onge, Arthur W.
Sarle, William E.
Scott, Wilbur A.
Senerchia, Vincenzo R.
Sepe, Walter
Seigny, Edward J.
Shunney, Katherine T.
Smith, Clara A.
Sylvia, Leonard H.
Tavnon, Patrick F.
Tordoff, Mark, Jr.
Trainor, Francis P.
Tucker, George E.
Walsh, Charles L.
Weicker, Paul Q.
Westlake, George M.
Whitford, Edwin C.
Whitwam, George
Windsor, Richard D.
Winward, Albert G.
*Wrenn, John J.
Yatman, Marion F.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senate

Abrams, Marvin E.
Bates, Jeff B.
Brasington, S. F.
Bridges, E. Coke
*Brown, Edgar A.
Burnett, W. D.
Cromer, C. A.
Davis, Harold K.
Dennis, R. E.
Dorn, M. G.
Ellis, Wm. J.
Epps, R. D.

Gressette, L. Marion
Hamer, J. W.
Harley, J. E.
Harman, A. L.
Harvey, W. Brantley
Henderson, E. H.
Hines, F. B.
**Jefferies, Richard M.
Johns, J. H.
Lancaster, J. Boyd
Laney, George K.
Leppard, Ben T.

Lide, Lanneau D.
Lightsey, W. H.
Lyles, J. M.
Mars, J. Moore
McCall, C. S.
McEachin, P. H.
Means, Cotesworth P.
Murray, M. M.
Nicholson, W. H.
Parler, J. D.
Parris, Jeff D.
Pruitt, James B.

Quattlebaum, Paul
Searson, R. P.
Shuler, M. A.
*Sims, Henry R.
Stukes, Taylor H.
*Thurmond, J. Strom
Unger, H. E.
Ward, S. M.
Williams, F. F.
*Williams, John F.
Wise, John M.

House of Representatives

Abbott, G. W.
Adams, Ben E.
Allen, Paul M.

Anderson, Perrin J.
Arnette, V. G.
Attaway, M. B.

Bailey, Herbert S.
*Bennett, Neville
Berry, Joe E.

Berry, Pike
Best, C. F.
Black, Herbert D.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Black, J. T.
Blackmon, G. G.
Blatt, Solomon
Bradford, J. W.
Britt, Quince E.
Britton, J. B.
Brown, Boyd
Bryant, Stanley G.
Busbee, L. W.
Bussey, Thomas P.
Carter, Robert J.
Chadwick, J. W.
Childers, John T.
Clyburn, L. C.
Colclough, Hugh
Cox, T. Wright
Craig, E. J.
Crews, John W.
Davis, W. B.
Derrick, C. W.
Dill, Monroe J.
Dobson, Raymond W.
Dominick, John J.
Elliott, William W.
Ellis, C. W.
Epting, E. E.
Estridge, W. F.
Fair, S. A.
Fanning, Curtis C.

Farr, H. M.
Fellers, J. P.
Foster, Richard
Freeland, William M.
Fulmer, E. C.
Funderburk, Baxter J.
Graham, Frank A., Jr.
Graham, W. Clyde
Grainger, Marvin E.
Grant, Wilbur G.
Greer, J. Harold
Hamilton, David, Jr.
Hardin, Edward K.
Harris, W. R.
Hendrix, Sim L.
Hendrix, T. J.
Horne, M. V.
Huggins, M. B.
Jordan, W. E.
Josey, C. W.
Kay, Thomas B.
Leppard, James E.
Lesesne, Fred
Littlejohn, Bruce
Lofton, J. A.
Long, John D.
Manning, Frank
May, John A.

McAbee, Jerome A.
McCaslan, Robert E.
McDowell, T. J.
McFaddin, James H.
McKay, Elwood M.
Milam, C. L.
Mims, M. Hansford
Moore, Charles C.
*Moorer, Joseph M.
Mozingo, J. P., III
Muldrow, Robert
Nathans, Jack N., Jr.
Newton, Rufus M.
Odom, Sam R.
Osborne, Henry K.
Ouzts, D. A. G.
Pace, Charles M.
Padgett, Jesse D.
Peek, Isaac D.
Plyler, B. H.
Pope, T. H., Jr.
Porter, J. H.
Pratt, Sam B., Jr.
Prince, Lewis G.
Reynolds, John A.
Roddey, F. M.
Rogers, Leroy M.
Rowell, W. T.

Rowland, James L.
Sanders, H. H.
Sawyer, Olin
Scarborough, D. B.
Senn, Claud J.
Senseney, H. G.
Smith, W. C., Jr.
Smith, Watt E.
Smbak, William W.
Stevens, E. W.
Strong, J. S.
Symmes, W. Rene
*Thomas, Calhoun
Thomas, J. M.
Tuten, Morrison J.
Walker, J. Frost, Jr.
Wannamaker, L. C.
Wasson, Robert C.
Weeks, Joe S.
*Wheeler, C. L.
Williams, Ray R.
*Wilson, E. Clyburn
Wilson, Melan M.
Winter, Marion F.
Witherspoon, J. D.
Woods, Homer
Young, Thomas W.
Zerbst, J. W. D.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senate

Barrett, Marion
Beck, E. A.
Blair, Harry
Bradshaw, George
Bush, W. E.
Conover, John S.
Dahme, August
Feddersen, James
Feeney, Mike
Ferguson, Fred L.
Hammer, J. H.
Haven, F. G.

Henderson, Stephen
Holst, John T.
Hove, O. H.
Hummel, R. A.
James, Ralph
Johnson, C. H.
Johnson, L. A.
Kellar, Kenneth C.
Kretschmar, Paul O.
McHugh, Frank
Morgan, K. J.

Nickisch, Nathaniel
Odell, A. W.
Olds, Frank M.
Olsen, M. V.
Olson, Alfred
Olson, O. T.
Painter, J. B.
*Peterson, Mancel W.
Risty, Albert R.
Sanders, Jessie E.
Schneider, Edward

Seide, Henry W.
*Simons, Blaine
**Simons, L. M.
Stensland, C. A.
Tiede, D. J.
*Trygstad, Carl O.
Vaith, Joseph G.
*Weir, Carl H.
Welch, Warren
Wilson, C. J.
Ziebach, J. E.

House of Representatives

Alt, George
Amsden, C. S.
Anderson, Olaf
Anderson, Paul A.
Anderson, R. H.
Ballantyne, Madison
Bates, C. T.
Berg, Bernard E.
Bettelheim, B. F.
Bishop, W. K.
Bohning, W. W.
Bortnem, Adolph
Bottum, Roswell
Brchan, Adolph
Brennan, Joe
Brown, A. N.
Bruett, Charles
Burritt, John M.

Byron, J. P.
Carter, Will
Christensen, Grover
Christenson, H. J.
Crisman, J. H.
Darbyshire, C. W.
*De Boer, William
Dokken, G. M.
Douglas, W. G.
Duncan, John K.
Elling, George M.
Fanslow, F. E.
Floren, O. O.
Foldager, P. C.
Fonder, C. M.
Fosheim, Oscar
Gering, John J.
Gierau, Henry J.

Glover, Roy S.
Goddard, R. S.
Gravning, Ole
Grigsbury, Sioux K.
Hafner, M. E.
Halls, A. C.
Hammerquist, E. N.
*Hansen, Peter M.
Harding, Guy
Haugse, Martin
Hayes, Charles R.
*Heintz, M. F.
Herreid, Arthur
Howe, Ben
Huffman, L. F.
Humphrey, H. H.
James, E. R.
**Johnson, Oscar

Kistler, Jesse
Kleinsasser, John P.
Kuehn, William W.
Kundert, O. J.
Larsen, L. M.
Lee, Harold C.
*Lehmann, Joe
Light, O. B.
Lind, V. J.
Masters, Donald
Mayo, J. B.
McConville, C. N.
McNenny, W. F.
Mehlberg, W. F.
Messner, F. L.
Michelson, George T.
Miller, A. C.
Motley, H. H.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House of Representatives—*continued*

Nelson, C. C.
Nelson, Vance N.
Opsahl, Paul W.
Parkinson, O. E.
Pesicka, V. J.
Potter, C. E.
Pulford, David
Rishoi, J. M.

Ryan, E. C.
Scharffenberg, Carl
Scherer, Gus L.
Schultz, Jeppe
Schulz, Alvin F.
Short, Floyd C.
Sims, John L.
Sonnenfeld, Emil

Stephenson, Matt
Stranne, J. O.
Swedling, Martin
*Swope, Frank
Thue, Peter
Tiede, Nathaniel S.
Tollefson, John
Tubbs, George W.

Twito, H. T.
Uken, Julious
Weier, Leon C.
Weverstad, H. W.
Worrall, Charles
Wright, F. W.
Zamow, August

TENNESSEE

Senate

Akin, Hughlon
Beasley, I. D.
Bruce, W. P.
Buckles, William A.
Clarke, Hugh L.
Cooper, Prentice
Craig, W. W.
Cummings, James H.
Cummings, Thomas L.

Davies, Elmer D.
Eubank, Norman H.
Freeman, G. H.
Fults, Jeff D.
Gordon, Joe A.
Graves, Andrew J.
Harris, Ewing J.
Harvell, Wesley

Justice, S. H.
Lindsay, Robert D.
Locke, Tom C.
Loveless, C. D.
Maxwell, Blan
Moore, Cannon G.
Morgan, Fletcher
Parkey, Wayne

Pope, Byron
Roberts, W. Albert
Smith, Jesse G.
Sprouse, John D.
Stratton, Gerald B.
Toler, Claude C.
Trotter, J. T.
West, Merlin A.

House of Representatives

Anderson, John W.
Austin, Lon S.
Bass, James O.
Bates, Douglas T., Jr.
Bible, Leroy B.
Bilbrey, Robert Lee
Blanken, Hugh
Bobo, Sam W.
Brown, Charles C.
Brown, Harry B.
Brown, Harvey
Bunch, George M.
Burnett, D. H.
Camp, Scott
Cassety, Bradley C.
Clendenin, F. M.
Cockrell, Arthur
Coffelt, C. L.
Cole, Sam
Coleman, D. M.
Cooper, W. D.
Crawford, Taylor
Crockerall, J. B.
Cross, Ernest Britton
Crow, Hale B.

Crumbliss, J. G.
Davis, Grover C.
Davis, Sam B.
DeFord, J. E.
Dixon, J. B.
Duke, F. M., Jr.
Dunbar, S. Cuyler
Foutch, Henry C.
Fowler, H. A.
Francisco, G. E.
Gaines, G. Towns
Garland, William W.
Gore, C. C.
Gouchenour, H. H.
Greenwell, S. A.
Griffith, Albert J.
Hamilton, John D.
Hammer, John C.
Haynes, Walter M.
Hogue, Albert R.
Holt, W. T.
Horten, M. C.
Hunter, T. W.
Hurt, R. E.
Jackson, J. C.

Jamison, H. D.
Johnson, J. Sam
Jones, B. E.
Key, W. E.
King, W. H.
Kinkle, R. G.
Latimer, Fred
Magevney, Hugh, Jr.
Mahoney, John T.
McAdams, Ernest
McGehee, Alfred G.
McKinney, W. N.
McMahon, Basil B.
Moles, Hugh S.
Montgomery, B. B.
Nixon, Robert
Nuchols, Tom L.
Oates, Jack C.
O'Dell, John Ed, Jr.
O'Dell, Mrs. Ruth W.
Oehmen, A. M.
Percy, Walker
Phillips, Harry
Pratt, John S.
Ragon, J. B., Jr.

Rains, James G.
Sanders, Charles J.
Shumate, A. G.
Spencer, J. M.
Stallings, W. H.
Stroupe, Brooks Y.
Tanner, Andrew D.
Taylor, Andrew, Jr.
Taylor, Joe R.
Townsend, H. L.
Tillman, Robert A.
Tollett, E. G.
True, H. Clay
Tucker, William III
Vines, James A.
Walker, Julian W.
Webb, H. J.
White, Walter
Willard, L. E.
Williams, C.
Williams, Webb
Wilson, W. H.
Woody, W. A.
Wright, Bennett

TEXAS

Senate

Aiken, A. M., Jr.
Beck, E. Harold
Brownlee, Houghton
Burns, Gordon M.
Collie, Wilbourne B.
Cotten, Clay
Davis, E. M.
Head, J. Manley

Hill, Joe
Holbrook, T. J.
Isbell, Claud
Lemens, Vernon
Moore, Weaver
Neal, Jim
Nelson, G. H.
Newton, W. R.

Oneal, Ben G.
Pace, Will D.
Rawlings, Frank H.
Redditt, John S.
Roberts, Morris
Shivers, Allan
Small, Clint C.
Spears, J. Franklin

Stone, Albert
Sulak, L. J.
Van Zandt, Olan R.
Weinert, R. A.
Westerfeld, Claud C.
Winfield, H. L.
Woodruff, H. Grady

House of Representatives

Adkins, W. H.	Fielden, Virgil A.	King, Delmar L.	Ragsdale, Bailey B.
Alexander, Bob	Fox, Wilson	Knetsch, F. E.	Reader, R. L.
Alsup, Lon E.	Fuchs, R. A.	Langdon, Jack	Reed, Jasper N.
Amos, A. E.	Gibson, Merritt H.	Lankford, Louis	Reed, W. O.
Baker, H. Cecil	Graves, H. N.	Lanning, R. C.	Rhodes, Cecil T.
Bates, Harold	Hamilton, Ed B.	Leath, R. M.	Riddle, Arthur C.
Beckworth, Lindley G.	Hankamer, Harold M.	Leonard, Homer L.	Roark, A. W., Jr.
Bell, John J.	Hanna, Sam	Leyendecker, B. J.	Ross, T. S.
Blankenship, Dallas A.	Harbin, T. E.	Little, G. H.	Russell, John K.
Boethel, Paul C.	Hardin, Ross	Loggins, Edgar	Rutta, Charles D.
Bond, Bowlen	Harper, George H.	London, Marvin F.	Schuenemann, H. H.
Boyer, Max W.	Harrell, E. F.	Lucas, Jap.	Settle, J. Doyle
Bradbury, J. Bryan	Harris, C. L.	Mann, Frank E.	Sewell, W. Noll
Bradford, Clyde	Harris, D. M.	Mauritz, Fred	Sharpe, Ben H.
Bridgers, W. W.	Harris, Fred	Mays, Abe M.	Shell, J. Harvey
Broadfoot, A. S.	Hartzog, Howard G.	McConnell, J. Carroll	Simpson, J. M., Jr.
Brown, H. T.	Heflin, J. M.	McCracken, O. A.	Skaggs, A. G.
Burton, Grover	Herzik, Gus	McDonald, W. T.	Smith, Howard S.
Cagle, A. P.	Holland, Arthur	McFarland, C. M.	Smith, Lonnie
Callan, Robert P.	Hoskins, Conde R.	McKee, H. L.	Smith, Paris
Calvert, Robert W.	Howard, George F.	McKinney, A. T.	Stevenson, Coke R.
Carssow, W. B.	Huddleston, Earl	Metcalfe, Penrose B.	Stinson, Jeff D.
Cathey, B. F.	Hull, Henry	Moffett, George	Stocks, C. L.
Celaya, Augustin	Hyder, Tom Bullock	Monkhouse, Joe R.	Talbert, Eugene
Cleveland, E. J.	Jackson, H. P.	Morris, G. C.	Tarwater, Arthur B.
Colquitt, Rawlins	James, Jesse	Morse, R. Emmett	Tennant, Roy L., Jr.
Davis, J. C.	Johnson, B. T.	Newton, George Mayo	Tennyson, Charles H.
Davis, Minet M.	Johnson, Leland M.	Nicholson, C. E.	Thornberry, Homer
Davison, Howard C.	Jones, Herman	Oliver, J. J.	Thornton, E. H., Jr.
Davison, G. A., Jr.	Jones, Raglin	Palmer, Gaston	Vale, Arnold J.
Dean, Travis B.	Jones, S. A., Jr.	Patterson, John B.	Waggoner, J. H.
Deglandon, Albert	Jones, Walter E.	Patterson, Tolbert	Walker, Albert G.
Derden, Albert L.	Keefe, Edgar S.	Petsch, Alfred	Weldon, Odis A.
Dickison, P. E.	Keith, Joe A.	Pope, W. E.	Westbrook, Mainor N.
Dollins, John	Kelt, J. J.	Powell, Robert A.	Winfree, J. E.
England, Byron	Kenyon, L. M.	Prescott, Ross K.	Wood, Robert H.
Farmer, Clarence E.	Kern, Troy E.	Quinn, B. E.	Worley, Eugene
Felty, Fred			

UTAH

Senate

Baker, Clarence E.	Holbrook, Ward C.	Lund, Mrs. A. C.	Snow, Glenn E.
Billings, G. V.	Holmes, Will R.	Maw, Herbert B.	Stevens, Daniel
Farr, Dexter	Hopkin, Alonzo F.	Nelson, Lawrence E.	Stewart, Mrs. F. Page
Frischknecht, C., Jr.	Huggins, Ira A.	Parratt, D. W.	Tanner, Silas E.
Griffin, Wm. H., Jr.	Lamoreaux, W. C.	Peterson, Wendall	Woodward, H. M.
Grover, Wendell	Lindstrom, G. G.	Royle, Eldred M.	

House of Representatives

Ablett, A. J.	Hale, P. W.	Mason, Wayne N.	Redd, Leland W.
Aird, Mrs. Emily D.	Holbrook, Moses L.	Mathis, W. B.	Selvin, Sol J.
Allen, Douglas W.	Hummer, L. F.	Maw, Wilmer J.	Sorenson, O. G.
Bennion, Heber, Jr.	Ingleby, William	Meador, Carroll J.	Spence, C. W.
Bonacci, Frank	Jacob, Mrs. Maud B.	Mitchell, Daniel F.	Stringham, C. J.
Boyden, Maurice E.	Jensen, Mrs. Albert	Moody, Donald M.	Taylor, Milton B.
Brewster, Sheldon R.	Jensen, Joseph W.	Olsen, Joseph H.	Thackeray, Mark
Bryan, Eldon	Jensen, T. W.	Pack, Wehrli D.	Tidwell, D. A.
Burton, Wilford M.	Johnson, Henrietta	Page, Samuel L.	Twitchell, Milton
Calder, David H.	Johnson, Lawrence B.	Pectol, Ephraim P.	Watson, Edward H.
Chamberlain, Hoyt	Kent, Melvin E.	Peterson, Henry	Weggeland, Gordon
Eynon, Francis P.	Loveless, Ray E.	Pett, Victor G.	Whiting, Wayne C.
Garff, Thelma	Low, Frank D.	Poulsen, Alton B.	Winder, George
Granger, Walter K.	Lundell, Francis E.	Pratt, Irving L.	Winget, Glen
Hadley, Percy W.	Marthakis, P. S.	Ramey, Charles M.	Wood, William D.

VERMONT

Senate

Aldrich, Ernest E.
Barber, Merton F.
Bowen, Ernest M.
Cole, Leon
Comings, Herbert B.
Corry, Frank C.
Coutts, Flora J.
Dunklee, Ernest W.

Gardner, James T.
Gay, Leon S.
Gipson, William C.
Hathorn, George B.
Hayden, Earle C.
Heininger, Alfred H.
*Howland, Glenn A.
Hunt, Leigh

Jones, R. Temple
Kennedy, James E.
Leary, Matthew G.
Lillicrap, Frederick R.
Mann, Merritt H.
Mathewson, Ozias D.
McGrath, John

Morrison, Paul K.
Noonan, William C.
Reynolds, H. O.
Richard, Eugene A.
Smith, A. Leroy
Tobin, Edward A.
Watson, Charles D.

House of Representatives

Abel, Harlow S.
Ackert, James H.
Adams, Gerald L.
Allen, Charles J.
Allen, Leon B.
Allen, O. C.
Anderson, John
Archer, Earl H.
Bacon, Allan F.
Bacon, George J.
Baker, Frank E.
Baker, Orville W.
Barber, Arland S.
Barnard, J. Hilton
Bartlett, Herbert A.
Beattie, Neal W.
Benway, James C.
Best, Daniel P.
Bibens, M. D.
Bickford, Roy C.
Bishop, Herbert E.
Blake, Raymond E.
Bloomer, Asa S.
Bly, H. H.
Bourdeau, Victor
Brooks, H. Kibbe
Brown, Carlton N.
Brown, Frank
Buck, Ray C.
Bullock, Ralph F.
Burbank, W. Frank
Burke, James E.
Burnham, Ralph A.
Bushey, Leon V.
Buzzell, O. A.
Cahoon, George D.
Carlson, Robert E.
Carpenter, G. E.
Carpenter, Gila H.
Castle, John L.
Chamberlin, Walter E.
Chappell, Herbert W.
Chase, E. W.
Chester, Mason L.
Churchill, Joseph R.
Cleveland, Clarence E.
Clough, Arthur M.
Colby, John
Comes, Wentworth C.
Corvin, Patrick L.
Covell, Belle H.
Crafts, Bernard W.
Cross, Hattie J.
Crowninshield, H. B.

Currier, Robert B.
Cushman, Arthur E.
Cutting, Rudolph M.
Daniels, P. M.
Daniels, Raymond B.
Darrow, William H.
Davis, Alfred M.
Davis, Alvi T.
Davison, C. C.
Denman, John F.
Denton, Sherwood H.
Dewing, Joseph W.
Dodds, Glenford M.
Dodge, Nathan P.
Donnielly, James J.
Douglass, Paul F.
Drown, Mark G.
Du Bois, Lewis S.
Dunbar, Charles W.
Dutton, Fred G.
Edmunds, Arnold W.
Elliott, Arthur W.
Elmer, Ernest O.
Emery, May E.
Farnum, Joseph E.
Farr, George W.
Fay, E. Wright
Fifield, Clayton H.
Fish, Della K.
Fish, Elton W.
Fisher, John L.
Fitts, William F.
Flanders, Harold L.
Fletcher, Addison W.
Fletcher, J. Guy
Flinn, Michael A.
Flint, Clarence M.
Flint, Herman E.
Foote, Charles N.
Ford, Linwood F.
Foster, Edgar
Foster, Fred S.
Fox, Harry H.
Freeman, Roy H.
Furman, Barton B.
Gallagher, William M.
Geprags, Dora
Gero, Elroy A.
Gleason, Forest A.
Gordon, John A.
Goss, F. M.
Gove, Arthur F.
Grace, Frank E.
Gray, Carl H.

Gray, Cecil W.
Hager, Fordyce E.
Hall, J. Brower
Hard, Walter R.
Harlow, George M.
Harwood, Henry F.
Hathaway, J. H.
Haynes, William O.
Heney, Edward L.
Hill, A. E.
Holland, Fred H.
Holman, Charles E.
Holmes, Russell G.
Howe, Arthur O.
Howe, Paul C.
Hunter, Harry G.
Hyde, Charles H.
Jenkins, Willie L.
Johnson, Dwight A.
Jones, Paul P.
Joslyn, Walter C.
Keeler, Ernest A.
Kellogg, Frank W.
*Keyser, F. Ray
Knapp, George I.
Knight, John F.
Ladd, Henry C.
Lafley, Fred A.
Lane, Jesse E.
Laughlin, Glenn M.
Lawrence, Leroy E.
Learned, Wallace L.
Leonard, George H.
Leonard, Mabel C.
Loiselle, J. Leo
Lucier, Eldon W.
Lumbra, Walter
MacAulay, Della S.
Macomber, Wesson E.
Mallory, Arthur C.
Mattison, Ira N.
Mattson, Emil M.
McCarthy, Fred C.
McCuen, Robert W.
McCullough, J. H.
McFeeters, Wilbur
McKearney, Benjamin
McLam, Charles E.
McLeod, James B.
Miles, Harold M.
Miller, Richard C.
Millis, George H.
Morey, Albert C.
Morrison, R. C.

Morse, Julius
Morse, Ralph
Morse, Sidney B.
Munn, John Waldo
Nichols, Guy W.
Niquette, Russell F.
Noyes, Lucius H.
Ogden, Samuel R.
O'Heare, Michael H.
Palmer, Francis A.
Palmer, Herbert R.
Parker, James S.
Parker, Richard P.
Pearl, A. S.
Pearl, Edwin S.
Pease, Charles W.
Perry, Frederick A.
Persons, Frank C.
Peters, James H.
Peterson, James P.
Phelps, Glenn C.
Phelps, M. A.
Phelps, Sidney
Pollard, Mrs. A. M.
Pouliot, J. G.
Pratt, Fred F.
Prindle, Leon D.
Proctor, Mortimer R.
Pudvah, Howard L.
Randall, Harry W.
Reed, L. Mae
Regan, John
Rice, Gordon R.
Rice, Howard C.
Richardson, Frank C.
Rickert, Paul T.
Rink, Lester E.
Roberts, Herbert R.
Robinson, Byron A.
Robinson, Percy
Rock, Michael J.
Rowley, George A.
Roy, John A.
Ruggles, Burleigh D.
Ryan, Ralph C.
Sanborn, Arthur T.
Sanford, Edith I.
Searles, Ona S.
Shores, Georgie L.
Sibley, Roy H.
Smalley, Dayton B.
Smith, Edgar W.
Smith, H. Ione
Smith, Ralph H.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Smith, Willard H.
Spear, Ernest A.
Stanley, Henry M.
Start, Frank A.
Stephenson, P. B.
Stillson, Eugene
Sweet, Henry P.
Taylor, Annie R.

Taylor, Clayton C.
Taylor, Henry E.
Taylor, Katie E.
Thompson, R. C.
Thurber, Charles F.
Towle, Ellen G.
Towne, Norbert J.
Vanhorn, George A.

Wales, Ben O.
Walk, Max C.
Ward, Clayton W.
Watson, Alfred E.
Watters, Clarence J.
Weld, J. Emmett
Wellinger, L., Jr.
Wells, Hubert

Wight, Clayton
Willson, John H.
Winchester, Clifford
Woodward, Roy S.
Wright, Merton J.
Yandow, Orville J.
Young, Truman

VIRGINIA

• Senate

Ambler, Gordon B.
Apperson, Harvey B.
Battle, John S.
Brock, Robert K.
*Burks, Charles E.
*Cary, Hunsdon
*Cather, T. Russell
Coleman, S. Bernard
**Daniel, Robert W.
Fuller, Edward R.

Garrett, W. A.
Glascok, Thomas B.
Harkrader, C. J.
Heller, G. E.
Hillard, Major M.
Holland, E. E.
Holt, Saxon W.
Lesner, John A.
Mills, Morgan R.
Moffett, W. Stuart

Moseley, H. B.
Moses, Charles T.
Muse, Benjamin
Muse, Leonard G.
*Norris, Robert O., Jr.
Page, Vivian L.
Parker, Robert R.
*Robinette, L. M.
*Rust, John W.
Shumate, A. E.

Tuck, William M.
Vaden, Robert C.
Vaughan, Taylor G.
Walter, Jeff F.
Weaver, Aubrey G.
Wickham, Henry T.
Wilson, Thomas J., Jr.
Witten, J. W.
Woodson, J. Belmont
Wright, William A.

House of Delegates

Adams, Berkley D.
Adams, Howard H.
Adams, William H.
Ashworth, C. J.
Bandy, Henry M.
Barrow, Emory P.
Battle, Marion S.
Bazile, Leon M.
Boatwright, John B.
Boschen, Albert O.
Breedon, E. L., Jr.
Britt, John M.
Burks, Frank W.
*Bustard, Maitland H.
Campbell, T. Elliott
Caudill, W. C.
Chapman, Benjamin E.
Chitwood, S. M.
Coleman, I. Newton
*Coleman, J. Tinsley
Collings, G. B.
Collins, L. Preston
Crockett, S. R.
Crowder, C. W.
Daniel, T. Franklin

Daughton, Ralph H.
Daughtrey, Floyd J.
Davis, Harry B.
Davis, Roy
Dovell, Ashton
DuVal, John T.
Eacho, Harrison
Edwards, Horace H.
Ellis, H. B.
Finney, L. Stanford
Fleet, R. Hill
Goodwin, B. C.
Grabeel, Charles E.
Harman, King E.
Harris, G. A.
Harris, W. A.
Hobson, Haskins
Hodges, Y. Melvin
Holleman, J. Howard
Humphries, E. T.
Hunter, C. M.
Hutcheson, Joseph C.
Irvine, W. H.
King, A. Owen

Litton, Scott
Louderback, C. C.
Mackall, John
Massenburg, G. Alvin
Massie, Robert B.
Maxey, J. N.
McCue, E. O., Jr.
Medley, W. D.
Mitchell, Douglas S.
Moncure, F. P.
Moore, E. Blackburn
Moore, Frank
Morgan, M. R.
Morrison, John W.
Neff, W. N.
Oast, Edward L.
Perkins, N. J.
Perry, W. H.
Pitts, David M.
Purdy, Charles R.
*Quesenberry, C. G.
Robinson, W. F.
Rodgers, Samuel D.
Rosenberg, Maurice D.

Ruffin, R. W.
Russell, J. W.
Sanford, E. W., Jr.
Shrader, L. H.
Smith, H. McK.
Spangler, C. L.
Spiers, John B.
*Stanley, Thomas B.
Stant, D. T.
*Stephens, A. E. S.
Sterrett, Tate
Stuart, Charles E.
Sutherland, H. M.
Thompson, H. C.
Triplett, L. L.
Venable, W. Wight
Webb, N. J.
White, L. Gordon
White, Roy D.
Wilkinson, I. T.
Wilson, C. H.
Yancey, W. T.
Yeatts, Coleman B.
Zigler, Howard S.

WASHINGTON

Senate

Bloomer, T. C.
Brown, Harry H.
Copeland, Henry J.
Dailey, James
Dawson, Wm. C.
Drumheller, Joseph
Duggan, Fred S.
Edwards, A. E.
Farquharson, Mary U.
Ferryman, John H.
Haddon, Lulu D.
Henderson, J. W.

Herin, Hugh
Holt, Alfred E.
Keeler, Joe L.
Keller, J. P.
Kerstetter, G. B.
Klemgard, Gordon
Koontz, J. M.
Kyle, H. I.
Lovejoy, George A.
Maxwell, Earl
McAuley, George F.
McMillan, David E.

Metcalf, Ralph
Miller, Edmund J.
Mills, Chapin
Morrow, P. Frank
Murfin, A. M.
Murphy, James A.
Murphy, Keibel
Orndorff, W. R.
Percival, Monty
Reardon, Keiron W.
Roland, S. C.

Roup, Howard
Shorett, Judson W.
Stinson, Charles F.
Thein, J. W.
Thomas, Paul G.
Todd, C. H.
Todd, Leroy L.
Troy, Harold P.
Tucker, George H.
Wanamaker, Pearl A.
Wingrove, A. C.

House of Representatives

Aalvik, Christiam
Adams, George N.
Armstrong, H. C.
Auker, Charles B.
Austin, Harry D.
Boede, Violet P.
Bowen, Charles D.
Bradford, Gene L.
Brine, Arthur
Brown, N. L.
Brown, Tom
Butler, Mel
Cameron, W. G.
Clark, A. W.
Cohen, A. Lou
Collins, Bert H.
Cook, Richard G.
Coughlin, Margaret
Cowen, David C.
Cox, Roscoe
Devenish, Carl E.
Dixon, Gerald G.
Doherty, Howard
Dolson, W. O.
Dore, Ernest A., Jr.

Drew, George E.
Dwinell, L. A.
Eaton, C. N.
Eddy, John W.
Emerick, Edwin L.
Feil, J. J.
Francis, Mert
Frederick, Ray T.
French, Robert M.
Fry, W. Newton
Gabrielson, Alex
Gardner, Joseph
Gates, J. O.
Gessell, Charles
Ginnett, Robert W.
Greig, George T.
Guisinger, Dan L.
Hall, Augustus F.
Hall, H. D.
Hanson, Alfred J.
Harder, Harry
Hatley, Frank L.
Henry, Edward E.
Hodde, Charles W.
Huetter, Paul J.

Hughes, C. A.
Jackson, H. N.
Johnston, George H.
*Jones, John R.
Keith, Lyle D.
Kemp, Fred D.
Kinnear, Roy J.
Ledgerwood, J. T.
Lindgren, Lloyd
Luck, Carl J.
Lynch, Bert
Mackie, A. A.
Martin, Fred J.
McDonald, James D.
McDonnell, Stephen J.
Meade, Albert
Miller, Donald B.
Miller, Floyd
**Myers, Florence W.
Neal, M. T.
Payne, J. Howard
Pearson, Francis
Petit, J. H.
Pettus, Edward L.
Pitt, Chart

*Reeves, Belle
Reilly, Edward J.
Richmond, W. A.
Roberts, Joseph Dana
Robinson, W. R.
Sarvela, Jack
Schultz, Frank
Sherman, John
Simmons, Kenneth H.
*Skinner, Vic
Smith, Jurie B.
Smith, Michael B.
Sullivan, James T.
Sylvester, John N.
Taylor, Clyde U.
Tisdale, Clyde V.
Twidwell, George
Van Dyk, Ralph
Vane, Z. A.
Voyce, Thomas
*Waldron, Robert F.
Wentworth, Will W.
Wiswall, R. D.
Yantis, G. F.

WEST VIRGINIA

Senate

Allen, Fred C.
Barnhart, Alvin J.
*Beacom, J. Patrick
Belknap, G. C.
Canterbury, O. C.
Curtis, L. O.
Fieming, Dan E.
*Galbraith, Carl B.

Greene, John H.
Haines, Clayton L.
Hall, Calvin N.
*Helmick, A. L.
Hodges, Charles E.
Howard, Clinton L.
Jackson, George
Johnson, Howard S.

*Johnston, W. B.
Millender, C. Frank
Moler, D. Grove
Paull, James, Jr.
Pelter, John J.
**Randolph, Byron B.
Reynolds, E. Bunker

Shahan, J. Buhl
Smith, Earl H.
Snyder, L. B.
Tuckwiller, F. W.
Wiseman, Emmett O.
Young, Frank A.
Young, G. O.

House of Delegates

Bailiff, J. O.
Beeler, H. D.
Bias, Virgil M.
Bibb, T. E.
Bishoff, Clarence B.
Bobbitt, W. C.
Bosworth, John W.
Brice, Malcolm T.
*Brotherton, W. T.
Browning, W. Carson
Bush, Emmett J.
Calvert, Carl C.
Cresap, E. O.
Daugherty, Delbert C.
**Doringer, Fred L.
Dye, G. W.
Erhard, Lloyd
Evans, George
Eye, Robert L.
Fite, Lewis E.
Flint, O. C.
Foster, Lee L.
George, William, Jr.
Gordon, A. T.

Gunnoe, George H.
Haldren, John W.
Havercamp, W. H.
Heath, Charles
Hodson, E. D.
Hunter, Grover C.
Hussion, William J.
Isaacs, Greely
James, Howard J.
Jennings, William B.
Jimson, Roy F.
Jones, Fleming A., Jr.
*Jones, Orren L.
Keister, W. D.
Kingsbury, C. C.
Kurtz, Kenneth S.
LaFon, William M.
Light, W. A.
Linger, Claude
Long, William
Marcum, James O.
Martin, A. M.
Matthews, R. L.

McClung, K. L.
McConihay, E. M.
McCoy, Robert L.
McElwee, June
McKinley, T. H.
McNeer, Forest
Miley, George W.
Milleson, William T.
Morris, Robert
Morton, E. H.
Muntzing, Melvin C.
Murphy, P. H.
Neal, J. A.
Oldham, George W.
Ong, Charles F.
Paul, T. Hugh
Pauley, Harry R.
Perry, Lester
Porter, J. B.
Powell, J. C.
Pyles, J. W.
Righter, Edgar E.
*Russek, Stephen J.

Russell, Mark, Jr.
See, Lorentz
Shinn, Fred L.
Shores, H. G.
Skinner, John C.
Slaven, Harold D.
Smith, S. Lee
Stephens, R. N., Jr.
Storm, John
Strouss, Junius M.
Swann, Claude V.
Sydenstricker, John B.
*Taylor, Glenn
Taylor, J. Alfred
Thomas, A. L.
Thomas, James Kay
Tinsley, J. Alex
VanSickler, H. L.
Walker, Mrs. Nell W.
Weissenburger, Jason
Wever, John L.
White, E. E.
Wright, H. Dennis

WISCONSIN

Senate

Anderson, John A.	Engebretson, George	McDermid, Joseph E.	Rowlands, E. Myrwyn
Bolens, Harry W.	Galasinski, Max J.	Morris, Oscar H.	Rush, Walter J.
Busby, Allen J.	Hampel, George	Morrissey, Pierce A.	Sauld, Ernest G.
Callan, James L.	Ingram, G. Erle	Nelson, Philip E.	Schoenecker, Harold V.
Cashman, John E.	Kannenberg, R. E.	Panzer, Frank E.	Severson, Herman J.
*Clancy, Joseph	Kresky, Michael F.	Paulson, Oscar S.	Shearer, Conrad
Coakley, Maurice	Leverich, Earl	Risser, Fred	White, Kenneth S.
Dempsey, Chester E.	Mack, Mike	Roethe, Edward J.	Zimney, Arthur L.
Duel, Morvin			

Assembly

Alfonsi, Paul R.	Goldthorpe, W. H.	Kroenke, Bernard B.	Rice, Ora R.
Baker, Albert J.	Graass, Frank N.	Krueger, Henry E.	Roche, Robert H.
Balzer, Arthur J.	Grassman, Edward	Kryszak, Mary O.	Rohan, W. M.
Barber, Joseph L.	Grobschmidt, John W.	Laack, Charles	Rubin, Ben
Barnes, William H.	Grosvenor, Alfred C.	Larson, Nels	Ryan, Donald P.
Beggs, Charles A.	Hall, Earl D.	Lingelbach, Frank J.	Schenk, Herbert C.
Bergren, Harry B.	Hall, Michael H.	Lomsdahl, Tom	Schilling, Harry W.
Berquist, Henry	Halvorsen, H. S.	Ludvigsen, Alfred R.	Schowalter, Henry
Bichler, Nic J.	Handrich, Alvin P.	Lytie, Harold A.	Shimek, Albert D.
Biemiller, Andrew J.	Hanson, James C.	McDowell, Donald C.	Sieb, John L.
Blomquist, Edwin W.	Harvey, Jack	McIntyre, Bradley	Sigman, David
Budlong, C. A.	Hemmy, Peter A.	Meisner, Rudolph A.	Swanson, Theodore
Carlson, Laurie E.	Hinz, Arthur F.	Millar, James D.	Sweeney, William
Catlin, Mark S., Jr.	Hipke, George H.	Mueller, Joseph F.	Tehan, Robert E.
Cavanaugh, James T.	Hitt, Arthur	Murphy, Francis T.	Theisen, Joseph M.
Costello, Emil	Hoesly, Ernst J.	Murray, Milton T.	Thomson, Vernon W.
Daug, Palmer F.	Howard, Martin F.	Nehs, Victor	Trego, Reno W.
Douglass, Lyle	Hupfauf, Henry	Nelson, Carl M.	Van Guilder, Harry
Engebretson, B. M.	Jackson, John S.	Niemuth, Leo T.	Vaughan, Byrde M.
Fitzsimmons, M. J., Jr.	Kelly, Arthur D.	Perry, Charles B.	Wegner, Herman B.
Franzkowiak, Martin	Kennedy, Dugal D.	Peterson, Elmer C.	Woerth, George J.
Fritz, Oliver H.	Kiefer, Edward H.	Peterson, Reuben W.	Yindra, Francis A.
Fuhrman, Paul	Koegel, Arthur	Pritchard, John	Young, Cornelius T.
Garvens, Joseph L.	Kostuck, John T.	Pysczynski, Peter	Youngblood, Henry
Genzmer, Elmer L.	Kremer, Felix A.	Rakow, Edward F.	

WYOMING

Senate

Anselmi, Rudolph	*Dinsmore, I. W.	Nicholls, R. H.	Saunders, W. B.
*Binney, John J.	Hansen, P. C.	*Norris, W. A.	Simpson, Green R.
Black, S. H.	Horton, H. H.	Pearson, N. A.	Stenner, A. J.
Bream, C. S.	Jensen, James P.	Raymond, E. C.	Thain, Thomas
*Colyer, Oliver J.	Kunkle, John A.	Rollins, H. Melvin	**Wilson, Platt
Cross, G. A.	Manning, S.	Rumsey, B. C.	Wright, Earl
Cross, W. H.			Zimmerman, A. R.

House of Representatives

Anderson, Reuben	Farrell, R. T.	Krueger, Herman	Schleicher, Harry C.
Barker, Harry	*Fowler, Herbert A.	Logan, John S.	Schroeder, J. H.
Beck, George T., Jr.	*Frison, Paul	Low, Osborne	Scott, Floyd M.
Bellis, H. B.	Gerrard, Daniel, Jr.	Luman, Richard J.	*Smith, Clyde A.
Burns, Daniel J.	Gilfillan, David B.	Messick, George W.	Smith, H. W.
Burwell, Earle G.	Gooldy, John	Moore, John E.	Surline, George F., Sr.
Catellier, L. A.	Hammond, Oscar	Nance, John F.	Taylor, William E.
Champion, Harry E.	Hanson, Renrick	Nelson, Albert E.	Virgin, W. F.
Cordiner, A. H.	Holmes, Paul B.	O'Rourke, James J.	Wiley, Elmer C.
Cornell, Lyle L.	Hudson, Walter W.	Oxley, Homer C.	**Wilson, Riley H.
Dallam, Carl A.	Johnson, Eph U.	Phifer, John K.	Withrow, James J.
Despain, Earl	Johnson, Nick W.	Replogle, J. F.	Woodruff, E. F.
Doane, Willard S.	Jones, Leroy	*Robinson, Carl	Wright, William R.
Dusch, Ernest A.	Keith, J. E.	Russell, Max L.	Zeiber, A. L.

CHAPTER III

The States

THE following chapter contains tables which present material pertinent to the states in a manner which facili-

tates comparison and study. In addition there are two pages devoted to each of the forty-eight states.

Subject	Page	Subject	Page
State Figures	287	Agencies Administering Certain State	
City Facts	288	Taxes	292-293
State Manuals	289	Drivers' License Laws	294
Counties and Constitutions	290	Listing on the Ballot	295
Dates of Adoption of New State		State Blue Sky Laws	296
Taxes	291	State Pages	297-393

STATE FIGURES

State	Gross Area (Square miles)	Rank in Area in Nation	Population (1935 Est.)	Rank in Population in Nation	Density (1930 Census)	Number of Counties	Number of Cities Over 10,000 (1930)
Alabama.....	51,998	28	2,834,000	17	51.6	67	14
Arizona.....	113,956	5	386,000*	44	3.8	14	2
Arkansas.....	53,335	26	1,999,000	24	35.3	75	9
California.....	158,297	2	5,639,000	6	36.5	58	47
Colorado.....	103,948	7	1,062,000	33	10.0	63	8
Connecticut.....	4,965	46	1,717,000	28	333.4	8	31
Delaware.....	2,370	47	256,000	46	121.3	3	1
Florida.....	58,666	21	1,614,000	31	26.8	67	14
Georgia.....	59,265	20	3,345,000*	13	49.5	161	15
Idaho.....	83,888	12	479,000	42	5.3	44	2
Illinois.....	56,665	23	7,817,000	3	136.2	102	58
Indiana.....	36,354	37	3,429,000	11	89.8	92	34
Iowa.....	56,147	24	2,534,000	20	44.5	99	21
Kansas.....	82,158	13	1,886,000	26	23.0	105	20
Kentucky.....	40,598	36	2,846,000	16	65.1	120	13
Louisiana.....	48,506	30	2,120,000	22	46.3	64 (1)	8
Maine.....	33,040	38	845,000	35	25.5	16	11
Maryland.....	12,327	41	1,669,000	29	164.1	23	6
Massachusetts.....	8,266	44	4,375,000	8	528.6	14	78
Michigan.....	57,980	22	4,661,000	7	84.2	83	40
Minnesota.....	84,286	11	2,627,000	19	31.7	87	14
Mississippi.....	46,865	31	1,961,000*	25	43.4	82	13
Missouri.....	69,420	18	3,913,000*	10	52.8	114	16
Montana.....	146,997	3	531,000	39	3.7	56	6
Nebraska.....	77,520	15	1,364,000	32	17.9	93	8
Nevada.....	110,690	6	99,000	48	.8	17	1
New Hampshire.....	9,282	43	502,000	41	51.5	10	9
New Jersey.....	8,224	45	4,288,000	9	537.8	21	55
New Mexico.....	122,634	4	402,000	43	3.5	31	3
New York.....	49,204	29	12,889,000	1	264.2	62	69
North Carolina.....	52,426	27	3,417,000	12	65.0	100	21
North Dakota.....	70,837	16	700,000	36	9.7	53	4
Ohio.....	41,040	35	6,707,000	4	163.1	88	59
Oklahoma.....	70,057	17	2,528,000	21	34.5	77	16
Oregon.....	96,699	9	1,008,000	34	10.0	36	6
Pennsylvania.....	45,126	32	10,066,000	2	214.8	67	92
Rhode Island.....	1,248	48	681,000	37	644.3	5	14
South Carolina.....	30,989	39	2,012,000	23	57.0	46	9
South Dakota.....	77,615	14	675,000	38	9.0	69	6
Tennessee.....	42,022	34	2,904,000	15	62.8	95	8
Texas.....	265,896	1	6,077,000	5	22.2	254	36
Utah.....	84,990	10	515,000	40	6.2	29	3
Vermont.....	9,564	42	377,000	45	39.4	14	3
Virginia.....	42,627	33	2,637,000	18	60.2	100	14
Washington.....	69,127	19	1,633,000	30	23.4	39	15
West Virginia.....	24,282	40	1,816,000	27	72.0	55	10
Wisconsin.....	56,066	25	2,908,000	14	53.2	71	27
Wyoming.....	97,914	8	232,000	47	2.3	23	2

* Provisional estimates

(1) Parishes

CITY FACTS

State	Capital City	Population (1930)	Rank in State (1930)	Largest City (1930)	Population (1930)	Location of State University
Alabama	Montgomery	66,079	3	Birmingham	259,678	University
Arizona	Phoenix	48,118	1	Phoenix	48,118	Tucson
Arkansas	Little Rock	81,679	1	Little Rock	81,679	Fayetteville
California	Sacramento	93,750	6	Los Angeles	1,238,048	Berkeley (1)
Colorado	Denver	287,861	1	Denver	287,861	Boulder
Connecticut	Hartford	164,072	1	Hartford	164,072	Storrs
Delaware	Dover	4,800	2	Wilmington	106,597	Newark
Florida	Tallahassee	10,700	12	Jacksonville	129,549	Gainesville
Georgia	Atlanta	270,366	1	Atlanta	270,366	Athens
Idaho	Boise	21,544	1	Boise	21,544	Moscow
Illinois	Springfield	71,864	5	Chicago	3,376,438	Urbana
Indiana	Indianapolis	364,161	1	Indianapolis	364,161	Bloomington
Iowa	Des Moines	142,559	1	Des Moines	142,559	Iowa City
Kansas	Topeka	73,677	3	Kansas City	124,568	Lawrence
Kentucky	Frankfort	11,626	10	Louisville	307,745	Lexington
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	30,729	3	New Orleans	458,762	Baton Rouge
Maine	Augusta	17,198	6	Portland	70,810	Orono
Maryland	Annapolis	12,531	5	Baltimore	804,874	Baltimore and College Park
Massachusetts	Boston	817,713	1	Boston	817,713	Amherst
Michigan	Lansing	78,397	5	Detroit	1,568,662	Ann Arbor
Minnesota	Saint Paul	271,606	2	Minneapolis	464,356	Minneapolis
Mississippi	Jackson	48,282	1	Jackson	48,282	University
Missouri	Jefferson City	21,596	8	St. Louis	821,960	Columbia
Montana	Helena	11,803	6	Butte	39,532	Missoula
Nebraska	Lincoln	75,933	2	Omaha	214,006	Lincoln
Nevada	Carson City	1,596	11	Reno	18,529	Reno
New Hampshire	Concord	25,228	3	Manchester	76,834	Durham
New Jersey	Trenton	123,356	4	Newark	442,337	None
New Mexico	Santa Fe	11,176	2	Albuquerque	26,570	Albuquerque
New York	Albany	127,412	6	New York	6,930,446	None
North Carolina	Raleigh	37,379	6	Charlotte	82,675	Chapel Hill
North Dakota	Bismarck	11,090	4	Fargo	28,619	Grand Forks
Ohio	Columbus	290,564	5	Cleveland	900,429	Columbus
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	185,389	1	Oklahoma City	185,389	Norman
Oregon	Salem	26,266	2	Portland	301,815	Eugene
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	80,339	9	Philadelphia	1,950,961	State College
Rhode Island	Providence	252,981	1	Providence	252,981	Kingston
South Carolina	Columbia	51,581	2	Charleston	62,265	Columbia
South Dakota	Pierre	4,013	11	Sioux Falls	33,644	Vermillion
Tennessee	Nashville	153,866	2	Memphis	253,143	Knoxville
Texas	Austin	53,120	7	Houston	292,352	Austin (2)
Utah	Salt Lake City	140,267	1	Salt Lake City	140,267	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Montpelier	7,837	7	Burlington	24,789	Burlington
Virginia	Richmond	182,929	1	Richmond	182,929	Charlottesville
Washington	Olympia	11,733	11	Seattle	365,583	Seattle
West Virginia	Charleston	60,408	3	Huntington	75,572	Morgantown
Wisconsin	Madison	57,899	3	Milwaukee	578,249	Madison
Wyoming	Cheyenne	17,361	1	Cheyenne	17,361	Laramie

(1) Main branches at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

(2) Branches at Galveston and El Paso.

STATE MANUALS

STATE	Executive personnel		Legislative personnel		Judicial personnel		Legislative employees		County personnel	Local government personnel	Functions of state departments	Salaries of state personnel
	Biography of chief officers	Staff listed	Biography of chief officers	Staff listed	Biography of chief officers	Staff listed	Biography of chief officers	Staff listed	Staff Listed	Staff Listed		
Alabama	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	★
Arizona	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....
Arkansas	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
California	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	★
Colorado	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	★	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	.....	★
Delaware	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia (a)	★	★	★	★	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	★
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	★	.....	★	★	★	.....	★	★	.....	.....	★	★
Kansas	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....
Maryland	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	★	★
Massachusetts	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....
Michigan (b)	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota (c)	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	.....	.....
Mississippi	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★
Missouri	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	★
Montana	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	(d)	.....	.....
Nebraska (e)	.....	★	★	★	.....	★	.....	.....	★	★	★	★
Nevada	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	★
New Jersey	★	.....	★ (f)	★ (g)	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★
New Mexico	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
New York	★ (h)	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	★
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★ (i)	.....	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	★
South Carolina	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....
South Dakota	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	★	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★
Virginia	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....
Wisconsin	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★
Wyoming	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....

(a) Material from Georgia's Official Register and also from the Manual of the General Assembly (1929-30).

(b) Material from Michigan's Official Directory and also from the Legislative Handbook, 1932.

(c) Minnesota Yearbook Vol. III, 1932 and the Legislative Manual of the State of Minnesota, 1932.

(d) Mayors only.

(e) Nebraska Legislative Manual, 1931, and the Nebraska Blue Book, 1930.

(f) Chief legislative officers.

(g) Regular legislative officers.

(h) Elective executive personnel.

(i) Subordinate administrative personnel.

COUNTIES AND CONSTITUTIONS

By Professor Charles R. Erdman

Assistant Professor of Politics, Princeton University.

	CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS RESTRICTING CHANGE IN COUNTY GOVERNMENT				CONSTITUTIONAL OR STATUTORY PROVISIONS PERMITTING CHANGE IN COUNTY ORGANIZATION				
	Providing for election of some county officers (1)	Providing for election of most county officers	Requiring uniform sys- tem of county government	Prohibiting special legis- lation for county affairs	Home rule amend- ments	Optional forms permitted ^o (4)	Authoriza- tion of county consolida- tion	Authoriza- tion of city-county consolida- tion	Permission to consoli- date offices or certain functions
Alabama	★								
Arizona		★							
Arkansas		★							
California			★ (2) -	★	★			★	
Colorado		★		★				★	
Connecticut	★								
Delaware		★							
Florida		★	★					★	★
Georgia	★		★			★	★	★ (5)	
Idaho		★	★	★			★		
Illinois		★		★		★			
Indiana		★		★					
Iowa	★								
Kansas	★							★ (6)	
Kentucky		★							
Louisiana	★					★		★	
Maine	★								
Maryland		★			★			★	
Massachusetts	★								
Michigan		★						★ (6)	★
Minnesota				★			★	★ (7)	
Mississippi		★							
Missouri	★			★		★		★ (6)	
Montana				★		★	★	★ (10)	★
Nebraska				★		★	★		
Nevada		★	★	★					★
New Hampshire		★							
New Jersey	★			★					
New Mexico	★			★					
New York		★			★				
North Carolina						★			
North Dakota		★		★		★			
Ohio					★			★	
Oklahoma	★			★		★			
Oregon		★							
Pennsylvania		★		★				★	
Rhode Island									
South Carolina	★						★		
South Dakota		★		★		★			
Tennessee		★					★		
Texas				★	★ (8)			★ (8)	
Utah	★		★	★					
Vermont		★							
Virginia						★	★	★ (9)	★
Washington		★	★			★			
West Virginia		★		★					
Wisconsin		★	★ (3)					★	★
Wyoming		★		★					

(1) Since the county officers mentioned in the constitution are few, these provisions present obstacle to simplified forms of government. This classification is based on Howard Jones supplement to the National Municipal Review in August, 1932.

(2) Modified by Home Rule Amendment.

(3) The Wisconsin Constitution provides that the systems of county government should be "as nearly uniform as possible."

(4) In Illinois, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Washington the option applies only to the question of whether the county shall have the township supervisor or the county commissioner system of government.

(5) Where population exceeds 52,900.

(6) Where population exceeds 100,000.

(7) Where population exceeds 20,000.

(8) For counties having a population exceeding 62,000. May also apply to smaller counties if the legislature approves by a two-thirds vote.

(9) Cities are separated from counties in Virginia.

(10) Only where favorable majority vote in affected counties.

DATES OF ADOPTION OF NEW STATE TAXES

By W. Brooke Graves, Professor of Political Science at Temple University and
David H. Kurzman, Research Consultant, Pennsylvania Economic Council

	Income Taxes		Sales Taxes		Gasoline Taxes	Chain Store Taxes	Bank Taxes		Inheritance Taxes	Sewerage Taxes	Public Amusement Taxes	License and Pari-Mutuel Taxes on Horse Racing
	Personal	Corporation	General	Cigarettes and Tobacco			Bank Deposits	Mutual Saving Banks				
Alabama	1933	1932	1937	1927	1923	1935	1928		1932	1927	...	...
Arizona	1933	1933	1933	1933	1921	...	1933	...	(1)	...	1935	1935
Arkansas	1929	1929	1935	1924	1921	...	1883	...	1901	1927	1935	1935
California	1935	1929	1933	...	1923	1935	1931	1929	1893	1915	...	1933
Colorado	...	...	...	...	1919	1934	1921	...	1901	1921	...	...
Connecticut	...	1915	1930	1935	1921	...	1930	1930	1889	...	1929	...
Delaware	1917	...	1919	...	1923	1927	1915	1921	1869	...	1931	1935
Florida	...	...	...	...	1921	1935	1931	...	...	...	1931	1931
Georgia	1929	1929	...	1923	1921	1937	1926	...	1913	...	...	...
Idaho	1931	1921	...	...	1923	1933	1932	...	1907	1929	...	...
Illinois	...	...	1933	...	1927	...	1929	...	1895	...	1872	1933
Indiana	...	...	1933	...	1923	1929	1933	1933	1913	...	...	...
Iowa	1934	1934	1934(2)	1921	1925	1935	1931	...	1896	...	...	...
Kansas	1933	1933	...	1927	1925	...	1931	...	1909	1933	...	...
Kentucky	1936	1936	(3)	1936	1920	1934	1930	...	1906	1934	1934	1906
Louisiana	1934	1934	1932	1926	1921	1932	1921	...	1898	1922	1926	1932
Maine	...	...	...	...	1923	1933	1930	1930	1893	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	1922	1933	1929	1929	1845	...	1936	1920
Massachusetts	1916	1919	...	...	1928	...	1921	1927	1891	...	1920	...
Michigan	...	...	1933	...	1925	1933	1929	...	1899	1929	1929	1933
Minnesota	1933	1933	...	...	1925	1933	1927	1927	1905	1923	1923	...
Mississippi	1912	1924	1932	1930	1922	1936	1930	...	1918	...	1934	...
Missouri	1917	1917	1934	...	1925	...	1919	...	1899	...	1929	...
Montana	1933	1917	...	...	1921	1933	1919	...	1897	1925	1923	...
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	1925	...	1929	...	1901	...	...	1935
Nevada	...	...	...	...	1923	...	1929	...	...	1929	...	1929
New Hampshire	1923	...	...	...	1923	...	1926	1926	1905	...	...	1933
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	1927	...	1933	1933	1892	...	1931	...
New Mexico	1933	1933	1933	...	1919	1934	1933	...	1919	1927	1937	1933
New York	1919	1917	...	...	1929	...	1930	1930	1885	...	1930	1926
North Carolina	1921	1921	1933	...	1921	1935	1933	...	1847	...	1933	1933
North Dakota	1919	1913	1935	1925	1919	...	1913	...	1903	...	...	...
Ohio	1931	1931	1934(2)	1931	1925	...	1931	1931	1904	...	...	1933
Oklahoma	1908	1931	1933	1935	1923	...	1931	...	1915	1921	...	...
Oregon	1929	1929	...	...	1919	...	1930	1930	1903	1923	...	1933
Pennsylvania	...	1935	...	1935	1921	...	1933	...	1826	...	1933	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	1925	...	1923	1923	1916	...	...	1934
South Carolina	1922	1922	...	1923	1922	1930	1932	...	1922	...	...	...
South Dakota	...	1935	1933	1923	1922	1935	1929	...	1905	1935	...	1935
Tennessee	1929	1931	...	1925	1923	1931	1932	...	1891	...	...	...
Texas	...	1923	...	1931	1923	1935	1928	...	1907	1925	...	1933
Utah	1931	1931	1933	1923	1923	...	1931	...	1901	1896	1933	...
Vermont	1931	1916	...	...	1923	...	1917	1917	1896	...	...	...
Virginia	1843	1931	1934	...	1923	1935	1930	...	1844	...	...	...
Washington	1935	1932	1933	...	1921	...	1931	1933	1901	...	1933	1933
West Virginia	1935	...	1921(2)	...	1923	1933	1933	...	1887	...	1931	1933
Wisconsin	1911	1916	...	...	1925	1935	1929	1929	1903	1927	1929	...
Wyoming	...	...	1935(2)	...	1923	...	1931	...	1903	...	1935	...
Total	31	32	22	18	48	24	48	17	46	17	23	23

(1) Estate tax replaces inheritance tax, 1937

(2) Made permanent in 1937

(3) Repealed in 1936

Reprinted from State Government, July, 1936. Brought up to date as of March 1, 1937

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING CERTAIN STATE TAXES

as of March 1, 1936

By Willard D. Hogan

State	Inheritance and estate taxes	Income taxes		Public utilities taxes	Sales taxes
		Personal	Corporate		
Alabama	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
Arizona	Treasurer	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
Arkansas	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	Corp. Commission	Com'r. of Revenue
California	Controller	Franchise Tax Com'r.	Franchise Tax Com'r.	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization
Colorado	Inher. Tax Com'r.	...	...	Tax Commission	Treasurer
Connecticut	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	...
Delaware	School-Tax Com'r.	Tax Department	...	Treasurer	...
Florida	Controller	...	...	... (1)	...
Georgia	Revenue Commission	Revenue Commission	Revenue Commission	Revenue Commission	...
Idaho	Auditor	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Bd. of Equalization	Dept. of Finance
Illinois	Attorney General	...	...	Tax Commission	Dept. of Finance
Indiana	Bd. of Tax Com'rs.	... (2)	... (2)	Bd. of Tax Com'rs.	Treasurer
Iowa	Treasurer	Bd. Ass'm't. & Review	Bd. Ass'm't. & Review	Bd. Ass'm't. & Review	Bd. Ass'm't. & Review
Kansas	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
Kentucky	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	...
Louisiana	Sheriffs	Sup'visor Pub. Acc'ts.	Sup'visor Pub. Acc'ts.	Tax Commission	Sup'visor Pub. Acc'ts.
Maine	Attorney General	...	...	Bureau of Taxation	...
Maryland	Controller	...	...	Tax Commission	Controller
Massachusetts	Com'r. Corp's. & Tax.	Com'r. Corp's. & Tax.	Com'r. Corp's. & Tax.	Com'r. Corp's. & Tax.	...
Michigan	Auditor General	...	...	Tax Commission (3)	Board of Tax Admin.
Minnesota	Attorney General	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
Mississippi	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
Missouri	Probate Courts	Auditor	Auditor	Tax Commission	Auditor
Montana	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization	...
Nebraska	Tax Commissioner	...	...	Bd. of Eq. & Ass'm't.	...
Nevada	...	...	...	Tax Commission	...
New Hampshire	Treasurer	Tax Commission	...	Tax Commission	...
New Jersey	Tax Commissioner	...	...	Tax Commissioner	...
New Mexico	Tax Commission	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
New York	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
North Carolina	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue
North Dakota	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner
Ohio	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
Oklahoma	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
Oregon	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
Pennsylvania	Supt. of Revenue	...	Supt. of Revenue	Supt. of Revenue	Supt. of Revenue
Rhode Island	Director of Taxation	...	...	Director of Taxation	...
South Carolina	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
South Dakota	Director of Taxation	...	Director of Taxation	Director of Taxation	Director of Taxation
Tennessee	Com'r. of Fin. & Tax.	Com'r. of Fin. & Tax.	Com'r. of Fin. & Tax.	RR. & Pub. Util. Com.	...
Texas	Controller	...	...	Tax Board	...
Utah	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
Vermont	Commissioner Taxes	Commissioner Taxes	Commissioner Taxes	Commissioner Taxes	...
Virginia	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Corp. Commission	...
Washington	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
West Virginia	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	...	Bd. of Public Works	Tax Commissioner
Wisconsin	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
Wyoming	Inher. Tax Com'r.	...	...	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization

(1) Railroads and telegraph lines assessed by controller, attorney general, and treasurer if reports received are believed to be false

(2) Gross income tax is listed in sales tax column

(3) Tax commission and governor ex officio board of assessors for assessment of transportation, telephone, and telegraph companies

Reprinted from State Government, November, 1936

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING CERTAIN STATE TAXES

as of March 1, 1936

(continued)

State	Motor vehicle taxes		Tobacco taxes	Liquor taxes	Severance taxes
	Fuel	License			
Alabama	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission(4)	Tax Commission
Arizona	Vehicle Supt.	Highway Dept.	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
Arkansas	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue
California	Bd. of Equalization	Dept. Motor Vehicles	...	Bd. of Equalization	Dept. Nat. Resources
Colorado	Treasurer	Treasurer	...	Secretary of State	Treasurer
Connecticut	Com'r. Motor Vehicles	Com'r. Motor Vehicles	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	...
Delaware	Highway Dept.	Secretary of State	...	Liquor Commission	...
Florida	Controller	Motor Vehicle Com'r.	...	Liquor Control Com'n.	...
Georgia	Comptroller General	Revenue Commission	Revenue Commission	Revenue Commission	...
Idaho	Com'r. Law Enforc't.	Com'r. Law Enforc't.	...	...	Com'r. Law Enforc't.
Illinois	Dept. of Finance	Secretary of State	...	Dept. of Finance	...
Indiana	Auditor	Bur. Motor Vehicles	...	Excise Director	...
Iowa	Treasurer	Secretary of State	Treasurer	Treasurer	...
Kansas	Oil Inspector	Motor Vehicle Com'r.	Dept. of Inspections & Registrations	...	Board of Health
Kentucky	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	...	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Louisiana	Sup'visor Pub. Acc'ts	Secretary of State	Sup'visor Pub. Acc'ts.	Sup'visor Pub. Acc'ts.	Sup'visor Pub. Acc'ts.
Maine	Bureau of Taxation	Secretary of State	...	Liquor Commission	...
Maryland	Controller	Com'r. Motor Vehicles	...	Controller	...
Massachusetts	Com'r. Corp's. & Tax.	Dept. Public Works	...	Com'r. Corp's. & Tax.	...
Michigan	Secretary of State	Secretary of State	Secretary of State	Liquor Control Com'n.	Tax Commission
Minnesota	Oil Inspector	Secretary of State	...	Liquor Control Com'n.	Tax Commission
Mississippi	Aud. Public Accounts	Aud. Public Accounts	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
Missouri	Oil Inspector	Secretary of State	...	Sup'r. Liquor Control	...
Montana	Bd. of Equalization	Registrar Motor Veh.	...	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization
Nebraska	Dept. Ag. & Inspect'n.	Dept. Roads & Irrig'n.	...	...	...
Nevada	Tax Commission	Secretary of State	...	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
New Hampshire	Com'r. Motor Vehicles	Com'r. Motor Vehicles	...	Liquor Commission	...
New Jersey	Tax Commissioner	Dept. Motor Vehicles	...	Com'r. Alcoholic Beverage Control	...
New Mexico	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	...	Board Liquor Control	Tax Commission
New York	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...	Tax Commission	...
North Carolina	Com'r. of Revenue	Com'r. of Revenue	...	Com'r. of Revenue	...
North Dakota	Auditor	Registrar Mot. Vehic.	Treas. & Att'y. Gen.	...	...
Ohio	Tax Commission	Com'r. Motor Vehicles	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
Oklahoma	Tax Commission	Highway Commission	...	...	Tax Commission
Oregon	Secretary of State	Secretary of State	...	Liquor Control Com'n.	County Treasurers
Pennsylvania	Supt. of Revenue	Supt. of Revenue	Supt. of Revenue	Supt. of Revenue	...
Rhode Island	Director of Taxation	Director of Taxation	...	Director of Taxation	...
South Carolina	Tax Commission	Highway Department	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...
South Dakota	Treasurer	Secretary of State	Sec'y. of Agriculture	Treasurer	...
Tennessee	Com'r. of Fin. & Tax.	Com'r. of Fin. & Tax.	Com'r. of Fin. & Tax.	Com'r. of Fin. & Tax.	...
Texas	Controller	Highway Commission	Controller	Treasurer	Controller
Utah	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	...	...
Vermont	Com'r. Motor Vehicles	Com'r. Motor Vehicles	...	Commissioner Taxes	...
Virginia	Div. Motor Vehicles	Div. Motor Vehicles	...	Tax Commissioner	...
Washington	Director of Licenses	Dept. of Licenses	...	Liquor Control Board	...
West Virginia	Tax Commissioner	Revenue Commission	...	Tax Commissioner	...
Wisconsin	Treasurer	Secretary of State	...	Treasurer	Tax Commission
Wyoming	Highway Supt.	Secretary of State	...	Treasurer	...

(4) Malt beverage tax

DRIVERS' LICENSE LAWS

as of May 5, 1937

	Examinations by:		Little or no examination usually given	License law but no provision for examinations	Law applies only to chauffeurs
	State officials	Local officials			
Alabama	★	
Arizona	★	...	
Arkansas	★	
California	★	
Colorado	★	...	
Connecticut	★	
Delaware	★	
Florida	★
Georgia	★
Idaho	★	
Illinois	★
Indiana	★	
Iowa	★	
Kansas	★	
Kentucky	★	...	
Louisiana	★
Maine	★	
Maryland	★	
Massachusetts	★	
Michigan	...	★	
Minnesota	★	
Mississippi	
Missouri	★	★
Montana	★	
Nebraska	★	...	★	...	
Nevada	★	
New Hampshire	★	
New Jersey	★	
New Mexico	
New York	★	
North Carolina	★	
North Dakota	★	...	
Ohio	★	
Oklahoma	★	
Oregon	★	
Pennsylvania	★	
Rhode Island	★	
South Carolina	★	
South Dakota	
Tennessee	★	
Texas	★	
Utah	★	
Vermont	★	
Virginia	★	
Washington	★	
West Virginia	★	
Wisconsin	★	
Wyoming	

The uniform vehicle code, prepared by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, provides that all new applicants to drive must be examined by representatives of the state motor vehicle department. Only the states listed in column one, therefore, are considered by the National Conference as having satisfactory legislation and administration for the licensing of drivers.

Reprinted from State Government, August, 1936

LISTING ON THE BALLOT

State	REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING PRIMARIES				REQUIREMENTS FOR FINAL ELECTION		
	Previous vote basis		Petition basis		New parties		Independent candidates
	Vote upon which % is based	% of votes	Vote upon which % is based	% of votes	Method	Number of signers or delegates required	Number of petitioners required
Alabama	★	20					300
Arizona	★	5	Governor	2			
Arkansas	All Parties						50 to 1,000
California			★	1			
Colorado	Governor	10					300
Connecticut					Petition	1% of vote for office	
Delaware	★	10			Convention	500	
Florida	★	30					
Georgia	All Parties						
Idaho	★	10			Convention	200	
Illinois			(1)				
Indiana	Secretary of State	2					
Iowa	Governor	2			Convention (2)		
Kansas	All Parties						
Kentucky	★	20					1,000
Louisiana	★	5			Petition	1,000	1,000
Maine	★	1					1,000
Maryland	★	10					2,000
Massachusetts	Governor	3					1,000
Michigan	Secretary of State	2			Convention (2)		
Minnesota	★	5			Convention		1% of vote★
Mississippi	All Parties						50
Missouri	★	3					2% of vote★
Montana	Congressman	3			Convention		
Nebraska	★	5			Convention	750	
Nevada	Congressman	5	Congressman	5			
New Hampshire	Governor	3			Petition	1,000	
New Jersey	Assembly	10			Petition	2% of vote for Ass'y	
New Mexico					Convention		
New York							12,000 (3)
North Carolina	Governor (4)	3			Petition	10,000	
North Dakota	★	5			Petition	300	300
Ohio	Governor	10	Governor	15	Petition	15% of vote for Gov.	
Oklahoma	(5)				Petition	5,000	
Oregon	President	20			Petition	5% of vote for Pres.	3% of vote for Pres.
Pennsylvania	(6)						1% of largest vote
Rhode Island					Convention (2)	2% of vote for Gov.	
South Carolina	All Parties						
South Dakota	Governor	10	Governor	3			
Tennessee	Governor	10					15
Texas	(7)						
Utah					Convention	2% of vote★	
Vermont	Governor	5			Convention	1% of vote for Gov.	1% of vote for Gov.
Virginia	★	25					2
Washington	★	10			Convention		
West Virginia	Governor	10			Convention	1% of vote for Gov.	1% of vote★
Wisconsin	★	1	(8)				
Wyoming	Congressman	10			Convention	10% of vote for Rep.	100

★ Total vote of state in last general election.

1. 25,000 voters, including 200 from each of 50 counties.

2. or caucus.

3. 50 from each county.

4. or presidential electors.

5. Information not available.

6. 2% of total vote in at least 10 counties, but must be equal to 2% of largest entire state vote cast for any elected candidate.

7. 10,000 votes for governor in previous election required.

8. Signatures of 1/4 of electors in each of 10 counties required.

Reprinted from State Government, March, 1936

STATE BLUE SKY LAWS

State	Fraud act type of law	Registration of dealers required	Registration of Securities		Administering Agency
			(1) By qualification required	By notification allowed, for certain classes (2)	
Alabama		★	★	★	Superintendent of Banks
Arizona		★	★		Corporation Commission
Arkansas		★	★		Bank Commissioner
California		★	★		Commissioner of Corporations
Colorado		★	★		Attorney General
Connecticut		★	(3)		Bank Commissioner
Delaware	★				Attorney General
Florida		★	★	★	Securities Commission
Georgia		★	★	★	Secretary of State
Idaho		(4)	★		Department of Finance
Illinois		★	★	★	Secretary of State
Indiana		★	★		Secretary of State
Iowa		★	★		Secretary of State
Kansas		★	★	★	Corporation Commission
Kentucky		★	★	★	Banking and Securities Department
Louisiana		★	★		Securities Commission
Maine		★	(3)		Bank Commissioner
Maryland	★				Attorney General
Massachusetts		★	★		Department of Public Utilities
Michigan		★	★		Securities Commission
Minnesota		★	★	★	Department of Commerce
Mississippi		★	★		Secretary of State
Missouri		★	★	★	Secretary of State
Montana		★	★		Investment Commissioner
Nebraska		★	★		Director, Department of Insurance
Nevada					
New Hampshire		★	★		Insurance Commissioner
New Jersey	★				Attorney General
New Mexico			★		Bank Examiner and Corporation Commission
New York	★				Attorney General
North Carolina		★	★	★	Utilities Commissioner
North Dakota		★	★		Securities Commission
Ohio		★	★	★	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma		★	★	★	Securities Commission
Oregon		★	★	★	Corporation Commissioner
Pennsylvania		★			Securities Commission
Rhode Island		★	(3)		Bank Commissioner
South Carolina		★	★		Insurance Commissioner
South Dakota		★	★	★	Securities Commission
Tennessee		(1)	★		Commissioner of Insurance and Banking
Texas		★	★	(4)	Secretary of State
Utah		★	★	★	Securities Commission
Vermont		★	★	★	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance
Virginia		★	★	★	Corporation Commission
Washington		★	★		Director of Licenses
West Virginia		★	★		Auditor
Wisconsin		★	★		Public Service Commission
Wyoming			★		Secretary of State
Uniform Act (5)		★	★	★	Securities Commission or Commissioner

(1) Requires official approval before sale.

(2) Permits sale as soon as notification is given.

(3) But Bank Commissioner is authorized, under certain conditions, to require filing of a statement so complete that the procedure amounts almost to registration by notification.

(4) No specific provisions, but could be administered so as to operate almost as a dealer-license law.

(5) National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1930.

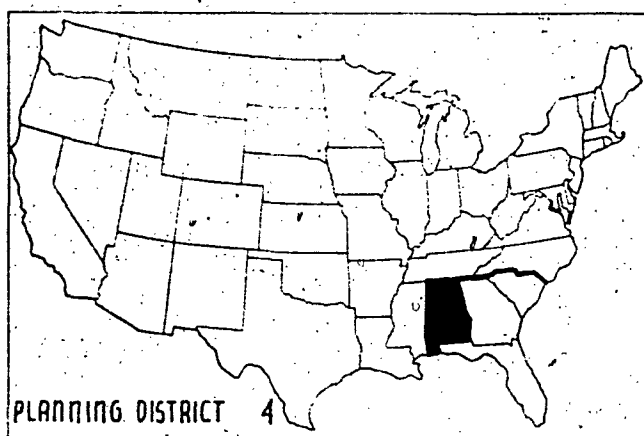
Union Members

TWO pages of information about each of the States.

The purpose of these pages is to supply a convenient guide to sources of information within each state government. A roster of state officials is given, including the names of the men who perform forty of the chief administrative functions within the state government. The personnel and services of the legislative reference bureau and the state planning board and a description of the state manual are given, together with a brief history of each state.

For a more complete study of the legislative reference bureaus in each of the states see pp. 187-291 of Volume I, 1935, The Book of the States.

ALABAMA



RECORDED as early as 1540 in the narratives of De Soto's journeys, this region was claimed by the Spanish, though the first permanent white settlement was made by the French in 1714. Alabama was a part of the Mississippi Territory from 1798 until the Alabama Territory was created in 1817. It was admitted into the Union in 1819 as the twenty-second State. The state survived a century of warfare between settlers and Indians to become one of the most important agricultural and industrial states in the South. Alabama has had six Constitutions, the latest adopted in 1901.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Alabama Department of Archives and History

MRS. MARIE B. OWEN, Director

Services: The Department undertakes reference service, and supplies material to legislators and state officials upon request. There is a staff of six members, although none of them devotes full time to the legislative reference service. An attempt is made to secure information upon any subject in which a legislator is interested, both from references at hand and out-of-state sources. Bill drafting is performed by the Department and the Attorney-General upon request. The Department publishes the quadrennial *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*.

STATE MANUAL

Alabama Official and Statistical Register

Issued by the Department of Archives and History
Published quadrennially

Total Pages: 1035 Current Volume: 1935
Size in inches: 6½ x 9½

The Register contains a complete directory of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the state government, with biographical material concerning the chief officers. It also contains a complete directory of county, city, and federal officials, state institutions, newspapers, and libraries. Statistics on county populations, municipal populations, and election returns for the state are given.

ALABAMA STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: A. J. HAWKINS

Statutory Board, Act of September 9, 1935

Appropriations: State \$5,000

Federal, Staff (WPA)

Activities: Since April, 1936, the staff has been engaged in studies of water resources, public health, agriculture and forestry. The Commission cooperated with the National Resources Committee in a drainage basin study and prepared a report on the proposed utilization of water resources in the Mobile Drainage Basin in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee in cooperation with the planning boards of those states.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	51,998
Rank in Nation.....	28th
Population (1935 est.).....	2,834,000
Rank in Nation.....	17th
Density per square mile (1930).....	51.6
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$31,359,822
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$36,519,437
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932).....	\$1,210,876,000
State University.....	University of Alabama
Site.....	University
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	4,717
Faculty.....	415
Capital City.....	Montgomery
Population (1930).....	66,079
Rank in State.....	3rd
Largest City.....	Birmingham
Population (1930).....	259,678
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	14
Number of Counties.....	67

THE COTTON STATE



GOVERNOR BIBB GRAVES
(For biography see State Government, December, 1935)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....BIBB GRAVES
Lieutenant Governor..THOMAS KNIGHT
Secretary of State....HOWELL TURNER
Attorney-General
ALBERT A. CARMICHAEL
State Treasurer.....JOHN BRANDON
State Auditor.....CHARLES E. MCCALL

ALABAMA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN C. ANDERSON
Five Associate Members
Term.....Six Years
Elected by popular vote



SENATOR WILL O. WALTON
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....THOMAS KNIGHT
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....D. HARDY RIDDLE
Secretary of the Senate.....EARL SPEIGHT
Speaker of the House.....R. H. WALKER
Clerk of the House.....ED. TAYLOR
Senators35 DTotal 35.....Term.....4 years
Representatives106 D 1 R.....Total 107.....Term.....4 years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, quadrennially in odd years.
Length of Session: 50 days

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION*

Chairman.....SENATOR WILL O. WALTON

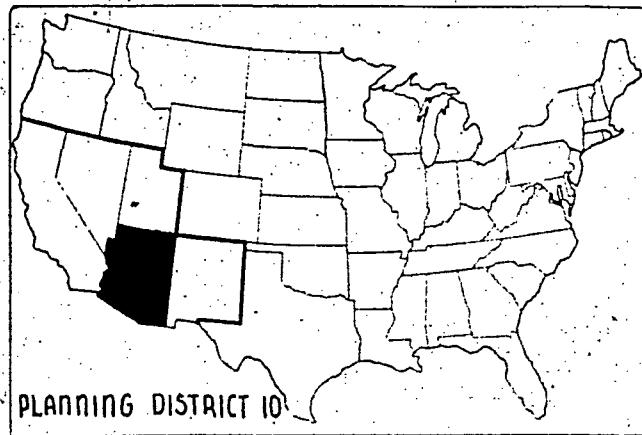
A resolution introduced by Senator Walton establishing an Alabama Commission on Interstate Cooperation was adopted by the Alabama Legislature on April 15, 1936.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....R. J. GOODE	Mines .....W. B. HILLHOUSE
Banking.....J. H. WILLIAMS	Motor Vehicles.....RAY HENSON
Budget.....CHARLES W. LEE	Old Age Assistance.....A. H. COLLINS
Corporations.....HENRY S. LONG	Parks.....PAGE S. BUNKER
Employment.....J. G. DUNCAN, JR.	Parole.....HAMP DRAPER
Equalization of Assessments.....HENRY S. LONG	Police.....WALTER K. MCADORY
Fish and Game.....I. T. QUINN	Public Instruction.....J. A. KELLER
Forestry.....PAGE S. BUNKER	Public Utilities.....HUGH WHITE
Health.....J. N. BAKER, M.D.	Public Works.....ROBERT HARRIS
Highways.....GASTON SCOTT	Purchasing.....C. T. LONNEGRAN
Insurance.....FRANK N. JULIAN	Securities.....ROBERT HARRIS
Labor.....ROBERT M. MOORE	Taxation.....HENRY S. LONG
Library (Archives and History).....MARIE B. OWEN (Mrs.)	Unemployment Compensation.....M. H. HARPER
Library (Law and State).....TRAVIS WILLIAMS	University.....GEORGE H. DENNY
Liquor Control.....JOHN D. MCNEEL	Vocational Education.....J. B. HOBODY
Militia .....JOHN C. COLEMAN	Welfare.....A. H. COLLINS
	Workmen's Compensation.....FRANK N. JULIAN

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

ARIZONA



THE greater part of the present state was obtained from Mexico by the Treaty of 1848, and additional territory was added by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. The Territory was organized in 1863, and Arizona twice applied for admission to the Union, but statehood was delayed until the territory was able to comply with the terms of the enabling act. Her admission, in February, 1912, shortly after that of New Mexico, made her the last state to enter the Union. The present Constitution was drawn up in 1910.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau
Department of Library and Archives
MULFORD WINSOR, Director

Services: The Bureau conducts an inquiry service for legislators, administrative heads, and private citizens. Assistance in the preparation of bills is available, and bill drafting services are performed upon request. Material of interest to legislators and government officials is compiled. Much of the material purchased primarily for legislative work is allowed to circulate. The Arizona State Library *News Letter*, issued quarterly by the Reference Bureau, is outstanding in its field.

STATE MANUAL

Arizona Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially
Total Pages: 240 Current Volume: 1931-1932
Size in inches: 6½ x 9½

The book contains a register of state administrative officials, their party affiliations, their salaries, and a complete roster of all other state employees and federal officers in the state. Miscellaneous material such as a directory of state-wide, non-political organizations can be found in the book. The book has not been published since 1932, but the act establishing the Department of Archives and History provides that the Legislative Reference Bureau shall publish a legislative manual.

ARIZONA STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: HOWARD S. REED
Governor's Board
Appropriations: State, \$600 (and personnel services)
Federal, \$44,027 (WPA, and NRC)

Activities: The Commission has gathered informational data on such subjects as power, flood control, agriculture, and the preservation of wild life. During 1936, studies were made on population characteristics, educational facilities, manufacturing industries, recreational facilities, and natural resources. The Board has participated in a study of urbanism and city planning, and the nation-wide drainage basin study sponsored by the National Resources Committee.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	113,956
Rank in Nation.....	5th
Population (1935 est.).....	386,000
Rank in Nation.....	44th
Density per square mile (1930).....	3.8
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$13,546,724
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$14,442,078
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$674,729,235
State University.....	University of Arizona
Site.....	Tucson
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	2,600
Faculty.....	176
Capital City.....	Phoenix
Population (1930).....	48,118
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Phoenix
Population (1930).....	48,118
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	2
Number of Counties.....	14

THE APACHE STATE



GOVERNOR RAWGHIE C. STANFORD (For biography see State Government, January, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....RAWGHIE C. STANFORD
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State.....JAMES H. KERBY
Attorney-General.....JOSEPH W. CONWAY
State Treasurer.....HARRY M. MOORE
State Auditor.....ANA FROHMILLER

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....A. G. McALISTER
Two Associate Judges.
Term.....Six years
Elected by popular vote.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....PAUL C. KEEFE Speaker of the House.....VERNON G. DAVIS
Secretary of the Senate.....W. J. GRAHAM Clerk of the House....LALLAH RUTH (MRS.)

Senators.....19 D.....Total 19.....Term.....2 years
Representatives.....50 D 1 R.....Total 51.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: Monday after first Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: 60 days

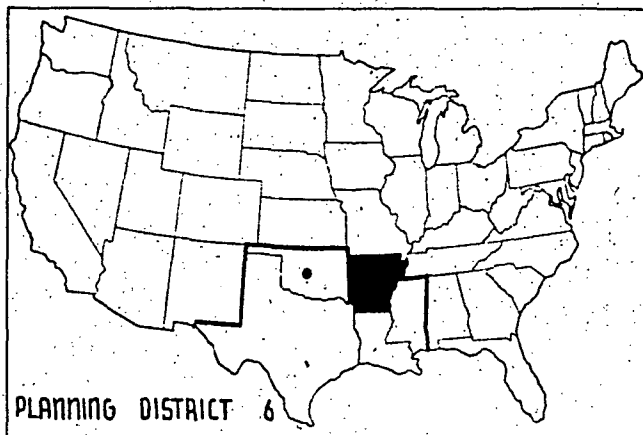
ARIZONA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....D. C. GEORGE	Mines.....TOM C. FOSTER
Banking.....Y. C. WHITE	Motor Vehicles.....D. B. HUTCHINS
Budget.....W. C. FERGUSON	Old Age Assistance.....FLORENCE WARNER
Corporations.....W. T. WRIGHT	Parole.....WALTER I. HOFMANN
Employment.....RAY GILBERT	Police.....C. R. McDOWELL
Equalization of Assessments.....D. C. O'NEIL	Public Instruction.....H. E. HENDRIX
Fish and Game.....S. L. LEWIS	Public Utilities.....W. T. WRIGHT
Health.....GEORGE C. TRUMAN, M.D.	Public Works.....C. M. ZANDER
Highways.....SHELTON G. DOWELL	Purchasing.....C. M. ZANDER
Historian.....W. L. RIGNEY	Securities.....J. FRED TALLEY
Insurance.....ROY RUMMAGE	Taxation.....D. C. O'NEIL
Labor.....E. MASSEY	Unemployment Compensation.....M. C. BURK
Library (Law, Archives and State).....MULFORD WINSOR	University.....HOMER LEROY SHANTZ
Liquor Control.....JOHN A. DUNCAN	Vocational Education.....H. E. HENDRIX
Militia.....A. M. TUTHILL	Welfare.....FLORENCE WARNER
	Workmen's Compensation.....J. NEY MILES

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

ARKANSAS



DISCOVERED by De Soto in 1541, Arkansas was later claimed by the French following the Marquette, Joliet, and LaSalle explorations of the Arkansas River. As a part of Louisiana, the present state of Arkansas was ceded to Spain by France in 1762, and in 1800 ceded back by a secret treaty. Through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 it became part of the territory of the United States, was a district of the Territory of Louisiana created in 1805, and was admitted as a state in 1836. Voters rejected a proposed new constitution in 1918, so the

fifth, adopted in 1874, and amended 23 times, is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Department of Archives and History

Arkansas History Commission

DALLAS T. HERNDON, Ph.D., Director

**Services:* The Library has readily accessible information on subjects of legislative interest. An attempt is made to furnish both legislators and officials with information concerning legislation in other states, and a file of all bills introduced into the General Assembly is kept. Bill drafting is performed by the Attorney-General upon request.

STATE MANUAL

The Arkansas Handbook

Issued by the Arkansas History Commission

Total Pages: 228 Current Volume: 1936

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Handbook is limited as a directory of the state government. It contains some historical material and a roster of state and county officials, together with biographical material concerning the General Assembly of Arkansas and a catalog of historical sites to be found in the state. There is no index. The 1936 volume is the first state manual which has been published by Arkansas in many years.

ARKANSAS STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: L. A. HENRY

Statutory Board, Act of February 4, 1935.

Appropriations: State, \$10,000

Federal, \$55,000 (biennium 1935-37)

Activities: The Board reported to the National Resources Committee on resources of the state, and cooperated with the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in a study of projects along the Arkansas, White, Red, and Mississippi Rivers. Studies relating to land, industrial development, state highway plans, penal institutions, and public schools have been undertaken. The Board has cooperated with local government agencies on specific planning problems.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	53,335
Rank in Nation.....	26th
Population (1935 est.).....	1,999,000
Rank in Nation.....	24th
Density per square mile (1930).....	35.3
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$26,157,208
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$39,072,935
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$554,834,984
State University.....	University of Arkansas
Site.....	Fayetteville
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	2,000
Faculty.....	175
Capital City.....	Little Rock
Population (1930).....	81,679
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Little Rock
Population (1930).....	81,679
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	9
Number of Counties.....	75

THE WONDER STATE



GOVERNOR CARL EDWARD
BAILEY
(For biography see State Gov-
ernment, January, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....CARL E. BAILEY
Lieutenant Governor....ROBERT BAILEY
Secretary of State.....C. G. HALL
Attorney-General.....JACK HOLT
State Treasurer.....EARL PAGE
State Auditor.....J. OSCAR HUMPHREY

ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....GRIFFIN SMITH
Two Associate Judges
Term.....Eight years
Elected by popular vote



HON. J. O. GOFF
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....ROBERT BAILEY
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....FRED ARMSTRONG
Speaker of the House.....JOHN M. BRANSFORD
Secretary of the Senate.....JOE D. SHEPHERD
Clerk of the House.....A. M. LEDBETTER, JR.
Senators35 DTotal 35.....Term.....4 years
Representatives98 D 2 R.....Total 100.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: 60 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman....HON. J. O. GOFF, State Comptroller

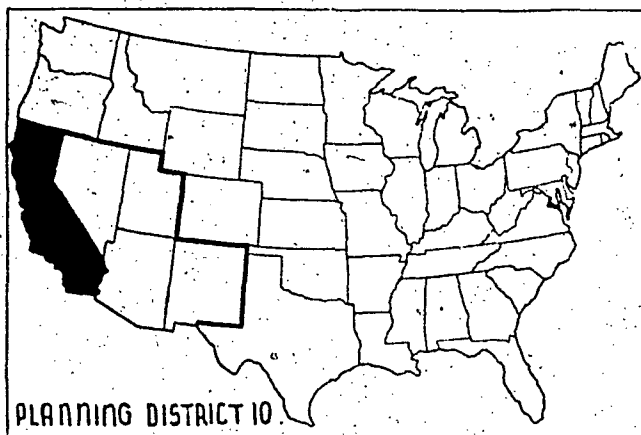
A statute introduced by Senator Maupin Cummings, to establish a permanent Commission on
Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Bailey on February 24, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....J. R. ALEXANDER	Militia.....DANIEL R. BYRD
Banking.....GROVER C. JERNIGAN	Mines.....CLAUD SPEEGLE
Budget.....JAMES O. GOFF	Motor Vehicles.....D. L. FORD
Corporations.....C. G. HALL	Old Age Assistance.....GUSSIE HAYNIE
Equalization of Assessments.....Z. M. MCCARROLL	Parks.....S. G. DAVIES
Fish and Game.....D. N. GRAVES	Parole.....DALLAS DALTON
Forestry.....CHARLES A. GILLET	Personnel.....KENNETH O. WARNER
Health.....W. B. GRAYSON, M.D.	Police.....A. G. ALLBRIGHT
Highways.....J. R. RHYNE	Public Instruction.....W. E. PHIPPS
Insurance.....M. J. HARRISON	Public Utilities.....THOMAS E. FITZHUGH
Labor.....ED I. MCKINLEY, SR.	Purchasing.....A. D. WRIGHT
Library (Archives and History, and State).....DALLAS T. HERNDON	Taxation.....D. L. FORD
Library (Law).....W. F. KIRBY	Unemployment Compensation..W. A. ROOKSBERRY
Liquor Control.....D. L. FORD	University.....JOHN C. FUTRALL
	Welfare.....GUSSIE HAYNIE

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163;
Legislature, p. 221; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

CALIFORNIA



CALIFORNIA has a long history of exploration and settlement by the Spanish mission fathers. After permanent settlement was made at San Diego in 1767, Spanish control was extended and strengthened, but with the fall of the Spanish Empire, California came under the jurisdiction of Mexico. It was ceded to the United States at the close of the Mexican War. With the discovery of gold in 1849 the influx of settlers was so great that in 1850, without passing through the territorial stage, California became the thirty-sixth state. The present constitution, which was adopted in 1879, was last amended in 1936.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Law and Legislative Reference Section
State Library

HERBERT V. CLAYTON, Reference Librarian

Services: The Section collects and catalogues material and serves as a research agency.

Legislative Counsel Bureau

State Legislature

FRED B. WOOD, Legislative Counsel

Services: Primarily interested in bill drafting and research, the Bureau coöperates with the California Code Commission in its work of codification of all the California statute law. Codification, now half completed, will result in repeal of practically all the present statute law and enactment of about twenty-four codes in its place.

STATE MANUAL

California Blue Book

• Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 929 Last Volume: 1932
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The book is illustrated, contains several very useful charts illustrating the framework of government in the state, and tables of property valuation of the several counties. It has a complete roster of the officers of the state, county and city governments, and of federal officers resident in the state. The 1937 session of the legislature provided for publication of a new volume of *The Blue Book*.

CALIFORNIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: L. DEMING TILTON

Headquarters: 508 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Los Angeles

Status: Statutory Board, Act of June 14, 1935.

Appropriations: State, personnel and office
Federal, staff (WPA)

Activities: The Board has devoted itself primarily to discussion and review of the problems of conservation and state development. Studies have been made on power development, ports and harbors, navigable streams and rivers, public lands, minerals, county planning and others. This material has been supplemented by a series of reports on the major drainage basins in the state, and a general summary report on the water problems of California.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	158,297
Rank in Nation	2nd
Population (1935 est.)	5,639,000
Rank in Nation	6th
Density per square mile (1930)	36.5
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$118,896,700
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$134,272,246
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$7,951,084,993
State University	University of California
Site	Berkeley
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	21,125
Faculty	1,734
Capital City	Sacramento
Population (1930)	93,750
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Los Angeles
Population (1930)	1,238,048
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	47
Number of Counties	58

THE GOLDEN STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR FRANK F. MERRIAM
(For biography see State Government, December, 1935)

Governor.....	FRANK F. MERRIAM
Lieutenant Governor.....	GEORGE J. HATFIELD
Secretary of State.....	FRANK C. JORDAN
Attorney-General.....	U. S. WEBB
State Treasurer.....	CHARLES G. JOHNSON
State Controller.....	HARRY B. RILEY

CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....WILLIAM H. WASTE

Six Associate Justices

TermTwelve years.

Elected by popular vote.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate....GEORGE HATFIELD

President Pro Tem of the Senate..W. P. RICH Speaker of the House....WM. MOSELEY JONES

Secretary of the Senate.....JOSEPH A. BEEK Clerk of the Assembly.....JAMES G. SMYTH

Senators15 D.....25 R.....Total 40Term4 years

Representatives47 D.....34 R.....Total 81Term2 years

Regular Session: First Monday after first day in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

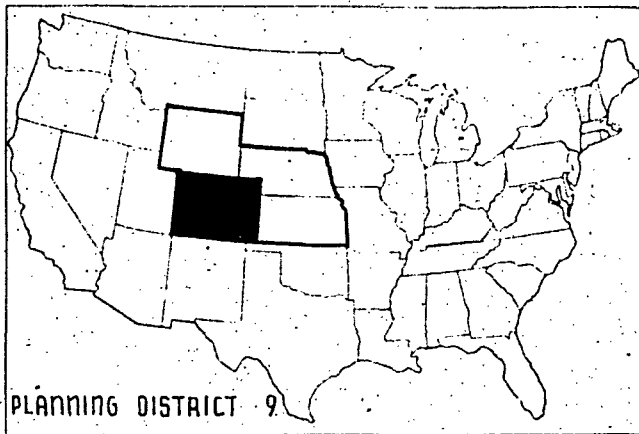
CALIFORNIA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	A. A. BROCK	Motor Vehicles.....	RAY INGELS
Banking.....	FRIEND W. RICHARDSON	Old Age Assistance.....	OLIVE E. HENDERSON
Budget.....	FRED W. LINKS	Parks.....	ARTHUR E. HENNING
Conservation.....	GEORGE D. NORDENHOLT	Parole.....	T. N. HARVEY
Corporations.....	EDWIN M. DAUGHERTY	Personnel.....	WILLIAM BROWNRIGG
Employment.....	ROY S. STOCKTON	Police.....	E. RAYMOND CATO
Equalization of Assessments	RICHARD E. COLLINS	Public Instruction.....	WALTER F. DEXTER
Fish and Game.....	E. C. MOORE	Public Utilities.....	WILLIAM L. WARE
Forestry.....	MERRITT B. PRATT	Public Works.....	EARL LEE KELLY
Health.....	WALTER M. DICKIE, M.D.	Purchasing.....	J. FRED MISPLEY
Highways.....	C. H. PURCELL	Relief.....	HAROLD POMEROY
Insurance.....	SAMUEL J. CARPENTER, JR.	Securities.....	EDWIN M. DAUGHERTY
Labor.....	EDWARD L. NOLAN	Taxation.....	RICHARD E. COLLINS
Library (Law).....	HERBERT V. CLAYTON	Unemployment Compensation...	CARL L. HYDE
Library (State).....	MABEL R. GILLIS	University.....	ROBERT G. SPROUL
Liquor Control.....	GEORGE M. STOUT	Welfare.....	FLORENCE L. TURNER (MRS.)
Militia.....	H. H. MOOREHEAD	Workmen's Compensation..	TIMOTHY A. REARDON
Mines.....	WALTER W. BRADLEY		

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

COLORADO



EXplored by both Diaz and Coronado, the territory of eastern Colorado was seized in the name of King Philip of Spain in 1706. The territories comprising the present state of Colorado were acquired by the United States through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the admission of Texas in 1845, and the Mexican Treaty of 1848. A majority of the settlers in 1858 organized the "Territory of Jefferson" which flourished for a few years until Colorado Territory was organized in 1861. In 1876

it was admitted to the Union as the "Centennial State." The original Constitution of 1876 is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Department of Law

Attorney-General's Department

CHARLES H. QUEARY, Director

Services: The Office conducts research on the operation of Colorado statutes and those of other states, recommends recodification, revision or repeal of statutes, keeps progress reports on bills introduced into the General Assembly. Upon request it advises as to the constitutionality or probable effect of proposed legislation, drafts bills and conducts research on subjects of probable interest at forthcoming sessions.

STATE MANUAL

Colorado Year Book

Issued by State Planning Commission

Published biennially

Total Pages: 408 Current Volume: 1935-1936

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The book contains information concerning the resources and industries of the state. There is a partial directory of the state government, and a complete list of cities and towns and their population. A rainfall map of the state is attached. Reference should be made to *Colorado Agricultural Statistics*, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Colorado Planning Commission, as a supplement to *The Colorado Year Book*.

COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: EDWARD D. FOSTER

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 8, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$50,700 (biennium 1935-37)

Federal, \$74,000 (WPA)

Activities: The Commission has made studies of the problems of highway development, conservation, development of irrigation and water supplies, and soil erosion, and has prepared for submission to the legislature proposed measures for the establishment of soil conservation districts, and public control of lands which are consistently tax delinquent. An exhaustive report on land, water, and mining industries is in preparation.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	103,948
Rank in Nation.....	7th
Population (1935 est.).....	1,062,000
Rank in Nation.....	33rd
Density per square mile (1930).....	10.0
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$21,880,061
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$21,445,900
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$1,447,169,719
State University.....	University of Colorado
Site	Boulder
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	3,479
Faculty	334
Capital City.....	Denver
Population (1930).....	287,861
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Denver
Population (1930).....	287,861
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	8
Number of Counties.....	63

THE CENTENNIAL STATE



GOVERNOR TELLER AMMONS.
(For biography see State Government, January, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....TELLER AMMONS
Lieutenant Governor..FRANK J. HAYES
Secretary of State..GEORGE E. SAUNDERS
Attorney-General....BYRON G. ROGERS
State Treasurer....HOMER F. BEDFORD
State Auditor.....THOMAS ANNEAR

COLORADO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....HASLETT P. BURKE
Six Associate Judges
Term.....Ten years
Elected by popular vote.



HON. BYRON G. ROGERS
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....FRANK J. HAYES
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....CHARLES F. WHEELER
Speaker of the House.....WAYNE N. ASPINALL
Clerk of the House.....ROSWELL LAVERTY
Secretary of the Senate.....M. J. WALSH
Senators28 D.....6 R 1 vacancy.....Total 35.....Term.....4 years
Representatives49 D.....15 R 1 vacancy.....Total 65.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman...HON. BYRON G. ROGERS, Attorney-General

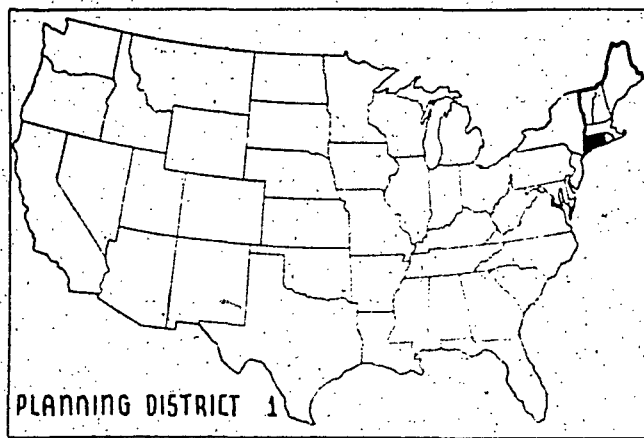
A resolution introduced by Senator Edward Affolter, to form a Colorado Commission on Interstate Cooperation, was adopted on March 18, 1935. The statute introduced by Hon. James W. Graham, Jr., establishing a permanent Commission, was signed by Governor Ammons on April 4, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....W. C. SWINEHART	Militia.....ALPHONSE ARDOURAL
Banking.....GRANT MCFERSON	Mines.....JOHN T. JOYCE
Budget.....JAMES MONTGOMERY	Motor Vehicles.....CHARLES H. GUNN
Corporations.....ANNA L. AMES (MRS.)	Old Age Assistance.....EARL M. KOUNS
Employment.....O. S. WOOD	Parole.....JAMES A. BROWNLOW
Equalization of Assessments.....J. R. SEAMAN	Personnel.....HEMEN C. GETTY
Fish and Game.....ROLAND G. PARVEN	Police.....JOSEPH MARSH
Forestry.....CLIFFORD B. NOXON	Public Instruction.....INEZ JOHNSON LEWIS
Health.....T. F. CLEERE, M.D.	Public Utilities.....EDWARD E. WHEELER
Highways.....CHARLES D. VAIL	Taxation.....J. R. SEAMAN
Insurance.....JACKSON COCHRANE	Unemployment Compensation.....JOHN LYNCH
Labor.....W. H. YOUNG	University.....GEORGE NORLIN
Library (Archives and History).....LEROY R. HAFEN	Vocational Education.....A. N. TIEMAN
Library (Law).....FRED Y. HOLLAND	Welfare.....EARL M. KOUNS
Library (State).....INEZ J. LEWIS	Workmen's Compensation.....H. C. WORTMAN
Liquor Control.....GEORGE E. SAUNDERS	

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

CONNECTICUT



DUTCH settlers established a trading post in 1633. A year later Thomas Hooker, in search of religious freedom, established several small towns, the representatives of which met in Hartford in 1638-39 and framed the famous Fundamental Orders, the first written constitution of a self-governing people. As one of the thirteen colonies, Connecticut played a prominent part in the American Revolution; and at the Constitutional Convention, her delegates made the proposal which was the basis of compromise in shaping the

Constitution. The Constitution of 1818, with amendments, is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Department

State Library

HELEN COFFIN

Chief of the Legislative Reference Department

Services: The State Library acts as a reference library for state officials. Laws, Journals, department reports and bills from other states are filed. A complete series of record cards on each bill gives its history and present status. Special reference lists on important questions are prepared. A Bill Drafting and Statute Revision Commissioner is appointed by the Joint Standing Committees of the Judiciary and of Engrossed Bills.

STATE MANUAL

Connecticut State Register and Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published annually

Total Pages: 648 Current volume: 1936.

Size in inches: 5 x 7¼

The Manual is a compact and complete directory of the personnel of the state government. It contains election statistics and an adequate directory of towns, cities, and boroughs in the state. Miscellaneous information concerning the state, such as lists of attorneys at law, members of the clergy, and information concerning the United States government and its agencies within the state are included.

CONNECTICUT STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: F. PERRY CLOSE

Status: Statutory Board, Act of April 18, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$5,000

Federal, Staff (WPA)

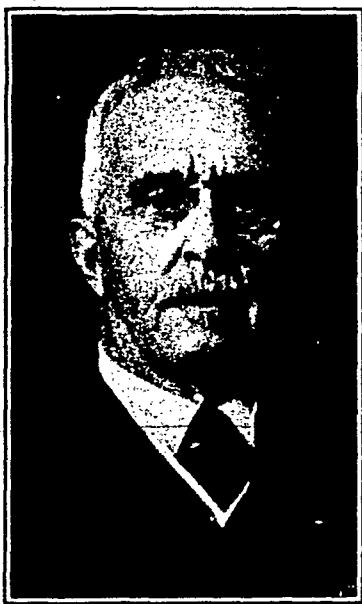
Activities: The Board has made research studies on the physical characteristics of the state, the economics of transportation, production in Connecticut and the industries in Eastern Connecticut; and social studies involving population, social trends and relief. The Board has served as advisor to local planning agencies, and a digest of planning and zoning acts for the service of city planning and zoning activities has been completed.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	4,965
Rank in Nation	46th
Population (1935 est.)	1,717,000
Rank in Nation	28th
Density per square mile (1930)	333.4
Total Revenue (1932)	\$37,470,591
Total Expenditure (1932)	\$41,400,545
Total Assessed Value of Property (1931)	\$3,151,283,930
State Institution of Higher Education	Connecticut State College
Site	Storrs
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	794
Faculty	85
Capital City	Hartford
Population (1930)	164,072
Rank in State	1
Largest City	Hartford
Population (1930)	164,072
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	31
Number of Counties	8

THE CONSTITUTION STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR WILBUR L. CROSS
(For biography see State Government, January, 1936)

Governor.....WILBUR L. CROSS
Lieutenant Governor.....T. FRANK HAYES
Secretary of State.....C. JOHN SATTI
Attorney-General.....EDWARD J. DALY
State Treasurer.....CHARLES C. SWARTZ
State Auditors.....LEWIS W. PHELPS AND FRANK M. LYNCH

CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS

Chief Justice.....WILLIAM M. MALTBIE

Four Associate Justices

Term.....8 years

Appointed by the General Assembly on nomination by the Governor.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....T. FRANK HAYES

President Pro Tem of the Senate

JOSEPH H. LAWLOR

Speaker of the House....J. MORTIMER BELL

Clerk of the House....STANLEY J. TRACESKI

Secretary of the Senate..CHARLES B. JACKSON

Senators26 D..... 9 R.....Total 35Term2 years

Representatives100 D..... 167 R.....Total 267Term2 years

Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 150 days

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The statute introduced by Hon. Stanley P. Mead, establishing a Connecticut Commission on Interstate Cooperation, was signed by Governor Cross on June 3, 1937.

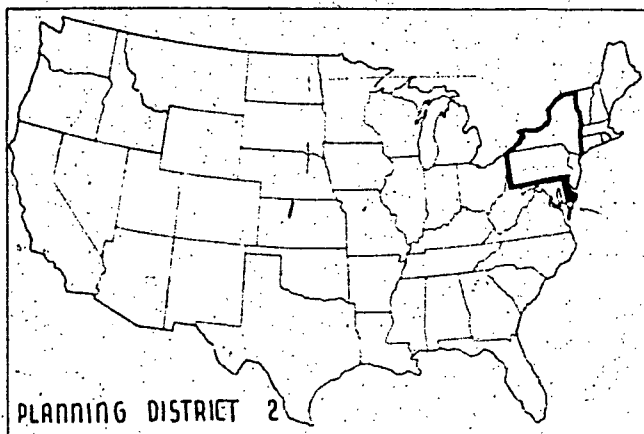
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

AgricultureOLCOTT F. KING
BankingWALTER PERRY
Budget.....E. F. HALL
Corporations.....C. JOHN SATTI
Employment.....LEONARD J. MALONEY
Equalization of
Assessments.....WILLIAM H. HACKETT
Fish and GameARTHUR L. CLARK
ForestryA. F. HAWES
HealthSTANLEY H. OSBORN, M.D.
HighwaysJOHN A. MACDONALD
InsuranceJOHN C. BLACKALL
LaborJOSEPH M. TONE
Library (Archives and
History)MARY E. SMITH
Library (Law)CHRISTIAN N. DUE

Library (State)JAMES BREWSTER
Liquor ControlFRANK S. BERGIN
MilitiaW. F. LADD
Motor VehiclesMICHAEL A. CONNOR
Old Age AssistanceEDWARD H. REEVES
ParksARTHUR V. PARKER
Personnel.....HARRY B. MARSH
PoliceANTHONY SUNDERLAND
Public InstructionERNEST W. BUTTERFIELD
Public UtilitiesJOSEPH W. ALSOP
State CollegeALBERT N. JORGENSEN
TaxationWILLIAM H. HACKETT
Unemployment CompensationHELEN WOOD
Vocational EducationAUGUSTUS S. BOYNTON
WelfareFREDERIC C. WALCOTT
Workmen's CompensationLEO J. NOONAN

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

DELAWARE



WHEN Queen Christina sent Peter Minuit to establish a Swedish empire in the new world in 1638, he built a fort on the present site of Wilmington, named it after the Queen, and garrisoned it with Swedes and Finns. Control over the peninsula was sought by both Dutch and Swedes, until finally in 1664 it was seized by the English who gave the region the name which Captain Samuel Argall had bestowed upon the bay. Driven out of his

course by storm on the way from England to Virginia, he claimed the bay for England and named it in honor of Thomas West, Lord De La Warr, first Governor of Virginia. As a colony Delaware was first ruled by the Governor of Pennsylvania, but later acquired an independent status and was the first state to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787. Delaware has had four constitutions, the last of which was framed by a constitutional convention elected by the people in 1897.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

No permanent legislative service exists in Delaware. During the legislative sessions each chamber elects two attorneys who undertake a complete bill drafting service and some research and library service for the legislators. Charles L. Terry, Jr., Secretary of State, has been very courteous in furnishing information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Delaware State Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 46 Current Volume: 1937-1938
Size in inches: 4 x 9

The Delaware State Manual contains a complete list of state officials and members of state boards and commissions, and a directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It also contains a roster of county officials, together with commissioners of deeds, jus-

tices of the peace, and notaries public in the state.

DELAWARE HAS NO PLANNING COUNCIL

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	2,370
Rank in Nation.....	47
Population (1935 Est.).....	256,000
Rank in Nation.....	46
Density per square mile (1930).....	121.3
Total Revenue (1932).....	\$12,471,532
Total Expenditures (1932).....	\$13,913,963
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1932).....	\$292,168,868
State University	University of Delaware
Site	Newark, Delaware
Enrollment (June 30, 1935).....	751
Faculty.....	97
Capital City	Dover
Population (1930).....	4,800
Rank in State.....	2
Largest City	Wilmington
Population.....	106,597
Number of cities over 10,000 population.....	1
Number of counties.....	3

THE DIAMOND STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR RICHARD C. McMullen
(For biography see State Government, January, 1937)

Governor	RICHARD C. McMULLEN
Lieutenant Governor	EDWARD W. COOCH
Secretary of State	CHARLES L. TERRY, JR.
Attorney-General	P. WARREN GREEN
State Treasurer	ERNEST C. BLACKSTONE
State Auditor	JAMES W. WISE

DELAWARE SUPREME COURT

Chancellor	JOSIAH O. WOLCOTT
Chief Justice	DANIEL J. LAYTON
Four Associate Justices	
Term	Twelve years

Appointed by Governor with advice and consent of Senate.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate	EDWARD W. COOCH
President Pro Tem of the Senate	WILLIAM A. MONTON
Secretary of the Senate	J. HORACE DERICKSON
Speaker of the House	JOHN R. FADER
Clerk of the House	BENJAMIN ABLEMAN
Senators	5 D..... 11 R 1 other ... Total 17 ... Term 4 years
Representatives	16 D..... 10 R 9 others .. Total 35 ... Term 2 years

Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 60 Days

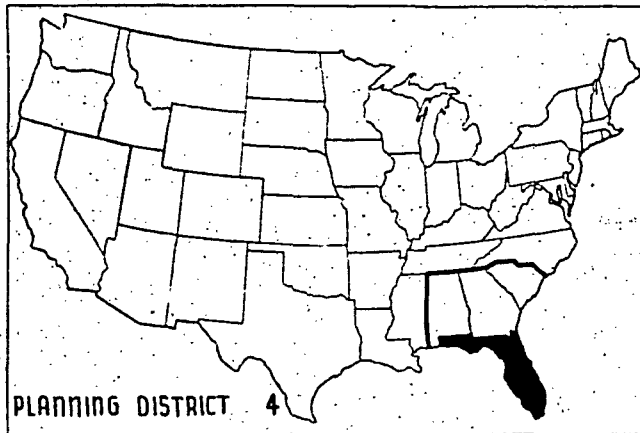
DELAWARE HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture	NEWTON L. GRUBB	Liquor Control	PIERRE S. DU PONT
Banking	ERNEST MUNCY	Militia	WELLER E. STOVER
Corporations	ELIZABETH SATTERFIELD	Motor Vehicles	CHARLES L. TERRY, JR.
Employment	HOWARD P. YOUNG	Old Age Assistance	CHARLES L. CANDEE
Equalization of Assessments	PIERRE S. DU PONT	Parks	W. S. TABOR
Fish and Game	LEONARD K. YERGER	Parole	JAMES W. ROBERTSON
Forestry	W. S. TABER	Police	C. C. REYNOLDS
Health	ARTHUR C. JOST, M. D.	Public Instruction	H. V. HOLLOWAY
Highways	FRANCIS V. DU PONT	Taxation	PIERRE DU PONT
Insurance	J. P. HAMMOND	University	WALTER H. HULLIHEN
Labor	HELEN S. GARRETT	Welfare	JOSEPH N. KNOX
Library (State)	CORNELIA TAYLOR		

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

FLORIDA



NAMED by Ponce de Leon in 1512, Florida has been under many flags—Spanish, French, British, Confederate, and American. Following its successful invasion by General Andrew Jackson, who was conducting an expedition against the Seminoles, it was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1819, organized as a territory in 1822, and admitted as a state in 1845. For many years in its early history, Florida was the scene of continuous conflict between settlers and Indians in the Swamplands. The present constitution was ratified by the people in 1886, and became effective January 1, 1887. It has been frequently amended.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library

W. T. CASH, Librarian

Services: The service rendered is of reference rather than research, since there is no statutory provision, and none of the staff devotes full time to legislative reference work. Bill drafting is done largely by the Attorney General's Office. The Secretary of State keeps a file of all bills introduced in the legislature. The librarian is appointed by the State Library Board, and he, in turn, appoints the members of his staff.

STATE MANUAL

The Report of the Secretary of State of Florida

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 366 Current Volume: 1935-36
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Report of the Secretary of State of Florida contains a complete directory of the state government. Included also are lists of notaries public, trademarks registered in the Secretary's office, cases against non-resident motor vehicle drivers in which summons is sent the Secretary of State for service, and a detailed county directory. *The Report* contains an index, and there is an abstract of votes for the general election of 1936 tabulated by counties.

FLORIDA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: M. L. MONTGOMERY

Status: Statutory Board, Act of June 10, 1935
Appropriations: State, \$50,000 (biennium 1935-37)

Federal, \$345,404 (WPA—1936)

Activities: The Board has been instrumental in supervising projects suitable for P. W. A. requirements and in promoting a \$3,000,000 program with the assistance of W. P. A. The Board cooperated with the National Resources Committee in organizing the East Georgia Regional Planning Council, and in sponsoring the Southeast Planning Conference held in Jacksonville in October, 1936. The Board has sponsored the local government survey, Florida mapping service, and aviation development program.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	58,666
Rank in Nation.....	21st
Population (1935 est.).....	1,606,842
Rank in Nation.....	31st
Density per square mile (1930).....	26.8
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$25,869,650
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$25,725,035
Total Assessed Value of Property (1931).....	\$520,453,961
State University.....	University of Florida
Site.....	Gainesville
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	2,584
Faculty.....	159
Capital City.....	Tallahassee
Population (1930).....	10,700
Rank in State.....	12th
Largest City.....	Jacksonville
Population.....	146,259
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	15
Number of Counties.....	67

THE PENINSULA STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR FRED P. CONE
(For biography see State Government, April, 1937)

Governor.....FRED P. CONE
Lieutenant Governor.....NONE
Secretary of State.....R. A. GRAY
Attorney General.....CARY D. LANDIS
State Treasurer.....W. V. KNOTT
State Auditor.....W. M. WAINWRIGHT

FLORIDA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JAMES B. WHITFIELD
Five Associate Justices
TermSix Years
Elected by popular vote



HON. BRYAN WILLIS
Chairman of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....D. STUART GILLIS
President Pro Tem of the Senate....F. P. PARKER Speaker of the House.....W. McL. CHRISTIE
Secretary of the Senate.....ROBERT W. DAVIS Clerk of the House.....JOSEPH A. CAWTHON
Senators38 D Term4 years
Representatives95 D Term2 years

Regular Sessions: Tuesday after first Monday in April, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: 60 days

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman.....HON. BRYAN WILLIS, State Auditor

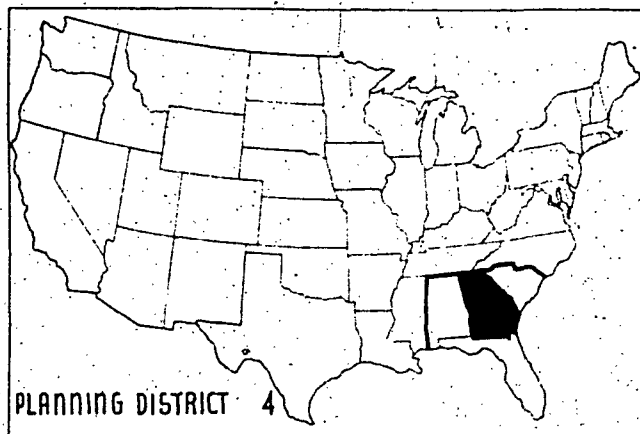
A resolution introduced by Senator T. G. Futch establishing a Florida Commission on Interstate Cooperation was adopted by the Florida Legislature on May 25, 1935.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....NATHAN MAYO	Militia.....VIVIAN COLLINS
Banking.....J. M. LEE	Motor Vehicles.....THOMAS W. LONG
Conservation.....R. L. DOWLING	Old Age Assistance.....CONRAD VAN HYNING
Corporations.....R. A. GRAY	Parks.....HARRY LEE BAKER
Employment.....J. C. EMERSON	Parole.....W. B. CONE
Fish and Game.....I. N. KENNEDY	Public Instruction.....COLIN ENGLISH
Forestry.....HARRY LEE BAKER	Public Utilities.....JERRY W. CARTER
Health.....W. A. MCPHAUL, M.D.	Unemployment
Highways.....ARTHUR B. HALE	Compensation .....LEMUEL P. JAMES
Insurance.....W. V. KNOTT	University.....JOHN J. TIGERT
Labor.....JOHN H. MACKEY	Welfare.....CONRAD VAN HYNING
Library (State).....W. T. CASH	Workmen's Compensation..WENDELL C. HEATON
Liquor Control.....JOHN N. ALLEN	

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

GEORGIA



FOUNDED by James Oglethorpe in 1733, the threefold purpose of the colony was to provide a buffer state against the Spanish of Florida, the French of Louisiana, and the Indians; to provide a haven for English debtors and others who were oppressed; and to furnish certain products for which England was dependent upon foreign powers. Last settled of the original colonies, Georgia ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788. Although the state was ardently nationalist at first, later it became a vigorous exponent of the 'states' rights

theory. Georgia's most recent Constitution was adopted in 1877.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Department

Georgia State Library

ELLA MAY THORNTON, State Librarian

Services: Information is compiled for the use of legislators and the general public. Research is conducted and legislation is summarized. A card index is maintained to indicate the status and progress of bills in the legislative process, and a card catalog is kept of material of interest to legislators. The Department coöperates closely with the Attorney General's Office, which drafts and revises bills.

STATE MANUAL

Georgia Official and Statistical Register

Issued by the Department of Archives and History
Issuance indefinite

Total Pages: 790 Current Volume: 1931

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Georgia Official and Statistical Register contains a complete directory of the state executive, legislative, and judicial departments, county officers, federal officials resident in Georgia, and members of Congress from the state. A directory of state institutions is included. Considerable miscellaneous material such as lists of newspapers, banks, and public libraries is to be found in *The Register*. There is an index. A new issue of *The Register* will be available this year.

GEORGIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: HENRY T. MCINTOSH

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: State, \$15,000

Federal, personnel

Activities: The 1937 session of the General Assembly of Georgia made provision for a State Planning Board of seven members: \$15,000 from the State Highway Fund was appropriated for its use. Maps and surveys of the state will be prepared on field crops, re-forestation, recreation, watershed protecting, and industrial and urban expansion. Before creation of the Board, state planning was handled by the East Georgia Planning Council.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	59,265
Rank in Nation.....	20th
Population (1935 est.).....	3,345,000
Rank in Nation.....	13th
Density per square mile (1930).....	49.5
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$40,369,191
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$40,952,503
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$1,267,789,808
State University.....	University of Georgia
Site	Athens
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	2,584
Faculty	159
Capital City.....	Atlanta
Population (1930).....	270,366
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Atlanta
Population	270,366
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	15
Number of Counties.....	161

THE CRACKER STATE



GOVERNOR E. D. RIVERS
(For biography see State Government, April, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....	E. D. RIVERS
Lieutenant Governor.....	None
Secretary of State.....	JOHN B. WILSON
Attorney-General.....	M. J. YEOMANS
State Treasurer.....	GEORGE B. HAMILTON
State Auditor.....	TOM WISDOM

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	RICHARD B. RUSSELL, SR.
Five Associate Justices	
Term.....	Six years
Elected by popular vote	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	J. B. SPIVEY
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	JOEL TERRELL
Secretary of the Senate.....	JOHN W. HAMMOND
Senators.....	51 D.....Term.....2 years
Representatives.....	203 D.....2 R.....Total 205.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: 60 days

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION*

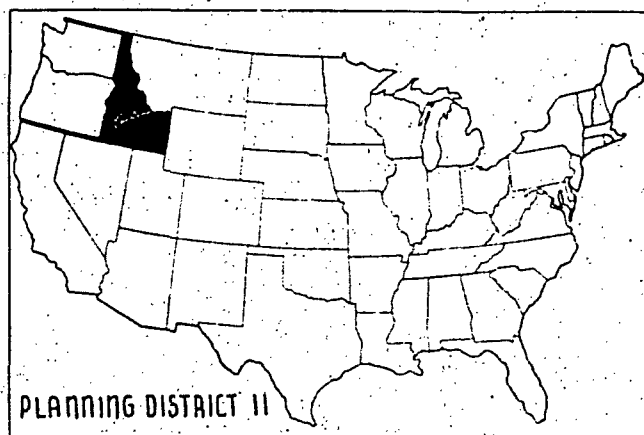
Chairman..HON. DOWNING MUSGROVE, Secretary, Executive Department
The statute, introduced by Hon. Allen Chappell, establishing a permanent Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Rivers on March 8, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	COLUMBUS ROBERTS	Militia.....	J. E. STODDARD
Banking.....	R. E. GORMLEY	Motor Vehicles.....	MARCUS P. MCWHORTER
Budget.....	TOM WISDOM	Old Age Assistance.....	LOUISA FITZSIMMONS
Corporations.....	JOHN B. WILSON	Parks.....	CHARLES ELLIOTT
Equalization of Assessments.....	J. B. JONES	Parole.....	G. A. JOHNS
Fish and Game.....	JOE D. MITCHELL	Public Instruction.....	M. D. COLLINS
Forestry.....	FRANK HEYWARD	Public Utilities.....	JUD P. WILHOIT
Health.....	T. F. ABERCROMBIE, M.D.	Purchasing.....	JOHN C. LEWIS
Highways.....	W. L. MILLER	Securities.....	MATT C. BENNETT
Insurance.....	W. B. HARRISON	Taxation.....	J. B. JONES
Labor.....	TALLY E. WHITAKER	Unemployment	
Library (Archives and		Compensation.....	LEMUEL P. JAMES
History).....	J. E. HAYS (MRS.)	University.....	S. V. SANFORD
Library (State).....	ELLA MAY THORNTON	Welfare.....	LAMAR MURDAUGH
		Workmen's Compensation..	HAL M. STANLEY

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

IDAHO



MEMBERS of the Lewis and Clark expedition (1805-06) were probably the first white men to enter Idaho. Their exploration formed the basis of American claims to the region. With the discovery of gold in 1860, settlement was rapid, and Idaho became a part of the Oregon Territory (1848-52), of the Oregon and Washington territories (1853-59), and of the Washington Territory (1859-63). Its organization as a separate territory in 1863 included the present states of Wyoming and Montana. In 1890 Idaho became the forty-

third state, and its original constitution is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

There is no department devoted exclusively to Legislative Reference Service. Mr. Clay Koelsch, Librarian of the State Law Library, has been very courteous in giving information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Report of the Secretary of State of Idaho

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 77 Current Volume: 1936
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Report of the Secretary of State of Idaho contains a roster of members of the United States Congress from Idaho, together with a complete roster of state officials of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Divisions of the Executive Department of the state are described in detail, and there is a directory of county officers. An abstract of votes cast in the last primary and general elections is appended to *The Report*. There is no index.

IDAHO STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: WILL SIMONS

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 16, 1935
Appropriations: State, \$25,000 (June, 1935 to December, 1936, incl.)
Federal, \$36,775.42 (1935-1936)
(WPA and NRC)

Activities: The Board supplied study assistance to agencies engaged in land classification research, furnished information to the highway traffic survey, and cooperated with the state school consolidation. It made studies of the conservation of natural resources, and regional and national planning in relation to state planning for Idaho. A library of nearly 2000 publications and reports on planning and the physical, economic, and social resources of Idaho has been assembled.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	83,888
Rank in Nation.....	12th
Population (1935 est.).....	479,000
Rank in Nation.....	42nd
Density per square mile (1930).....	5.3
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$12,350,863
Total Expenditures (1932).....	\$12,131,612
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$428,018,004
State University.....	University of Idaho
Site.....	Moscow
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	2,425
Faculty.....	146
Capital City.....	Boise
Population (1930).....	21,544
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Boise
Population.....	21,544
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	2
Number of Counties.....	44

THE GEM STATE



GOVERNOR BARZILLA W. CLARK
(For biography see State Government, April, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor	BARZILLA W. CLARK
Lieutenant Governor.....	CHARLES C. GOSSETT
Secretary of State.....	IRA H. MASTERS
Attorney-General.....	JOHN W. TAYLOR
State Treasurer.....	MYRTLE P. ENKING
State Auditor.....	HARRY C. PARSONS

IDAHO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	WILLIAM M. MORGAN
Four Justices.....	
Term.....	Six years
Elected by popular vote.	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	CHARLES C. GOSSETT				
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	JAMES B. NEWPORT		Speaker of the House.....	TROY D. SMITH	
			Clerk of the House.....	GEORGE F. RUDD	
Secretary of the Senate.....	MORRIS STACEY				
Senators	33 D.....	11 R	Total 44.....	Term	2 years
Representatives	50 D.....	9 R	Total 59.....	Term	2 years

Regular Session: First Monday after January 1, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 60 days

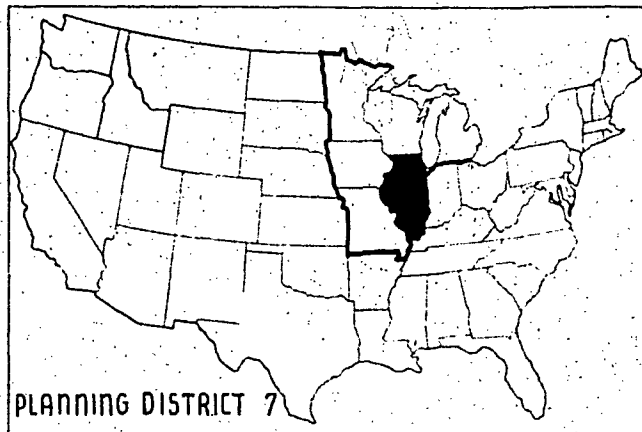
IDAHO HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	GUY GRAHAM	Motor Vehicles.....	J. BALDERSTON
Banking.....	GEORGE WEDGWOOD	Old Age Assistance.....	PETER H. COHN
Corporations.....	IRA H. MASTERS	Parks.....	IRA TAYLOR
Employment.....	JOHN FOREMAN	Parole.....	JUNEAU H. SHINN
Fish	CLAUDE DRAKE	Police.....	J. BALDERSTON
Forestry.....	FRANKLIN GIRARD	Public Instruction.....	J. W. CONDIE
Game.....	WILLIAM MCINTYRE	Public Utilities.....	HARRY HOLDEN
Health.....	J. D. DUNSHEE	Public Works.....	IRA TAYLOR
Highways.....	IRA TAYLOR	Purchasing.....	G. B. CRANEY
Insurance.....	W. H. BAKES	Relief.....	PETER H. COHN
Library (Archives and History).....	ALPHA A. FOUCH, (MRS.)	Securities.....	GEORGE WEDGWOOD
Library (Law).....	CLAY KOELSCH	Taxation.....	GEORGE WEDGWOOD
Library, (State, Traveling).....	LALLA BEDFORD	Unemployment Compensation.....	LAWRENCE LYMAN
Liquor Control.....	ROBERT COLTER	University.....	MERVIN G. NEALE
Militia.....	M. G. McCONNEL	Welfare	J. D. DUNSHEE
Mines.....	ARTHUR CAMPBELL	Workmen's Compensation.....	FRANK LANGLEY

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

ILLINOIS



EXPLORATION by La Salle, Marquette and Joliet, de Tonti, and Father Hennepin gave France a claim to the region to which the Indian name "Illinois" was given. The Treaty of Paris (1763) ended French sovereignty and gave control to the British. Seized by George Rogers Clark during the American Revolution, Illinois became a part of the Northwest Territory and was admitted to the Union in 1818. In 1848 a second constitution was adopted; and shortly after the Civil War, a third, the present one, was approved in 1870. A Constitutional Convention in 1922 failed to have its work approved.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

Special Commission

DE WITT BILLMAN, Executive Secretary

Services: The Bureau prepares most of the bills introduced in the General Assembly, conducts research upon legislative subjects, and maintains a legislative reference library. The Bureau assists the General Assembly in all phases of its legislative work. It also publishes a weekly cumulative Legislative Synopsis and Digest of all bills and resolutions introduced and their legislative progress. The Synopsis and Digest is indexed as to subject matter and sponsor. A system of continuous revision of statutes is carried on by the Bureau.

STATE MANUAL

Illinois Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 1084 Current Volume: 1935-1936
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Illinois Blue Book is one of the largest and most nearly complete of all state manuals. Every department of the state government is described as to personnel and as to function. Included is a synopsis of bills passed in the last general assembly, and an annotated list of all amendments proposed to the Illinois constitution, from 1878 to the present. Complete election statistics are included.

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: COL. H. L. KELLOGG

Status: Statutory Board, Act of July 2, 1935

Headquarters: 343 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Appropriations: State, \$18,392.50;
Federal, \$51,982.

Activities: This Commission cooperated with the National Resources Committee in a Drainage Basin Study, and in the survey of local planning and zoning activities. Information and assistance has been given to the division of highways and other agencies, particularly the resettlement administration, forestry surveys and Federal Housing Administration. The Commission has cooperated in the work of other state agencies. It provides advisory service for communities having planning and zoning problems.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	56,665
Rank in Nation.....	23rd
Population (1935 est.).....	7,817,000
Rank in Nation.....	3rd
Density per square mile (1930).....	136.2
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$88,998,551
Total Expenditures (1932).....	\$107,804,844
Total Assessed Value of Property (1931).....	\$7,268,879,901
State University.....	University of Illinois
Site	Urbana
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	11,475
Faculty	1,316
Capital City.....	Springfield
Population (1930).....	71,864
Rank in State.....	5th
Largest City	Chicago
Population	3,376,438
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	58
Number of Counties.....	102

THE PRAIRIE STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR HENRY HORNER
(For biography see State Government, February, 1936)

Governor.....	HENRY HORNER
Lieutenant Governor.....	JOHN STELLE
Secretary of State.....	EDWARD J. HUGHES
Attorney-General.....	OTTO KERNER
State Treasurer.....	JOHN C. MARTIN
State Auditor.....	EDWARD J. BARRETT

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....PAUL FARTHING

Six Associate Justices

TermNine years

Elected by popular vote.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....JOHN STELLE

President Pro Tem of the Senate

GEORGE M. MAYPOLE

Speaker of the House.....LOUIE E. LEWIS

Clerk of the House.....HAROLD J. TAYLOR

Secretary of the Senate.....ALFRED E. EDEN

Senators32 D.....17 R 2 vacancies.Total 49Term4 years

Representatives85 D.....68 R.....Total 153Term2 years

Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The statute introduced by Senator James O. Monroe establishing an Illinois Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Henry Horner on July 6, 1937.

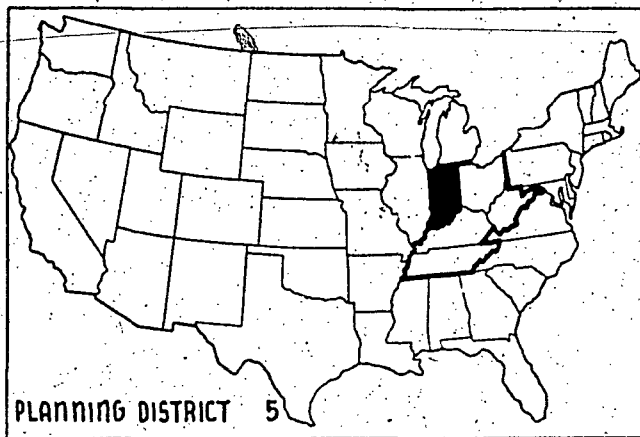
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....JAMES H. LLOYD
Banking.....EDWARD J. BARRETT
Budget.....WILLIAM J. WALSH
Conservation.....CHARLES F. THOMPSON
Corporations.....A. C. MARGRAVE
Employment.....A. H. R. ATWOOD
Equalization of Assessments ..SIMEON E. LELAND
Fish and Game.....CHARLES F. THOMPSON
Forestry.....J. M. TOMASEK
Health.....FRANK J. JIRKA, M.D.
Highways.....ERNEST LIEBERMAN
Insurance.....ERNEST PALMER
Labor.....MARTIN P. DURKIN
Library (Archives).....MARGARET NORTON
Library (History).....PAUL M. ANGLE
Library (Law).....G. B. ARKEBAUER
Library (State).....HARRIET M. SKOGH
Liquor Control.....ARTHUR S. SMITH
Militia.....CARLOS E. BLACK

Mines.....JAMES MCSHERRY
Motor Vehicles.....JOHN J. NASH
Old Age Assistance.....JAMES H. ANDREWS
Parks.....GEORGE H. LUKER
Parole.....W. C. JONES
Personnel.....DEAN G. CURRY
Police.....WALTER WILLIAMS
Public Instruction.....JOHN A. WIELAND
Public Utilities.....JAMES M. SLATTERY
Public Works.....F. LYNDEN SMITH
Purchasing.....M. S. BILBO
Relief.....JOHN C. MARTIN
Securities.....JOHN F. JARECKI
Taxation.....SIMEON E. LELAND
University.....ARTHUR C. WILLARD
Vocational Education.....JOHN J. HALLIHAN
Welfare.....A. L. BOWEN
Workmen's Compensation....MARTIN P. DURKIN

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

INDIANA



BY EXPLORATION and conquest the French extended control over this region in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, though a permanent white settlement was not made until 1731 at Vincennes. By the Treaty of Paris (1763) the British gained possession, but in 1779 Clark seized the region and turned it over to Virginia, which ceded it to the United States Government. It was a part of the Northwest Territory until 1800, when the Indiana Territory was created. It was admitted as a state in 1816. The pres-

ent constitution, adopted in 1851, is difficult to amend.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Indiana Legislative Bureau

Department of Law

DR. CHARLES KETTLEBOROUGH, Director

Services: The duties of the Bureau include the maintenance of a library on legislative and other public questions; a file of all bills introduced in the General Assembly, as well as pertinent bills from other states; the preparation of a periodical digest of legislation, with daily action thereon; the editing of House and Senate Journals; drafting of legislation; municipal research; keeping the House and Senate Plat; and seating the members of the General Assembly. The Bureau works with special commissions of the General Assembly on codification of laws and the redrafting of the state constitution.

STATE MANUAL

Year Book of the State of Indiana

Issued by the Department of Accounting and Statistics

Published annually

Total Pages: 1006 Current Volume: 1936

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Year Book of the State of Indiana contains complete reports of all executive departments of the state government. Each department is carefully described and its history given. There is no division devoted to the legislative branch of the government. *The Year Book* contains an adequate index.

INDIANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: L. V. SHERIDAN

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 22, 1935

Appropriations: State \$15,570 (For fiscal year 1936-37) (Governor's Budget)
Federal, \$21,234 (WPA 1936)

Activities: The Board made a study of planning problems in the counties of the state, with particular intent to encourage greater attention to the problems of local planning. The Board cooperated with the National Resources Committee on reports on the major drainage basins of the State, in urbanism, study of the planning problems of the principal cities of Indiana, and the preparation of a six year program of planning work for all levels of government. Recreation and housing have been studied.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	36,354
Rank in Nation.....	37th
Population (1935 est.).....	3,429,000
Rank in Nation.....	11th
Density per square mile (1930).....	89.8
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$58,410,002
Total Expenditures (1932).....	\$50,154,961
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$5,073,241,146
State University.....	Indiana University
Site.....	Bloomington
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	5,411
Faculty.....	370
Capital City.....	Indianapolis
Population (1930).....	364,161
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Indianapolis
Population.....	364,161
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	34
Number of Counties.....	92

THE HOOSIER STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR M. C. TOWNSEND
(For biography see State Government, April, 1937)

Governor.....M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND
Lieutenant Governor.....HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Secretary of State.....AUGUST G. MUELLER
Attorney-General.....OMER S. JACKSON
State Treasurer.....PETER F. HEIN
State Auditor.....L. F. SULLIVAN

INDIANA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JAMES P. HUGHES

Four Associate Judges

Term.....Six years

Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate..HENRY F. SCHRICKER

President Pro Tem of the Senate....Vacancy Speaker of the House.....EDWARD H. STEIN

Secretary of the Senate....NORMAN GORDON Clerk of the House.....EDWARD L. BEGGS

Senators38 D.....12 R.....Total 50.....Term.....4 years

Representatives77 D.....23 R.....Total 100.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: Thursday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 61 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman..FRANK FINNEY, Automobile License Commissioner

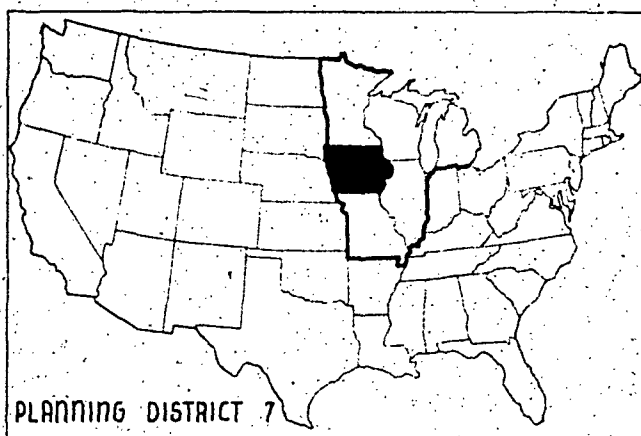
A resolution introduced by Hon. Edward H. Stein to form an Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation was adopted by the Indiana Legislature on March 13, 1936. A statute introduced by Senator Jacob Weiss, establishing a permanent Commission, was signed by Governor M. C. Townsend on February 19, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	HENRY F. SCHRICKER	Mines.....	A. G. WILSON
Banking.....	RICHARD A. MCKINLEY	Motor Vehicles.....	FRANK FINNEY
Budget.....	E. P. BRENNAN	Old Age Assistance.....	THURMAN GOTTSCHALK
Conservation.....	VIRGIL M. SIMMONS	Parks.....	MYRON L. REES
Corporations.....	AUGUST G. MUELLER	Parole.....	MARTHA SALB (MRS.)
Employment.....	MARTIN F. CARPENTER	Police.....	DONALD F. STIVER
Equalization of Assessments.....	PHILIP ZOERCHER	Public Instruction.....	FLOYD I. McMURRAY
Fish and Game.....	K. M. KUNKEL	Public Utilities.....	PERRY MCCART
Forestry.....	H. A. WOODS	Public Works.....	VIRGIL M. SIMMONS
Health.....	VERNE K. HARVEY, M.D.	Purchasing.....	C. M. MCALPIN
Highways.....	JAMES D. ADAMS	Securities.....	CHESTER R. MONTGOMERY
Insurance.....	GEORGE H. NEUBAUER	Taxation.....	PHILIP ZOERCHER
Labor.....	EDWARD L. BEGGS	Unemployment Compensation.....	C. A. JACKSON
Library (Law).....	TELLA C. HAINES	University.....	WILLIAM L. BRYAN
Library (State).....	CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN	Vocational Education.....	Z. M. SMITH
Liquor Control.....	HUGH BARNHART	Welfare.....	THURMAN GOTTSCHALK
Militia.....	ELMER F. STRAUB	Workmen's Compensation.....	EDWARD L. BEGGS

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Legislature, p. 221; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

IOWA



FIRST visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673, the territory was ceded to Spain by France in 1762 and given back to France in 1800. In 1803 it became a part of the United States through the Louisiana purchase. The Lewis and Clark expedition explored the new purchase, but white settlement was prohibited until 1833, when the Blackhawk reserve became part of the public domain. Iowa was nominally under the control successively of the territories of Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It became the separate

territory of Iowa in 1838 and was admitted to statehood in 1846. The present constitution, the second, was adopted in 1857.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Law and Legislative Reference Department

State Library

ARTHUR J. SMALL, Law and Legislative Reference Librarian

Services: The Department conducts an inquiry service for all persons requiring legislative information. It prepares subject indexes of legislative material, as well as digests of bills pending and the statutes of other states. Research is undertaken at the request of legislators. Bill drafting is done upon request, although the Attorney General and Code Editor also assist in this work. The Iowa Code is compiled every four years and annotated biennially by the Code Editor who is also the Supreme Court Reporter.

STATE MANUAL

Iowa Official Register

Issued by the Superintendent of Printing

Published biennially

Total Pages: 480 Current Volume: 1935-1936

Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Iowa Official Register contains an adequate directory of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the state government. Extensive biographical material is given, and there is a directory of county officers and of federal officials in Iowa. Election statistics are contained in *The Register*, and considerable miscellaneous material, a history of Iowa, and Iowa population statistics. There is an index.

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: R. H. MATSON

Status: Governor's Board

Headquarters: Iowa State College, Ames

Appropriations: State, \$20,600

Federal, \$252,657

Activities: The Board has accumulated a large amount of information about the economic and social resources of Iowa. It has developed plans for more than 90 community parks and state park projects, and has cooperated in plans for the development and conservation of the major drainage basins of the state. Extensive informational services have been maintained. An advisory service provides assistance for cities and counties seeking to organize planning commissions.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	56,147
Rank in Nation	24th
Population (1935 est.)	2,534,000
Rank in Nation	20th
Density per square mile (1930)	44.5
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$43,027,599
Total Expenditures (1932)	\$49,465,712
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932)	\$1,463,740,954
State University	University of Iowa
Site	Iowa City
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	7,556
Faculty	450
Capital City	Des Moines
Population (1930)	142,559
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Des Moines
Population	142,559
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population	21
Number of Counties	99

THE HAWKEYE STATE



GOVERNOR N. G. KRASCHEL
(For biography see State Government, May, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....	N. G. KRASCHEL
Lieut. Governor.....	JOHN K. VALENTINE
Secretary of State.....	ROBERT E. O'BRIAN
Attorney-General.....	JOHN H. MITCHELL
State Treasurer.....	LEO J. WEGMAN
State Auditor.....	C. W. STORMS

IOWA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	PAUL W. RICHARDS
Eight Associate Justices	
Term.....	Six years
Elected by popular vote	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	JOHN K. VALENTINE
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	FRANK C. BYERS
Secretary of the Senate.....	WALTER BEAM
Senators.....	22 D..... 28 R..... Total 50..... Term..... 4 years
Representatives.....	54 D..... 54 R..... Total 108..... Term..... 2 years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

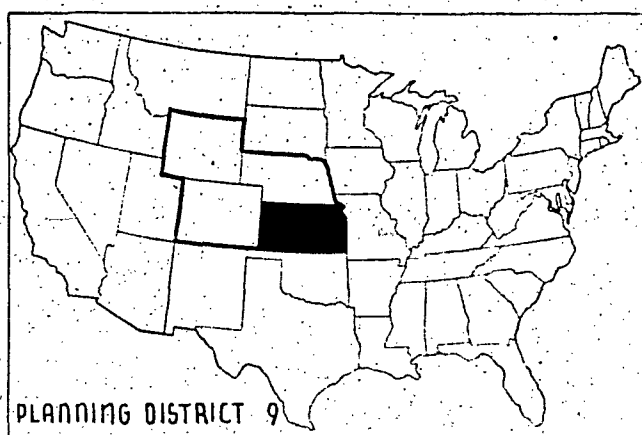
A resolution introduced by Senator Roy E. Stevens establishing an Iowa Commission on Interstate Cooperation was adopted by the Iowa Legislature on April 24, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	THOMAS L. CURRAN	Militia.....	CHARLES H. GRAHL
Banking.....	D. W. BATES	Mines.....	PHIL R. CLARKSON
Budget.....	C. B. MURTAGH	Motor Vehicles.....	LEW WALLACE
Conservation.....	LOGAN BLIZZARD	Old Age Assistance.....	BYRON G. ALLEN
Corporations.....	JAMES C. GREEN	Parks.....	M. L. HUTTON
Employment.....	FRANK E. WENIG	Parole.....	SAM WOODS
Equalization of Assessments.....	LOUIS RODDEWIG	Police.....	JOHN HATTERY
Fish and Game.....	LOGAN BLIZZARD	Public Instruction.....	AGNES SAMUELSON
Forestry.....	G. B. MACDONALD	Public Utilities.....	M. P. CONWAY
Health.....	WALTER L. BIERRING, M.D.	Purchasing.....	H. L. SHROPSHIRE
Highways.....	O. J. DITTO	Securities.....	JOHN F. BRADY
Insurance.....	RAY MURPHY	Taxation.....	LOUIS RODDEWIG
Labor.....	FRANK E. WENIG	Unemployment	
Library (Archives and History).....	O. E. KLINGEMAN	Compensation.....	GARRETT E. ROELOFS
Library (Law).....	JOHN D. DENISON	University.....	EUGENE A. GILMORE
Library (State).....	JOHNSON BRIGHAM	Vocational Education.....	FORREST E. MOORE
Liquor Control.....	BERNARD E. MANLEY	Welfare.....	ROBERT B. MILLER
		Workmen's Compensation.....	A. B. FUNK

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

KANSAS



FIRST explored by Coronado in his search for gold in 1542, the territory was subsequently visited by many explorers and missionaries. After belonging to both Spain and France, it became a part of the United States in 1803 with the Louisiana purchase. It was explored by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805-06 and organized as a territory in 1854 by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. The bitter dissension engendered by the slavery issue was intensified by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which hastened the Civil War. Kansas was ad-

mitted to statehood in 1861. The original constitution is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Library

State Library

EDNA REINBACH, Librarian

Research Department

Kansas Legislative Council

FREDERICK H. GUILD, Director

Revisor of Statutes

FRANKLIN CORRICK

The Reference Library maintains an index of all legislation, and keeps a file of reference materials. The Research Department of the Kansas Legislative Council conducts research on legislative problems. The Revisor of Statutes collects information and assists in revising and drafting. The three agencies cooperate closely.

STATE MANUAL

Biennial Report of the Secretary of State of Kansas

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 222 Current Volume: 1935-1936
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Biennial Report of the Secretary of State of Kansas contains a roster of federal officials in the state of Kansas and of the state judiciary. A complete official statement of votes cast in the last primary and general elections is to be found in *The Report*, together with a post office directory of the state.

KANSAS STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: D. J. TEVIOTDALE

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: State, \$4,900, Federal, \$49,922
Other, \$20,000.

Activities: A drainage basin study was undertaken at the suggestion of the National Resources Committee. Additional studies were made to complement work done by other agencies. The board assisted in the preparation of a WPA program and has made studies on population characteristics and trends, water control and the improvement of agricultural conditions, with particular emphasis on drought.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	82,158
Rank in Nation.....	13th
Population (1935 est.).....	1,886,000
Rank in Nation.....	26th
Density per square mile (1930).....	23.0
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$33,855,684
Total Expenditures (1932).....	\$33,654,973
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932)	\$3,666,275,513
State University.....	University of Kansas
Site	Lawrence
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	4,372
Faculty	274
Capital City.....	Topeka
Population (1936).....	73,677
Rank in State.....	3rd
Largest City.....	Kansas City
Population (1936).....	124,568
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	20
Number of Counties.....	105

THE SUNFLOWER STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR WALTER A. HUXMAN
(For biography see State Government, May, 1937)

Governor.....WALTER A. HUXMAN
Lieutenant Governor.....W. M. LINDSAY
Secretary of State.....FRANK J. RYAN
Attorney-General.....CLARENCE V. BECK
State Treasurer.....J. J. RHODES
State Auditor.....GEORGE ROBB

KANSAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN S. DAWSON
Six Associate Justices
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....W. M. LINDSAY
President pro tem of the Senate.....CLAUDE C. BRADNEY
Speaker of the House... HENRY S. BUZICK, JR.
Secretary of the Senate.. CLARENCE W. MILLER Clerk of the House.....W. T. BISHOP
Senators15 D.....25 RTotal 40.....Term4 years
Representatives51 D.....74 RTotal 125.....Term2 years
Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: 50 days with compensation

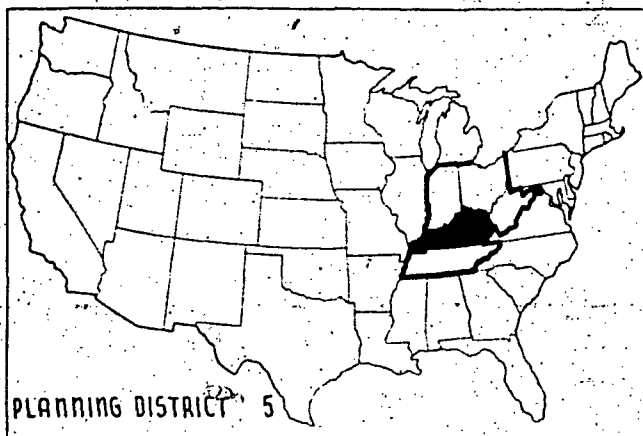
KANSAS HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....J. C. MOHLER	Motor Vehicles.....CARL NEWCOMER
Banking.....ELWOOD BROOKS	Old Age Assistance.....R. B. CHURCH
Budget.....JOHN T. CRANE	Parks.....LAKIN MEADE
Corporations.....FRANK J. RYAN	Parole.....EDGAR M. TERBOVITCH
Equalization of Assessments.....W. G. FINK	Police.....J. B. JENKINS
Fish and Game.....LAKIN MEADE	Public Instruction.....W. T. MARKHAM
Forestry.....W. F. PICKETT	Public Utilities.....ERNEST BLINCOE
Health.....H. R. ROSS, M.D.	Purchasing.....J. A. MERMIS
Highways.....EVAN GRIFFITH	Relief.....R. B. CHURCH
Insurance.....CHARLES F. HOBBS	Securities.....W. E. MURPHY
Labor.....G. E. BLAKELEY	Taxation.....W. G. FINK
Library (Archives and History).....HELEN M. MCFARLAND	Unemployment Compensation... W. A. MURPHY
Library (State).....LOUISE M. MCNEAL	University.....E. H. LINDLEY
Militia.....M. R. MCLEAN	Vocational Education.....C. M. MILLER
Mines.....DAN O'DONNELL	Welfare.....R. B. CHURCH
	Workmen's Compensation.....FRANK O'BRIEN

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

KENTUCKY



LA SALLE was the first of the white explorers to enter the Kentucky region, landing near the present site of Louisville in 1669. After Daniel Boone's initial visit in 1767, the white settlers entered in increasing numbers. The famous Wilderness Road was begun in 1775, and in 1776 Kentucky was formed into a county by Virginia. After abandoning the idea of forming an independent nation because of the weaknesses of the federal government, Kentucky was admitted to the Union in 1792. She has had four constitutions, the present adopted in 1891.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Kentucky State Library

MRS. J. C. CANTRILL, Librarian

Services: The library renders all possible assistance to the legislators. It aids in finding material for the drafting of bills and keeps a file of all bills introduced, catalogued for easy reference, and a file of laws of other states. The reference work is largely that of an efficient library service. Bill drafting is performed by the Attorney General's office. The Legislative Council functions as a reference bureau in matters of interstate cooperation.

STATE MANUAL

Kentucky Directory and Blue Book

Issued by Kentucky Municipal League

Published biennially

Total Pages: 305

Current Volume: 1932

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Kentucky Directory and Blue Book contains a complete directory of the three departments of the state government. It has also a section entitled "Cities and City Statistics" which lists all city officials, the assessed valuation of each city, and tax rates for schools and other purposes. There is an abstract of votes for Governor, and a complete list of public utilities, including rates charged. There is an index.

KENTUCKY STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: HONORABLE CHARLES FENNELL

Status: Governor's Cabinet, Act of March 7, 1936

Appropriations: Federal, WPA Project (no figures available)

Activities: The Act of April, 1934, created a Statutory Board which initiated a program of planning studies to determine the problems of each county, and made reports on the reorganization of state hospitals and prisons for the Department of Welfare. The Board also engaged in studies of water conservation, erosion control, industrial opportunities, recreation and others. When the Governor's Cabinet was created in March, 1936, the functions of the Board were transferred to the new agency.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	40,598
Rank in Nation	36th
Population (1935 est.)	2,846,000
Rank in Nation	16th
Density per square mile (1930)	65.1
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$36,930,115
Total Expenditures (1932)	\$38,086,662
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$3,059,586,369
State University	University of Kentucky
Site	Lexington
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	3,214
Faculty	226
Capital City	Frankfort
Population (1930)	11,626
Rank in State	10th
Largest City	Louisville
Population	307,745
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	13
Number of Counties	120

THE BLUEGRASS STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR ALBERT B. CHANDLER
(For biography see State Government, March, 1936)

GovernorALBERT B. CHANDLER
Lieutenant Governor . . .KEEN JOHNSON
Secretary of State . . .CHARLES D. ARNETT
Attorney-General . . .HUBERT MEREDITH
State Treasurer . . .JOHN E. BUCKINGHAM
State AuditorERNEST E. SHANNON



HON. KEEN JOHNSON
Chairman of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS

Chief JusticeALEX RATLIFF

Six Associate Justices

TermEight Years

Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE*

President of the SenateKEEN JOHNSON

President Pro Tem of the Senate . . . J. E. WISE Speaker of the HouseJOHN KIRTLEY

Secretary of the SenateWILLIAM A. PERRY Clerk of the HouseBROOKS L. HARGROVE

Senators26 (D) 12 (R)Total 38Term4 years

Representatives67 (D) 33 (R)Total 100Term2 years

Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, biennially in even years

Length of Session: 60 days

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ChairmanHON. KEEN JOHNSON, Lieutenant Governor

The statute introduced by Hon. B. F. Shields establishing a Kentucky Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Albert B. Chandler on March 7, 1936.

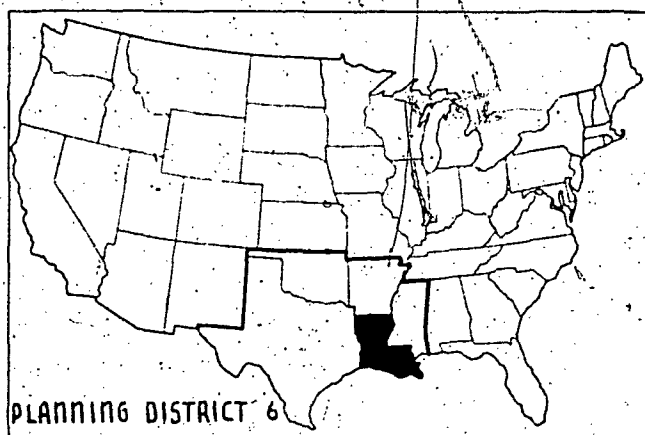
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

AgricultureGARTH K. FERGUSON
BankingHIRAM H. WILHOIT
BudgetJ. DAN TALBOTT
ConservationCHARLES FENNELL
CorporationsCHARLES ARNETT
Equalization of Assessments . . . JAMES W. MARTIN
Fish and GameJAMES R. BROWN
ForestryKENNETH C. McCONNELL
HealthA. T. McCORMACK, M.D.
HighwaysROBERT D. HUMPHREYS
InsuranceSHERMAN GOODPASTER
LaborWILLIAM BURROUGHS
Library (Archives and
History)JOUETT TAYLOR CANNON (MRS.)
Library (Law and
State)ETHEL GIST CANTRILL
Liquor ControlTHEO HAGEMAN
MilitiaLEE McCLAIN

MinesJOHN F. DANIEL
Motor VehiclesD. C. MOORE
Old Age AssistanceA. Y. LLOYD
ParksB. P. WOOTON
ParoleNORMAN BRADEN
PersonnelPAUL GARRETT
PoliceJESSE M. STONE
Public InstructionHARRY C. PETERS
Public UtilitiesJ. C. W. BECKHAM
Public WorksROBERT HUMPHREYS
PurchasingMARION C. HOWARD
SecuritiesJOSEPH W. SCHNEIDER
TaxationJAMES W. MARTIN
Unemployment Compensation . . . VEGO BARNES
UniversityFRANK L. McVEY
Vocational EducationRALPH WOODS
WelfareFREDERICK A. WALLIS
Workmen's Compensation . . . JAMES B. MILLIKEN

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Legislature, p. 221.

LOUISIANA



IN 1682 La Salle named the territory of Louisiana after Louis XIV of France. At the close of the Seven Years' War, it was ceded to Spain by the Treaty of Paris (1763), returned to France in 1800, under compulsion from Napoleon, and sold to the United States in 1803. Organized as a territory in 1804, it became a state in 1812. Louisiana, more than any other state, retains the traditions and customs of 18th century France. In 1921, Louisiana adopted a new constitution which is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Louisiana Library Commission

ESSAE M. CULVER, Executive Secretary

Services: Library facilities are very limited, since the State Library is located in New Orleans, where it can serve as a law library for the Supreme Court, instead of in the Capitol at Baton Rouge, but every assistance possible is furnished. The fact that the library has no legal documents except a few session laws makes the work very difficult. No legislative research work is done, but an attempt is made to locate reports and material from which legislators may find pertinent data. Bill drafting is referred to the Attorney-General's office. Legislators may purchase information from the Louisiana Reference Service, a private organization supplied by the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

STATE MANUAL

Roster of the Officials of the State of Louisiana

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 116 Current Volume: 1937
Size in inches $5\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$

The Roster of Officials of the State of Louisiana contains a complete list of all members of the judicial, legislative, and executive departments of the state government. It further includes a list of mayors, parish officials, tax collectors, and federal officials in the state. There is an index.

LOUISIANA STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Chairman: J. LESTER WHITE

Status: Statutory Board, Act of June 26, 1936

Appropriations: No information available

Activities: The act creating a Louisiana State Planning Commission provides that it shall be the duty of the Commission "to make and adopt an official master plan" incorporating public works, waterways and highways, food supply, recreation and forest programs, land classification, etc. The Commission was appointed late in 1936. No report of activities is yet available.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	48,506
Rank in Nation	30th
Population (1935 est.)	2,120,000
Rank in Nation	22nd
Density per square mile (1930)	46.3
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$34,590,584
Total Expenditures (1932)	\$83,687,304
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$1,666,140,457
State University	Louisiana State University & Agricultural & Mechanical College
Site	Baton Rouge
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	6,101
Faculty	360
Capital City	Baton Rouge
Population (1930)	30,729
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	New Orleans
Population	458,762
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	8
Number of Counties	64

THE PELICAN STATE



GOVERNOR RICHARD W. LECHE
(For biography see State Government, March, 1936)

OFFICERS*

Governor	RICHARD W. LECHE
Lieutenant Governor.....	EARL K. LONG
Secretary of State.....	E. A. CONWAY
Attorney-General.....	G. L. PORTERIE
State Treasurer.....	A. P. TUGWELL
State Auditor.....	L. B. BAYNARD

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

Chief Justice.....	CHARLES A. O'NIELL
Six Associate Justices.....	
Term	Fourteen years
Elected by popular vote.	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	EARL K. LONG
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	
Speaker of the House.....	LORRIS WIMBERLY
COLEMAN LINDSEY Clerk of the House.....	EMILE J. TALLIEU
Secretary of the Senate.....	B. W. CASON
Senators	39 D.....Term
Representatives	100 D.....Term
Regular Session: Second Monday in May, biennially in even years.	
Length of Session: 60 days	

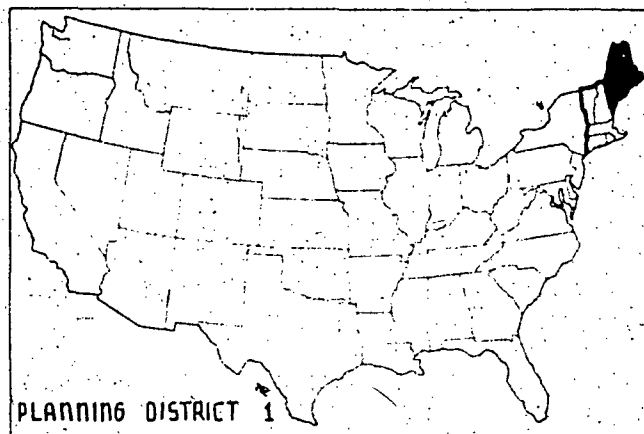
LOUISIANA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	HARRY D. WILSON	Liquor Control.....	ALICE LEE GROSJEAN
Banking.....	J. S. BROCK	Militia.....	RAYMOND G. FLEMING
Budget.....	R. WARREN RAGGIO	Mines.....	J. A. SHAW
Conservation.....	WILLIAM G. RANKING	Motor Vehicles.....	E. A. CONWAY
Corporations.....	E. A. CONWAY	Old Age Assistance.....	A. R. JOHNSON
Employment.....	P. J. CHARLET	Parks.....	N. E. SIMONEAUX
Equalization of Assessments.....	R. WARREN RAGGIO	Parole.....	W. J. BROADWELL
Fish and Game.....	ARMAND P. DASPIT	Police.....	L. F. GUERRE
Forestry.....	W. H. SONDEREGGER	Public Instruction.....	THOMAS H. HARRIS
Health.....	J. A. O'HARA, M.D.	Public Utilities.....	WADE O. MARTIN
Highways.....	L. P. ABERNATHY	Securities.....	VICTOR LOISEL
Insurance.....	E. A. CONWAY	Taxation.....	R. WARREN RAGGIO
Labor.....	B. W. CASON	University.....	JAMES M. SMITH
Library (Archives and History).....	ESSAE M. CULVER	Unemployment Compensation.....	B. W. CASON
Library (State).....	ALICE M. MAGEE	Welfare.....	A. R. JOHNSON

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

MAINE



POSSIBLY Lief Ericson and his voyagers were the first white men to see the coast of Maine, after which it was unknown until John Cabot sighted its shores on his second voyage in 1498. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a series of adventurers explored the coast—Verranzo, Gomez, Ferenando, John Walker, Martin Pring, Sieur de Monts, and John Smith, who gave the country the name, New England. A permanent settlement was finally established by the English in 1652. For more than 150 years (1652-1819) Maine was

known as the District of Maine under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The connection was not a happy one, and as early as 1785 a convention was held to discuss the possibility of independence. In 1819 Maine applied for admission to the union, and was admitted in 1820. Her present constitution was adopted in 1819.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library

REBECCA FRIEDMAN, Legislative Reference Librarian

Services: Past and pending legislation is indexed and digested for the benefit of legislators and others interested in public questions. Most of the Bureau Librarian's time is spent in arranging and filing information for the use of legislators. No bill drafting is done and none of the compilations that are made are published.

STATE MANUAL

Maine Register

Issued by Fred L. Tower Company—Private
Published annually

Total Pages: 1827 Current Volume: 1934-1935
Size in inches: 4¼ x 6½

The Maine Register, privately published, contains a complete directory of the state and county governments of the state. It has over 600 pages of directory of businesses

in the state, and a very considerable amount of business advertising. The book contains a small general index.

MAINE STATE PLANNING BOARD

The Maine State Planning Board was abolished April 15, 1937.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	33,040
Rank in Nation.....	38th
Population (1935 est.).....	845,000
Rank in Nation.....	35th
Density per square mile (1936).....	25.5
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$22,971,645
Total Expenditures (1932).....	\$26,784,981
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1932).....	\$756,860,383
State University.....	University of Maine
Site.....	Orono
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	1,620
Faculty.....	339
Capital City.....	Augusta
Population (1930).....	17,198
Rank in State.....	6th
Largest City.....	Portland
Population (1930).....	70,810
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	11
Number of Counties.....	16

THE PINE TREE STATE



GOVERNOR LEWIS O. BARROWS
(For biography see State Government, May, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor	LEWIS O. BARROWS
Lieutenant Governor	None
Secretary of State	FREDERICK ROBIE
Attorney-General	FRANZ V. BURKETT
State Treasurer	BLEMONT SMITH
State Auditor	ELBERT D. HAYFORD

MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice	CHARLES J. DUNN
---------------------	-----------------

Five Associate Justices

Term	Seven years
------------	-------------

Appointed by Governor with advice and consent of the Council.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	J. FREDERIC BURNS	Speaker of the House.....	GEORGE E. HILL	
Secretary of the Senate.....	ROYDEN V. BROWN	Clerk of the House.....	HARVEY R. PEASE	
Senators	4 D..... 29 R	Total 33	Term	2 years
Representatives	27 D..... 124 R	Total 151	Term	2 years

Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit

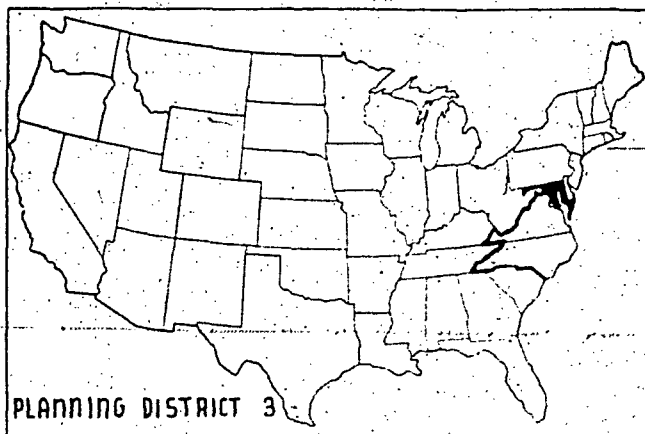
MAINE HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	FRANK P. WASHBURN	Old Age Assistance.....	GEORGE W. LEADBETTER
Banking.....	THOMAS A. COOPER	Parks.....	RAYMOND E. RENDALL
Budget.....	WILLIAM H. DEERING	Parole.....	GEORGE W. LEADBETTER
Corporations.....	BERNICE F. TIBBETTS	Police.....	WILBUR H. TOWLE
Equalization of Assessments...	FRANK H. HOLLEY	Public Instruction.....	BERTRAM E. PACKARD
Fish and Game.....	GEORGE J. STOBIE	Public Utilities.....	FRANK E. SOUTHARD
Forestry.....	WALDO N. SEAVEY	Purchasing.....	WILLIAM S. OWEN
Health.....	GEORGE H. COOMBS, M.D.	Securities.....	THOMAS A. COOPER
Highways.....	PAUL C. THURSTON	Taxation.....	FRANK H. HOLLEY
Insurance.....	C. WALDO LOVEJOY	Unemployment	
Library (State).....	HENRY E. DUNNACK	Compensation.....	CLIFFORD A. SOMERVILLE
Liquor Control.....	HAROLD S. BOARDMAN	University.....	ARTHUR A. HAUCK
Militia.....	JAMES W. HANSON	Vocational Education.....	BERTRAM E. PACKARD
Mines.....	JOSEPHINE MARSHALL	Welfare.....	NORMAN W. MACDONALD
Motor Vehicles.....	AGNES MURPHY	Workmen's Compensation	DONALD D. GARCELLON

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

MARYLAND



NAMED after Queen Maria, wife of Charles I of England, Maryland was founded by Cecil Calvert and Lord Baltimore in order to provide a haven for Catholics. The original charter was granted in 1634 and first settlement was made at St. Mary's. Protestants were welcomed, however, and the Toleration Act of 1649 insured freedom of worship and participation in the government. The colony was governed by descendants of Lord Baltimore until the time of the Revolution. The first state constitution was adopted in 1776;

since then three others have been approved, the last in 1867.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Department of Legislative Reference
Independent Baltimore
DR. HORACE E. FLACK, Director

Services: An inquiry service is maintained for all branches of government. A careful index has been kept of each bill introduced into the General Assembly, and of each ordinance introduced into the City Council since 1908. It makes a sessional digest of bills by subject matter, and keeps a comprehensive card index. It drafts a large percentage of all bills and ordinances, and is custodian of official records, documents and archives of the City of Baltimore. The Attorney General drafts purely administrative measures.

STATE MANUAL

Maryland Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published annually

Total Pages: 531 Current Volume: 1936

Size in inches: $5\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$

The Maryland Manual contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state government, including, also, the complete state payroll. It gives a great deal of information concerning counties, and a description of the several bureaus of the state government in adequate detail and a copy of the state constitution.

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Chairman: ABEL WOLMAN
Headquarters: 1106 Court Square Building, Baltimore

Status: Statutory Board, Act of Dec. 15, 1933

Appropriations: State \$3,000; Federal, \$19,000
Other, \$3,283.80

Activities: During 1936 the Commission undertook studies of the economics of the vital industries of Maryland, the sea food industry in the Chesapeake Bay, and existing recreation facilities. It has cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the drainage basin study and the six-year inventory of public works, and has established a clearing house for all mapping activities in Maryland. The Commission has cooperated with the State Department of Health to develop tentative designs for water supplies and sewage disposal systems.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	12,327
Rank in Nation	41st
Population (1935 est.)	1,669,000
Rank in Nation	29th
Density per square mile (1930)	164.1
Total State Revenue (1931)	\$33,573,514
Total Expenditures (1931)	\$33,684,183
Total Assessed Value of Property (1931)	\$2,761,586,579
State University	University of Maryland
Site	Baltimore & College Park
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	3,395
Faculty	566
Capital City	Annapolis
Population (1930)	12,531
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Baltimore
Population	804,874
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	6
Number of Counties	23

THE OLD LINE STATE



GOVERNOR HARRY W. NICE
(For biography see State Government, April, 1936)

OFFICERS*

Governor	HARRY W. NICE
Lieutenant Governor	None
Secretary of State	E. RAY JONES
Attorney-General	HERBERT R. O'CONOR
State Treasurer	HOOPER S. MILES
State Comptroller	WILLIAM S. GORDY

MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge	CARROLL T. BOND
Seven Associate Judges	
Term	Fifteen years
Elected by popular vote.	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate	LANSDALE G. SASSER
President Pro Tem of the Senate	MILTON R. VEASEY
Speaker of the House	EMANUEL GORFINE
Clerk of the House	JOHN J. NOWAKOWSKI
Secretary of the Senate	C. ANDREW SHAB
Senators	18 D..... 11 R..... Total 29..... Term..... 4 years
Representatives	95 D..... 23 R 2 Fusion.. Total 120..... Term..... 4 years
Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.	
Length of Session: 90 days	

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

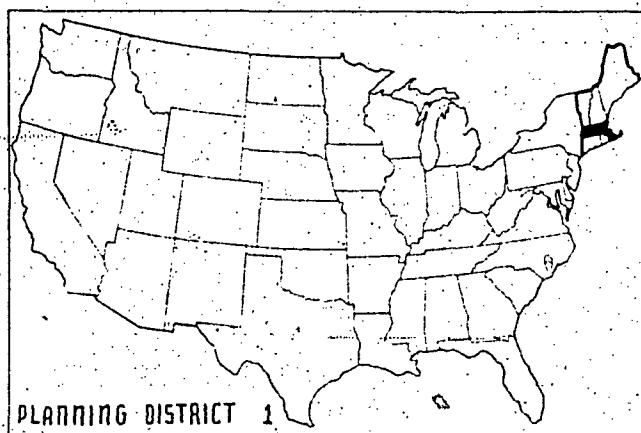
The statute introduced by Hon. Charles C. Marbury establishing a Maryland Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Harry W. Nice on May 18, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture	H. C. BYRD	Motor Vehicles	WALTER R. RUDY
Banking	WARREN F. STERLING	Old Age Assistance	J. MILTON PATTERSON
Budget	WILLIAM H. BLAKEMAN	Parks	F. W. BESLEY
Conservation	ROBERT F. DUER	Parole	W. D. TILGHMAN, JR.
Equalization of Assessments	OSCAR LESER	Personnel	HARRY C. JONES
Fish and Game	E. LEE LECOMPTE	Police	E. F. MUNSHOWER
Forestry	F. W. BESLEY	Public Instruction	ALBERT S. COOK
Health	ROBERT H. RILEY, M.D.	Public Utilities	O. E. WELLER
Highways	NATHAN L. SMITH	Purchasing	HARRY MERTZ
Insurance	WESLEY S. HANNA	Relief	J. MILTON PATTERSON
Labor	HENRY LAY DUER	Taxation	OSCAR LESER
Library (Archives and History)	JAMES A. ROBERTSON	Unemployment	WILLIAM MILNES MALOY
Library (State)	JOHN W. MCCOOL	University	H. CLIFTON BYRD
Liquor Control	WILLIAM S. GORDY, JR.	Vocational Education	JOHN J. SEIDELL
Militia	MILTON A. RECKORD	Welfare	J. M. PATTERSON
Mines	JOHN J. RUTLEDGE	Workmen's Compensation	WILLIAM F. BROENING

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

MASSACHUSETTS



THOUGH the coast was visited by several early explorers, no permanent settlement was made until the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620. A second settlement was made at Salem in 1628, and Boston was settled in 1630. Grievances leading up to the American Revolution were keenly felt in Massachusetts, and she produced some of its most prominent leaders. The original Constitution, adopted in 1780, has been revised by the constitutional conventions of 1820, 1853 and 1917-19.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Division

Massachusetts State Library

ETHEL M. TURNER

Legislative Reference Assistant

Office of the House Counsel

House of Representatives

HENRY D. WIGGIN, House Counsel

Office of the Senate Counsel

Senate

FERNALD HUTCHINS, Senate Counsel

Services: The Legislative Reference Division of the State Library carries on research and maintains a catalog of a wide variety of material. The Offices of the House Counsel and Senate Counsel are primarily agencies for drafting and revising bills.

STATE MANUAL

Manual for the General Court

Issued by Clerk of the Senate and

Clerk of the House

Published annually

Total Pages: 517 Current Volume: 1937-'38

Size in inches: 4¼ x 6¾

The Massachusetts *Manual for the General Court* contains an adequate and complete directory of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state government. A complete directory of county officers is included, and considerable historical material concerning the state. Included are Rules of the House of Representatives, and Rules of the Senate, which are indexed separately.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: MISS ELISABETH M. HERLIHY

Status: Statutory Board, Act of Aug. 9, 1935

Appropriations: State \$44,000 (fiscal year ending November 30, 1936)

Federal, \$217,000 (WPA)

Activities: The Board has made studies embodying statistical and factual information regarding the state resources. It has acted in an advisory capacity on public work projects, city planning, tax revision and commerce and industry. The Board has carried on an educational campaign on the benefits of planning by means of printed material, speaking engagements, and general publicity via the radio and the press.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	8,266
Rank in Nation	44th
Population (1935 est.)	4,375,000
Rank in Nation	8th
Density per square mile (1930)	528.6
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$74,020,060
Total Expenditures (1932)	\$74,058,631
Total Assessed Value of Property (1931)	\$7,442,794,863
Institute of Higher Education	Massachusetts State College
Site	Amherst
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	1,133
Faculty	120
Capital City	Boston
Population (1935)	817,713
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Boston
Population	817,713
Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000 Population	78
Number of Counties	14

THE BAY STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR CHARLES F. HURLEY
(For biography see State Government, May, 1937)

Governor.....CHARLES F. HURLEY
Lieutenant Governor.....FRANCIS E. KELLY
Secretary of State.....FREDERIC W. COOK
Attorney-General.....PAUL A. DEVER
State Treasurer.....WILLIAM E. HURLEY
State Auditor.....THOMAS H. BUCKLEY

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice.....ARTHUR P. RUGG

Six Associate Justices

Term.....During good behaviour

Appointed by Governor with advice and consent of Senate.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate...SAMUEL H. WRAGG Speaker of the House.....HORACE T. CAHILL
Secretary of the Senate...IRVING N. HAYDEN Clerk of the House.....FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Senators.....14 D.....26 R.....Total 40 Term.....2 years
Representatives.....104 D.....135 R.....Total 238 Term.....2 years
Regular Sessions: First Wednesday in January, annually.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

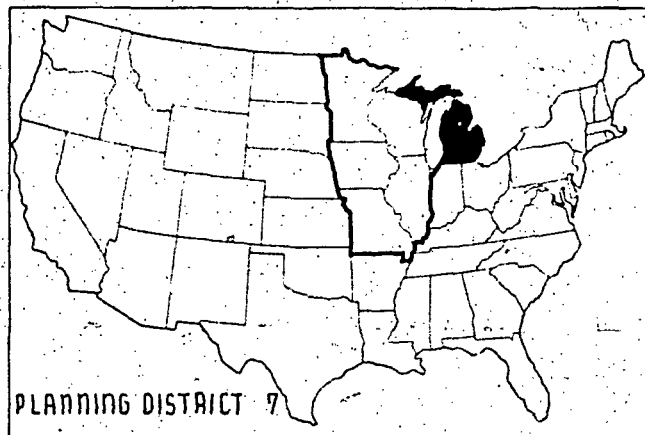
The statute establishing a Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation, was signed by Governor Hurley on May 28, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	WILLIAM CASEY	Motor Vehicles.....	FRANK A. GOODWIN
Banking.....	WILLIAM P. HUSBAND, JR.	Old Age Assistance.....	FRANCIS BARDWELL
Budget.....	CARL A. RAYMOND	Parks.....	ERNEST J. DEAN
Conservation.....	ERNEST J. DEAN	Parole.....	RICHARD OLNEY
Corporations.....	HENRY F. LONG	Personnel (Civil Service).....	THOMAS H. GREEN
Employment.....	FRED J. GRAHAM	Police.....	PAUL G. KIRK
Equalization of Assessments.....	HENRY F. LONG	Public Instruction.....	JAMES G. REARDON
Fish and Game.....	PATRICK W. HEHIR	Public Utilities.....	ABRAHAM C. WEBBER
Forestry.....	ERNEST J. DEAN	Public Works.....	W. F. CALLAHAN
Health.....	HENRY D. CHADWICK, M.D.	Purchasing.....	GEORGE J. CRONIN
Highways.....	W. F. CALLAHAN	Relief.....	FRANK W. GOODHUE
Insurance.....	FRANCIS J. DECELLES	Securities.....	JOHN BACKUS
Labor.....	JAMES T. MORIARTY	State College.....	HUGH P. BAKER
Library (Archives and History).....	EDWARD J. ROBBINS	Taxation.....	HENRY F. LONG
Library (State).....	DENNIS A. DOOLEY	Unemployment Compensation.....	L. P. HARRINGTON
Liquor Control.....	WILLIAM P. HAYS	Vocational Education.....	ROBERT O. SMALL
Militia.....	CHARLES H. COLE	Welfare.....	WALTER V. MCCARTHY
		Workmen's Compensation.....	JOSEPH A. PARKS

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.
(*) Total number, 240. This Session (1937) one member died, and one resigned.

MICHIGAN



FROM its discovery, in 1610, until the year 1763, the Michigan territory was governed by the French. In 1763 it was ceded to Great Britain and in 1796 came into the possession of the United States. In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was created, and Michigan was formally declared a state in January, 1837. Michigan is the second largest state east of the Mississippi and has the longest shore line of any state in the Union. New constitutions were adopted in 1850 and 1908. The question of a general revision of the con-

stitution is submitted to the voters every sixteenth year.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

Secretary of the Senate
Clerk of the House

Services: The Bureau maintains an inquiry service, does legislative research and bill drafting, and maintains a collection of bills introduced in the Michigan legislature, and in other state legislatures as well. Research is conducted upon legislation proposed or pending in other states, and upon the effect and operation of existing statutes. When necessary, the Attorney General assists in bill drafting.

STATE MANUAL

Michigan Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 806 Current Volume: 1935
Size in inches: 6½ x 9¼

The Michigan Manual is a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It contains reports of the several heads of state departments and a large amount of biographical material concerning state officers, legislators, and judges. An adequate abstract of votes of the last election is to be found. Included also are numerous clear maps of railroads in the state and congressional and representative districts of the state. There is a complete index.

MICHIGAN STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: FRED M. THRUN

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: State,
Federal, \$29,000 (W.P.A.)

Activities: The Board has cooperated in the nation-wide drainage basin study of the National Resources Committee, maps of natural resources, areas, physical development projects and local planning and zoning have been prepared, and a catalogue of CWA, ERA, WPA and NYA surveys and research has been compiled as a basis for further planning. A study of the educational program of the state has also been made.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	57,980
Rank in Nation	22nd
Population (1935 est.)	4,661,000
Rank in Nation	7th
Density per square mile (1930)	84.2
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$102,262,634
Total Expenditures (1932)	\$102,187,813
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$8,262,954,178
State University	University of Michigan
Site	Ann Arbor
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	11,731
Faculty	713
Capital City	Lansing
Population (1930)	78,397
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Detroit
Population	1,568,662
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population	40
Number of Counties	83

THE WOLVERINE STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR FRANK MURPHY
(For biography see State Government, June, 1937)

Governor.....FRANK MURPHY
Lieutenant Governor...LEO J. NOWICKI
Secretary of State.....LEON D. CASE
Attorney-General...RAYMOND W. STARR
State Treasurer.....THEODORE I. FRY
State Auditor.....GEORGE T. GUNDRY

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....LOUIS H. FEAD
Seven Associate Justices
Term.....Eight years
Elected by popular vote.



HON. GEORGE A. SCHROEDER
Chairman of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....LEO J. NOWICKI
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....WILLIAM PALMER
Secretary of the Senate.....FRED I. CHASE
Senators.....17 D..15 R.....Total 32...Term.....2 years
Representatives.....60 D..40 R.....Total 100...Term.....2 years
Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman.....HON. GEORGE A. SCHROEDER

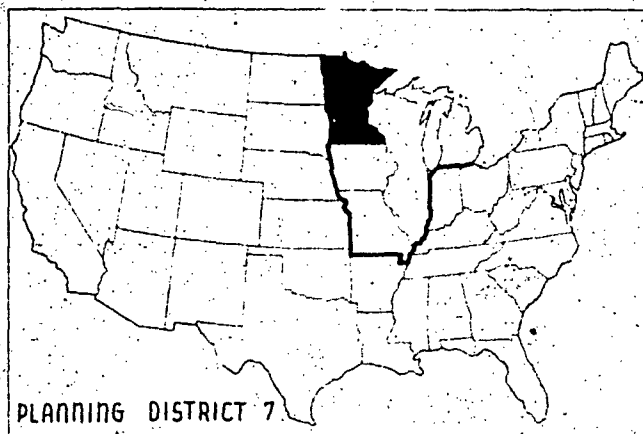
A resolution introduced by Hon. Carl F. DeLano establishing a Michigan Commission on Interstate Cooperation was passed by the Michigan Legislature on June 25, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....BURR B. LINCOLN	Militia.....JOHN S. BERSEY
Banking.....CHARLES T. FISHER	Mines.....R. A. SMITH
Budget.....HAROLD D. SMITH	Motor Vehicles.....FRANK W. CARNEY
Conservation.....P. J. HOFFMASTER	Parks.....WALTER KINGSCOTT
Corporations.....CARL A. OLSON	Parole.....HILMER GELLEIN
Equalization of Assessments.....MELVILLE B. MCPHERSON	Police.....OSCAR G. OLANDER
Fisheries.....FRED A. WESTERMAN	Public Instruction.....EUGENE B. ELLIOTT
Forestry.....P. J. HOFFMASTER	Public Utilities.....PAUL H. TODD
Game.....H. D. RUIH	Purchasing.....CHARLES WEBER
Health.....C. C. SLEMONS, M.D.	Relief.....WILLIAM HABER
Highways.....M. D. VAN WAGONER	Securities.....CARL A. OLSON
Insurance.....CHARLES E. GAUSS	Tax Administration, Board of.....DRAPER ALLEN
Labor.....FRANK F. FORD	Taxation.....MELVILLE B. MCPHERSON
Library (Archives and History).....G. N. FULLER	Unemployment Compensation.....P. L. STANCHFIELD
Library (Law).....ALFRED TRUMP	University.....ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN
Library (State).....GRACE S. MCCLURE (MRS.)	Vocational Education.....GEORGE H. FERN
Liquor Control.....EDWARD W. MCFARLAND	Welfare.....JAMES G. BRYANT
	Workmen's Compensation.....GEORGE A. KROGSTEDT

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

MINNESOTA



FIRST written records of a white man's visits to the Minnesota region were made by Radisson and Groseilliers not long after the middle of the 17th century. The region, in whole or in part, was successively a portion of French, English and Spanish empires, the Northwest Territory, and the territories of Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. Minnesota Territory, as such, was finally organized in 1849. It was admitted as the thirty-second state in 1858. The original constitution is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

State Library
PAUL DANSINGBERG, Librarian

Services: No formal department has been officially designated to render legislative reference services in Minnesota. Bill drafting is done by the legislators themselves, by the Attorney-General and four of his assistants, by members of the law faculty of the University, and by hired attorneys. During legislative sessions five men devote their entire time to bill drafting. Some legislative reference and research work is done by the State Library. Compilations of Minnesota statutes are made from time to time by lawyers employed for the purpose or authorized by the legislature to do so as a private venture.

STATE MANUAL

Minnesota Legislative Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 569 Current Volume: 1935
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Legislative Manual of Minnesota contains a directory of the three departments of government, a complete abstract of votes of the most recent primary and general elections, and a roster of county officers, as well as considerable miscellaneous information concerning the state. Adequate biographical material is included, and there are several excellent maps of legislative and judicial districts. It shows also county lines and railroads. There is an adequate index.

MINNESOTA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Secretary: MARC V. SULLIVAN
Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: State, \$10,000 (Aug. 13, 1935-July 1, 1936)
Federal, \$60,000 (FERA and WPA 1935-36)

Activities: Studies during 1936 were made on social security, land tenure, farm debt, and the drainage basin study sponsored by the National Resources Committee. The Board also cooperated with WPA and PWA in the preparation of an inventory of public works. In addition to these activities, the Board conducted studies on education, metropolitan and urban planning, recreation and public health.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	84,286.53
Rank in Nation	11th
Population (1935 est.)	2,627,000
Rank in Nation	19th
Density per square mile (1930)	31.7
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$60,577,792
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$74,992,757
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1932)	\$2,307,881,264
State University	University of Minnesota
Site	Minneapolis
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	14,022
Faculty	612
Capital City	Saint Paul
Population (1930)	271,606
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Minneapolis
Population (1930)	464,356
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	14
Number of Counties	87

THE GOPHER STATE



GOVERNOR ELMER A. BENSON
(For biography see State Government, June, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....	ELMER A. BENSON
Lieutenant Governor.....	GOTTFRID LINDSTEN
Secretary of State.....	MIKE HOLM
Attorney-General.....	WILLIAM S. ERVIN
State Treasurer.....	C. A. HALVERSON
State Auditor.....	STAFFORD KING

MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	HENRY M. GALLAGHER
Six Associate Justices.....	
Term.....	Six years
Elected by popular vote.....	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	GOTTFRID LINDSTEN
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	WILLIAM G. RICHARDSON
Speaker of the House.....	HAROLD BARKER
Clerk of the House.....	JOHN J. McDONOUGH
Secretary of the Senate.....	G. HOWARD SPAETH
Senators ⁽¹⁾	Total 67..... Term..... 4 years
Representatives ⁽¹⁾	Total 131..... Term..... 2 years
Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.	
Length of Session: 90 days	

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The statute introduced by Hon. F. L. Palarine establishing a Minnesota Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Elmer A. Benson on April 21, 1937.

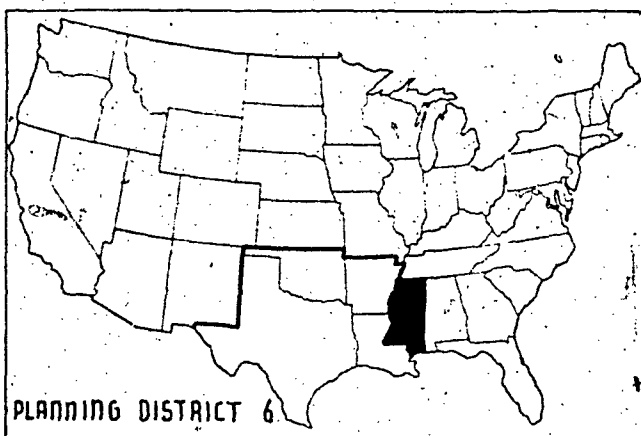
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	CHARLES OMMODT	Mines.....	F. A. WILDES
Banking.....	ROBERT D. BEERY	Motor Vehicles.....	J. P. BENGSTON
Budget.....	PAUL A. RASMUSSEN	Old Age Assistance.....	F. W. NICHOLS
Conservation.....	E. V. WILLARD	Parks.....	HAROLD W. LATHROP
Corporations.....	W. N. BROWN	Parole.....	A. C. LINDHOLM
Employment.....	WALTER H. STOLL	Personnel.....	PAUL A. RASMUSSEN
Equalization of Assessments.....	HARRY E. BOYLE	Police.....	J. P. ARNOLDY
Fish and Game.....	A. C. HANSON	Public Instruction.....	JOHN G. ROCKWELL
Forestry.....	G. M. CONZET	Public Utilities.....	FRANK W. MATSON
Health.....	A. J. CHESLEY, M.D.	Purchasing.....	PHIL SUNDBY
Highways.....	N. W. ELSBERG	Securities.....	S. PAUL SKAHEN
Insurance.....	FRANK YETKA	Taxation.....	HARRY E. BOYLE
Labor.....	F. T. STARKEY	Unemployment Compensation.....	EMERY C. NELSON
Library (Archives and History).....	THEODORE C. BLEGEN	University.....	LOTUS D. COFFMAN
Library (Law and State).....	PAUL DANSINGBERG	Vocational Education.....	HARRY E. FLYNN
Liquor Control.....	WILLIAM MAHONEY	Welfare.....	CARL R. CARLGREN
Militia.....	ELLARD A. WALSH	Workmen's Compensation.....	F. T. STARKEY

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

¹ Elected without party designation.

MISSISSIPPI



BY RIGHT of discovery and exploration, what is now Mississippi was under Spanish dominion from 1512 to 1699, when settlement by d'Iverville gave possession to the French. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 gave England much of the territory within the present limits of Mississippi. The region returned to Spanish dominion by conquest in 1781, and became a part of the United States by the treaty of San Lorenzo in 1795. Mississippi Territory was formed in 1798, and Mississippi was admitted as a state in 1817. At present it is governed

under the amended constitution of 1890, the fourth in the history of the state.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Mississippi State Library

MRS. RENA HUMPHREYS BAILEY

Services: An extensive legal and general reference library is maintained, and, during legislative sessions, special attention is given to legislative work. A source bibliography is kept, as well as a comprehensive file of current legislative problems. Bill drafting is done by the Attorney General's office. There is no official legislative reference department, but the State Librarian is elected by the Legislature.

STATE MANUAL

Mississippi Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 286 Current Volume: 1933-1935

Size in inches 6 x 9

The Mississippi Blue Book is a complete directory of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state. Also included is a directory of city officials and an abstract of votes for federal and state officials at the last primary and general elections. There are lists of newspapers published in Mississippi and considerable miscellaneous information concerning the state. *The Blue Book* contains a number of illustrations. There is an index.

MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: L. J. FOLSE

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 26, 1936

Appropriations: No data available

Activities: The Commission has engaged in research related to the promotion of industrial development, and county statistical studies to appraise the ability of each county to support industrial expansion. The Commission has also made surveys of rural electrification, mineral resources, transportation facilities, types of road surfacing, recreation, and land use. It has cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the drainage basin study.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	46,865
Rank in Nation	31st
Population (1935 est.)	1,961,000
Rank in Nation	25th
Density per square mile (1930)	43.4
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$19,084,386
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$22,679,960
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$692,655,464
State University	University of Mississippi
Site	University
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	1,305
Faculty	75
Capital City	Jackson
Population (1930)	48,282
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Jackson
Population (1930)	48,282
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population	13
Number of Counties	82

THE BAYOU STATE



GOVERNOR HUGH L. WHITE
(For biography see State Government, May, 1936)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....	HUGH L. WHITE
Lieutenant Governor.....	J. B. SNIDER
Secretary of State.....	WALKER WOOD
Attorney-General.....	GREEK L. RICE
State Treasurer.....	NEWTON JAMES
State Auditor.....	CARL N. CRAIG

MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	SIDNEY SMITH
Five Associate Justices	
Term	Eight years
Elected by popular vote.	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	J. B. SNIDER	Speaker of the House.....	FIELDING WRIGHT
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	JOHN CULKIN	Clerk of the House.....	BUFORD YERGER
Secretary of the Senate.....	J. R. WATSON		
Senators	49 D.....	Term	4 years
Representatives	140 D.....	Term	4 years

Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in even years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman.....GOVERNOR HUGH L. WHITE

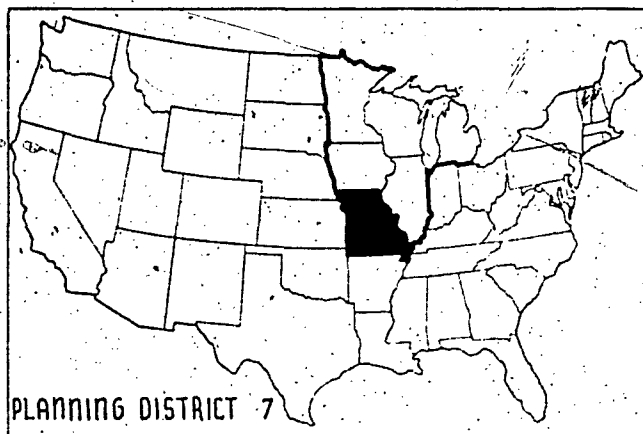
A statute introduced by Hon. George M. Ethridge establishing a Mississippi Commission on Interstate Cooperation was approved by Governor Hugh L. White on March 25, 1936.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	J. C. HOLTON	Militia.....	JOHN A. O'KEEFE
Banking.....	M. D. BRETT	Mines.....	GREEK L. RICE
Budget.....	BUFORD YERGER	Motor Vehicles.....	HENRY RISER
Corporations.....	W. M. DENNEY	Old Age Assistance.....	W. F. BOND
Equalization of Assessments.....	A. H. STONE	Parks.....	FRED B. MERRILL
Fish and Game.....	SI CORLEY	Parole.....	JACK HANCOCK
Forestry.....	FRED B. MERRILL	Public Instruction.....	J. S. VANDIVER
Health.....	FELIX J. UNDERWOOD, M.D.	Public Utilities.....	J. D. MILLER
Highways.....	BROWN WILLIAMS	Securities.....	WALKER WOOD
Insurance.....	JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, 3d	Taxation.....	A. H. STONE
Labor.....	J. W. DUGGER, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation.....	LEON WHEELLESS
Library (Archives and History).....	DUNBAR ROLAND	University.....	ALFRED B. BUTTS
Library (State).....	RENA HUMPHREYS BAILEY (MRS.)	Welfare.....	W. F. BOND

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

MISSOURI



MISSOURI was early explored by De Soto, Marquette, and Joliet. La-Salle claimed the area for France in 1682, and fur trading posts were developed. To this day St. Louis is an important center of the fur trade. A part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, Missouri was organized as a territory in 1812. In 1821 it was admitted to the Union as a slave state, after the Missouri Compromise of 1820. In 1865 a new constitution was drawn up. A third constitution was adopted in 1875.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Missouri Library Commission

RUTH O'MALLEY, Secretary

Services: The Secretary of the Library Commission does as much reference work as limited facilities will permit; largely, her service is confined to making materials available for use by the legislators. Bill drafting is done by the Attorney General upon request. During each session, the General Assembly employs clerks to index the bills enacted, and every ten years a special committee does statutory revision.

STATE MANUAL

Official Manual of the State of Missouri

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 925 Current Volume: 1935-1936
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Official Manual of the State of Missouri is a complete directory of the state government and of county and municipal officers. It contains extensive historical information and material descriptive of departments of the state government and state institutions. Included is an interstate directory and an abstract of votes of the most recent election. It is handsomely illustrated and contains both an extensive table of contents and an adequate index.

MISSOURI STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: WILLIAM ANDERSON

Appropriations: State, none;
Federal, WPA project
(no figures available)

Activities: During 1936 the Board engaged in detailed county planning studies for five typical counties, studies of water resources by drainage basins, of local road administration, of the administrative expenses and financial ability of local governments, an inventory of public works, and additional studies of population trends and land use. A reference library on planning has been established.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	69,420
Rank in Nation	18th
Population (1935 est.)	3,913,000
Rank in Nation	10th
Density per square mile (1930)	52.8
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$51,484,545
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$64,610,416
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$4,788,878,616
State University	University of Missouri
Site	Columbia
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	5,165
Faculty	291
Capital City	Jefferson City
Population (1930)	21,596
Rank in State	8th
Largest City	St. Louis
Population (1930)	821,960
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	16
Number of Counties	114

THE SHOW ME STATE



GOVERNOR LLOYD C. STARK
(For biography see State Government, June, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....LLOYD C. STARK
Lieutenant Governor.....FRANK G. HARRIS
Secretary of State.....DWIGHT H. BROWN
Attorney-General.....ROY MCKITTRICK
State Treasurer.....R. W. WINN
State Auditor.....FOREST SMITH

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....CHARLES THOMAS HAYS

Six Associate Justices

TermTen years

Elected by popular vote.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate....FRANK G. HARRIS

President Pro Tem of the Senate Speaker of the House....JOHN G. CHRISTY

ALBERT M. CLARK Clerk of the House.....JOSEPH BAUER

Secretary of the Senate.....R. E. L. MARRS

Senators31 D..... 3 R.....Total 34Term4 years

Representatives105 D..... 45 R.....Total 150Term2 years

Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

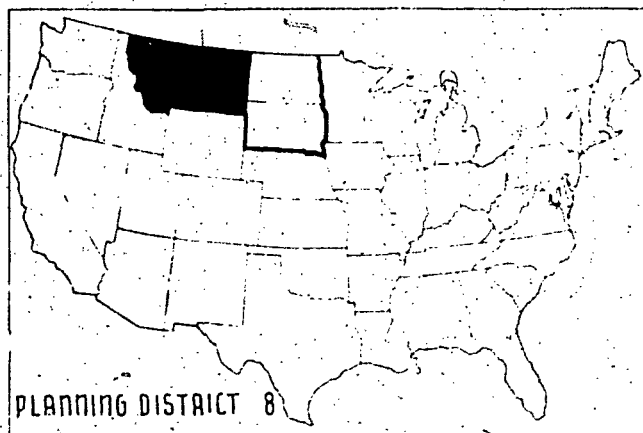
MISSOURI HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture	JEWELL MAYES	Militia	LEWIS M. MEANS
Banking	O. H. MOBERLY	Mines	ARNOLD GRIFFITH
Budget	CHARLES F. CARTER	Motor Vehicles	V. H. STEWARD
Corporations	RUSSELL MALONEY	Old Age Assistance	W. EDWARD JAMESON
Employment.....	WILL S. DENHAM	Parole	STEVEN B. HUNTER
Equalization of		Police	B. M. CASTEEL
Assessments	ANDY W. WILCOX	Public Instruction	LLOYD W. KING
Fish and Game	WILBUR C. BUFORD	Public Utilities.....	SAM O. HARGUS
Health	HARRY F. PARKER, M.D.	Purchasing	GEORGE BLOWERS
Highways	CARL W. BROWN	Relief	WALLACE CROSSLEY
Insurance	R. E. O'MALLEY	Securities	RUSSELL MALONEY
Labor	M. E. CRUZEN, (MRS.)	Taxation	ANDY W. WILCOX
Library (Archives and		University	FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH
History)	FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER	Vocational Education	J. L. PERRIN
Library (Law)	A. J. MENTEER	Welfare	W. EDWARD JAMESON
Library (State)	RUTH O'MALLEY	Workmen's Compensation	FRANK J. LAHEY
Liquor Control	E. J. BECKER		

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

MONTANA



IN THE middle of the 18th century, the region including Montana was visited by Verendrye and later by other French explorers and traders. Having belonged successively to France, Spain and France again, the eastern part of the state came into the United States through the Louisiana Purchase. The smaller portion west of the Rockies was acquired in 1846 as part of the Oregon country. Early history includes exploration, discovery of gold, and war with the Indians. Montana was organized as a territory in 1864 and became

a state in 1889. The present Constitution was adopted in 1889.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Law Library

JOHN W. ROSS

Legislative Reference Librarian

Services: The Bureau performs library service and legislative research for legislators and state officials. A file is kept of all bills introduced, and an index is prepared at the end of the session. The law clerks for the legislature use the facilities of the Library and the Bureau in their bill drafting. The librarian and reference librarian assist in matters of research and in helping the legislative clerks to secure information needed in their work.

MONTANA PUBLISHES NO STATE MANUAL

MONTANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: J. D. POPE

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 14, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$20,000 (2½ yr. period)

Federal WPA project (no figures available)

Activities: During 1936 the Board took part in the activities of the Pacific North-

west Regional Planning Commission, particularly with reference to the preparation of the Columbia Basin Report, the consideration of the forestry problem of the area, and the formulation of policies relative to water use. The Board cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the nation-wide drainage basin survey, and prepared recommendations to the President's Drought Committee.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	146,997
Rank in Nation	3rd
Population (1935 est.)	531,000
Rank in Nation	39th
Density per square mile (1930)	3.7
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$13,708,228
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$14,516,416
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1932)	\$410,634,611
State University	Montana State University
Site	Missoula
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	1,906
Faculty	96
Capital City	Helena
Population (1930)	11,803
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Butte
Population (1930)	39,532
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population	6
Number of Counties	56

THE TREASURE STATE



GOVERNOR ROY E. AYERS
(For biography see State Government, June, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor	ROY E. AYERS
Lieutenant Governor	HUGH R. ADAIR
Secretary of State	SAM W. MITCHELL
Attorney-General	HARRISON J. FREEBOURN
State Treasurer	RAY N. SHANNON
State Auditor	JOHN J. HOLMES

MONTANA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice	WALTER B. SANDS
Four Associate Justices	
Term	Six years
Elected by popular vote.	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate	HUGH R. ADAIR
President Pro Tem of the Senate	LEONARD PLANK
Speaker of the House	H. D. ROLPH
Clerk of the House	JOHN J. JEWELL
Secretary of the Senate	GEORGE A. BURR
Senators	29 D..... 21 R..... Total 56..... Term..... 2 years
Representatives	81 D..... 27 R..... Total 102..... Term..... 4 years
Regular Session: First Monday in January; biennially in odd years.	
Length of Session: 60 days	

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

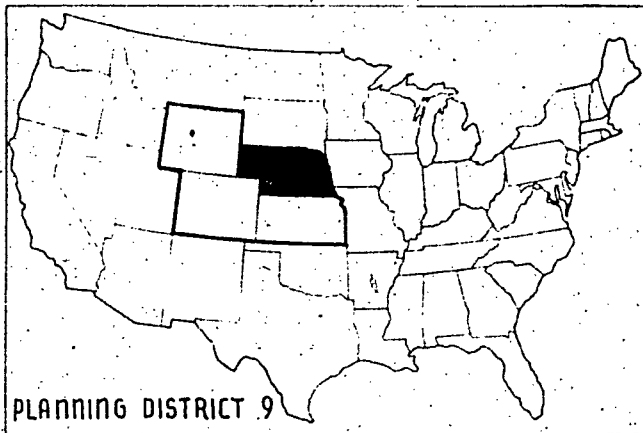
The statute introduced by Senator Arlie M. Foor establishing a Montana Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Roy E. Ayers on March 9, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture	J. T. SPARLING	Motor Vehicles	T. E. BERGSTROM
Banking	S. L. KLEVE	Old Age Assistance	I. M. BRANDJORD
Budget	WILLIAM HOSKING	Parks	B. JOE WILSON
Corporations	CLIFFORD WALKER	Parole	W. L. FITZSIMMONS
Equalization of Assessments	A. E. DYE	Police	LOU C. BOEDECKER
Fish and Game	RAY G. LOWE	Public Instruction	RUTH REARDON
Forestry	RUTLEDGE PARKER	Public Utilities	THOMAS E. CAREY
Health	W. F. COGSWELL, M.D.	Purchasing	A. W. ENGEL
Highways	LLOYD A. HAGUE	Relief	I. M. BRANDJORD
Insurance	JOHN J. HOLMES	Securities	JEAN KELLEY
Labor	EDWARD O'BYRNE	Taxation	A. E. DYE
Library (Archives and History and State)	DAVID HILGER	Unemployment	
Library (Law)	ADELINE J. CLARKE (MRS.)	Compensation	BARKLEY CRAIGHEAD
Liquor Control	L. M. A. WASS	University	GEORGE F. SIMMONS
Militia	JOHN W. MAHAN	Vocational Education	LEIF FREDERICKS
Mines	BURKE CLEMENTS	Welfare	I. M. BRANDJORD
		Workmen's Compensation	BURKE CLEMENTS

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

NEBRASKA



THE region was first claimed by France, ceded to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1800, and became part of the United States through the Louisiana Purchase. In spite of the many expeditions, there were few white settlers until after the homestead law of 1860. Nebraska was organized as a territory in 1854, and in 1867 became a state. Its present constitution, adopted in 1875, was amended eleven times up to 1918; in 1920, forty-one amendments, drafted by a constitutional convention, were approved. By constitutional

amendment in 1934 Nebraska became the only state which has a unicameral legislature.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

University of Nebraska
EDNA D. BULLOCK, Director

Services: Full time is devoted to research and publication of materials on government subjects. A file is kept of all bills introduced, indexed by subject. Inquiries are answered from public officials and the general public, and a special service is maintained for municipalities. The Bureau helps with bill drafting and also publishes *The Nebraska Blue Book*. The services of the Bureau are made familiar to the public by the preparation and distribution of pamphlets and manuals, and by the dissemination of information through governmental and educational institutions.

STATE MANUAL

Nebraska Blue Book

Issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau
Published biennially

Total Pages: 483 Current Volume: 1936
Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Nebraska Blue Book contains a complete and compact directory of state, county, and municipal officials. There are adequate election statistics and numerous miscellaneous facts concerning the state which are convenient to find. It is illustrated and contains a convenient table of contents and an adequate index.

NEBRASKA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: A. C. TILLEY, State Engineer
Status: Statutory Board; Act of April 15, 1937
Appropriations: State, \$25,000 (1937-39 biennium)

The present Nebraska State Planning Board is authorized to make a survey of the building needs of the state university, the normal schools, and the institutions under the Board of Control; and to make any other surveys of the natural, social and economic resources of the state as may be deemed advisable. Of the appropriation for the biennium 1937-39, \$10,000 is to be used for an institutional building survey, and \$15,000 for a human tuberculosis survey.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	77,510
Rank in Nation.....	15th
Population (1935 est.).....	1,364,000
Rank in Nation.....	32nd
Density per square mile (1930).....	17.9
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$23,561,756
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$25,442,842
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932).....	\$2,675,864,395
State University.....	University of Nebraska
Site	Lincoln
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	6,171
Faculty	308
Capital City.....	Lincoln
Population (1930).....	75,933
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Omaha
Population	214,006
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	8
Number of Counties.....	93

THE CORNHUSKER STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR ROBERT L. COCHRAN
(For biography see State Government, June, 1936)

Governor.....ROBERT L. COCHRAN
Lieutenant Governor
WALTER H. JUERGENSEN
Secretary of State..HARRY R. SWANSON
Attorney-General...RICHARD C. HUNTER
State Treasurer....WALTER H. JENSEN
State Auditor.....WILLIAM H. PRICE

NEBRASKA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....CHARLES A. GOSS
Six Associate Judges

Term:.....Six years
Elected by popular vote



HON. A. C. TILLEY
Chairman, Commission on Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

Nebraska has the only Unicameral Legislature

President of the Senate..WALTER H. JUERGENSEN

Speaker of the Senate.....CHARLES J. WARNER Clerk of the Senate.....HUGO F. SRR

Senators.....Non-Political Election.....43.....Term2 years

Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman....HON. A. C. TILLEY, State Engineer

A resolution introduced by Senator Charles D. Green to form a Nebraska Commission on Interstate Cooperation was adopted by the Nebraska Legislature on April 26, 1935.

The statute introduced by Senator Emil M. Von Seggern establishing a permanent

Commission was signed by Governor R. L. Cochran on May 17, 1937.

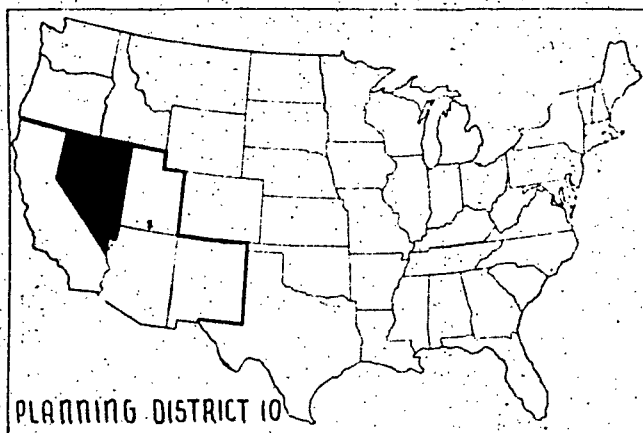
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....LOUIS BUCHHOLZ
Banking.....BEN N. SAUNDERS
Budget.....W. H. SMITH
Conservation.....FRANK B. O'CONNELL
Corporations.....HARRY R. SWANSON
Employment.....HARRY BANE
Equalization of Assessments..WILLIAM H. SMITH
Fish and Game.....FRANK B. O'CONNELL
Forestry.....IVAN D. WOOD
Health.....P. H. BARTHOLOMEW, M.D.
Highways.....A. C. TILLEY
Insurance.....CHARLES SMRHA
Labor.....VINCENT B. KINNEY
Library (Archives and History)...A. E. SHELDON
Library (State).....GEORGE H. TURNER

Liquor Control.....J. A. McEACHEN
Militia.....H. J. PAUL
Motor Vehicles.....A. C. TILLEY
Old Age Assistance.....VAN L. TAYLOR
Parks.....FRANK B. O'CONNELL
Parole.....M. F. KRACHER
Public Instruction.....C. W. TAYLOR
Public Utilities.....F. L. BOLLEN
Purchasing.....J. R. FARRIS
Securities.....CHARLES SMRHA
Taxation.....WILLIAM H. SMITH
Unemployment Compensation...R. T. MALONE
University.....E. A. BURNETT
Vocational Education.....C. A. FULMER
Welfare.....NEIL C. VANDEMOER
Workmen's Compensation....FRANK M. COFFEY

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

NEVADA



FIRST explored by the Spanish when Fathers Escalante and Francisco Garcés entered the region in 1776, the territory was ceded to the United States at the close of the Mexican War. One of the first settlements was made by the Mormons in 1849, and Nevada became a part of the Utah territory which was established in 1850. With the discovery of the Comstock Lode, Nevada ceased to be a highway for gold seekers on their way to California and became a mecca for the Silver Lode. Nevada territory was established in 1861,

and in 1864 it was admitted as a state. The original constitution of 1864 is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

No formal service

Nevada has no Legislative Reference Bureau. The Senate and Assembly each employ an attorney to assist in bill drafting during legislative sessions. The state printing office compiles the session laws after each session.

STATE MANUAL

Report of the Secretary of State

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 45 Current Volume: 1936
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Report of the Secretary of State of Nevada, besides containing statistics of the Department of State necessary for *The Report*, presents a complete roster of state officials in the executive, judicial, and legislative departments. Included is a roster of county officers, and an historical register of United States Senators and Representatives from Nevada, together with state officers, from the date of statehood in 1865.

NEVADA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: ROBERT A. ALLEN

Status: Created by Legislative Act, March 22, 1937
Appropriations: State, \$1,000 for biennium plus equipment & personnel.
Federal, \$9,200 (WPA) \$400 monthly (NRC)

Activities: During 1936, the Board cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the preparation of the drainage basin study and an inventory of public works, actively participated in the discussions pertaining to the utilization of power generated at Boulder Dam and compiled a report on this subject, and cooperated with the State Highway Department in the national highway planning studies sponsored by the Bureau of Public Roads. One of the most active committees working under the sponsorship of the Board is the State Parks Commission, which has carried on many beneficial projects in the state park areas.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	110,690
Rank in Nation.....	6th
Population (1935 est.).....	99,000
Rank in Nation.....	48th
Density per square mile (1930).....	8
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$4,929,093
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$4,588,289
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1931).....	\$206,991,291
State University.....	University of Nevada
Site.....	Reno
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	1,021
Faculty.....	78
Capital City.....	Carson City
Population (1930).....	2,000
Rank in State.....	8th
Largest City.....	Reno
Population.....	24,828
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	1
Number of Counties.....	17

THE SAGEBRUSH STATE



GOVERNOR RICHARD KIRMAN
(For biography see State Government, June, 1936)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....	RICHARD KIRMAN
Lieutenant Governor.....	FRED S. ALWARD
Secretary of State.....	MALCOLM McEACHIN
Attorney-General.....	GRAY MASHBURN
State Treasurer.....	DAN W. FRANKS
State Auditor.....	E. J. SEABORN

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	BEN W. COLEMAN
Two Associate Justices	
Term.....	Six years
Elected by popular vote.	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	FRED S. ALWARD
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Speaker of the House.....
IRA WINTERS	WILLIAM KENNETT
Secretary of the Senate..	Clerk of the House.....
EDWARD DUCKER, SR.	LEONARD WILSON
Senators .....11 D.....3 R 3 Ind.....	Total 17.....Term .....4 years
Representatives .....30 D.....9 R 1 Ind.....	Total 40.....Term .....2 years

Regular Session: Third Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: 60 days

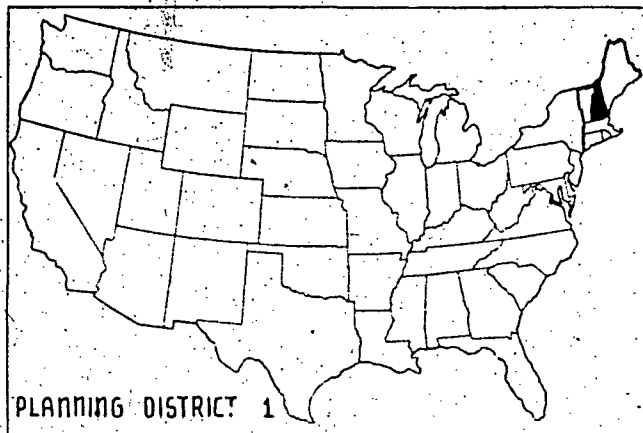
NEVADA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	FRANK CALLAWAY	Motor Vehicles.....	MALCOLM McEACHIN
Banking.....	E. J. SEABORN	Old Age Assistance.....	GILBERT C. ROSS
Budget.....	RICHARD KIRMAN	Parks.....	ROBERT A. ALLEN
Corporations.....	MALCOLM McEACHIN	Parole.....	I. H. WHITE
Employment.....	JAMES T. FITZGERALD	Police.....	WILLIAM LEWIS
Equalization of Assessments...	HARLEY HARMON	Public Instruction.....	CHAUNCEY W. SMITH
Fish and Game.....	ROBERT L. DOUGLASS	Public Utilities.....	HARLEY A. HARMON
Forestry.....	RAY G. STALEY	Relief.....	GILBERT C. ROSS
Health.....	JOHN WORDEN, M.D.	Securities.....	DAN W. FRANKS
Highways.....	ROBERT A. ALLEN	Taxation.....	HARLEY A. HARMON
Insurance.....	HENRY C. SCHMIDT	Unemployment Compensation.....	J. D. SMITH
Labor.....	JAMES T. FITZGERALD	University.....	WALTER E. CLARK
Library (State).....	E. C. D. MARRIAGE	Welfare.....	GILBERT C. ROSS
Liquor Control.....	KELLY KLAUS	Workmen's Compensation.....	DAN J. SULLIVAN
Militia.....	J. H. WHITE		
Mines.....	MATT MURPHY		

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

NEW HAMPSHIRE



THE coast of New Hampshire was visited in 1603 and 1614. Four little settlements came under the domination of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1641, and New Hampshire was made a royal colony in 1679. New Hampshire was the first state to establish a government independent of Great Britain, and played a prominent part in the Revolutionary War. It was the ninth state to ratify the Federal Constitution. Seven Constitutional Conventions have made only minor changes in the original constitution of 1784.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library
THELMA BRACKETT, Librarian

Services: The Bureau prepares digests and bibliographies of material of interest to legislators, officials, and others concerned with state government; it keeps copies of all bills introduced in the General Court and a daily record of the status of each bill throughout the session. Interested persons requesting the service are notified of hearings on specified measures. At the close of the session, the bills are indexed, and an effort is made to keep in touch with the work of New Hampshire state departments and with that of other states. Bill drafting and revision of statutes are performed by the office of the Attorney-General.

STATE MANUAL

New Hampshire Manual for the General Court

Issued by the Department of State
Published biennially
Total Pages: 436 Current Volume: 1937, No. 25
Size in inches: 5¼ x 7¾

Prepared primarily for the use of members of the general court of New Hampshire, the *New Hampshire Manual for the General Court* contains a complete roster of executive, legislative and judicial officers of the state government. Included are primary and general election statistics. There is no index, but an adequate table of contents.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Planning Director: FREDERICK P. CLARK
Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 20, 1935
Appropriations: State, \$18,750.00 (calendar year 1936)
Federal, \$17,900.00 (WPA and NRC, 1936)

Activities: The Commission has been called upon to assist in flood reconstruction, to study available sites for an army air-base, to draft a bill providing for a system of land classification and rural land regulation. It has cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the preparation of reports of the drainage basins of New Hampshire, and is aiding in the preparation of local planning boards. An industrial division has been organized within the Commission.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	9,282
Rank in Nation	43rd
Population (1935 est.)	502,000
Rank in Nation	41st
Density per square mile (1930)	51.5
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$11,397,977
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$13,054,306
Total Assessed Value of Property (1931)	\$679,523,243
State University	University of New Hampshire
Site	Durham
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	1,653
Faculty	115
Capital City	Concord
Population (1930)	25,228
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Manchester
Population	76,834
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population	9
Number of Counties	10

THE GRANITE STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR FRANCIS P. MURPHY
(For biography see State Government, August, 1937)

Governor.....FRANCIS P. MURPHY
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State .ENOCH D. FULLER
Attorney-General..THOMAS P. CHENEY
State Treasurer....F. GORDON KIMBALL
State Comptroller..CHARLES T. PATTEN

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN E. ALLEN
Four Associate Justices
Term.....Until 70 years of age
Appointed by the Governor and the Council



GORDON P. EAGER
Chairman of Commission on Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate....ANSON C. ALEXANDER Speaker of the House.....OREN V. HENDERSON
Clerk of the Senate.....BENJAMIN F. GREER Clerk of the House.....HARRIE M. YOUNG
Senators8 D.....16 R.....Total 24.....Term.....2 years
Representatives176 D.....188 R 54 other..Total 418.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

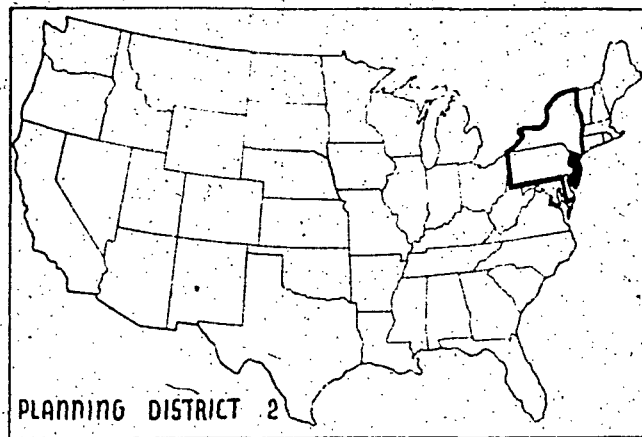
Chairman.....GORDON P. EAGER, Administrator of Unemployment Compensation
The statute introduced by Senator William F. Harrington establishing a permanent New Hampshire Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor H. Styles Bridges on June 20, 1935.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....ANDREW L. FELKER	Old Age Assistance.....HARRY O. PAGE
Banking.....CLYDE M. DAVIS	Parks.....JOHN H. FOSTER
Budget.....CHARLES T. PATTEN	Parole.....REV. WHITMAN S. BASSETT
Corporations.....ENOCH D. FULLER	Police.....JOHN F. GRIFFIN
Employment.....ABBY L. WILDER (MRS.)	Public Instruction.....JAMES N. PRINGLE
Equalization of Assessments....JOHN R. SPRING	Public Utilities.....NELSON LEE SMITH
Fish and Game.....ROBERT H. STOBIE	Purchasing.....HAROLD CHENEY
Forestry.....JOHN H. FOSTER	Relief.....HARRY O. PAGE
Health.....TRAVIS P. BURROUGHS, M.D.	Securities.....JOHN E. SULLIVAN
Highways.....FREDERIC E. EVERETT	Taxation.....JOHN G. MARSTON
Insurance.....JOHN E. SULLIVAN	Unemployment Compensation..GORDON P. EAGER
Labor.....JOHN S. B. DAVIE	University.....FRED ENGELHARDT
Libraries (State).....THELMA BRACKETT	Vocational Education.....WALTER M. MAY
Liquor Control.....WILLIAM A. JACKSON	Welfare.....JAY H. CORLISS
Militia.....CHARLES W. HOWARD	Workmen's Compensation....JOHN S. B. DAVIE
Motor Vehicles.....JOHN F. GRIFFIN	

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

NEW JERSEY



FIRST explorations were made by Henry Hudson in 1609. Settlements, first permanently made by the Swedes, were taken by the Dutch in 1655, and were included in the English conquest of New Netherlands in 1664. New Jersey was made a royal colony in 1702, and was administered by royal governors from England until 1776. By action of its legislature, New Jersey became a state in 1777. It played a prominent part in the American Revolution and in the Constitutional Convention. Its present constitution was adopted in 1844 and was

amended by special elections in 1875 and 1897.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library

HADDON IVINS, State Librarian

Services: No extended research is conducted, but material is made available to the inquirer. Copies are kept of all bills and amendments, and a corrected record of their status is maintained. At the close of each session, a descriptive list of all laws enacted is compiled and printed. Bill drafting service is performed by the Attorney-General's office.

STATE MANUAL

New Jersey Legislative Manual

Issued by authority of the Legislature
Published annually

Total Pages: 742 Current Volume: 1937
Size in inches: 4½ x 6½

The Legislative Manual of the State of New Jersey, published by Josephine A. Fitzgerald under authority of the Legislature of New Jersey, contains a complete directory of the three departments of the state government. There is a directory of county and municipal governments of the state. Biographical material is included, an abstract of votes, and historical information. There are a table of contents and an index.

NEW JERSEY STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: RUSSELL VAN NEST BLACK

Status: Statutory Board, Act of May 7, 1934

Appropriations: State, \$12,500 (1936)

Federal, \$100,000 (WPA and NRC
for fiscal year July 1, 1936, to
June 30, 1937)

Activities: The accumulation of factual material and the preparation of maps upon which master planning studies can be based are important functions. The Board has brought together the major public water interests of the state in the formulation of a water plan and in the creation of a centralized state water authority. An inventory of the water resources and major water problems of New Jersey was made at the request of the National Resources Committee, and the Commission has co-operated with the work of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	8,224
Rank in Nation	45th
Population (1935 est.)	4,288,000
Rank in Nation	9th
Density per square mile (1930)	537.8
Total State Revenue (1931)	\$92,418,164
Total State Expenditures (1931)	\$119,555,938
Total Assessed Value of Property (1931)	\$6,819,527,390
State University	None
Capital City	Trenton
Population	123,356
Rank in State	4th
Largest City	Newark
Population	442,337
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	55
Number of Counties	21

THE GARDEN STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR HAROLD G. HOFFMAN
(For biography see State Government, June, 1936).

Governor.....HAROLD G. HOFFMAN
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of the State
THOMAS A. MATHIS
Attorney-General....DAVID T. WILENTZ
State Treasurer.WILLIAM H. ALBRIGHT
State Auditor.....WALTER R. DARBY

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....THOMAS J. BROGAN
Eight Associate Justices.
Term.....Seven years
Appointed by the Governor



JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE
Chairman of Commission on Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....FRANK DURAND° Speaker of the House..THOMAS GLYNN WALKER
Secretary of the Senate.....OLIVER VAN CAMP Clerk of the House.....EDWARD J. KELLEHER
Senators10 D 11 R.....Total 21.....Term.....3 years
Representatives39 D 21 R.....Total 60.....Term.....1 year

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, annually.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman.....JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE

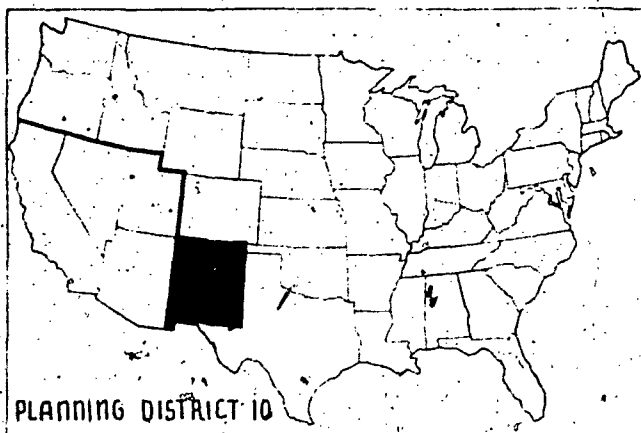
A resolution introduced by Senator Joseph G. Walber, to form a New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation was adopted by the Legislature on March 12, 1935. A statute introduced by Hon. Joseph C. Paul establishing a permanent Commission was signed by Governor Harold G. Hoffman on March 4, 1936.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....WILLIAM B. DURYEE	Motor Vehicles.....ARTHUR W. MAGEE
Banking.....CARL K. WITHERS	Old Age Assistance.....MARK P. DOWDELL
Budget.....AUDLEY H. F. STEPHAN	Parks.....C. P. WILBER
Conservation.....HENRY B. KUMMEL	Parole.....WINTHROP D. LANE
Corporations.....THOMAS A. MATHIS	Personnel.....CHARLES P. MESSICK
Employment.....RUSSELL J. ELDRIDGE	Police.....MARK O. KIMBERLING
Equalization of Taxes.....CHARLES E. COOK	Public Instruction.....CHARLES H. ELLIOTT
Fish and Game.....H. J. BURLINGTON	Public Utilities.....EMMETT T. DREW
Forestry.....C. P. WILBER	Purchasing.....FREDERICK A. BRODESSER
Health.....J. LYNN MAHAFFEY, M.D.	Relief.....ARTHUR MUDD
Highways.....E. DONALD STERNER	Securities.....ANDREW J. MARKEY
Insurance.....CARL K. WITHERS	Taxation.....J. H. THAYER MARTIN
Labor.....JOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.	Unemployment Compensation.JAMES G. ROBINSON
Library (State).....HADDON IVINS	Welfare.....WILLIAM J. ELLIS
Liquor Control.....D. FREDERICK BURNETT	Workmen's Compensation..JOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.
Militia.....WILLIAM J. HIGGINS	

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

NEW MEXICO



THE recorded history of New Mexico begins with 1539, when a Franciscan friar, de Niza, traversed a part of the country. Subsequent explorations by other Spaniards were such that by 1605 a small settlement at San Gabriel was abandoned, and the site of Santa Fe was chosen as the capital city for the vast Spanish claim. In 1680 Spanish sway was broken for twelve years by the Indians but was then restored by Ponce de Leon. Mexico shook off the yoke of Spain in 1819, but Mexican sovereignty ended with conquest of the terri-

tory by the United States in 1846. New Mexico became a territory in 1850 and a state in 1912, the forty-seventh to be admitted to the Union.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

During the 1937 Session of the State Legislature, a bill was passed establishing a Legislative Reference Bureau. An appropriation of \$7,500 was authorized for its expenses.

STATE MANUAL

New Mexico Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 180. Current Volume: 1935-1936
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The New Mexico Blue Book is a complete directory of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state government, as well as county officials and officials of the federal government in the state. There is a party directory, and many departments of the state government are described at some length. It contains an adequate abstract of votes by counties, and is handsomely illustrated with scenes from this colorful state. There is no index.

NEW MEXICO STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: LEO V. HORTON
Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 28, 1935
Appropriations: State, \$1,300 (1936)
Federal, \$10,678 (WPA-1936)

Activities: During 1936 the Board engaged in studies of state lands, Indian lands,

illiteracy, tobacco growing, library facilities, unemployment, economic resources. In cooperation with the National Resources Committee the Board prepared a six-year inventory of public works and a report on the water resources of the major drainage basins of the state. In June, 1936, the Board sponsored a joint meeting of the state planning boards of the Rocky Mountain Area. The policy of the Board has been to bring together all available data in the offices of other agencies to enable it to make suggestions toward the elimination of duplication and the improvement of work being done by the various governmental agencies.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	122,634
Rank in Nation.....	4th
Population (1935 est.).....	402,000
Rank in Nation.....	43rd
Density per square mile (1930).....	3.5
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$10,795,300
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$11,704,322
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1932).....	\$334,301,418
State University.....	University of New Mexico
Site	Albuquerque
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	1,387
Faculty	88
Capital City.....	Santa Fe
Population (1930).....	11,176
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Albuquerque
Population	26,570
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	8
Number of Counties.....	31

THE SUNSHINE STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR CLYDE TINGLEY
(For biography see State Gov-
ernment, July, 1936)

Governor.....CLYDE TINGLEY
Lieutenant Governor..HIRAM A. DOW
Secretary of State
 ELIZABETH F. GONZALES
Attorney-General....FRANK H. PATTON
State Treasurer....JAMES J. CONNELLY
State Auditor.....JOSE O. GARCIA

NEW MEXICO SUPREME
COURT

Chief Justice.....DANIEL K. SADLER
Four Associate Justices
Term.....Eight years
Elected by popular vote



JOHN D. BINGAMAN
Chairman of Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	HIRAM A. DOW
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Speaker of the House..... ALVAN N. WHITE
LOUIS COE (MRS.)	Clerk of the House..... GEORGE W. ARMIJO
Secretary of the Senate.....	EVA SABIN
Senators	23 (D) 1 (R)..... Total 24..... Term 4 years
Representatives	47 (D) 2 (R)..... Total 49..... Term 4 years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: 60 days

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman.....JOHN BINGAMAN, Commissioner of Revenue

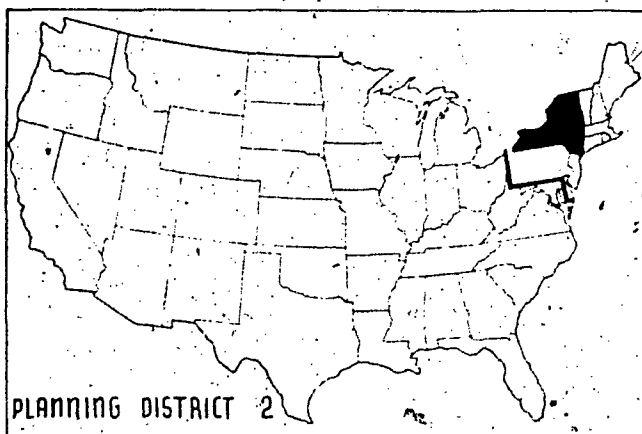
The statute introduced by Senator Louise H. Coe establishing a New Mexico Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Clyde Tingley on March 6, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	HUGH M. GARDINER	Mines.....	WARREN G. BRACEWELL
Banking.....	W. P. SAUNDERS	Motor Vehicles.....	DIEGO SALAZAR
Budget.....	CLYDE TINGLEY	Old Age Assistance.....	FAY GUTHRIE
Corporations.....	ROBERT VALDEZ	Parks.....	GROVER CONROY
Employment.....	MURRAY C. BEENE	Parole.....	J. R. WRINKLE
Equalization of Assessments.....	BENJAMIN D. LUCHINI	Police.....	E. J. HOUSE, JR.
Fish and Game.....	ELLIOTT S. BARKER	Public Instruction.....	H. R. RODGERS
Health.....	EDWIN B. GODFREY, M.D.	Public Utilities.....	ROBERT VALDEZ
Highways.....	GROVER CONROY	Securities.....	W. P. SAUNDERS
Insurance.....	GEORGE M. BIEL	Taxation.....	BENJAMIN D. LUCHINI
Labor.....	CHARLES LEMBKE	Unemployment.....	
Library (Law).....	HERBERT GERHART	Compensation.....	CLINTON P. ANDERSON
Library (State).....	HELEN DORMAN	University.....	JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN
Liquor Control.....	WILLIAM G. JOHNSON	Vocational Education.....	BRICE SEWELL
Militia.....	RUSSELL C. CHARETON	Welfare.....	FAY GUTHRIE

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

NEW YORK



THIS Hudson Valley region was visited by Veranzo in 1524, first explored by Hendrik Hudson and Samuel de Champlain in 1609, settled as New Netherlands by the Dutch in 1624, and finally captured by the English in 1664. During the 18th century the region was the locale of some of the most decisive battles of the French and Indian, and Revolutionary Wars. When the state ratified the United States Constitution in 1778 New York City became the first capitol of the federal republic. The present state constitution was ratified in

1894. The most important recent amendment, providing for a complete administrative reorganization, was adopted in 1925.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Section

State Library
WILLIAM E. HANNAN, Legislative Reference
Section Librarian

Services: The Reference Section is primarily an agency for research, rendering services to legislators, state officials and private individuals. The Section operates an inquiry service. Preceding and during legislative sessions it is an informational center for the legislators.

Legislative Bill Drafting Commission

DON HOLBROOK, Secretary

Services: The Commission aids in drafting bills, resolutions, or amendments upon specific request. It examines existing laws and reports upon measures necessary to bring the consolidated laws up to date. An index of New York statutes is kept. There is close cooperation between the work of the Commission and the Legislative Reference Section.

STATE MANUAL

New York Legislative Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published annually
Total Pages: 1323 Current Volume: 1936
Size in inches: 4 x 6

The Manual is a complete directory of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state government, as well as a directory of officials of the federal government in the state. It contains extensive information concerning each bureau of state government and numerous statistics of their

activities, such as an adequate and easily available summary of state finances. An abstract of votes of the last general election is included. There is considerable biographical material of state officers and a complete index.

NEW YORK STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

Executive Officer: WAYNE D. HEYDECKER
Statutory Board, Act of April 5, 1935
Appropriation: State, \$40,000 per annum
Federal, \$30,000 (WPA and NRC)
Other, \$2,000

Activities: Analysis and coordination of existing projects, and plans for future developments, studies in soil conservation and flood control, highway development and social and economic development are under way. In cooperation with PWA the Council has prepared a revision of a six-year construction program of state projects. It has cooperated actively with the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin on the problem of pollution.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	49,204
Rank in Nation	29th
Population (1935 est.)	12,889,000
Rank in Nation	1st
Density per square mile (1930)	264.2
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$257,569,274
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$362,210,410
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$29,559,935,648
No State University	
Capital City	Albany
Population (1930)	127,412
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	New York City
Population (1930)	6,930,446
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population	69
Number of Counties	62

THE EMPIRE STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN
(For biography see State Government, July, 1936)

Governor HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Lieutenant Governor M. WILLIAM BRAY
Secretary of State... EDWARD J. FLYNN
Attorney-General.. JOHN BENNETT, JR.
State Treasurer None
State Comptroller. MORRIS S. TREMAINE



HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
Chairman of the Committee on
Interstate Cooperation

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS

(Highest Appellate Court)

Chief Justice... FREDERICK E. CRANE

Six Associate Members

Term Fourteen Years

Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate M. WILLIAM BRAY

President Pro Tem of the Senate.

JOHN J. DUNNIGAN

Speaker of the House OSWALD D. HECK

Clerk of the House ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI

Secretary of the Senate JAMES J. REILLY

Senators 22 R..... 29 D..... Total 51..... Term 2 years

Representatives 76 R..... 74 D..... Total 150..... Term 1 year

Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, Annually.

Length of Session: no constitutional limit

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION*

Chairman HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG

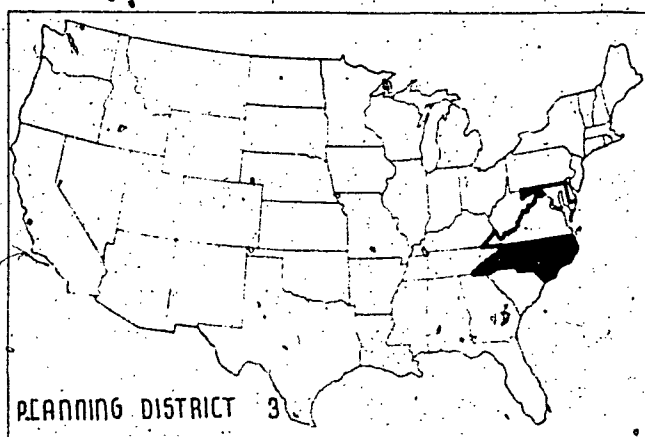
The Commission was first established on April 16, 1935 by a resolution introduced by Hon. Fred L. Zimmermann, and has been reestablished by the 1936 and 1937 Sessions of the Legislature.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture	PETER G. TEN EYCK	Mines	JOHN J. DALY
Banking	WILLIAM R. WHITE	Motor Vehicles	CHARLES A. HARNETT
Budget	ABRAHAM S. WEBER	Old Age Assistance	RICHARD W. WALLACE
Conservation	LITHGOW OSBORNE	Parks	HENRY F. LUTZ
Corporations	FRANK S. SHARP	Paroles	JOSEPH W. MOORE
Corrections	EDWARD P. MULROONEY	Personnel	GRACE A. REAVY
Employment	WILLIAM H. LANGE	Police	JOHN A. WARNER
Equalization of Assessments	MARK GRAVES	Public Instruction	FRANK P. GRAVES
Fish and Game	WILLIAM C. ADAMS	Public Utilities	MILD R. MALTBIE
Forestry	WILLIAM G. HOWARD	Public Works	FREDERICK STUART GREENE
Health	EDWARD S. GODFREY, JR. M. D.	Purchasing	CHARLES B. SMITH
Highways	ARTHUR W. BRANDT	Relief	FREDERICK I. DANIELS
Insurance	LOUIS H. PINK	Securities	HUGH REILLY
Labor	ELMER F. ANDREWS	Taxation	MARK GRAVES
Library (Archives and History)	A. C. FLICK	Unemployment Compensation	GLENN A. BOWERS
Library (Law)	FRANCES LYON	Vocational Education	LEWIS A. WILSON
Library (State)	JAMES I. WYER	Welfare	DAVID C. ADIE
Liquor Control	HENRY E. BRUCKMAN	Workmen's Compensation	MICHAEL J. MURPHY
Militia	WALTER G. ROBINSON		

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Legislature, p. 221; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164.

NORTH CAROLINA



A SETTLEMENT on the coast of North Carolina was made in 1585, but the colonists soon returned to England. Other colonies were established in 1587 and 1591. In 1629 King Charles I granted the territory below the 36th parallel to Sir Robert Heath, and in 1663 an extensive grant was made by Charles II to a group of his favorites who divided the territory into North and South Carolina. Not until November, 1789, after the new government began to function did North Carolina ratify the Federal constitution. The constitution

of 1868 with amendments is in effect today.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Library

Attorney-General

HENRY M. LONDON, Librarian

Services: The many services performed by the library include an analytical comparison of legislation with that of other states and nations; an inquiry service; publication of an abstract of votes by counties, a list of members of the General Assembly, a Directory of State and County Officials, a bulletin containing amendments to the Consolidated Statutes, a Court Calendar, the biennial *North Carolina Manual*, and an annual report of the Library's activities; and the drafting of bills.

STATE MANUAL

North Carolina Manual

Issued by the Legislative Reference Library

Published biennially

Total Pages: 250 Current volume, 1937

Size in inches: 5 1/4 x 7 1/2

The North Carolina Manual contains a complete directory of the legislative department of the state as well as a description of new state departments and commissions. An adequate abstract of votes of the last general election is included, and biographical material concerning executive officials, members of the General Assembly, and justices of the Supreme Court. There is a table of contents but no index.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: STANLEY W. STEVENS (Director)

Status: Statutory Board, Act of May 11, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$2,000 (Emergency Fund)
Federal, \$12,600 (WPA)

Activities: Since beginning active work in July, 1936, the Board has been primarily engaged in the preparation of a book on the resources and industries of North Carolina, in cooperation with the Department of Conservation and Development. The Board has also cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the preparation of reports on the drainage basins of the state and in the compilation of useful public works projects.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	52,426
Rank in Nation.....	27th
Population (1935 est.).....	3,417,000
Rank in Nation.....	12th
Density per square mile (1930).....	65.0
Total State Revenue (1931).....	\$44,061,761
Total State Expenditures (1931).....	\$47,008,072
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1931).....	\$2,830,758,193
State University... University of North Carolina	
Site.....	Chapel Hill
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	3,005
Faculty.....	225
Capital City.....	Raleigh
Population (1930).....	37,379
Rank in State.....	6th
Largest City.....	Charlotte
Population.....	82,675
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	21
Number of Counties.....	100

THE TARHEEL STATE



GOVERNOR CLYDE R. HOEY
(For biography see State Government, August, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....CLYDE R. HOEY
Lieutenant Governor.....WILKINS P. HORTON
Secretary of State.....THAD EURE
Attorney-General....A. A. F. SEAWELL
State Treasurer...CHARLES M. JOHNSON
State Auditor.....GEORGE ROSS POT

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....W. P. STACY
Four Associate Justices
Term.....Eight years
Elected by popular vote



HON. A. A. F. SEAWELL
Chairman of Commission on Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the SenateWILKINS P. HORTON
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.....R. GREGG CHERRY
A. HALL JOHNSTON.....CLERK OF THE HOUSE.....W. A. BAKER, JR.
Secretary of the Senate.....RAY BYERLY
Senators48 D 2 R.....Total 50.....Term2 years
Representatives112 D 8 R.....Total 120.....Term2 years

Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman...HON. A. A. F. SEAWELL, Attorney-General

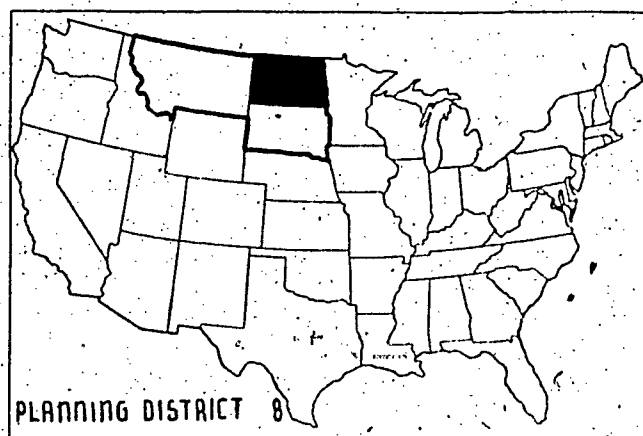
A resolution introduced by Hon. R. L. Carr to form a North Carolina Commission on Interstate Cooperation was adopted on April 29, 1935. A statute introduced by Hon. Robert H. Rouse establishing a permanent Commission was ratified on March 22, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....W. KERR SCOTT	Mines.....MURRAY GRIER
Banking.....GURNEY P. HOOD	Motor Vehicles.....R. R. McLAUGHLIN
Budget.....R. G. DEYTON	Old Age Assistance...THOMAS W. BOST (MRS.)
Conservation.....R. BRUCE ETHRIDGE	Parks.....J. S. HOLMES
Corporations.....STANLEY WINBORNE	Parole.....EDWIN M. GILL
Employment.....R. MAYNE ALBRIGHT	Personnel.....R. G. DEYTON
Equalization of Assessments....A. J. MAXWELL	Police.....C. D. FARMER
Fisheries.....JOHN A. NELSON	Public Instruction.....CLYDE A. ERWIN
Forestry.....J. S. HOLMES	Public Utilities.....STANLEY WINBORNE
Game.....J. D. CHALK	Public Works.....CAPUS M. WAYNICK
Health.....CARL V. REYNOLDS, M.D.	Purchasing.....CAPUS M. WAYNICK
Highways.....FRANK L. DUNLAP	Securities.....THAD EURE
Insurance.....DAN C. BONEY	Taxation.....A. J. MAXWELL
Labor.....A. L. FLETCHER	Unemployment Compensation.....E. W. PRICE
Library (Archives and History).....C. C. CRITTENDEN	University.....FRANK P. GRAHAM
Library (Law).....JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE	Vocational Education.....T. E. BROWNE
Library (State).....CARRIE L. BROUGHTON	Welfare.....THOMAS W. BOST (MRS.)
Militia.....JOHN VAN B. METTS	Workmen's Compensation.....T. A. WILSON

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

NORTH DAKOTA



IN 1620 the Spanish extended outposts toward the region of the Dakotas, and in about 1640 French traders and adventurers began to enter the region. English influence was first felt through the activities of the Hudson Bay Company. The state was successively a part of the Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska territories, until, finally, in 1861, the Dakota territory was organized. The territory was divided into two states in 1889. The same year a North Dakota constitution was formulated and adopted.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

No Formal Service

In 1919, the duties of the Legislative Reference Bureau, which had been established in 1907 under the Public Library Commission, were transferred to the Law Librarian. Since the Law Librarian was also ex-officio Supreme Court Reporter, the work was too great, the service quickly diminished, and finally terminated during a general state reorganization. The office of Honorable James D. Gronna, Secretary of State, has been very courteous in supplying information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Manual for the State of North Dakota

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 129 Current Volume: 1932
Size in inches: 5¾ x 8¾

The North Dakota Manual contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state. The functions of the several administrative boards and commissions are described at some length, and there is included a directory of federal officials of the state, as well as some miscellaneous historical and descriptive material. There is no index. No *Manual* has been issued since 1932.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: M. O. RYAN

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 8, 1935
Appropriations: \$25,000 (Biennial appropriation)
Supplemented by allocations from several state departments.

Activities: The chief work of the Board has been in the field of conservation of natural resources. Federal, state, and local agencies have undertaken a number of projects recommended by the Board. Many studies have been made; 53 county and 27 municipal planning agencies have been set up; regional, statewide, and local planning conferences have been arranged; and the Board aided in formation of the Tri-State Water Commission in the Red River Watershed.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	70,837
Rank in Nation.....	16th
Population (1935 est.).....	700,000
Rank in Nation.....	36th
Density per square mile (1930).....	9.7
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$15,381,206
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$16,301,806
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$880,432,053
State University.....	University of North Dakota
Site.....	Grand Forks
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	1,725
Faculty.....	125
Capital City.....	Bismarck
Population (1930).....	11,090
Rank in State.....	4th
Largest City.....	Fargo
Population.....	28,619
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	4
Number of Counties.....	53

THE SIOUX STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR WILLIAM LANGER
(For biography see State Government, August, 1937)

Governor WILLIAM LANGER
Lieutenant Governor T. H. H. THORESON
Secretary of State JAMES D. GRONNA
Attorney-General P. O. SATHRE
State Treasurer JOHN GRAY
State Auditor BERTA BAKER

NORTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice A. M. CHRISTIANSON
Four Associate Judges
Term Ten years
Elected by popular vote.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate. T. H. H. THORESON
President Pro Tem of the Senate. GUST WOG
Speaker of the House MATH DAHL
Secretary of the Senate. THOMAS McDONALD
Clerk of the House. MINNIE D. CRAIG (MRS.)
Senators 14 D 34 R .. 1 Ind ... Total 49 Term 4 years
Representatives 25 D 88 R Total 113 Term 2 years

Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: 60 days

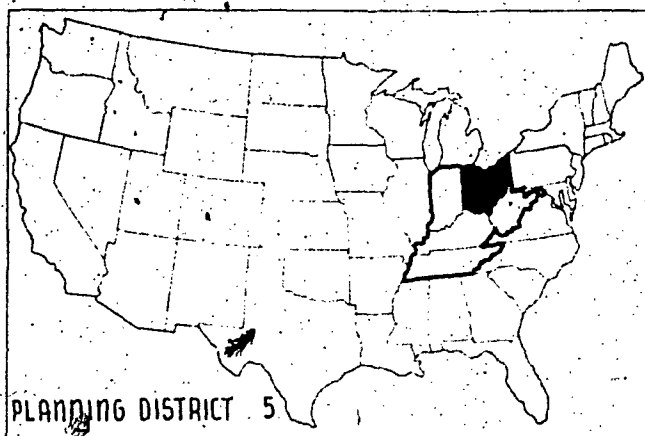
NORTH DAKOTA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	JOHN N. HAGAN	Motor Vehicles	C. E. VANHORNE
Banking.....	ADAM A. LEFOR	Old Age Assistance.....	E. A. WILLSON
Corporations.....	G. A. GILBERTSON	Parks.....	RUSSELL REED
Employment.....	F. W. HUNTER	Parole.....	JAMES E. BOTHE
Equalization of Assessments	OWEN T. OWEN	Police.....	H. G. LUND
Fish and Game.....	DAVID W. HULTERSTRUM	Public Instruction.....	ARTHUR E. THOMPSON
Forestry.....	RAYMOND W. MCLEES	Public Utilities.....	BEN C. LARKIN
Health.....	MAYSIL M. WILLIAMS, M.D.	Purchasing.....	LAURA B. SANDERSON
Highways.....	P. J. MCGURREN	Securities.....	JAMES MULLOY
Insurance.....	OSCAR E. ERICKSON	Taxation	OWEN T. OWEN
Labor.....	JOHN N. HAGAN	Unemployment Compensation....	ALVIN PURCELL
Library (State).....	LILLIAN E. COOK	University	JOHN C. WEST
Liquor Control	A. J. GERLACK	Vocational Education.....	EDWARD ERICKSON
Militia	HERBERT L. EDWARDS	Welfare.....	E. A. WILLSON
Mines	SYLVESTER BLNEK	Workmen's Compensation.....	R. H. WALKER

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

OHIO



FIRST claim to the Ohio region was made by the French before 1700. Soon thereafter, English traders entered the region. Subsequent explorations and disputes involved the region in the French and Indian Wars, but the French remained in control until the entire region was ceded to the English by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The territory became a part of the United States at the close of the Revolution. Ohio became a state in 1803. Its second and last constitution was adopted in 1851 and has been frequently amended, 54

times in 1912 alone. An administrative reorganization was effected in 1921.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Department

State Board of Library Commissioners

ARTHUR A. SCHWARTZ, Chief

Services: The chief function of the Bureau is bill drafting. It also prepares briefs on the constitutionality of proposed legislation, compiles several digests of laws each year, maintains an inquiry service, and a reference file of bills, including bills obtained by an exchange agreement with several other states, and a subject index of all bills introduced, with a record of their status, and conducts research on subjects of interest to legislators.

STATE MANUAL

Ohio Official Roster

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total pages: 459 Current Volume: 1935-1936

Size in inches: 6½ x 9½

The Official Roster of the State of Ohio contains a complete directory of all departments of the state government, including all state boards and commissions, state institutions, and county officers, together with federal officials in the state. Reference should be made also to *The Annual Report of the Secretary of State to the Governor*, which includes population and judicial statistics, complete lists of new incorporations and information concerning elections. Both books contain complete indexes.

OHIO STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: KYLE W. ARMSTRONG

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: State, none

Federal, \$53,816.47 (WPA) for 1936

Activities: The Board cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the preparation of a series of studies of present use and problems of future use and control of water resources in the principal drainage basins of the state. A tentative plan for the control and utilization of water resources in the Mahoning Valley watershed, and a tentative plan of water resource and sanitation development in the Great Miami watershed were prepared. The Board has initiated a study of the future population of Ohio counties up to 1960.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	41,040
Rank in Nation	35th
Population (1935 est.)	6,707,000
Rank in Nation	4th
Density per square mile (1930)	163.1
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$88,327,713
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$76,976,804
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$13,452,946,926
State University	Ohio State University
Site	Columbus
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	11,244
Faculty	650
Capital City	Columbus
Population (1930)	290,564
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Cleveland
Population	900,429
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population	59
Number of Counties	88

THE BUCKEYE STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR MARTIN L. DAVEY
(For biography see State Government, August, 1936)

Governor.....MARTIN L. DAVEY
Lieutenant Governor....PAUL P. YODER
Secretary of State.WILLIAM J. KENNEDY
Attorney-General...HERBERT S. DUFFY
State Treasurer..CLARENCE H. KNISLEY
State Auditor.....JOSEPH T. FERGUSON



ALFRED BENESCH
Chairman of Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OHIO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....CARL V. WEYGANDT
Six Associate Judges
Term.....Six years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....PAUL P. YODER
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....KEITH LAWRENCE
Speaker of the House.....FRANK R. UIBLE
Clerk of the House.....FRED P. ELSASS
Secretary of the Senate....DWIGHT L. MATCHETTE
Senators.....31 D 5 R.....Total 36.....Term.....2 years
Representatives.....105 D 33 R.....Total 138.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: First Monday in January, biennially in odd years;
Length of Session: No Constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman... ALFRED BENESCH, Director of Commerce

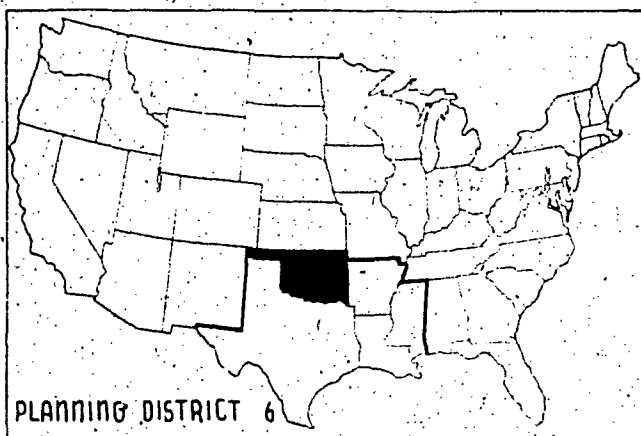
A resolution introduced by Senator Keith Lawrence to form an Ohio Commission on Interstate Cooperation was adopted by the General Assembly on January 9, 1936. A statute introduced by Senator Lawrence establishing a permanent Commission was signed by Governor Martin L. Davey on March 19, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	EARL H. HANEFELD	Mines.....	JAMES BERRY
Banking.....	S. H. SQUIRE	Motor Vehicles.....	FRANK WEST
Budget.....	MERLIN H. BRENNEMAN	Old Age Assistance.....	HENRY J. BERRODIN
Conservation.....	LAWRENCE WOODDELL	Parks.....	LAWRENCE WOODDELL
Corporations.....	HERMAN G. KREINBERG	Parole.....	LELAND S. DOUGAN
Employment.....	JAMES WITTENBROOK	Personnel.....	FRANK W. FORSYTHE
Equalization of Assessments.....	FRANK MILLER	Police.....	LYNN C. BLACK
Fish and Game.....	LAWRENCE WOODDELL	Public Instruction.....	E. L. BOWSER
Forestry.....	EDMUND SECREST	Public Utilities.....	ELDON J. HOPPLE
Health.....	WALTER H. HARTUNG, M.D.	Public Works.....	CARL G. WAHL
Highways.....	JOHN J. JASTER, JR.	Purchasing.....	GLEN A. HORN
Insurance.....	ROBERT L. BOWEN	Relief.....	ROY L. WILDERMUTH
Labor.....	O. B. CHAPMAN	Securities.....	B. FRANK THOMAS
Library (Archives and * History).....	HARLOW LINDLEY	Taxation.....	FRANK MILLER
Library (Law).....	ALFRED A. MORRISON	Unemployment Compensation.....	FRED L. BIECHELE
Library (State).....	PAUL A. T. NOON	University.....	GEORGE W. RIGHTMIRE
Liquor Control.....	J. W. MILLER	Vocational Education.....	RAY FIFE
Militia.....	EMIL F. MARX	Welfare.....	MARGARET ALLMAN (MRS.)
		Workmen's Compensation.....	THOMAS M. GREGORY

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

OKLAHOMA



THE United States acquired the unexplored territory now Oklahoma, through the Louisiana purchase in 1803. In 1834 it was set aside as an Indian territory. Pressure was great to open to the whites an unallotted tract called Oklahoma in the center of the territory, and finally the United States purchased the land from the Indians in 1889 and opened it to homestead settlement. In 1907 Oklahoma and Indian territory were admitted as one state. At present there are twenty-seven Indian reservations in the state. It was the forty-

sixth state admitted to the Union, and its constitution of 1907 is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library

RALPH HUDSON, State Librarian

Services: Reference services have been carried on for a number of years in the State Library. The 1937 Legislature granted the State Library an increase in appropriations for the next biennium, a part of which will be used for expanding the legislative reference services. Beginning with the next fiscal year, a quarterly bulletin which will include a checklist of state publications will be published. The issue of this bulletin which will appear at the time the next legislature convenes will be enlarged and made into a Legislative Reference Manual.

STATE MANUAL

Directory of the State of Oklahoma

Issued by the State Election Board

Published biennially

Total Pages: 176

Current Volume: 1935

Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Directory of the State of Oklahoma contains a complete roster of the executive, legislative, and judicial officers of the state. It is primarily an abstract of votes of the last previous general election. This abstract is a complete canvass including votes by counties and votes on constitutional amendments and initiated and referred statutes since statehood. There is no index.

OKLAHOMA PLANNING AND RESOURCES BOARD

Secretary: T. G. GAMMIE

Status: Statutory Board, Act of April 15, 1937

Appropriations: State \$70,000 (1937-1939)

Federal \$20,000 (WPA)

Activities: The Primary function of the Division of State Planning is the development of a comprehensive plan for the social, economic and physical development of the State; to assist the development of local planning bodies; to coordinate the work of other governmental agencies; and to prepare a well balanced program of public works based on scientific principles. The board includes the divisions of State Planning, Forestry, Parks and Water Resources which continue to carry on their statutory activities and to receive separate appropriations.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	70,057
Rank in Nation	17th
Population (1935 est.)	2,509,000
Rank in Nation	21st
Density per square mile (1930)	34.5
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$39,674,786
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$43,260,711
Total Assessed Value of Property (1931)	\$1,753,601,248
State University	University of Oklahoma
Site	Norman
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	6,024
Faculty	304
Capital City	Oklahoma City
Population (1930)	185,389
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Oklahoma City
Population (1930)	185,389
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	16
Number of Counties	77

THE SOONER STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR ERNEST W. MARLAND
(For biography, see State Government, August, 1936)

Governor.....ERNEST W. MARLAND
Lieutenant Governor.....JAMES E. BERRY
Secretary of State.....F. C. CARTER
Attorney-General.....MAC Q. WILLIAMSON
State Treasurer.....HUBERT L. BOLEN
State Auditor.....C. C. CHILDERS

OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....MONROE OSBORN

Eight Associate Judges.

TermSix years

Elected by popular vote.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate...JAMES E. BERRY

President Pro Tem of the SenateSpeaker of the House.....J. T. DANIEL

ALLEN G. NICHOLS Clerk of the House.....HARRY PENNICKER

Secretary of the Senate..J. WILLIAM CORDELL

Senators44 D.....Total 44Term4 years

Representatives144 D.....3 R.....Total 117Term2 years

Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The statute introduced by Hon. Glade Kirkpatrick, establishing an Oklahoma Commission on Interstate Cooperation, was signed by Governor Marland on May 22, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....JOE C. SCOTT

Banking.....HOWARD C. JOHNSON

Budget.....R. R. OWENS

Conservation and Water Resources

F. L. VAUGHAN

Corporations.....KATHERINE MANTON

Employment.....W. A. PAT MURPHY

Equalization of Assessments...H. L. MCCracken

Fish and Game.....K. D. TURNER

Forestry.....GLENN R. DURRELL

Health.....CHARLES M. PEARCE, M.D.

Highways.....W. E. GRISSO

Insurance.....JESSE G. READ

Labor.....W. A. PAT MURPHY

Library (Archives and History)

JAMES W. MOFFITT

Library (State).....RALPH HUDSON

Militia.....CHARLES F. BARRETT

Mines.....ROBERT H. BROWN

Motor Vehicles.....W. T. SINGLEY

Old Age Assistance.....HARVE L. MELTON

Parks.....A. R. REEVES

Parole.....FRED CUNNINGHAM

Police (Public Safety).....J. M. GENTRY

Public Instruction.....A. L. CRABLE

Public Utilities.....REFORD BOND

Purchasing.....LEA M. NICHOLS

Securities.....J. T. BATTENBURG

Taxation.....H. L. MCCracken

Unemployment Compensation

RICHARD H. LAWRENCE

University.....WILLIAM B. BIZZELL

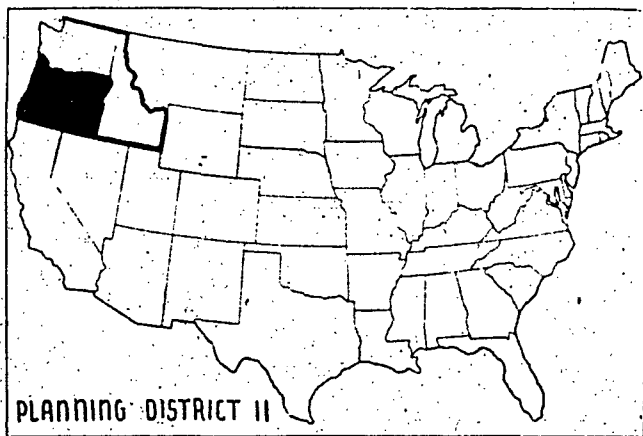
Vocational Education.....FLORENCE NEFF

Welfare.....HARVE L. MELTON

Workmen's Compensation...ANDREW J. FRALEY

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

OREGON



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE is reported to have touched the coast of Oregon in his search for a North West Passage in 1578, and Robert Gray sailed into the Columbia River in 1792 and established the American claim to the valley. The claim was strengthened by the Lewis and Clark expedition and by the establishment of a fur post by Astor in 1811. In 1846 a treaty with Great Britain cleared up the last of the conflicting claims of Spain, England, Russia and America, and a territorial government was proclaimed in 1849. Ore-

gon was admitted to the Union in 1859, and is still governed under its original constitution as amended.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Oregon State Library

HARRIET C. LONG, State Librarian

Services: A careful index is kept of legislative material available. Research is conducted upon request.

Legislative Service and Reference Bureau

University of Oregon

This semi-official bureau directed by heads of five University departments conducts investigations, makes reports, and drafts bills upon request. The Attorney-General and his staff draft bills and advise legislators upon the validity of proposed measures. The State Law Library renders some research and library service.

STATE MANUAL

The Oregon Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 262 Current Volume: 1935-1936
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Oregon Blue Book contains a complete directory of the three departments of the state governments. It has a large amount of descriptive material of the state administrative departments, and a directory of county officials. It contains also a roster of federal officials in the state, and many miscellaneous facts. *The Blue Book* is illustrated and has an index.

OREGON STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: V. B. STANBERY

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 1, 1935

Headquarters: 811 Spalding Building, Portland

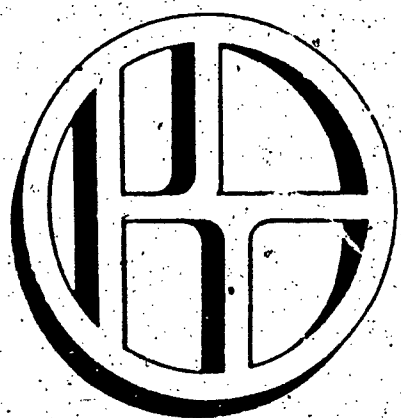
Appropriations: State, \$30,000 (1937-38)

Federal, \$95,050 (WPA, NYA and NRC for 1936)

Activities: (1) Advising the governor and legislature by conducting studies and investigations and submitting reports, recommendations and plans; (2) cooperating with city and county planning boards; (3) cooperating with federal, regional, state and local agencies on development programs; (4) effecting workable agreements and plans for the disposition and use of public lands; (5) establishing county planning commissions.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	96,699
Rank in Nation	9th
Population (1935 est.)	1,008,000
Rank in Nation	34th
Density per square mile (1930)	10.0
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$29,767,296
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$29,579,912
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$1,092,771,441
State University	University of Oregon
Site	Eugene
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	2,756
Faculty	244
Capital City	Salem
Population (1930)	26,266
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Portland
Population	301,815
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	6
Number of Counties	36



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

**Microfiche Created with
the Cooperation of
the Council of
State Governments**

THE BEAVER STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR CHARLES H. MARTIN
(For biography see State Government, August, 1936)

Governor.....CHARLES H. MARTIN
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State.....EARL SNELL
Attorney-General...I. H. VAN WINKLE
State Treasurer.....RUFUS C. HOLMAN
State Auditor.....EARL SNELL

OREGON SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....HENRY J. BEAN
Six Associate Justices
Term.....Six years
Elected by popular vote



ORMOND R. BEAN
Chairman of Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....F. M. FRANCISOVICH	Speaker of the House.....HARRY D. BOVIN
Secretary of the Senate.....JOHN P. HUNT	Clerk of the House.....FRED DRAGER
Senators.....7 D 9 R.....Total 16.....Term.....4 years	
Representatives.....38 D 21 R 1 Ind.....Total 60.....Term.....2 years	

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 40 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman....ORMOND R. BEAN, Chairman, State Planning Board

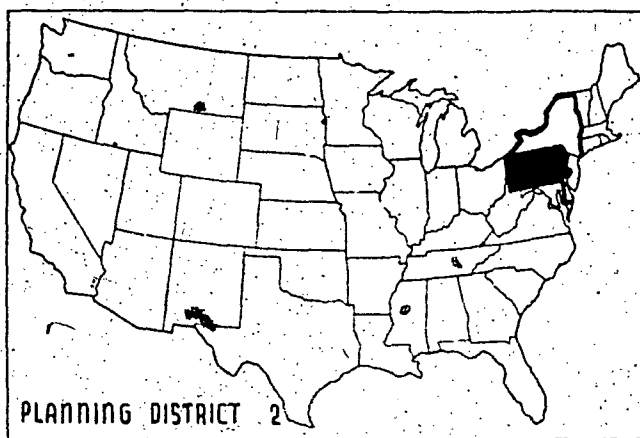
The statute introduced by Senator Homer D. Angell establishing a permanent Oregon Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Charles H. Martin on March 6, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....SOLON T. WHITE	Militia.....GEORGE A. WHITE
Banking.....MARK SKINNER	Mines.....W. H. STRAYER
Budget.....WALLACE S. WHARTON	Motor Vehicles.....CARL D. GABRIELSON
Corporations.....J. H. HAZLETT	Old Age Assistance.....ELMER R. GOUDY
Employment.....GUY V. LINTNER	Parks.....SAM H. BOARDMAN
Equalization of	Parole.....J. S. MURRAY
Assessments.....CHARLES V. GALLOWAY	Police.....CHARLES P. PRAY
Fish and Game.....FRANK B. WIRE	Public Instruction.....C. A. HOWARD
Forestry.....J. W. FERGUSON	Public Utilities.....N. G. WALLACE
Health.....F. D. STRICKER, M.D.	Purchasing.....DANIEL J. FRY
Highways.....HENRY F. CABELL	Securities.....J. H. HAZLETT
Insurance.....HUGH H. EARLE	Taxation.....CHARLES V. GALLOWAY
Labor.....C. H. GRAM	Unemployment Compensation.....D. A. BULMORE
Library (Archives and	University.....CLARENCE V. BOYER
History).....NELLIE B. PIPE	Vocational Education.....O. D. ADAMS
Library (Law).....E. N. GILLINGHAM	Welfare.....ELMER R. GOUDY
Library (State).....HARRIET C. LONG	Workmen's Compensation.....A. R. HUNTER
Liquor Control.....ARTHUR K. MCMAHON	

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

PENNSYLVANIA



THE first permanent settlement, established by the Swedes in 1643, was seized by the Dutch in 1655, and by the English in 1664. William Penn secured an extensive grant from the King in 1681, and in 1682 laid out his Quaker capital, naming it Philadelphia. The Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia, and from 1790 to 1800 the city was the national capital. The state ratified the Federal Constitution in 1787. The first state constitution was adopted in 1776. Its last constitution, the fourth, was adopted

in 1873. It has been amended numerous times.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

Pennsylvania General Assembly

JOHN H. FERTIG, Director

Services: The Bureau prepares indices of Pennsylvania laws, and digests the laws of other states. A file of bills is kept, as well as a file of reports of departments, boards, and commissions, and of other public documents. A complete inquiry service is maintained. Periodically, topical codifications of existing bills are presented to the legislature, with a list of obsolete laws recommended for repeal. Bill drafting is done with the assistance of the Attorney-General.

STATE MANUAL

The Pennsylvania Manual

Issued by Department of Property and Supplies

Published biennially

Total Pages: 1193 Current Volume: 1935-1936

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Pennsylvania Manual contains a complete directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government, including biographical sketches of the state's chief officers, and complete descriptions of the powers and duties of state officials and executive boards and commissions. There is an abstract of votes of the last primary and general elections, and a directory of federal officials in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: F. A. PITKIN

Status: Statutory Board, Act of July 30, 1936

Appropriations: State, \$10,000 (for year ending May 31, 1937)

Federal, \$125,000, WPA, FERA

Activities: The Board, in cooperation with other governmental agencies, developed a program for recreational areas in Pennsylvania, has studied the misuse of land and the application of remedial measures, has engaged in a study of flood control measures, and has assisted in the drainage basin studies conducted by the National Resources Committee. It has cooperated in the work of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	45,126
Rank in Nation.....	32nd
Population (1935 est.).....	10,066,000
Rank in Nation.....	2nd
Density per square mile (1930).....	214.8
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$169,841,342
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$165,691,108
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932)	\$12,762,317,281
Institute of Higher Education	
Pennsylvania State College	
Site.....	State College
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	5,040
Faculty	712
Capital City.....	Harrisburg
Population (1930).....	80,339
Rank in State.....	9th
Largest City.....	Philadelphia
Population	1,950,961
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	92
Number of Counties.....	67

THE KEYSTONE STATE

OFFICERS*

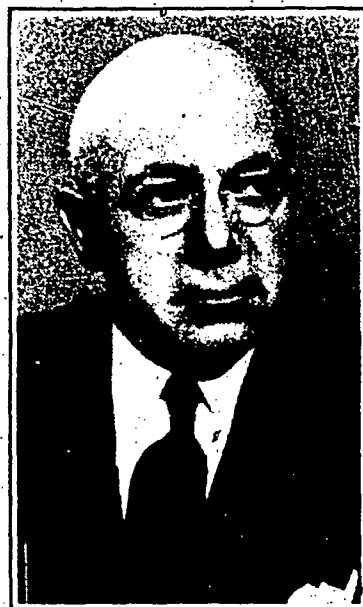


GOVERNOR GEORGE H. EARLE
(For biography see State Government, August, 1936)

Governor.....GEORGE H. EARLE
Lieutenant Governor..THOMAS KENNEDY
Secretary of State..DAVID L. LAWRENCE
Attorney-General.CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI
State Treasurer....CHARLES A. WATERS
State Auditor....FRANK E. BALDWIN

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN W. KEPHART
Six Associate Judges
Term.....Twenty-one years
Elected by popular vote



HON. CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI
Chairman of Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....THOMAS KENNEDY
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....HARVEY HUFFMAN
Speaker of the House.....ROY E. FURMAN
Secretary of the Senate.....JOHN C. MORELOCK
Clerk of the House.....WILLIAM P. GALLAGHER
Senators.....34 D 16 R.....Total 50.....Term.....4 years
Representatives.....154 D 54 R.....Total 208.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman..HON. CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI, Attorney-General

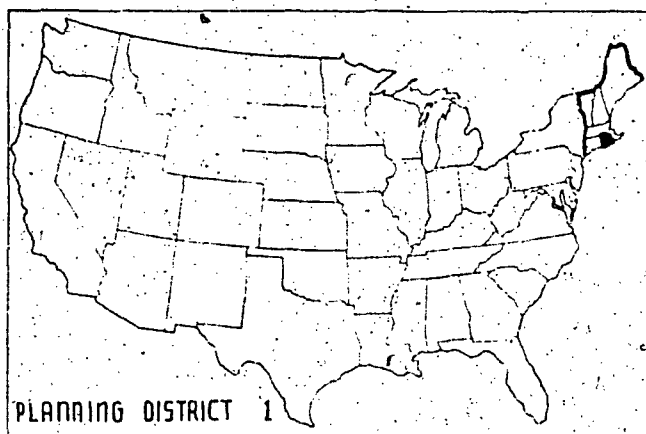
A resolution introduced by Senator George Rupp to form a Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation was adopted by the General Assembly on April 18, 1935. A statute also introduced by Senator Rupp establishing a permanent Commission was signed by Governor George H. Earle on March 24, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....J. HANSELL FRENCH	Old Age Assistance.....CARL DE SCHWEINITZ
Banking.....LUTHER HARR	Parks.....JAMES S. PATES
Budget.....ARTHUR W. HOWE, JR.	Parole.....COURTLAND BUTLER
Corporations.....I. H. KREKSTEIN	Personnel.....JOHN F. BRESLIN
Employment.....TENSARD DE WOLF	Police.....LYNN G. ADAMS
Fish and Game.....NICHOLAS BIDDLE	Public Instruction.....LESTER K. ADE
Forestry.....JAMES F. BOGARDUS	Public Utilities.....D. J. DRISCOLL
Health.....EDITH MACBRIDE-DEXTER	Public Works.....ARTHUR COLEGROVE
Highways.....WARREN VAN DYKE	Purchasing.....LEO J. FALLAR
Insurance.....OWEN B. HUNT	Relief.....CARL DE SCHWEINITZ
Labor.....RALPH M. BASHORE	Securities.....LEVI G. LICHLITER
Library (State).....JOSEPH L. RAFTER	Taxation.....JOHN B. KELLEY
Liquor Control.....LEO A. CROSSEN	Unemployment Compensation...ERNEST KELLY
Militia.....FREDERICK B. KERR	University.....RALPH D. HETZEL
Mines.....MICHAEL HARTNEADY	Welfare.....JOHN D. PENNINGTON
Motor Vehicles.....ROY C. WEBER	Workmen's Compensation.....DAVID L. ULLMAN

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

RHODE ISLAND



FIRST settlement in Rhode Island was made by Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson in 1636 in an attempt to win freedom of worship. In 1663 the charter of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations was obtained. Two months before the Declaration of Independence was signed, Rhode Island renounced her allegiance to the king, but she did not ratify the Federal Constitution until 1790. Dorr's Rebellion in 1843 led to the adoption of a more liberal state constitution, and this has since been amended twenty-one times.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library
MISS GRACE M. SHERWOOD
Legislative Reference Deputy

Services: The Legislative Reference Bureau undertakes to furnish complete legislative reference service. It supplies information on the laws of other states, on legislation enacted in Rhode Island at any time, and maintains ready references to legislative material. Pending legislation in Rhode Island and several other states is available. Bills are drafted, and general advice given on municipal as well as state problems.

STATE MANUAL

Rhode Island Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 456 Current Volume: 1935-1936
Size in inches: 4½ x 7¼

The Rhode Island Manual contains a complete directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. Included also are Rules of Order and Committees of the Senate and House, as well as adequate statistics. There is considerable miscellaneous information concerning the state and its long history as well as biographical material concerning the legislators.

RHODE ISLAND STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer:

Chairman, JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN
Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 21, 1935, Amended 1936
Appropriations: State, \$11,250 (year ending June 30, 1937)
Federal, \$34,000 (WPA)

Activities: During 1936 the Board undertook a rural highway survey, made in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Roads and the State Division of Roads and Bridges; a study of drainage basin area, requested by the National Resources Committee; a public works inventory, and a recreational survey. The preparation of a relief map of the whole state was also undertaken.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	1,300
Rank in Nation	48th
Population (1935 est.)	681,000
Rank in Nation	37th
Density per square mile (1930)	627
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$13,141,394
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$13,188,515
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$1,447,034,202
Institute of Higher Education.... Rhode Island State College	
Site	Kingston
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	1,115
Faculty	83
Capital City	Providence
Population (1936)	243,006
Rank in State	1st
Largest City (1936)	Providence
Population	243,006
Number of Cities and towns over 10,000 Population	14
Number of Counties	5

THE PLANTATION STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR ROBERT E. QUINN
(For biography see State Government, August, 1937)

Governor ROBERT E. QUINN
Lieutenant Governor
RAYMOND E. JORDAN
Secretary of State .. LOUIS W. CAPPELLI
Attorney-General ... JOHN P. HARTIGAN
State Treasurer HENRI A. ROBERGE
State Comptroller HENRY J. LEE



HON. JOHN P. HARTIGAN
Chairman of Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

RHODE ISLAND SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... EDMUND W. FLYNN
Four Associate Justices
Term: Until place is declared vacant by
legislature
Elected by both houses of the legislature
in grand committee

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate RAYMOND E. JORDAN
President Pro Tem of the Senate RUSSELL H. HANDY
Speaker of the House JAMES H. KIERNAN
Clerk of the House LAWRENCE A. MCCARTHY
Secretary of the Senate LOUIS W. CAPPELLI
Senators 26 (R)..... 15 (D) 1 (Ind) Total 42..... Term 2 years
Representatives 54 (D)..... 46 (R)..... Total 100..... Term 2 years
Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, annually.
Length of Session: 60 days

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman HON. JOHN P. HARTIGAN, Attorney General

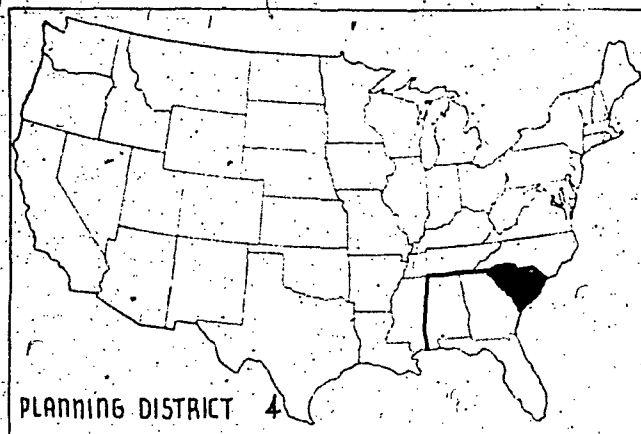
A statute introduced by Hon. Albert A. Soriero establishing a Rhode Island Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Theodore F. Green on May 1, 1936

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture	BURTON K. HARRIS	Militia	HERBERT R. DEAN
Banking	M. JOSEPH CUMMINGS	Motor Vehicles	WILFRED J. PAQUIN
Budget	HENRY J. LEE	Old Age Assistance	MORTIMER W. NEWTON
Conservation	BURTON K. HARRIS	Parks	PETER J. PIMENTEL
Corporations	LOUIS W. CAPPELLI	Parole	JOSEPH H. HAGEN
Employment	THOMAS H. BRIDE, JR.	Personnel	THOMAS H. BRIDE
Equalization of		Police	EDWARD J. KELLY
Assessments	EDWARD L. LEAHY	Public Instruction	JAMES F. ROCKETT
Fish and Game	JOSEPH J. KIRBY	Public Utilities	FREDERICK A. YOUNG
Forestry	PETER J. PIMENTEL	Public Works	CHARLES F. MCELROY
Health	EDWARD F. McLAUGHLIN, M.D.	Purchasing	P. JOSEPH SULLIVAN
Highways	JOHN V. KELLY	Securities	M. JOSEPH CUMMINGS
Insurance	M. JOSEPH CUMMINGS	Taxation	EDWARD L. LEAHY
Labor	THOMAS F. McMAHON	Unemployment Compensation	
Library (Archives and			THOMAS F. McMAHON
History)	MARY T. QUINN	University	RAYMOND G. BRESSLER
Library (Law)	CLARENCE F. ALLEN	Vocational Education	HARRY F. NUGENT
Library (State)	HERBERT O. BRIGHAM	Welfare	EDWARD P. REIDY
Liquor Control	MICHAEL F. COSTELLO	Workmen's Compensation	JOSEPH T. CAHIR

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

SOUTH CAROLINA



EARLY settlements were made by both Spanish and French, but in 1629 a grant of land including the territory that is now South Carolina was made by King Charles I of England to Sir Robert Heath, and was regranted by Charles II to eight of his favorites. South Carolina adopted an independent constitution in 1776 and took an active part in the Revolution. In 1832 South Carolina passed the famous Ordinance of Nullification, and was the first state to secede at the time of the Civil War. Including the constitution of 1776,

six constitutions have been adopted. The last, adopted in 1895, has been amended a number of times.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

South Carolina State Library

State Library

MRS. VIRGINIA G. MOODY, Librarian

Services: There is no separate section of the State Library devoted to legislative reference work, and no appropriation. Material is made available to legislators, and a subject file of bills introduced is maintained. The Attorney General drafts bills upon request during legislative sessions. The Code Commissioner makes a continuous revision of the South Carolina Codes, and indexes the statutes after each legislative session.

STATE MANUAL

Legislative Manual of South Carolina

Issued by the Clerk of House of Representatives
Published biennially

Total pages: 673 Current Volume: 1937
Size in inches: 2 3/4 x 5 3/4

Intended primarily as a hand book for members of the General Assembly, *The South Carolina Legislative Manual* contains as well a complete roster of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, together with county, state and federal officials in the state. The booklet is illustrated, and includes an extensive amount of biographical material. There is an index.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: WILTON E. HALL, Chairman

Status: Governor's Board

Headquarters: Anderson

Appropriations: State, none; Federal, \$6,800
(1936, NRC and WPA)

Activities: The activities of the Board during 1936 were confined to the Drainage Basin reports for the National Resources Committee, the six-year public works inventory for the National Resources Committee, a study on population trends, and a study on recreational facilities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	30,989
Rank in Nation.....	39th
Population (1935 est.).....	2,012,000
Rank in Nation.....	23rd
Density per square mile (1930).....	57.0
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$25,088,731
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$38,297,182
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$407,909,083
State University.....	University of South Carolina
Site.....	Columbia
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	1,421
Faculty.....	86
Capital City.....	Columbia
Population (1930).....	51,581
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Charleston
Population.....	62,265
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	9
Number of Counties.....	46

THE PALMETTO STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR OLIN D. JOHNSTON
(For biography see State Government, September, 1936)

Governor.....OLIN D. JOHNSTON
Lieutenant Governor.....J. E. HARLEY
Secretary of State....W. P. BLACKWELL
Attorney-General.....JOHN M. DANIEL
State Treasurer.....E. P. MILLER
State Auditor.....J. M. SMITH

SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN G. STABLER
Four Associate Justices

Term.....Ten years
Elected by popular vote



HON. D. A. G. OUZTS
Chairman of Commission on Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....J. E. HARLEY
President Pro Tem of the Senate...T. H. STUKES Speaker of the House.....SOLOMON BLATT
Secretary of the Senate.....JAMES H. FOWLES Clerk of the House.....JAMES E. HUNTER, JR.
Senators.....46 D.....Term.....4 years
Representatives.....124 D.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, annually.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman.....HON. D. A. G. OUZTS

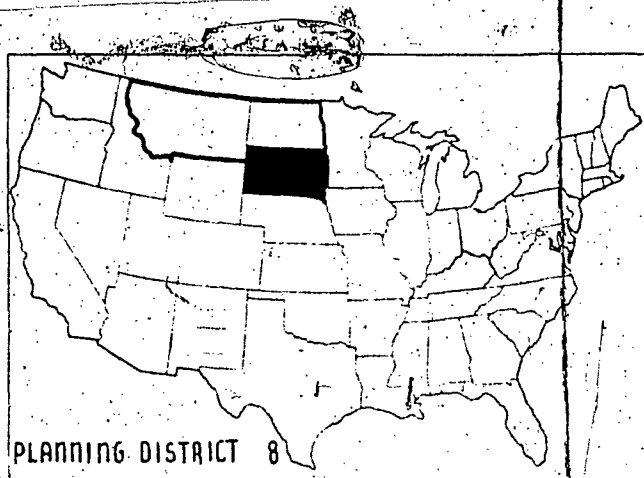
A statute introduced by Hon. D. A. G. Ouzts establishing a South Carolina Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Olin D. Johnston on March 4, 1936.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....J. ROY JONES	Motor Vehicles.....BEN M. SAWYER
Banking.....E. P. MILLER	Old Age Assistance.....JAMES D. FULP
Budget.....OLIN D. JOHNSTON	Parole.....HERBERT N. FELTON
Corporations.....W. P. BLACKWELL	Police.....GEORGE YOUNG
Equalization of Assessments.....W. G. QUERY	Public Instruction.....J. H. HOPE
Fish and Game.....A. C. HEYWARD	Public Utilities.....JAMES W. WOLF
Forestry.....B. S. MEEKS	Securities.....SAM B. KING
Health.....JAMES A. HAYNE, M.D.	Taxation.....WALTER G. QUERY
Highways.....BEN M. SAWYER	Unemployment Compensation.....R. B. WATERS
Insurance.....SAM B. KING	University.....J. RYAN MCKISSICK
Labor.....JOHN W. NATES	Vocational Education.....J. H. HOPE
Library (State).....VIRGINIA G. MOODY (MRS.)	Welfare.....JAMES D. FULP
Liquor Control.....WALTER G. QUERY	Workmen's Compensation....JOHN H. DUKES
Militia.....JAMES C. DOZIER	

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

SOUTH DAKOTA



THE first white men known to have reached this region were the Verendrye brothers and two companions in 1743. Fur traders later entered the region, and it was crossed by Lewis and Clark in 1804 and 1806. The first permanent white settlement was made at Fort Pierre in 1817. Dakota territory was established in 1861, and South Dakota was admitted as a state in 1889 under the terms of the enabling act of Congress. The state capital was permanently established at Pierre in 1904. The present constitution, which was adopted in

1889, has since been amended several times.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Library

State Historical Society
LAWRENCE K. FOX, Secretary

Services: An inquiry service is maintained. Material of interest to legislators is compiled and digested. The Secretary gives advice on requested subjects and assists the legislators in analyzing state reports. Bill drafting is occasionally done by the Secretary but is frequently referred to the Attorney-General's office.

STATE MANUAL

South Dakota Legislative Manual

Issued by the Department of Finance
Published biennially
Total pages: Varies Current Volume: 1937
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The South Dakota Legislative Manual contains a complete directory of the executive and legislative departments of the state government. A large amount of biographical material is included and an annotated copy of the state constitution. Extensive election statistics are given, and state institutions are described at some length. There is an index. *The Manual* is distributed by the Secretary of State.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: W. R. RONALD
Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 1, 1935
Headquarters: Brookings, South Dakota
Appropriations: State, \$5,000 (1937-39)
Federal, staff (WPA, NRC, NYA)
no figures available

Activities: The Board gathers and publishes factual material, stimulates local and departmental planning, and carries on cooperative relationships with other state and federal planning agencies. Twice each month the Board publishes a progress report. It provides advisory assistance to county planning boards. The Board submitted to the Governor a series of recommendations with supporting data for each. It has been active in interstate activities and has assisted in the organization of the Central North-west Regional Planning Commission.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	77,615
Rank in Nation.....	14th
Population (1935 state census).....	675,082
Rank in Nation.....	38th
Density per square mile (1930).....	9.0
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$17,329,915
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$18,412,374
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1932).....	\$1,508,675,996
State University.....	University of South Dakota
Site.....	Vermillion
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	956
Faculty.....	98
Capital City.....	Pierre
Population (1935).....	4,013
Rank in State.....	11th
Largest City.....	Sioux Falls
Population (1935).....	33,644
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	6
Number of Counties.....	69

THE COYOTE STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR LESLIE JENSEN
(For biography see State Government, September, 1937)

Governor LESLIE JENSEN
Lieutenant Governor
DONALD McMURCHIE
Secretary of State
(Miss) GOLDIE WELLS
Attorney General... CLAIR RODDEWIG
State Treasurer W. H. HINSELMAN
State Auditor..... RAYMOND A. KELLY



JOHN J. MURPHY
Chairman of Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

SOUTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Presiding Judge..... H. B. RUDOLPH
Four Associate Justices
Term Six Years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate DONALD McMURCHIE
President Pro Tem of the Senate.. L. M. SIMONS Speaker of the House..... ALBERT C. MILLER
Secretary of the Senate, A. B. BLAKE Clerk of the House..... WRIGHT TARBELL
Senators¹ (1937) 22 D... 23 R..... Total 45 Term 2 years
Representatives¹ (1937) 37 D... 66 R..... Total 103 Term 2 years

Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 60 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman.... JOHN J. MURPHY, Chairman, Board of Railroad Commissioners

The statute introduced by Senator Warren Welch establishing a South Dakota Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Leslie Jensen on March 3, 1937.

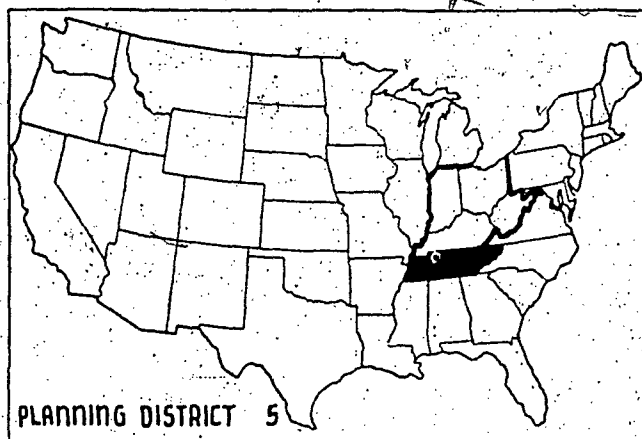
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	GORDON STOUT	Militia	E. C. COFFEY
Banking.....	JAMES STEWART	Mines.....	MONTE HUMPHREUS
Budget	J. M. BERRY	Motor Vehicles.....	GOLDIE WELLS
Corporations	GOLDIE WELLS	Old Age Assistance.....	P. L. CROWLIE
Employment	S. H. COLLINS	Parks	WILLIAM LINDLEY
Equalization of Assessments.....	J. H. BOTTUM, JR.	Parole.....	WILL CHAMBERLAIN
Fish and Game.....	H. E. FANKHAUSER	Police	B. D. MINTNER
Forestry.....	BEN STROOL	Public Instruction.....	J. F. HINES
Health.....	PARK B. JENKINS, M.D.	Public Utilities.....	JOHN J. MURPHY
Highways.....	LESLIE JENSEN	Purchasing.....	J. M. BERRY
Insurance.....	W. J. DAWSON	Securities.....	A. L. PUTNAM
Labor.....	CLAIR RODDEWIG	Taxation.....	J. H. BOTTUM, JR.
Library (Archives and History and State).....	LAWRENCE K. FOX	Unemployment Compensation..	J. W. BECKWITH
Library (Law).....	J. W. RAISH	University.....	I. D. WEEKS
Liquor Control.....	Joe Ryan	Welfare.....	P. L. CROWLIE
		Workmen's Compensation.....	CLAIR RODDEWIG

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

(1.) The Legislature was reduced in size in 1937. In 1939, the Senate will have 35 members, the House, 75.

TENNESSEE



VISITED by De Soto in 1541, settlement of Tennessee did not begin until almost the middle of the 18th century. The French claim to the region was relinquished by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Twice a part of North Carolina, it was finally ceded to the United States, and in 1790 became "the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio." In 1796 the state, Tennessee, was admitted to the Union as the sixteenth. Its constitution, like that of Kentucky, provided a wider democracy in the form of a more liberal suffrage. The present constitution

was adopted in 1870. An administrative reorganization was effected in 1937.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

No formal service

There is no official department of the state government which furnishes legislative reference service. A private agency, the Tennessee Legislative Service, established in 1923, functions during legislative sessions. It issues a daily report of legislative activities, and answers inquiries requiring little research. The service is performed by Mr. Verner M. Jones and Mr. John D. Green under contract to the legislature. Hon. A. B. Broadbent, Secretary of State, has been very courteous in furnishing information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Tennessee Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 213 Current Volume: 1936
Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Tennessee Blue Book contains a complete directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. Included also is historical and other miscellaneous information. It contains a directory of county officers and adequate election statistics. The manual also contains a useful map of the state and several handsome colored plates. There is a table of contents but no index.

TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: W. T. ELLIS, JR.

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 19, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$30,000 (biennium 1935-37)

Federal, \$100,000 (1936, WPA)

Activities: The Commission has made the following studies: (1) An analysis of aviation in Tennessee with recommendations for needed improvements; (2) a study of the Social Security Act of 1935 with reference to Tennessee; (3) a Digest of Tennessee Tax Laws; (4) a study of the State Fiscal System of Tennessee; (5) a program of public education in the state. Other projects are being undertaken. Four regional offices and two branch offices advance the program of planning in local communities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	42,022
Rank in Nation.....	34th
Population (1935 est.).....	2,904,000
Rank in Nation.....	15th
Density per square mile (1930).....	62.8
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$32,752,752
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$36,794,819
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$1,663,892,254
State University.....	University of Tennessee
Site.....	Knoxville
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	2,322
Faculty.....	161
Capital City.....	Nashville
Population (1930).....	153,866
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Memphis
Population (1930).....	253,143
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	8
Number of Counties.....	95

THE VOLUNTEER STATE



GOVERNOR GORDON BROWNING
(For biography see State Government, September, 1937)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....	GORDON BROWNING
Lieutenant Governor.....	None
Secretary of State.....	A. B. BROADBENT
Attorney-General.....	ROY H. BEELER
State Treasurer.....	GROVER KEATON

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	GRAFTON GREEN
--------------------	---------------

Four Associate Judges

Term.....	Eight years
-----------	-------------

Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....	BYRON POPE	Speaker of the House.....	WALTER M. HAYNES
Chief Clerk of the Senate.....	CEDRIC HUNT	Clerk of the House.....	C. TRAVIS BOMEN
Senators.....	29 D 4 R	Total 33.....	Term..... 2 years
Representatives.....	63 D 9 R 2 other.	Total 74.....	Term..... 2 years

Regular Session: First Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 75 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

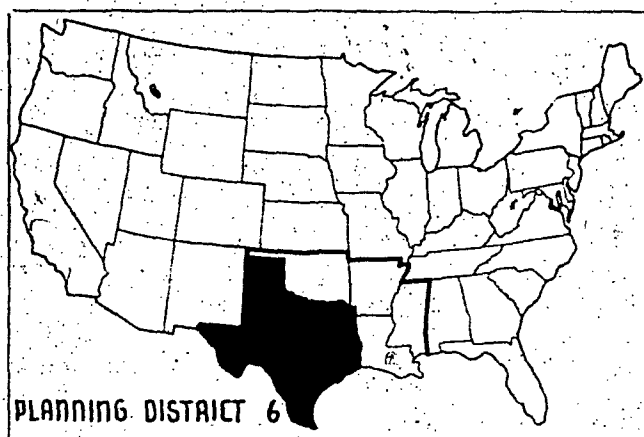
A statute introduced by Senator Andrew J. Graves establishing a Tennessee Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Gordon Browning on March 8, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	JOHN M. GOODMAN	Motor Vehicles.....	WALTER STOKES
Banking.....	J. M. McCORMACK	Old Age Assistance.....	GEORGE H. CATE
Budget.....	HENRY BURKE	Parks.....	JAMES O. HAZARD
Corporations.....	A. B. BROADBENT	Parole.....	F. L. BROWNING
Employment.....	PAUL JESSEN	Personnel.....	W. STEPHEN CAVE
Fish and Game.....	HOWELL E. BUNTIN	Police.....	JOE WILLIAMS
Forestry.....	JAMES O. HAZARD	Public Instruction.....	W. A. BASS
Health.....	W. C. WILLIAMS, M.D.	Public Utilities.....	PORTER DUNLAP
Highways.....	M. O. ALLEN	Purchasing.....	J. B. MILLER
Insurance.....	J. M. McCORMACK	Taxation.....	WALTER STOKES
Labor.....	ALBERT GORE	Unemployment Compensation.....	F. G. SCOTT
Library (Archives and History) and (State).....	(MRS.) JOHN T. MOORE	University.....	JAMES D. HOSKINS
Militia.....	R. O. SMITH	Vocational Education.....	R. L. BYNUM
Mines.....	A. W. EVANS	Welfare.....	GEORGE H. CATE
		Workmen's Compensation.....	ALBERT GORE

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

TEXAS



WHETHER Pineda in 1519 or de Vaca in 1528 was the first white man to touch Texas soil is not definitely known, but Coronado, De Soto, La Salle and Ponce de Leon are known to have explored parts of the territory. Texas was a part of Mexico when independence from Spain was secured in 1821. In 1836 it rebelled against the Mexicans and became the "Republic of Texas." It was admitted to the Union in 1845, joined the Confederacy in 1861, and was readmitted to the Union in 1869. The present constitution was adopted in 1876.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Section

Texas State Library

DORIS H. CONNERLY, Legislative Reference Librarian

Services: Research is conducted upon request. A daily history of bills introduced is kept during the sessions, and a card catalog containing page references to the daily journals. The Section has published certain of its research studies, and has aided in the publication of the *Texas Statesman's Yearbook*. Bill drafting is done by the Attorney General's office. The Supreme Court gives library service on legal matters, and the Secretary of State's office answers inquiries.

STATE MANUAL

Texas Almanac

Issued by The Dallas News—Private

Published irregularly

Total Pages 384

Current Volume: 1936

Size in inches: 5¼ x 8½

The Texas Almanac contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the state government, an abstract of votes of the last election, and a very considerable index to state industries. It contains an index. A supplement to *The Texas Almanac* has been published for 1937.

TEXAS STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: E. A. Wood

Appropriations: State, \$82,000 (March 16, 1935-August 31, 1937).

Federal, WPA; no figures available.

Activities: The long-range program adopted by the Board in 1935 includes improvement of public health, determination of a sound land-use policy, conservation and proper utilization of water resources, inventory of mineral resources, preparation of a reforestation policy, a study of transportation facilities, a comprehensive industrial survey, studies of the state's public educational program, and suggested improvements in the government and social aspects of Texas.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	265,896
Rank in Nation	1st
Population (1935 est.)	6,077,000
Rank in Nation	5th
Density per square mile (1930)	22.2
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$110,738,248
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$106,623,295
Total Assessed Value of Property (1931)	\$4,241,682,299
State University	University of Texas
Site	Austin
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	7,659
Faculty	387
Capital City	Austin
Population (1930)	53,120
Rank in State	7th
Largest City	Houston
Population	292,352
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population	36
Number of Counties	254

THE LONE STAR STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR JAMES V. ALLRED
(For biography see State Government, October, 1936)

Governor.....	JAMES V. ALLRED
Lieutenant Governor.....	WALTER F. WOODUL
Secretary of State.....	EDWARD CLARK
Attorney-General.....	WILLIAM McCRAW
State Treasurer.....	CHARLES LOCKHART
State Auditor.....	TOM C. KING
Comptroller.....	GEORGE H. SHEPPARD

TEXAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	C. M. CURETON
--------------------	---------------

Two Associate Justices

Term	Six years
------------	-----------

Elected by popular vote.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate..WALTER F. WOODUL

President Pro Tem of the Senate..WILL D. PACE Speaker of the House....ROBERT W. CALVERT

Secretary of the Senate.....BOB BARKER Clerk of the House... LOUISE SNOW PHINNEY
(MRS.)

Senators31 D..... Term.....4 years

Representatives150 D..... Term.....2 years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

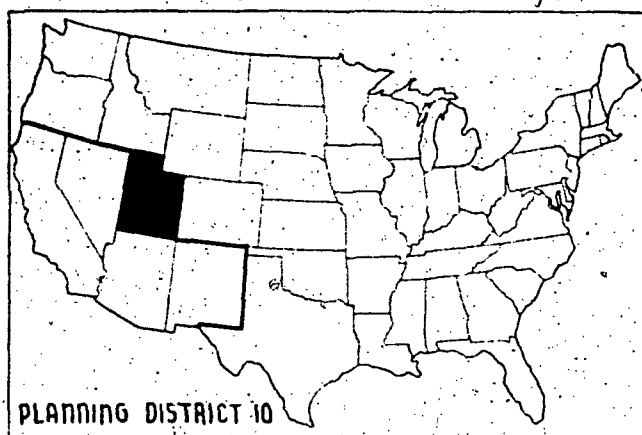
TEXAS HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	J. E. McDONALD	Motor Vehicles	H. H. CARMICHAEL
Banking.....	Z. GOSSETT	Old Age Assistance.....	W. A. LITTLE
Budget.....	J. D. HALL	Parks.....	PAT NEFF
Corporations.....	M. E. SANDLIN	Parole.....	T. C. ANDREWS
Employment.....	F. E. NICHOLS	Police.....	H. H. CARMICHAEL
Equalization of Assessments..	GEORGE H. SHEPPARD	Public Instruction.....	L. A. WOODS
Fish and Game.....	W. J. TUCKER	Public Utilities.....	C. V. TERRELL
Forestry.....	E. O. SIECKE	Purchasing.....	CLARK W. WRIGHT
Health.....	GEORGE W. COX, M.D.	Relief.....	ADAM JOHNSON
Highways.....	GIBB GILCHRIST	Securities.....	D. LEON HARP
Insurance.....	R. L. DANIEL	Taxation.....	A. K. DANIELS
Labor.....	F. E. NICHOLS	Unemployment Compensation	ORVILLE S. CARPENTER
Library (Archives and History)	HARRIET SMITHER	University	VACANCY
Library (Law).....	O. C. WALKER, JR.	Vocational Education.....	RAY L. MARTIN
Library (State).....	FANNIE M. WILCOX	Welfare.....	CLAUDE D. TEER
Liquor Control.....	J. B. FORD	Workmen's Compensation.....	EARLE P. ADAMS
Militia.....	CARL NESBITT		

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

UTAH



THOUGH the region now called Utah was crossed by Father Escalante and various Spanish explorers and traders in the early 19th century, permanent settlement did not begin until the immigration of the Mormons in 1847. The close of the Mexican War brought the region into the United States, and in 1850 it became Utah Territory. It was not until after the Mormon church had agreed to abolish polygamy that Utah was admitted to the Union (1896). Its present constitution was adopted by popular vote in 1895.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

No Legislative Reference Service

STATE MANUAL

Utah Official Roster

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 38 Current Volume: 1935-1936
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Utah Official Roster contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It lists the members of the state boards and commissions, and gives also a directory of all county officers in the state. There is a small amount of descriptive material concerning the state. There is no index.

UTAH STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: THORNTON W. PETERSEN,
Secretary

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 26, 1935
Appropriations: State, \$11,577.19 (State Department of Public Welfare; (for 1936) Federal, \$36,570.00 (WPA)

Activities: During 1935 and 1936, the Board conducted a number of general and specific studies to prepare a foundation for

long-range planning. Among them were reports on state policies, water resources, mining and mineral resources; a survey of possible sources of low-cost power for the Salt Lake region; a report on land use; a survey of the recreational resources of the state; and studies of population, health, the state prison, the state mental hospital, libraries, and education. The Board made and prepared a state plan for development. A number of additional miscellaneous studies have been undertaken.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	84,990
Rank in Nation.....	10th
Population (1935 est.).....	515,000
Rank in Nation.....	40th
Density per square mile (1930).....	6.2
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$14,322,853
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$13,799,537
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$618,404,571
State University.....	University of Utah
Site.....	Salt Lake City
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	3,677
Faculty.....	202
Capital City.....	Salt Lake City
Population (1930).....	140,267
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Salt Lake City
Population (1930).....	140,267
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	3
Number of Counties.....	29

THE BEEHIVE STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR HENRY H. BLOOD
(For biography see State Government, October, 1936)

Governor.....	HENRY H. BLOOD
Lieutenant Governor.....	None
Secretary of State.....	E. E. MONSON
Attorney-General.....	JOSEPH CHEZ
State Treasurer.....	REESE M. REESE
State Auditor.....	JOHN W. GUY

UTAH SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	WILLIAM H. FOLLAND
Four Associate Justices	
Term	Six years
Elected by popular vote.	

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate...	HERBERT B. MAW	Speaker of the House.....	JOSEPH W. JENSEN	
Secretary of the Senate...	J. LAMBERT GIBSON	Clerk of the House.....	J. WALDO PARRY	
Senators	22 D.....1 R	Total 23.....	Term	4 years
Representatives	56 D.....4 R	Total 60.....	Term	2 years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 60 days

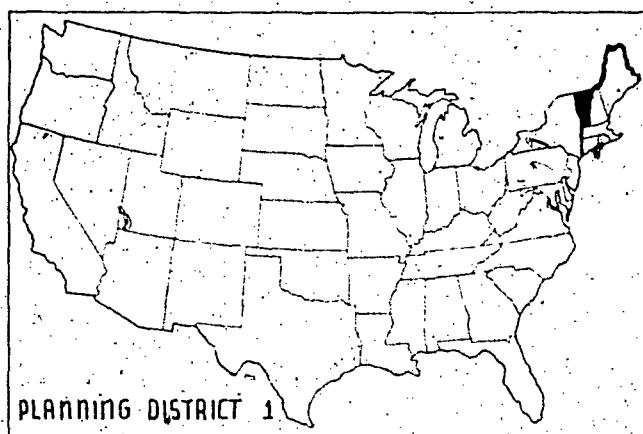
UTAH HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	DAVID F. SMITH	Mines.....	IRWIN ARNOVITZ
Banking.....	RULON S. STARLEY	Motor Vehicles.....	IRWIN ARNOVITZ
Budget.....	E. R. MILES	Old Age Assistance.....	DARRELL J. GREENWELL
Corporations.....	E. E. MONSON	Parks.....	LAFAYETTE HANCHETT
Equalization of Assessments....	IRWIN ARNOVITZ	Parole.....	N. L. WILSON
Fish and Game.....	NEWELL B. COOK	Personnel.....	E. R. MILES
Forestry.....	NEWELL B. COOK	Police.....	R. W. GROOM
Health.....	J. L. JONES, M.D.	Public Instruction.....	CHARLES H. SKIDMORE
Highways	W. D. HAMMOND	Public Utilities.....	WARD C. HOLBROOK
Insurance.....	C. CLARENCE NESLEN	Purchasing.....	E. R. MILES
Labor.....	WILLIAM M. KNERR	Securities.....	A. EZRA GULL
Library (Archives and History).....	FLORA BEAN HORNE	Taxation	IRWIN ARNOVITZ
Library (Law).....	LEW CUMMINGS	Unemployment Compensation	RAY R. ADAMS
Library (State).....	MOSIAH HALL	University.....	GEORGE THOMAS
Liquor Control.....	HUGH B. BROWN	Welfare.....	DARRELL J. GREENWELL
		Workmen's Compensation	WILLIAM M. KNERR

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

VERMONT



AS FAR as is known, Champlain was the first white man to enter what is the present state of Vermont (1609). Both French and English built forts in the region, but settlers came largely from other parts of New England. Boundary and title disputes over the region continued until the last claim was relinquished by New York in 1790. Nevertheless, Vermont declared its independence in 1777 and participated actively in the Revolution. It was admitted to the Union in 1791, the first state after the original thirteen. Its present constitution

was adopted in 1793, last amended in 1924.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library

MRS. BEATRICE LOWE HASKINS

Assistant Librarian

Services: The Bureau collects material of interest to legislators. It keeps a complete index of bills. It conducts inquiries upon request, publishes the results of its studies, and prepares a biennial "Preliminary Legislative Manual." It assists the legislative draftsmen and edits and publishes a cumulative Index of Laws and a Table of Changes in Laws at the end of each session.

STATE MANUAL

Vermont Legislative Directory

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 652 Current Volume: 1937

Size in inches: 4½ x 6

The Vermont Legislative Directory contains a substantially complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It includes a list of county and federal officers in the state. *The Directory* contains valuable miscellaneous material concerning the state government, and a large amount of biographical material of state and federal officers, and descriptive material on each state department.

VERMONT STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: FREDERICK W. SHEPARDSON

Status: Statutory Board, Act of April 11, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$5,000

Federal, staff (WPA)

Activities: The aims and objectives of the State Planning Board are, in general, to make comprehensive studies of matters relating to the physical, social and economic development of the resources of the state; to make plans and recommendations to the Governor and legislature for the development of recreation, industry and agriculture; and to participate in interstate, regional and national planning efforts. In addition, the members of the Board serve as members of the Connecticut River Valley Flood Control Compact Committee.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	9,564
Rank in Nation	42nd
Population (1935 est.)	377,000
Rank in Nation	45th
Density per square mile (1930)	39.4
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$10,883,879
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$10,259,672
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932)	\$440,931,113
State University	University of Vermont and State Agricultural College
Site	Burlington
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	1,261
Faculty	190
Capital City	Montpelier
Population (1930)	7,837
Rank in State	7th
Largest City	Burlington
Population (1930)	24,789
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	3
Number of Counties	14

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR GEORGE D. AIKEN
(For biography see State Government, September, 1937)

Governor.....GEORGE D. AIKEN
Lieutenant Governor..WILLIAM H. WILLS
Secretary of State..RAWSON C. MYRICK
Attorney-General..LAWRENCE C. JONES
State Treasurer.....THOMAS H. CAVE
State Auditor.....BENJAMIN GATES



HON. LAWRENCE C. JONES
Chairman, Commission on Interstate Cooperation

VERMONT SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....GEORGE M. POWERS
Four Associate Justices
Term.....Two Years
Elected by legislature

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....WILLIAM H. WILLS
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....ERNEST W. DUNKLEE
Speaker of the House.....MORTIMER R. PROCTOR
Secretary of the Senate....ERNEST W. GIBSON, JR.
Clerk of the House.....LEON E. ELLSWORTH
Senators.....22 R.... 8 D.....Total 30..Term.....2 years
Representatives.....204 R.... 39 D....5 other Total 248..Term.....2 years

Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman.....HON. LAWRENCE C. JONES, Attorney General

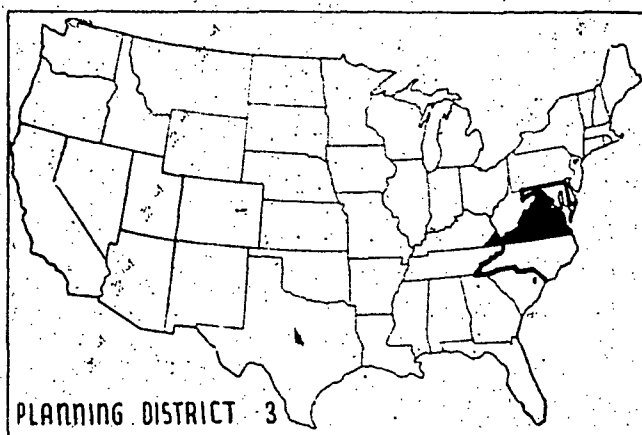
A resolution introduced by Hon. Walter R. Hard on April 8, 1937 to establish a Vermont Commission on Interstate Cooperation was approved by the Legislature on April 10, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....E. H. JONES	Parks.....PERRY H. MERRILL
Banking.....DONALD A. HEMENWAY	Parole.....TIMOTHY C. DALE
Conservation.....J. J. FRITZ	Police.....H. ELMER MARSH
Corporations.....RAWSON C. MYRICK	Public Instruction.....FRANCIS L. BAILEY
Employment.....E. REYNOLD JOHNSON	Public Utilities.....STEPHEN S. CUSHING
Fish and Game.....RUSSELL P. HUNTER	Public Works.....EMERY A. MELENDY
Forestry.....PERRY H. MERRILL	Purchasing.....JOHN P. DAVIS
Health.....CHARLES F. DALTON, M.D.	Securities.....DONALD A. HEMENWAY
Highways.....HUBERT E. SARGENT	Taxation.....ERWIN M. HARVEY
Insurance.....DONALD A. HEMENWAY	Unemployment Compensation
Labor.....HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG	STERRY R. WATERMAN
Library (State).....HARRISON J. CONANT	University.....GUY W. BAILEY
Liquor Control.....REGINALD R. COLE	Vocational Education...RALPH E. NOBLE
Militia.....HERBERT T. JOHNSON	Welfare.....TIMOTHY C. DALE
Motor Vehicles.....MURDOCK A. CAMPBELL	Workmen's Compensation
Old Age Assistance.....W. ARTHUR SIMPSON	HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

VIRGINIA



THE colony at Jamestown (1607) was the site of the first permanent English settlement in America. After a few discouraging years, settlements increased, and the colony prospered. Williamsburg became the first Colonial Capital. Virginia contributed many leaders to the movement which led to Revolution, and except for John Adams, all the presidents of the United States up to 1825 came from Virginia. The present constitution was not submitted to popular vote but went into effect as soon as it was adopted by the constitutional convention in 1902. It has been frequently amended.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Division of Statutory Research and Drafting

WILLIAM R. SHANDS, Director

Services: Indexes, lists, and digests of material are prepared. A file is kept of all bills, committee reports, and documents. Research is conducted upon request, bills are drafted, and advice given as to the constitutionality or probable legal effect of proposed legislation. The Director examines bills, and reports his findings to the Governor with recommendations. Continuous statutory revision is carried on between sessions.

STATE MANUAL

Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia

Issued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth
Published annually

Total Pages: 324 Current Volume: 1935-1936
Sizes in inches: 6 x 9

The Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Governor and General Assembly contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state. There is also a roster of county and city officials of the state. *The Report* includes numerous matters of special concern to the Secretary of State's office, such as lists of notaries public and trade marks issued during the year.

VIRGINIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: MORTON L. WALLERSTEIN

Status: Resolution Sanctioning Governor's Board, January, 1934

Appropriations: State, none
Federal, \$22,500
Other, \$22,500 (Spelman Fund of New York)

Activities: The Board has engaged in studies of the interrelation of rural schools and the highway system of the state, the advisability of consolidation of schools, an inventory of the physical equipment of schools, and the relation of the state highway program to the federal system. It made industrial studies, developed programs for marketing of farm products, and aided in the establishment of local planning boards.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	42,627
Rank in Nation.....	33rd
Population (1935 est.).....	2,637,000
Rank in Nation.....	18th
Density per square mile (1930).....	60.2
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$42,198,545
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$42,493,034
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$2,353,629,451
State University.....	University of Virginia
Site.....	Charlottesville
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	2,435
Faculty.....	150
Capital City.....	Richmond
Population (1930).....	182,929
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Richmond
Population (1930).....	182,929
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	14
Number of Counties.....	100

THE OLD DOMINION STATE



GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PEERY
(For biography see State Government, October, 1936)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....GEORGE C. PEERY
Lieutenant Governor...JAMES H. PRICE
Secretary of the Commonwealth
PETER SAUNDERS
Attorney-General...ABRAM P. STAPLES
State Treasurer.....A. B. GATHRIGHT
State Auditor....L. MCCARTHY DOWNS

VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

President.....PRESTON W. CAMPBELL
Six Associate Judges
Term.....Twelve years
Chosen by joint vote of both houses of General Assembly.



HON. ABRAM P. STAPLES
Chairman, Commission on Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....JAMES H. PRICE
President Pro Tem of the Senate..SAXON W. HOLT Speaker of the House.....ASHTON DOVELL
Clerk of the Senate.....O. V. HANGER Clerk of the House.....E. GRIFFITH DODSON
Senators.....40 D.....Term.....4 years
Representatives.....100 D.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: Second Wednesday in January, biennially in even years.

Length of Session: 60 days (May be extended up to 30 days by a $\frac{3}{5}$ vote in each house.)

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman....HON. ABRAM P. STAPLES, Attorney-General

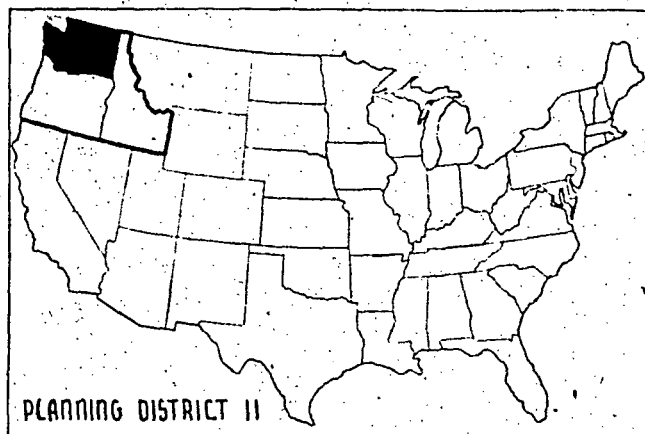
A statute introduced by Hon. Ashton Dovell establishing a Virginia Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor George C. Peery on March 23, 1936.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....GEORGE W. KOINER	Militia.....S. GARDNER WALLER
Banking.....M. E. BRISTOW	Mines.....CREED P. KELLY
Budget.....J. H. BRADFORD	Motor Vehicles.....JOHN Q. RHODES
Conservation.....WILBUR C. HALL	Old Age Assistance.....ARTHUR W. JAMES
Corporations.....H. LESTER HOOKER	Parks.....R. E. BURSON
Employment.....FRANK A. CAVEDO	Parole.....WALKER C. COTTRELL
Equalization of Assessments...C. H. MORRISSETT	Police.....H. B. NICHOLAS
Fish and Game.....C. H. NOLTING	Public Instruction.....SIDNEY B. HALL
Forestry.....R. C. PEDERSON	Public Utilities.....H. LESTER HOOKER
Health.....I. C. RIGGIN, M.D.	Purchasing.....CHARLES A. OSBORNE
Highways.....HENRY G. SHIRLEY	Securities.....C. M. CHICHESTER
Insurance.....GEORGE A. BOWLES	Taxation.....C. H. MORRISSETT
Labor.....JOHN HOPKINS HALL, JR.	Unemployment Compensation..FRANK P. EVANS
Library (Law).....LLOYD M. RICHARDS	University.....JOHN LLOYD NEWCOMB
Library (State).....WILMER LEE HALL	Welfare.....ARTHUR W. JAMES
Liquor Control.....T. MCCALL FRAZIER	Workmen's Compensation....W. H. NICKELS, JR.

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

WASHINGTON



FIRST explored by Captain Robert Gray in 1792, Washington was the farthest goal of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805-06. Soon thereafter trading posts and settlements were established. Conflicting claims of British and Americans were settled by the Buchanan-Parkingham Treaty of 1846. Washington was a part of the Oregon Territory from its organization in 1848 until 1853, when the Territory of Washington was organized. In 1889, the state was admitted to the Union. Its first state constitution is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Washington State Library

Superintendent of Public Instruction
MRS. ALTA GRIMM, Librarian

Washington State Law Library

MARK H. WIGHT, Law Librarian

Services: Both the State Library and the State Law Library undertake legislative research upon request. A file of bills introduced is kept. The Attorney General employs two assistants to draft bills.

STATE MANUAL

Washington Legislative Manual

Issued by the Senate and House
Published biennially

Total Pages: 202 Current Volume: 1937
Size in inches: 3¼ x 6

The Legislative Manual of Washington is compiled principally for the use of legislators of that state. It does contain, however, a complete roster of state administrative officers, federal officials in Washington, and detailed data concerning the Washington Legislature and its members.

WASHINGTON STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

Executive Officer: ROSS K. TIFFANY
Status: Statutory Board, Act of January 17, 1934
Appropriations: (biennium April 1, 1935-March 31, 1937)
State, \$33,500
Federal, \$42,732 (WPA and State ERA)

Activities: During the year 1936 the Council conducted studies looking to a master plan for forestry in the state, made a special land use study, a survey of the results of reclamation in the Yakima Valley, and an investigation of power markets for Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams. It cooperated in the nation-wide water resources survey, undertook some taxation studies, and published a bulletin outlining methods for organizing local health councils. A special committee recommended legislation providing for research, investigation and ultimate control of pollution of water and air. A Committee on Flood Control has recommended changes in the flood control laws.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	69,127
Rank in Nation.....	19th
Population (1935 est.).....	1,633,000
Rank in Nation.....	30th
Density per square mile (1930).....	23.4
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$40,265,584
Total Expenditures (1932).....	\$38,975,340
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932).....	\$1,250,039,549
State University.....	University of Washington
Site.....	Seattle
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	9,954
Faculty.....	426
Capital City.....	Olympia
Population (1930).....	11,733
Rank in State.....	11th
Largest City.....	Seattle
Population.....	365,583
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	15
Number of Counties.....	39

THE EVERGREEN STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR CLARENCE D. MARTIN
(For biography see State Government, November, 1936)

Governor.....CLARENCE D. MARTIN
Lieutenant Governor.....VICTOR A. MEYERS
Secretary of State.....ERNEST N. HUTCHINSON
Attorney-General.....G. W. HAMILTON
State Treasurer.....PHIL H. GALLAGHER
State Auditor.....CLIFF YELLE

WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....WILLIAM J. STEINERT

Eight Associate Judges

TermSix years

Elected by popular vote.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate...VICTOR A. MEYERS

President Pro Tem of the Senate

GEORGE F. MCAULEY

Speaker of the House...EDWARD J. REILLY

Clerk of the House.....S. R. HOLCOMB

Secretary of the Senate...EARL MCCROSKEY

Senators40 D.... 5 RTotal 45Term4 years

Representatives93 D.... 6 RTotal 99Term2 years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 60 days

WASHINGTON HAS NO COMMISSION-ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

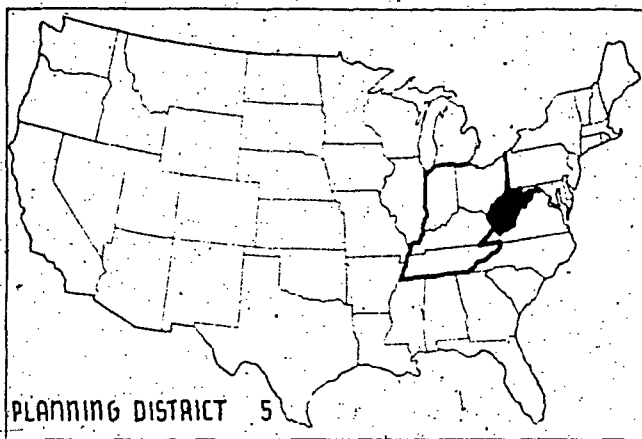
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....WALTER J. ROBINSON
Banking.....CECIL E. JENKS
Budget.....E. D. BRABROOK
Conservation.....J. B. FINK
Corporations.....RAY J. YEOMAN
Equalization of Assessments...H. H. HENNEFORD
Fish and Game.....BERNARD MCCAULEY
Forestry.....T. S. GOODYEAR
Health.....DONALD G. EVANS, M.D.
Highways.....L. V. MURROW
Insurance.....W. A. SULLIVAN
LaborE. PAT KELLY
Library (Law).....MARK H. WIGHT
Library (State).....ALTA GRIMM (MRS.)
Liquor Control.....LUTHER E. GREGORY
Militia.....MAURICE THOMPSON
Motor Vehicles.....HARRY C. HUSE

Old Age Assistance.....CHARLES F. ERNST
Parks.....W. G. WEIGLE
Parole.....LOUIS BUNGE
Police.....WILLIAM COLE
Public Instruction.....S. F. ATWOOD
Public Utilities.....FERD J. SCHAAF
Public Works.....OLAF L. OLSEN
Purchasing.....H. D. VAN EATON
Relief.....CHARLES ERNST
Securities.....HARRY C. HUSE
Taxation.....H. H. HENNEFORD
Unemployment Compensation...JACK E. BATES
University.....LEE PAUL SIEG
Vocational Education.....J. W. KELLY
Welfare.....CHARLES F. ERNST
Workmen's Compensation.....E. PAT KELLY

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

WEST VIRGINIA



FIRST exploration of western Virginia was made by Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam in 1691. By 1750, settlements were scattered over a large part of the area. Differences between the eastern and western parts of Virginia were noticeable as early as 1776. Political and economic differences continued to grow until independence from Virginia was declared in 1861. West Virginia was admitted as the thirty-fifth state in 1863. A second constitution was adopted in 1872 and is in effect today.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Section
Department of Archives and History
MRS. INNIS C. DAVIS, State Librarian

Services: No legislative reference and bill drafting service has been officially organized in West Virginia, and no specific appropriation has been made for the service. Inquiries are answered by the State Historian, and material is collected and made available to legislators. To a limited extent, tentative drafts of legislation are prepared in accordance with specifications submitted by the legislators desiring a bill.

STATE MANUAL

West Virginia Blue Book

Issued by the Clerk of the Senate
Published annually

Total Pages: 833 Current Volume: 1936
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The West Virginia Blue Book contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. There is a register of county and municipal officials, together with biographical material concerning officers of the state government, and a large amount of historical and miscellaneous information. It contains, in particular, a study of different divisions of the executive department and a considerable amount of financial statistics.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: Vacancy

Status: Governor's Board

Morgantown, c/o Dr. S. L. Galpin

Appropriations: State, none, except services of state departments; Federal, \$50,000 (WPA)

Activities: The Board has engaged in studies of land use, population, mineral resources, taxation, income, water resources, power, transportation, and recreational facilities. It has cooperated in the drainage basin survey sponsored by the National Resources Committee.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	24,282
Rank in Nation.....	40
Population (1935 est.).....	1,816,000
Rank in Nation.....	27th
Density per square mile (1930).....	72.2
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$24,118,342
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$31,623,080
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$1,877,968,467
State University.....	West Virginia University
Site	Morgantown
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	2,476
Faculty	199
Capital City.....	Charleston
Population (1930).....	60,408
Rank in State.....	3rd
Largest City.....	Huntington
Population (1930).....	75,572
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	10
Number of Counties.....	55

THE PANHANDLE STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR HOMER A. HOLT
(For biography see State Government, September, 1937)

Governor.....HOMER A. HOLT
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State..WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN
Attorney-General
CLARENCE W. MEADOWS
State Treasurer...RICHARD E. TALBOT
State Auditor.....EDGAR B. SIMS

WEST VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

President.....JO N. KENNA
Four Associate Judges
Term.....Twelve years

Elected by popular vote



HON. JOHN J. D. PRESTON
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....CHARLES E. HODGES
President Pro Tem of the Senate.DON B. FLEMING Speaker of the House.....JAMES KAY THOMAS
Clerk of the Senate.....CHARLES LIVELY Clerk of the House.....JOHN S. HALL
Senators24 D.....6 R.....Total 30.....Term.....4 years
Representatives82 D.....12 R.....Total 94.....Term.....2 years

Regular Session: Wednesday after Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: 60 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chairman....HON. JOHN J. D. PRESTON, Chairman of the Public Service Commission

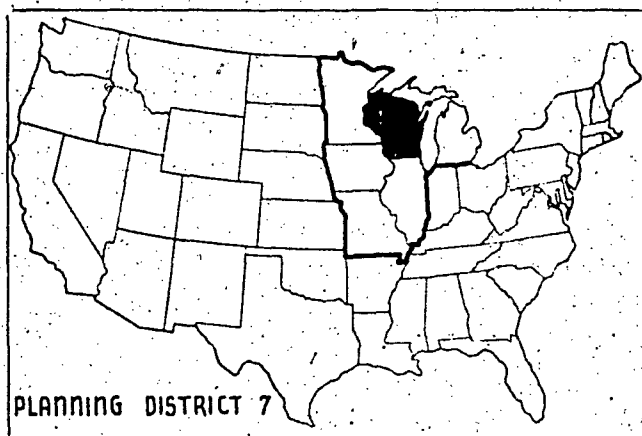
A statute introduced by Senator Byron B. Randolph establishing a West Virginia Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Homer D. Holt on March 20, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....J. B. McLAUGHLIN	Militia.....WILLIAM L. HORNOR
Banking.....GEORGE WARD	Mines.....N. P. RHINEHART
Budget.....H. ISAAH SMITH	Motor Vehicles.....GEORGE F. PARRISH
Conservation.....H. W. SHAWHAN	Old Age Assistance.....A. W. GARNETT
Corporations.....WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN	Parks.....H. W. SHAWHAN
Employment.....C. P. McKENNA	Parole.....D. E. THOENEN
Equalization of Assessments...ERNEST K. JAMES	Public Instruction.....W. W. TRENT
Fish and Game.....H. W. SHAWHAN	Public Utilities.....JOHN J. D. PRESTON
Forestry.....D. B. GRIFFIN	Public Works.....HOMER A. HOLT
Health.....ARTHUR E. McCLUE, M.D.	Purchasing.....FRED M. HAWKINS
Highways.....BURR H. SIMPSON	Securities.....EDGAR B. SIMMS
Insurance.....EDGAR B. SIMS	Taxation.....ERNEST K. JAMES
Labor.....CLARENCE L. JARRETT	Unemployment Compensation...JOHN S. STUMP
Library (Archives and History, and State).....INNIS C. DAVIS (MRS.)	University.....C. S. BOUCHER
Library (Law).....ARTHUR J. JACKSON	Welfare.....A. W. GARNETT
Liquor Control.....R. E. KELLY	Workmen's Compensation....ALBERT G. MATHEWS

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

WISCONSIN



AFTER first explorations by the Frenchman, Jean Nicolet, in 1634, the region was visited by a large number of traders, explorers, and missionaries, most of whom were French. At the close of the French and Indian War control passed to the British. American sovereignty but not American control was established by the Revolutionary War, and it was not until after the War of 1812 that British domination was terminated. In 1787, Wisconsin became part of the Northwest Territory. Wisconsin Territory was set up in 1836; and

in 1848 it became a state of the Union. The original constitution is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Library

Free Library Commission
HOWARD F. OHM, Chief

Office of the Revisor of Statutes

Supreme Court and Attorney-General
E. E. BRASSARD, Revisor

Services: The Legislative Reference Library furnishes complete and efficient service. It conducts research, it drafts bills, it compiles material and places it at the disposal of the lawmakers. The Office of the Revisor of Statutes compiles and publishes Wisconsin statutes.

STATE MANUAL

Wisconsin Blue Book

Issued by the Legislative Reference Library
Published biennially

Total Pages: 716 Current Volume: 1935
Size in inches: 5¾ x 8¾

The Wisconsin Blue Book contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. Each of the administrative boards and divisions is described in detail, and there is a section devoted to federal officials in the state. Included is considerable miscellaneous information of the state, such as county officers, civil township land areas, principal Wisconsin publications, and state-wide associations of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: M. W. TORKELSON

Status: Statutory Board, Sec. 27.20, Wis. Stats.

Appropriations: State, \$50,000

Federal, \$218,000 (Emergency Works Programs and NRC)

Other, \$28,000 (special funds)

Activities: The Board has cooperated in the development of a local planning program and has supplied technical and consulting services to counties, cities, and villages. It has developed a state park and recreational system, and has engaged in a drainage basin study and an inventory of public works. Special investigations in flood control were made, and assistance has been provided in the development of the Dane County Cooperative Housing Program.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	56,066
Rank in Nation.....	25th
Population (1935 est.).....	2,908,000
Rank in Nation.....	14th
Density per square mile (1930).....	53.2
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$65,016,140
Total State Expenditures (1932).....	\$72,869,682
Total Assessed Value of Property (1932).....	\$5,073,700,514
State University.....	University of Wisconsin
Site.....	Madison
Enrollment (1935-1936).....	9,617
Faculty (1935-1936).....	555
Capital City.....	Madison
Population (1930).....	57,899
Rank in State.....	3rd
Largest City.....	Milwaukee
Population (1930).....	578,249
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	27
Number of Counties.....	71

THE BADGER STATE



GOVERNOR PHILIP F.
LAFOLLETTE
(For biography see State Gov-
ernment, November, 1936)

OFFICERS*

Governor.....	PHILIP F. LAFOLLETTE
Lieutenant Governor.....	HENRY A. GUNDERSON
Secretary of State.....	THEODORE DAMMANN
Attorney-General.....	ORLAND S. LOOMIS
State Treasurer.....	SOLOMON LEVITAN
State Auditor.....	THEODORE DAMMANN

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....MARVIN B. ROSENBERY

Six Associate Justices

Term.....Ten years

Elected by popular vote.

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate HENRY A. GUNDERSON

President Pro Tem of the Senate

WALTER J. RUSH

Speaker of the House.....PAUL R. ALFONSI

Clerk of the Senate.....LAWRENCE LARSEN

Clerk of the Assembly...LESTER R. JOHNSON

Senators9 D..... 8 R 16 Progressive.Total 33Term4 years

Representatives31 D..... 21 R 48 Progressive.Total 100Term2 years

Regular Session: Second Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

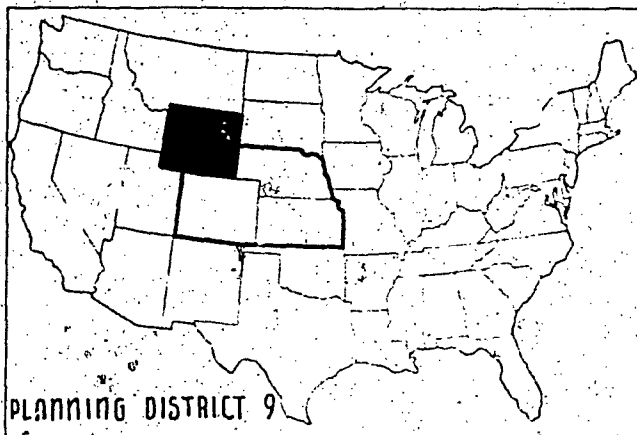
The statute introduced by Senator Earl Leverich establishing a Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Philip F. LaFollette on June 23, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	CHARLES L. HILL	Mines.....	R. MCA. KEOWN
Banking.....	S. N. SCHAFER	Motor Vehicles.....	A. C. HARTMAN
Budget.....	JAMES B. BORDEN	Old Age Assistance.....	GEORGE M. KEITH
Conservation.....	H. W. MACKENZIE	Parks.....	C. L. HARRINGTON
Corporations.....	A. J. NELSON	Parole.....	L. F. MURPHY
Employment.....	HARRY LIPPART	Personnel.....	A. E. GAREY
Equalization of Assessments..	WILLIAM J. CONWAY	Public Instruction	JOHN CALLAHAN
Fisheries.....	B. O. WEBSTER	Public Utilities.....	WILLIAM M. DINNEEN
Forestry.....	C. L. HARRINGTON	Purchasing.....	F. X. RITGER
Game	WILLIAM F. GRIMMER	Securities.....	A. E. BLUM
Health.....	C. A. HARPER, M.D.	Taxation.....	WILLIAM J. CONWAY
Highways.....	T. F. DAVLIN	Unemployment Compensa- tion	PAUL RAUSHENBUSH
Insurance.....	HARRY J. MORTENSEN	University.....	CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA
Labor.....	VOYTA WRABETZ	Vocational Education.....	GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT
Library (State).....	GILSON G. GLASIER	Welfare.....	PHILIP D. FLANNER
Liquor Control	SOLOMON LEVITAN	Workmen's Compensation.....	H. A. NELSON
Militia.....	RALPH M. IMMELL		

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.

WYOMING



VERENDRYE penetrated the eastern portion of the present state of Wyoming in 1743. Adventurers from the Lewis and Clark expedition were among the first Americans to enter it. Most of the present state of Wyoming was included in the Louisiana purchase; other sections were secured by the settlement of the Oregon question, and the Mexican cession at the close of the Mexican War. Although the region became a territory in 1868, Wyoming did not become the forty-fourth state until 1890, when it entered as the first state

to have woman suffrage, which had been granted by the territorial legislature.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Wyoming State Library

NINA MORAN, State Librarian

Services: Before each session, the Librarian inquires from each legislator the subjects in which he is especially interested. This material is compiled and prepared for reference use. A file is kept of bills and laws from other states. Lawyers are employed by the legislature for bill drafting.

STATE MANUAL

Official Directory of Wyoming

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 224 Current Volume: 1935

Size in inches: 4 x 6

The Official Directory of Wyoming contains a complete roster of all officials of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the state government. Included is a roster of the state boards and commissions. There is a complete abstract of votes for the last preceding general election. There is no index.

WYOMING STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: DAN W. GREENBURG

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$7,000 (for 23 months, from contingent fund)

Federal, \$59,240.19 (FERA and WPA, November, 1935-December 31, 1936)

Activities: The Board has made detailed studies of water resources, and at the request of the National Resources Committee, a preliminary study of underground water and a report on the activities of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation in Wyoming. It has also undertaken studies of population and vital statistics; physiography, climate and native vegetation; wild life and recreation; land ownership, use, and income; national forests; industries; state institutions; libraries; unemployment; welfare activities; public works; and power; and it has assisted the Governor and the State Welfare Department in a study of the Social Security Act.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	97,914
Rank in Nation.....	8th
Population (1935 est.).....	232,000
Rank in Nation.....	47th
Density per square mile (1930).....	2.3
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$10,487,372
Total Expenditures (1932).....	\$10,877,876
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932).....	\$418,659,784
State University.....	University of Wyoming
Site.....	Laramie
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	1,410
Faculty.....	120
Capital City.....	Cheyenne
Population (1930).....	17,361
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Cheyenne
Population.....	17,361
Number of Cities Over 10,000 Population.....	2
Number of Counties.....	23

THE EQUALITY STATE

OFFICERS*



GOVERNOR LESLIE A. MILLER
(For biography see State Government, November, 1936)

Governor.....LESLIE A. MILLER
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State.....LESTER C. HUNT
Attorney-General.....ROY E. LEE
State Treasurer.....J. KIRK BALDWIN
State Auditor.....WILLIAM JACK

WYOMING SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....FRED H. BLUME
Two Associate Justices
Term.....Eight years
Elected by popular vote



HON. LESTER C. HUNT
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE*

President of the Senate.....W. B. SAUNDERS
President Pro Tem of the Senate...B. C. RUMSEY Speaker of the House.....HERMAN KRUEGER
Secretary of the Senate...ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY Clerk of the House.....F. W. CHAMBERS
Senators16 D 11 R.....Total 27.....Term.....4 years
Representatives38 D 18 R.....Total 56.....Term.....2 years
Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, biennially if odd years.
Length of Session: 40 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

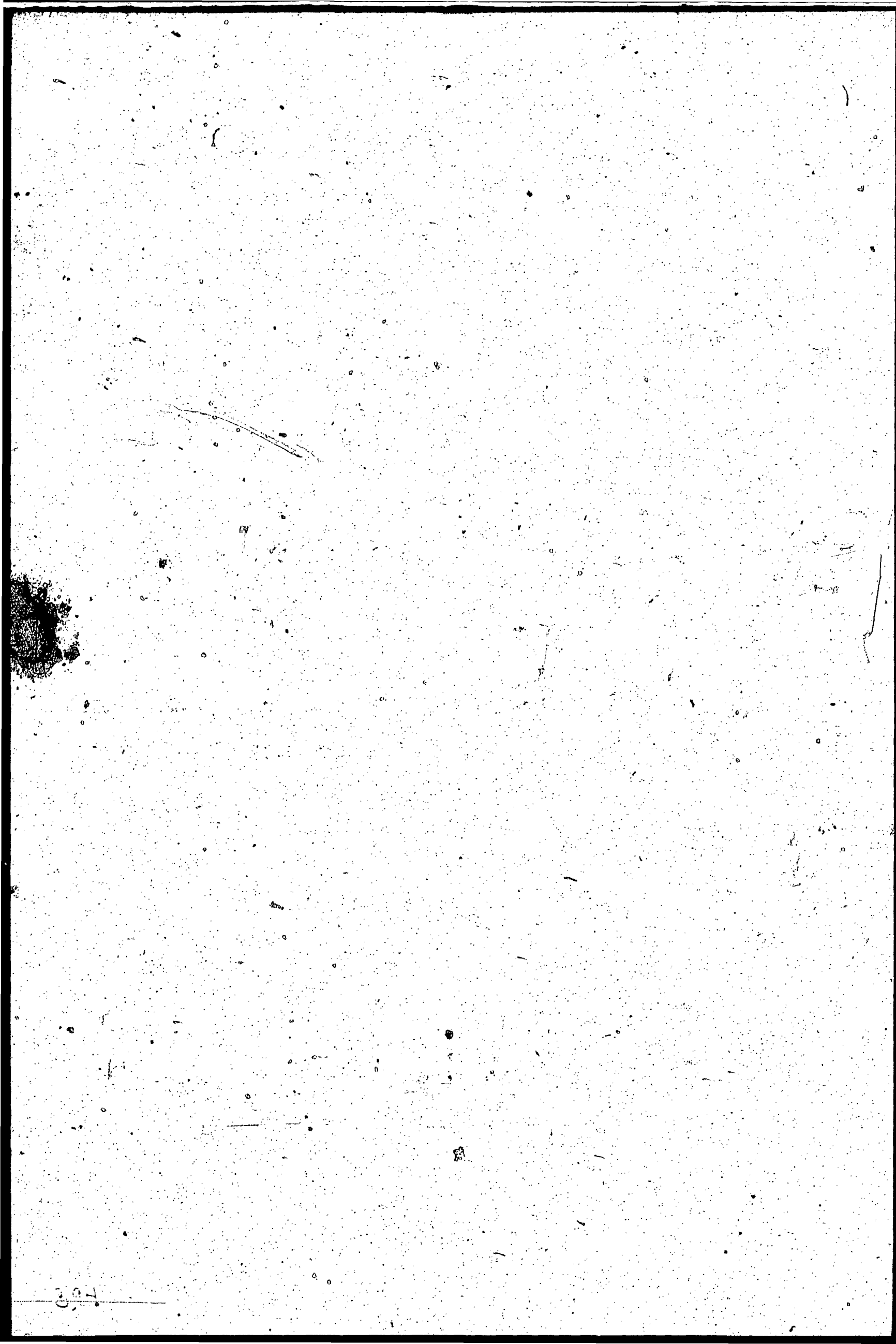
Chairman....HON. LESTER C. HUNT, Secretary of State

The statute introduced by Senator J. W. Dinsmore establishing a Wyoming Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Leslie A. Miller on February 19, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Agriculture.....	ARLING GARDNER	Mines.....	PIERRE LAFLEISCHIE
Banking.....	A. E. WILDE	Motor Vehicles.....	A. B. SHELDON
Budget.....	ADOLPH HANSON	Old Age Assistance.....	C. W. SKINNER
Corporations.....	LESTER C. HUNT	Parks.....	J. D. QUINN
Employment Service.....	TRACY N. SHAW	Parole.....	ADOLPH HANSON
Equalization of Assessments.....	M. J. FOLEY	Police.....	GEORGE G. SMITH
Fish and Game.....	A. J. MARTIN	Public Instruction..	JACK R. GAGE
Health.....	G. M. ANDERSON, M.D.	Public Utilities.....	M. J. FOLEY
Highways.....	JAMES B. TRUE	Purchasing.....	HERMAN WOLFE
Insurance.....	ARTHUR J. HAM	Securities.....	L. C. HUNT
Labor.....	LLOYD STARKEY	Taxation.....	M. J. FOLEY
Library (Archives and History, and State).....	NINA MORAN	Unemployment Compensation.....	HARRY W. FOX
Liquor Control.....	O. O. NATWICK	University.....	A. G. CRANE
Militia.....	R. L. ESMAY	Welfare.....	C. W. SKINNER
		Workmen's Compensation.....	P. J. COADY

* For further information see: Governor, p. 156; Secretary of State, p. 160; Attorney-General, p. 163; Commission on Interstate Cooperation, p. 52; Administrative Officers, p. 164; Legislature, p. 221.



Index

- Administrative officers, state, 155-217
- Agriculture, state officials in charge of, 165
- Aiken, George D., 383
- Alabama, 298-299
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 52
 - Legislative committees, 225
 - Legislators, 250
- Allred, James V., 379
- American Association for Adult Education, 132
- American Association for Labor Legislation, 132
- American Association of Port Authorities, 132
- American Association of State Highway Officials, 133
- American Bar Association, 133
- American City Planning Institute, 133
- American Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 133
- American Council on Education, 134
- American Hospital Association, 134
- American Law Institute, 134
- American Legislators' Association, 111-113
 - Board of Managers, 113
 - Executive Committee, 111
 - Goal, 111
 - Meetings, 112
 - Organization, 113
 - Services, 112
- American Library Association, 135
- American Municipal Association, 122
- American Planning and Civic Association, 135
- American Prison Association, 135
- American Public Health Association, 135
- American Public Welfare Association, 123
- American Public Works Association, 123
- American Road Builders' Association, 136
- American Society of Planning Officials, 124
- Ammons, Teller, 307
- Angell, Homer D., 56
- Arizona, 300-301
 - Legislative committees, 225
 - Legislators, 251
- Arkansas, 302-303
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 52
 - Legislative committees, 226
 - Legislators, 251
- Attorney-Generals, 155, 163
 - Assistants, 163
 - How selected, 163
 - National Association of, 121
 - Private practice permitted, 163
 - Salary, 163
 - Section of the Council of State Governments, 44-46
 - Term, 163
- Auditors, state, 155
 - National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers, 139
- Ayres, Roy E., 345
- Bailey, Carl E., 303
- Ballot, requirements for listing on, 295
- Banking
 - National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 139
 - State officials in charge of, 167
- Bar, see Law
- Barrows, Lewis O., 331
- Bean, Ormond R., 367
- Belsley, G. Lyle, 125
- Benesch, Alfred, 363
- Benson, Elmer A., 339
- Bestich, Stella, 30
- Bibliography of Bibliographies, 146
- Bingaman, John D., 355
- Blood, Henry H., 381
- Blucher, Walter H., 125
- Blue sky laws, 296
- Brookings Institution, 136
- Browning, Gordon, 377
- Brownlow, Louis, 130
- Budget, state officials in charge of, 168
- Bullamore, Louise Smith, Mrs., 30
- California, 304-305
 - Legislative committees, 226
 - Legislators, 252
- Casmon, Margaret Ann, 30
- Central Secretariat, see Council of State Governments, Central Secretariat of
- Chandler, Albert H., 327
- Chapman, Clyde R., 121
- Chappell, Allen, 53
- Chatters, Carl H., 128
- Cities
 - American City Planning Institute, 133
 - American Municipal Association, 122
 - Capital, 288
 - Largest in state, 288
 - Managers. see International City Managers' Association, 126
 - National Municipal League, 142
 - Number of over 10,000 in each state, 287
 - United States Conference of Mayors, 144
- Civil Service
 - Civil Service Assembly, The, of United States and Canada, 125
 - See also Personnel, 198
- Clark, Barzilla W., 317
- Cochran, Robert L., 347
- Coe, Louise, 55
- Colorado, 306-307
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 52
 - Legislative committees, 227
 - Legislators, 252
- Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, 47-58
 - See also Interstate Cooperation
- Compacts, 146
- Comptrollers
 - National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers, 139
- Cone, Fred P., 313
- Conflicting taxation, see Taxation

- Connecticut, 308-309
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 52
 Legislative committees, 227
 Legislators, 253
 Conservation, state officials in charge of, 170
 Cooperation, see Intergovernmental Cooperation and Interstate Cooperation
 Corporations, state officials in charge of regulation of, 171
 Council of State Governments,
 Attorney Generals' Section, 44-46
 Board of Managers, 6
 Central secretariat, 27, location, 27, services, 27-30, staff, 29-33
 Chronological history, 14-25
 Composition, 7
 Consultant Members, 6
 Council Development, Interstate Commission on, 34; 108, 110; committees, 108; resolutions, 109
 District Secretariat, Report of, 2, 60-66
 Banking, hearing on, 63
 Conservation, 65-66
 Highway safety, 62
 Liquor control conference, 64-65
 Parks, Interstate, 62-63
 Social Security, 62
 Executive committee, 5
 Finances, 34-36
 Governors' Section, 39-40
 History, 8-13
 Publications, 7
 Secretaries of State Section, 41-43
 Synopsis of, 7
 Counties, constitutional provisions relation to, 290
 Courts, state supreme, 183
 Crime
 Interstate Commission on, 86-94; committees, 92-94; membership, 89-91; model bills passed, 88
 National Probation Association, 143
 Prevention, committee on, 92
 Cross, Wilbur L., 309
 Cummings, Maupin, 52

 Dammann, Theodore, 118
 Davey, Martin L., 363
 Declaration of Interdependence, 3-4
 DeLano, Carl F., 54
 Delaware, 310-311
 Legislative committees, 228
 Legislators, 254
 River Basin, Interstate Commission on the, 95-101
 Authority, 96
 Committees, 100
 Executive committee, 99
 Finances, 98
 Members, 99
 Offices, 99
 Organization, 96
 Regional conference, 96
 Staff, 98
 Water pollution, 97
 Water supply, 97
 Dinsmore, J. W., 58
 District Secretariats, see Council of State Governments
 Doughton, Robert L., 78

 Dovell, Ashton, 57
 Drivers' License Laws, 294

 Eager, Gordon P., 351
 Earle, George H., 369
 Education,
 American Association for Adult, 132
 American Council on, 134
 National Educational Association, 141
 Vocational, 214
 See also Public Instruction and Universities
 Ellis, William J., 102
 Employment Services,
 International Association of Public Employment Services, 138
 State officials in charge of, 172
 Equalization of Assessments, state officials in charge of, 174
 Etheridge, George M., 54
 Extradition procedure, committee on, 94

 Firearms, committee on control and regulation, 92
 Fire protection,
 International Association of Fire Chiefs, 137
 National Fire Protection Association, 141
 Fiscal officers, 139, 155, 165
 Fish and Game,
 International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, 127
 State officials in charge of, 175
 Florida, 312-313
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 52
 Legislative committees, 228
 Legislators, 254
 Foor, Arlie M., 54
 Forestry, state officials in charge of, 177
 Futch, T. G., 52

 Gallagher, Hubert R., 31
 General Assembly, The, 7, 67
 Looking forward from, 69
 Third, 69-72
 Georgia, 314-315
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 53
 Legislative committees, 229
 Legislators, 255
 Goff, J. O., 303
 Governmental Research Association, 126
 Governors, 155-156
 Aides, 157
 Bulletins, 40
 Conference, 114-117; annual meetings, 115-116; cooperation, 117; executive committee, 114; history, 114; services, 117
 Inauguration dates, 156
 Mansions, 158
 Salaries, 158
 Secretaries, 157
 Section of the council, 39-40
 Terms, 156
 Veto powers, 159
 Graham, James W., Jr., 52
 Graves, Andrew Jackson, 57
 Graves, Bibb, 299
 Graves, Mark, 5

 Ham, Clifford W., 122
 Hard, Walter R., 57
 Harrington, William F., 54
 Hartigan, John P., 371

- Hartshorne, Richard, 86, 353
 Hazelrigg, Hal, 31, 69
 Health,
 American Public Health Association, 135
 National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., 139
 State officials in charge of, 178
 Herring, Frank W., 124
 Highways,
 American Association of State Highway Officials, 133
 American Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 133
 American Roadbuilders' Association, 136
 National Highways Users Conference, 142
 Safety conference, 62
 State officials in charge of, 180
 State Patrol, 200
 Histories, state, 297-393
 Hoehler, Fred K., 123
 Hoey, Clyde R., 359
 Hoffman, Harold G., 353
 Holt, Homer A., 389
 Horner, Henry, 319
 Hospitals, American Hospital Association, 134
 House,
 Officers of, 222
 House Trailer Study, 62
 Housing,
 National Association of Housing Officials, 129
 Yearbook, 146
 Hunt, Lester C., 393
 Hurley, Charles F., 335
 Huxman, Walter A., 325
- Idaho, 316-317
 Legislative committees, 229
 Legislators, 256
 Illinois, 318-319
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 53
 Legislative committees, 230
 Legislators, 256
 Incocriime, 86-94
 Incodel, 95-101
 Incohio, 105-107
 Incosec, 102-104
 Incotax, 76-85
 Indiana, 320-321
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 53
 Legislative committees, 230
 Legislators, 257
 Industrial Boards, International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 138
 Institute of Public Administration, 136
 Insurance,
 National Association of Insurance Commissioners, 138
 State officials in charge of, 181
 Interdependence, Declaration of, 3-4
 Intergovernmental Cooperation, 1-3
 International Association of Chiefs of Police, 137
 International Association of Fire Chiefs, 137
 International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, 137
 International Association of Governmental Labor Officials in Industry, 137
 International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 138
 International Association of Public Employment Services, 138
 International City Managers' Association, 126
 Interstate Commissions, 7, 73-75
 Conflicting Taxation, 76-78
 Council Development, 108-110
 Crime, 86-94
 Delaware River Basin, 95-101
 Ohio Basin, 105-107
 Social Security, 102-104
 Interstate compacts, bibliography on, 146
 Interstate Cooperation,
 Commissions on, 47-59
 Accomplishments, 48
 Activities, 47
 Chronological order of establishment, 59
 Composition, 48
 Membership, 52-58
 Uniform law on, 49-50
 Technique of, 61
 Iowa, 322-323
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 53
 Legislative committees, 231
 Legislators, 258
- Jensen, Leslie, 375
 Johnson, Keen, 327
 Johnson, Olin D., 373
 Jones, Lawrence C., 383
 Judiciary, Chief justices of highest state courts, 183
- Kansas, 324-325
 Legislative committees, 231
 Legislators, 259
 Kentucky, 326-327
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 53
 Legislative committees, 232
 Legislators, 259-260
 Kirkpatrick, Glade, 56
 Kirman, Richard, 349
 Kraschel, N. G., 323
- Labor,
 American Association for Labor Legislation, 132
 International Association of Governmental Labor Officials in Industry, 137
 International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 138
 International Association of Public Employment Services, 138
 State officials in charge of, 184
 Laderman, Louis N., 56
 LaFollette, Philip F., 391
 Langer, William, 361
 Law
 American Bar Association, 133
 American Law Institute, 134
 Leche, Richard W., 329
 Legislative Drafting Research Fund, 138
 Legislative Reference Services, state, 224
 Legislators, 250
 Number, party and term, 248
 Salaries and compensation, 249
 Legislatures, 221-296
 Committees of, 225-247; official titles of, 221; officers, 222; sessions, 223
 Lehman, Herbert H., 357
 Leonard, Barbara S., 31
 Leverich, Earl, 58

Libraries

- American Library Association, 135
- Archives and History, 185
- Law, 187
- State, 188

Lieutenant Governors, 155

Liquor

- Control, state officials in charge of, 189
- National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, 140

Logue, Thomas A., 95

Louisiana, 328-329

- Legislative committees, 232
- Legislators, 260

Maine, 330-331

- Legislative committees, 233
- Legislators, 261

Manuals, state, 297-393, 289

Marbury, Charles, 53

Margiotti, Charles J., 369

Marland, Ernest W., 365

Martin, Charles H., 367

Martin, Clarence D., 387

Maryland, 332-333

- Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 53
- Legislative committees, 233
- Legislators, 262

Massachusetts, 334-335

- Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 54
- Legislative committees, 233
- Legislators, 262

Mastick, Seabury C., 76

Mayors, United States Conference of, 144

McMullen, Richard C., 311

McNutt, Paul V., 5

Mead, Stanley, 52

Merriam, Frank F., 305

Michigan, 336-337

- Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 54
- Legislative committees, 234
- Legislators, 263

Miller, Leslie A., 5, 6, 393

Mills, Charles E., 31

Mines, state officials in charge of, 191

Minnesota, 338-339

- Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 54
- Legislative committees, 234
- Legislators, 264

Mississippi, 340-341

- Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 54
- Legislative committees, 235
- Legislators, 265

Missouri, 342-343

- Legislative committees, 236
- Legislators, 266

Monroe, James O., 53, 105

Montana, 344-345

- Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 54
- Legislative committees, 236
- Legislators, 266

Motion picture identification of criminals, committee on, 93

Motor Vehicles

- American Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 133
- Identification, committee on, 93
- Licensing and registration, state officials in charge of, 192

Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 127

Municipal Yearbook, 146

Municipalities, see Cities

Murphy, Francis P., 351

Murphy, Frank, 337

Murphy, John J., 375

Nagle, Raymond T., 32

National Association of Assessing Officers, 128

National Association of Attorney-Generals, 121

National Association of Housing Officials, 129

National Association of Insurance Commissioners, 138

National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, 139

National Association of Secretaries of State, 118-120

National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 139

National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 139

National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 139

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 139

National Conference of Social Work, 140

National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, 140

National Economic and Social Planning Association, 140

National Education Association, 141

National Fire Protection Association, 141

National Governmental Organizations, 122-131

National Highway Users Conference, 142

National Municipal League, 142

National Probation Association, Inc., 143

National Recreation Association, 143

National Tax Association, 143

Nebraska, 346-347

Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 54

Legislative committees, 237

Legislators, 267

Nevada, 348-349

Legislative committees, 237

Legislators, 267

New Hampshire, 350-351

Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 54

Legislative committees, 237

Legislators, 268

New Jersey, 352-353

Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 55

Legislative committees, 238

Legislators, 269

New Mexico, 354-355

Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 55

Legislative committees, 238

Legislators, 270

New York, 356-357

Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 55

Legislative committees, 238

Legislators, 270

Nice, Harry W., 333

Noonan, Albert W., 128

North Carolina, 358-359

Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 55

Legislative committees, 239

Legislators, 271

North Dakota, 360-361

Legislative committees, 239

Legislators, 272

- Ohio, 362-363
 - Basin, Interstate Commission on the, 105-107; membership, 107
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 56
 - Legislative committees, 240
 - Legislators, 273
- Oklahoma, 364-365
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 56
 - Legislative committees, 240
 - Legislators, 273
- Old Age Assistance, state officials in charge of, 194
- Opper, Phyllis, 32
- Oregon, 366-367
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 56
 - Legislative committees, 241
 - Legislators, 274
- Ouzts, D. A. G., 57
- Paige, Robert M., 126
- Palarine, F. L., 54
- Parkman, Henry, Jr., 5, 6, 111
- Parks, state officials in charge of, 195
- Parole systems, state officials in charge of, 197
- Parolee supervision procedure, committee on, 94
- Peery, George C., 114, 385
- Pennsylvania, 368-369
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 56
 - Legislative committees, 242
 - Legislators, 275
- Personnel, state officials in charge of, 198
- Planning
 - American City Planning Institute, 133
 - American Planning and Civic Association, 135
 - American Society of Planning Officials, 124
 - Boards, 297-393
 - National Economic and Social Planning Association, 140
 - State officials in charge of, 199
- Police
 - International Association of Chiefs of, 137
 - Officials in charge of state, 200
- Port Authorities, American Association of, 132
- Preston, John J. D., 389
- Prisons, American Prison Association, 135
- Probation, National Probation Association, 143
- Public Administration Clearing House, 129
- Public Administration, Institute of, 136
- Public Administration Service, 130
- Public Instruction, state officials in charge of, 203
- Public Utilities
 - National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, 139
 - State officials in charge of, 207
- Public Welfare
 - American Public Welfare Association, 123
 - National Conference of Social Work, 140
 - State officials in charge of, 215
- Public Works
 - American Public Works Association, 123
 - State officials in charge of, 205
- Purchasing, state officials in charge of, 206
- Quinn, Robert E., 371
- Railroads, see Public Utilities
- Randolph, Byron B., 58
- Recreation, National Recreation Association, 143
- Regionalism, bibliography on, 146
- Rhode Island, 370-371
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 56
 - Legislative committees, 242
 - Legislators, 276
 - Ridley, Clarence E., 127
 - Rivers, E. D., 315
 - Robinson, David W., 32
 - Rogers, Byron G., 307
 - Rouse, Robert, 55
 - Rupp, George, 56
- Saunders, Richard E., 32
- Savage, Virginia, 32
- Schneirla, Gladys Mrs., 32
- Schroeder, George A., 337
- Seawell, A. A. F., 359
- Secretariats
 - Central, 27-33
 - District No. 2, 60-66
- Secretaries of State, 155, 160
 - Functions, 161-162
 - How selected, 160
 - National Association of, 118-120; officers, 118; projects, 119
 - Salaries, 160
 - Section of the Council of State Governments, 41-43
 - Terms, 160
- Securities, state officials in charge of, 209
- Senate, officers of, 222
- Seybold, Leo, 32
- Shields, B. F., 53
- Social Security, 62
 - Interstate Commission on, 102-104; membership, 104; organization, 102; resolutions, 103
- Soriero, Albert A., 56
- South Carolina, 372-373
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 57
 - Legislative committees, 242
 - Legislators, 276
- South Dakota, 374-375
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 57
 - Legislative committees, 243
 - Legislators, 277
- Stanford, Rawleigh C., 301
- Staples, Abram T., 385
- Stark, Lloyd C., 343
- State
 - Administrative Officers, 155-217; area, 287; capitals, 288; guide to source of information, 297-393; histories, 297-393; largest cities, 288; Legislative Reference Services, 224, 297-393; legislatures, 221 ff.; manuals, 289; number of counties, 287; planning boards, 297-393; population, 287; statistics, 287; supreme courts, 297-393; tax administration, 210, 292-293; universities, 288
 - State Government, 37-38
 - State legislation, bibliography on, 146
 - Stevens, Roy, 53
 - Stone, Donald C., 130
 - Stubbs, Katharyn, 33
 - Symons, Farrell G. H., 131
- Tables
 - Attorney-Generals, 155

- Auditors, 155
- Ballot, requirements for listing on, 295
- Blue sky laws, 296
- Capital cities, and miscellaneous city facts, 288
- Counties, constitutional provisions relating to, 290
- Drivers' license laws, 294
- Legislative Reference Services, 224
- Legislators: salaries 249; numbers, parties and terms, 248
- Legislatures: officers, 222; sessions, 223; titles, 221
- Lieutenant Governors, 155
- Governors, 156; salaries and mansions, 158; veto powers, 159
- Secretaries of State, 155
- State: area, population and density, 287; number of counties, 287
- Tax administration, agencies in charge of, 292-293
- Taxes, date of adoption, 291
- Treasurers, State, 155
- Taxation
 - Agencies administering, 292-293
 - Beer taxes, 77
 - Bibliography on, 146
 - Conflicting, Interstate Commission on, 76-85
 - Dates of adoption of state taxes, 291
 - Electrical energy taxes, 77
 - Gasoline taxes, 77
 - Income taxes, 77
 - Liquor taxes, 77
 - National Tax Association, 143
 - Sales taxes, 77
 - Segregation of sources proposed, 77
 - State officials in charge of, 210
 - Tax Policy League, 144
 - Tobacco taxes, 77
 - "Tax Policy," 146
 - Tax Policy League, 144
 - Tax Revision Council, 78-85
 - Finances, 81
 - Membership, 84
 - Organization, 80
 - Press comments on, 83
 - Program, 82
 - Subcommittees, 85
- Tennessee, 376-377
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 57
 - Legislative Committees, 243
 - Legislators, 278
- Texas, 378-379
 - Legislative Committees, 244
 - Legislators, 278
- Third General Assembly, 67-68, 69-72
- Tilley, A. C., 347
- Tingley, Clyde, 355
- Toll, Henry W., 5, 30
- Townsend, C. D., 321
- Treasurers, state, 155
 - National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers, 139
- Turner, Ellwood J., 108
- Unemployment Compensation, state officials in charge of, 211
- Unicameral legislatures, bibliography on, 146
- Uniform Laws, National Conference of Commissioners on, 139
- United States Conference of Mayors, 144
- Universities, officials in charge of principal state, 202
- Utah, 380-381
 - Legislative committees, 244
 - Legislators, 279
- Vermont, 382-383
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 57
 - Legislative committees, 245
 - Legislators, 280
- Virginia, 384-385
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 57
 - Legislative committees, 245
 - Legislators, 281
- Vocational education, officials in charge of, 214
- Walton, Will O., 52, 299
- Washington, 386-387
 - Legislative Committees, 245
 - Legislators, 281
- Weiss, Jacob, 53
- Welch, Warren, 57
- Welfare, 215-216
- West Virginia, 388-389
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 58
 - Legislative committees, 246
 - Legislators, 282
- White, Hugh L., 341
- Willis, Bryan, 313
- Wilson, Stewart G., 33
- Wilson, Woodrow, 1, 114
- Wisconsin, 390-391
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 58
 - Legislative Committees, 247
 - Legislators, 283
- Witnesses procedure, committee on, 94
- Woodbury, Coleman, 129
- Work, Rhoda, 33
- Workmen's Compensation, state officials in charge of, 217
- Wunsch, Helen, 33
- Wyoming, 392-393
 - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 58
 - Legislative committees, 247
 - Legislators, 283
- Zimmermann, Fred L., 55



THE BOOK OF THE STATES

VOLUME 2

BOOK 2

1937

Minutes of
Interstate Conferences
held during
1935-1937

Published by

The Council of State Governments

DREXEL AVENUE AND 58TH STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Book of the States



THE BOOK OF THE STATES

VOLUME 2

BOOK 2

1937

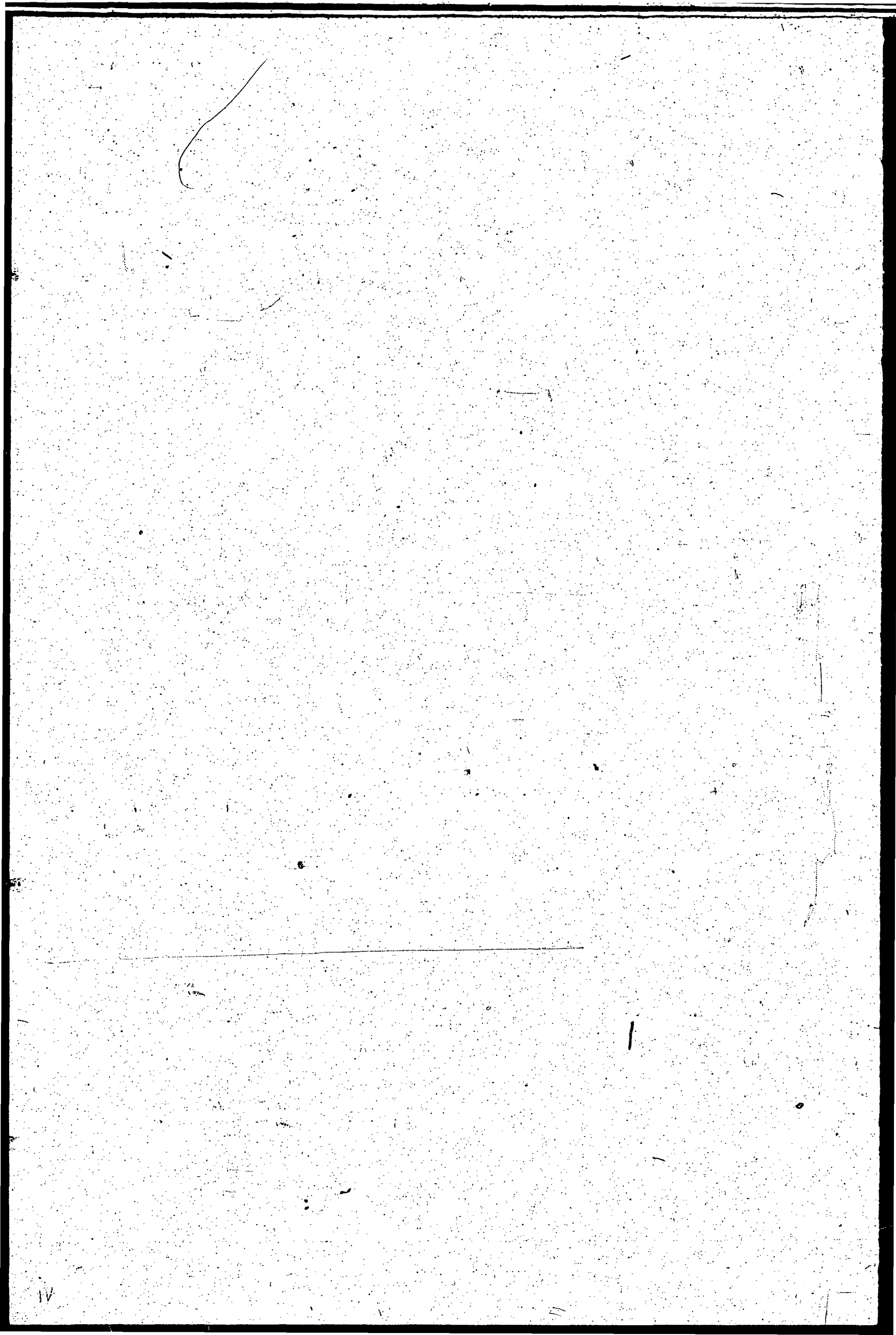
Minutes of
Interstate Conferences
held during
1935-1937

Published by

The Council of State Governments

DREXEL AVENUE AND 58TH STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



FOREWORD

THE purpose of the second book of Volume II of *Book of the States* is to present a living record of the development of thought on problems of interstate significance as it is expressed by the statesmen who are most actively engaged in the solution of these problems. Meeting in conferences, discussing common problems, exchanging ideas and experiences, state and federal officials and technicians modify and amplify their approaches to intergovernmental coöperation and its future possibilities. Thus gradually a policy develops. Notwithstanding frequent disagreement on methods, a general tendency can be seen toward agreement on one objective—interstate coöperation and its ramifications.

While it has not been possible to record everything that has been said at the interstate conferences, a sincere attempt has been made to include the important contributions of each participant, and every effort has been put forth to retain the exact meaning intended by the individual. In some instances it was impossible to report conferences verbatim because no transcript was taken. In such cases summaries are included.

The conferences reported in this volume by no means cover the entire activity of the Council of State Governments during the past two years. In fact, they merely serve to indicate the trend of development of interstate coöperation. Many regional conferences that have been implemented by the District No. 2 Secretariat among the east-

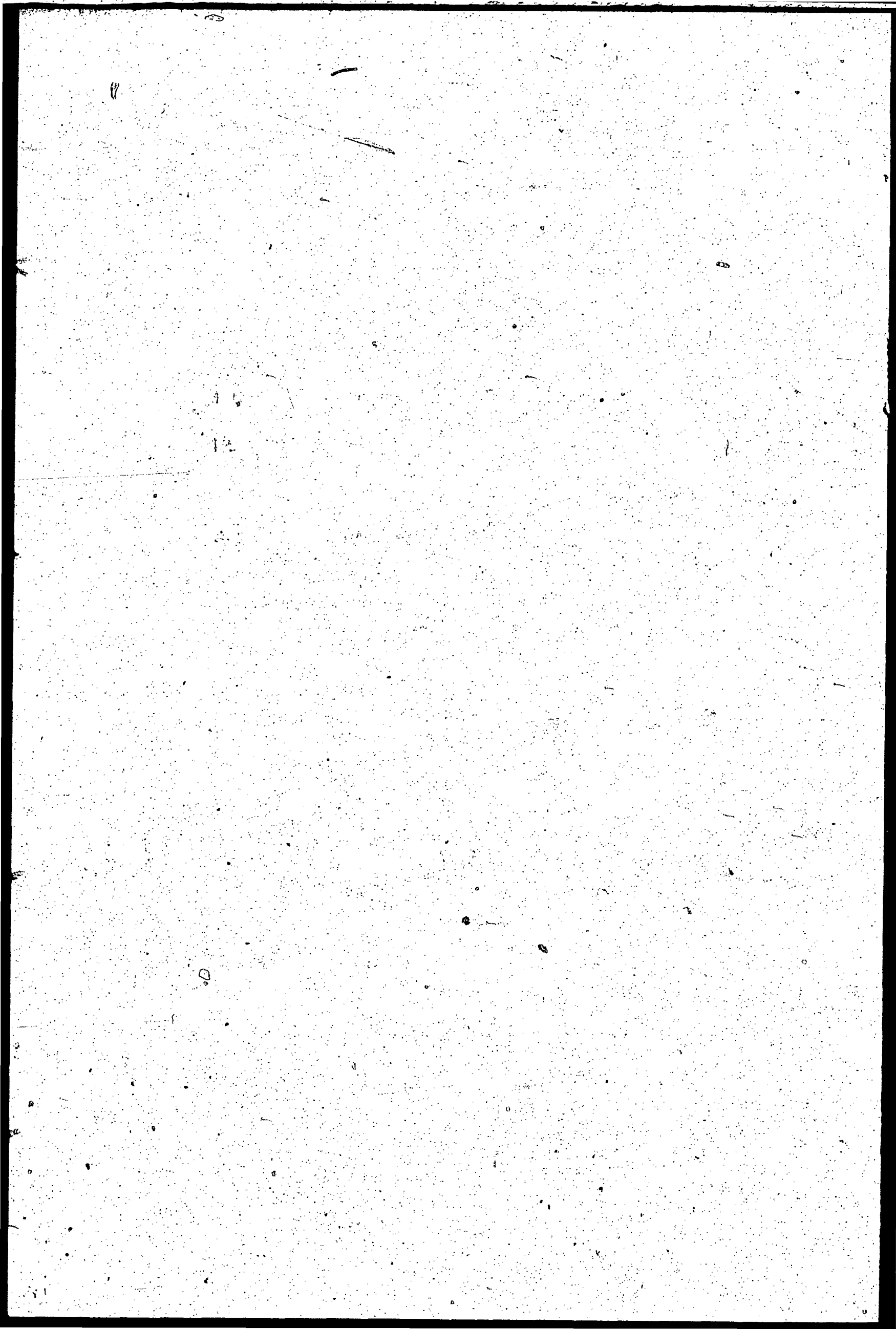
ern states; many executive committee meetings of the several interstate commissions; meetings of the board of managers of the Council of State Governments; and other conferences—have necessarily been omitted from this record of proceedings.

Thought has been given to continuity of ideas in arranging the order of conferences in this book. All of the conferences of the Interstate Commission on Crime have been grouped together, and the conferences of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin are together. Within each group, the conferences are presented chronologically. Thus it is possible to follow the development of thought and action on particular problems more easily.

A table of contents is included to assist readers in locating particular conferences. In addition, an index is included to facilitate locating the discussion of specific topics and the opinions of individuals.

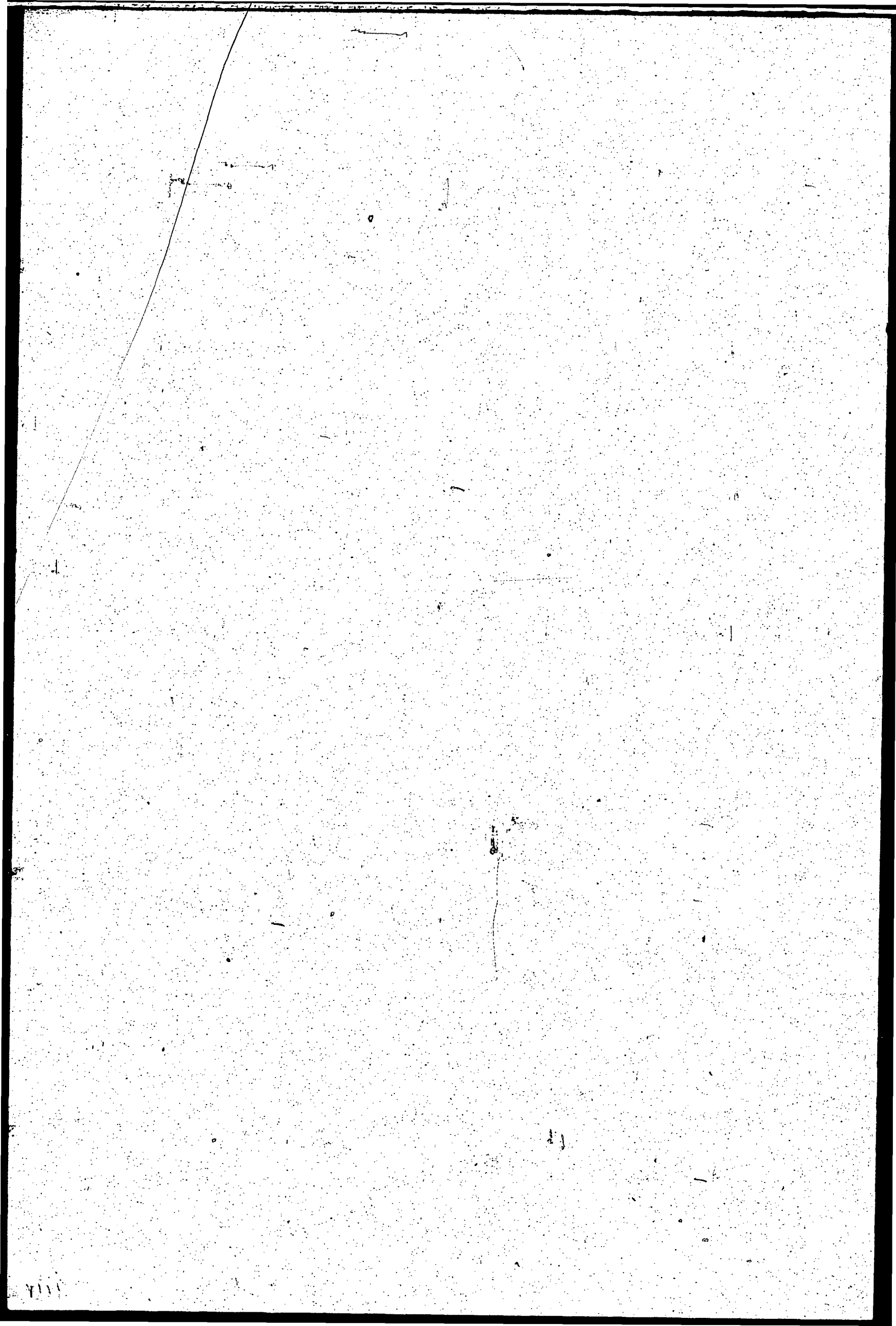
It should be emphasized again that every effort has been made to report the ideas of each participant in the conferences as they were expressed, in spite of necessary condensation of the reports to one volume of print. The usefulness of this volume can only be determined by those who read it. It is the hope of the staff of the Council of State Governments that a definite contribution is being made by preserving this record of the development of thought on interstate coöperation. These volumes will be improved with experience.

Henry W. Telf



CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
1. Interstate Commission on Crime, Conference in Trenton, New Jersey, October 11 and 12, 1935	1
2. Interstate Commission on Crime, Conference in Boston, Massachusetts, August 21 and 22, 1936	9
3. Interstate Commission on Crime, Conference in Washington, D. C., January 21, 1937	33
4. Interstate Commission on Social Security, Conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 26 and 27, 1936	63
5. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pennsylvania, October 2 and 3, 1936	77
6. Tax Revision Council, Conference in Washington, D. C., October 8 and 9, 1936	91
7. Governors' Conference in St. Louis, Missouri, November 16, 17, and 18, 1936	99
8. Interstate Commission on Council Development, Conference in Washington, D. C., January 21, 1937	105
9. Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation in Washington, D. C., January 21, 1937	113
10. Third General Assembly, Council of State Governments in Washington, D. C., January 21, 22, and 23, 1937	117
11. Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, Conference in Columbus, Ohio, February 5 and 6, 1937	183
12. Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, Conference in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 19 and 20, 1937	197
Model Crime Laws	53
Model Social Security Laws	74
Index	209



A SUMMARY
of the
ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE
of the
INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on
CRIME

OCTOBER 11 AND 12, 1935

STATE HOUSE
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

ROSTER OF DELEGATES

ARIZONA

C. R. McDowell

COLORADO

Hon. Norris C. Bakke
Henry W. Toll

CONNECTICUT

Hon. Charles J. McLaughlin
Walter F. Stiles
Colonel Anthony Sunderland

DELAWARE

Hon. P. Warren Green
Colonel C. C. Reynolds

FLORIDA

H. M. Birtley, Secretary
Hon. S. Pierre Robineau
E. A. Shurman

GEORGIA

Colonel Ben Watkins

ILLINOIS

J. Patrick Deegan
Hon. Otto Kerner
John Landesco
Burdette G. Lewis
George T. Scully
John Stanton
T. P. Sullivan

INDIANA

John H. Klinger
Hon. Philip Lutz, Jr.
Hon. Don F. Stiver

IOWA

J. C. Pryor

KANSAS

Hon. Clarence V. Beck
Major Wint Smith

KENTUCKY

Hon. Bailey P. Wootton

MAINE

Hon. Clyde R. Chapman
James W. Hanson

MARYLAND

Andrew T. Connor
Emanuel Gorfine
James M. Hepbron
Edward McK. Johnson
Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor

MASSACHUSETTS

Colonel Paul G. Kirk
Joseph F. O'Connell
Senator Henry Parkman, Jr.

MICHIGAN

Hon. Miles N. Culehan
Oscar G. Olander
Professor John B. Waite

MINNESOTA

Edwin L. Lindell

MISSOURI

Colonel B. M. Casteel

MONTANA

Hon. C. J. Dousman

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ralph W. Caswell
Burt R. Cooper
Andrew H. McDaniel

NEW JERSEY

Senator John C. Barbour
William J. Carter
W. J. Coughlin
William J. Ellis
Dean Spaulding Frazer
Hon. Anna Gilmore
Judge Richard Hartshorne
Hon. Harold G. Hoffman
Winthrop D. Lane
Senator S. Rusling Leap
Hon. J. H. Thayer Martin
Professor William G. McLaughlin
J. E. Murnane, Lieutenant
William O. Nicol, Captain

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON CRIME

3

NEW JERSEY—continued

Dean Alexander F. Ormsby
Hon. Joseph C. Paul
Robert Peacock
Senator A. Crozier Reeves
Major Charles H. Schoeffel
Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf
Colonel Joseph D. Sears
Peter J. Siccardi
Judge Joseph Sigler
R. A. Snook
Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter
Hon. David T. Wilentz
L. W. Williams
John W. Woelfle
Judge Joseph G. Wolber
H. F. Wooge

NEW YORK

Hon. John J. Bennett
E. R. Cass
Charles L. Chute
William B. Cox
George P. Dutton
Henry Epstein
Professor Robert Ferrari
Hubert R. Gallagher
Julia K. Jaffray
Professor Paul D. Kaufman
Victoria Larimore
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
John McGohey
Captain Albert B. Moore
Maurice A. Newfield
Charles Poletti
W. Earl Smith
Senator Earle S. Warner
Major John A. Warner
Professor Herbert Wechsler
E. Stagg Whitin
Hon. Frederick L. Zimmerman

OHIO

R. W. Alvis, Lieutenant
Harry C. Greene
Donald Hoskins
Alfred Humphrey
Lawrence C. Spieth
G. L. Yearnick

PENNSYLVANIA

Major Lynn G. Adams
Jacob M. Flinchbaugh
Professor Edwin R. Keedy
Professor William E. Mikell
W. C. Price
Hon. S. Clair Ross
Dr. J. Evans Scheehle
Professor Thorsten Sellin

RHODE ISLAND

Hon. John P. Hartigan
J. H. Harwood

SOUTH DAKOTA

Milo Barber
Benjamin D. Mintener

UTAH

Hon. Joseph Chez

VERMONT

Ara A. Griggs
Hon. Lawrence C. Jones
H. Elmer Marsh

VIRGINIA

Hon. Abram P. Staples

WEST VIRGINIA

Colonel P. D. Shingleton

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

October 11, 1935

THE Interstate Conference on Crime was called to order Friday morning, at 10:00 A.M., in the Assembly Chamber of the State House, Trenton, New Jersey. Judge Richard Hartshorne, Chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation, presided.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN extended a cordial welcome to "the first general Interstate Conference on Crime Compacts ever held in this country. New Jersey is very proud of the fact that it was the first state to organize a commission on interstate cooperation as a part of the development of the Council of State Governments. The state has long had experience with interstate compacts and with many interstate administrative problems. It is reasonable to expect much constructive work from this meeting."

MR. HENRY W. TOLL, executive director of the Council of State Governments stressed the need for interstate cooperation in these critical times. He made the point that this is a time "when any claim of states' rights must be justified by a demonstration of states' competence." He noted the need of permanent functioning machinery for such interstate cooperation as is being considered by the Interstate Conference on Crime.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE announced the appointment of a temporary committee on permanent organization: Hon. A. A. F. Seawell, North Carolina, chairman; Senator Andrew Jackson Graves, Tennessee; Hon. Mac Q. Williamson, Oklahoma, vice-

chairmen; Hon. Henry W. Toll, secretary; William B. Cox, New York; Joseph P. Murphy, New Jersey; Burdette G. Lewis, Illinois; Edwin L. Lindell, Minnesota; Senator Charles D. Green, Nebraska; Colonel P. D. Shingleton, West Virginia; Colonel Paul G. Kirk, Massachusetts; Hon. John A. Byrnes, New York.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL JUSTIN MILLER, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Crime of the Attorney-General of the United States noted that "This is a meeting of profound significance. Present-day methods of transportation and communication have brought about a nationwide crime problem. An interstate crime commission to provide frequent contact between the crime control machinery in the states and between state and federal governments seems to be highly desirable."

MR. BURDETTE LEWIS of the American Public Welfare Association reported for the committee on permanent organization. The committee moved that the temporary officers of the conference be made permanent officers and presented a report. (See page 8 for text.).

The report of the committee was accepted by the conference.

The general meeting was then adjourned, and the delegates met in the following sections during the afternoon: extradition of criminals; removal of out-of-state witnesses; extension of trial jurisdiction; parolee supervision; joint interstate bureaus; and form of compact.

FRIDAY EVENING DINNER MEETING

October 11, 1935

ON Friday evening the delegates were the guests of New Jersey at a dinner held at the Hotel Hildebrecht in Trenton. The Honorable David T. Wilentz, Attorney-General of New Jersey, was toastmaster. The speeches of the evening were broadcast over a coast to coast network of the National Broadcasting Company. General Wilentz first introduced

Hon. Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN said that the security of the American people is dependent upon traditions of friendly cooperation in the United States. On the other hand, these traditions impose certain limitations. "We are beginning to realize in the United States that there must be a more direct cooperation

between the several states in certain specific fields." The joint action for interstate cooperation may mark the beginning of a new epoch in government practice in this country.

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Governor of New York, spoke of the crime conference just finished at Albany. Closer cooperation of law enforcement agencies between the states and between the states and the federal government is sure to result. The increased interest in the use of the compact clause leads to great hopes for the achievement of the common purposes of these states—especially through the Council of State Governments.

MR. SANFORD BATES, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, declared that one of the many problems with which officials must concern themselves is the more effective handling of probationers and parolees. Interstate compacts are essential to successful handling of prisoners and parolees. Essentials of successful probation and parole systems include: one, careful selection of candidates; two, thorough knowledge of each case; and, three, rigid and adequate supervision.

The meeting was then adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

October 12, 1935

ATTORNEY-General O'Connor of Maryland presided. A report of the resolutions committee was presented by the chairman.

The resolutions as finally adopted appear on pages 5-8.

RADIO SYMPOSIUM

From 11:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon, Eastern Standard Time, the National Broadcasting Company conducted a symposium of attorney-generals direct from the Assembly Chambers at the State House, Trenton. Each one, in speaking, pointed out

the importance of interstate cooperation in controlling crime, stressed the willingness of his department to cooperate with similar departments in other states, and explained what to him was the most important result of the conference from the standpoint of his particular jurisdiction. At the conclusion of these 21 speeches, Judge Joseph G. Wolber, of New Jersey, spoke on the air. The final speaker on the radio symposium was Mr. Toll, the executive director of the Council of State Governments.

At the conclusion of the broadcast the conference was declared adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS

I

RESOLVED, that this conference urges the enactment, in the states where it is not already law, of the uniform act providing for the summoning of witnesses in one state to testify in a criminal prosecution in another state. Be it further

RESOLVED, that this conference recommends that the executive committee of the Interstate Crime Commission consider the desirability and feasibility of extending the provisions of this act to include grand jury witnesses.

II

RESOLVED, that this conference recommends to the Interstate Crime Commission that such Commission promptly undertake studies

- (a) on the simplification of the Interstate rendition procedure; and
- (b) on the application of such procedure to others than actual fugitives from justice.

And be it further

RESOLVED, that this conference recommends the adoption by all the states of the

statutes existing in a few, which permit a waiver of extradition procedure by persons charged with crime or under sentence.

III

WHEREAS, the section on extension of trial jurisdiction finds that there are three types of offenses where more than one state is concerned, punishment of which is not now adequately provided for in all states, and

WHEREAS, a situation may arise in which

- (1) a person within a state does an act which affects another state;
- (2) a person outside the state does an act which takes effect within the state;
- (3) an act is committed so near the boundary of a state as to make it uncertain whether either the doer or the effect is within the state;

therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this conference recommends that the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws consider the drafting of appropriate statutes relating to the above first two situations, and that the executive committee of the conference consider the advisability of formulating a compact which would regulate the third situation by interstate compact.

IV

RESOLVED, that this conference endorses the device known as the interstate compact as an appropriate and effective means of coöperation between the several states in the supervision of probationers and parolees, and recommends to the executive committee of the conference consideration of the detailed report concerning this subject, prepared by the section on parole supervision, which accompanies this resolution.

V

WHEREAS, this conference recognizes the mutual advantage to all states of state bureaus of criminal identification, be it

RESOLVED, that this conference recommends that every state in the Union establish a state bureau of criminal identification.

VI

WHEREAS, this conference recognizes the mutual value to all states of universal fingerprinting, be it

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this conference that it recommends the policy of universal fingerprinting throughout the United States.

VII

WHEREAS, this conference recognizes the fact that it is to the mutual advantage of the states that sound moving pictures be used in the identification of criminals, be it

RESOLVED, that this conference recommends the trial and use of sound moving pictures in the identification of criminals and the immediate application of this policy to all major criminals now in custody, according to the procedure developed by the New Jersey State Police under the direction of Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf.

VIII

WHEREAS, this conference recognizes the mutual advantage to each state of the maintenance of a unit of criminal intelligence, be it

RESOLVED, that this conference recommends the maintenance of a unit of criminal intelligence in the state law enforcement agencies. Such a unit should be equipped for detailed, permanent, and up-to-date records of characteristics, operations, correspondence, photos, antecedents, and other pertinent information concerning criminals and their associates, and the interchange of such information to other states on request.

IX

RESOLVED, that it is the consensus of the section on form of compact that it is highly desirable that uniform compacts be drawn upon each of the various subjects which the other sections of this conference shall deem proper for compacts.

X

WHEREAS, it is the consensus of this conference that there is a necessity for some central medium for continuing study of forms of compacts on subjects of interstate interest which are subject to the compact procedure, and

WHEREAS, the Interstate Conference on Crime, through its permanent organization is peculiarly adapted to serve as a clearing house or medium for such study, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we call upon the executive committee and officers of this conference to set up a special committee for this purpose and to avail itself of the assistance of all organizations working in this field and qualified to give such assistance.

WHEREAS, we realize that without the active interest of our citizens and that without organized public support the recommendations of this conference will not be enacted into law, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we urge those in attendance at this conference and particularly the state members of the Interstate Crime Commission created by this conference to do everything possible to organize public opinion in their respective states in support of the recommendations of this conference and the future recommendations of the Interstate Crime Commission.

XI

WHEREAS, a feeling of satisfaction exists among the states in regard to the co-operation which exists in matters of inter-communication between the states, be it

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this conference that it heartily endorses the existing comity and spirit of coöperation now existing between the states in matters of inter-communication.

XII

WHEREAS, the Attorney-General of the United States has given real impetus to the coöperation of local and state agencies in combatting crime and has taken an active place of leadership in the movement for developing coöperation between the states and the federal government in this field, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this conference expresses its appreciation for the steps already taken and urges upon the Attorney-General continuance of his active interest and upon the executive committee of the Interstate Commission the desirability of extending such coöperation.

XIII

WHEREAS, differences of opinion among police authorities of the several states as to necessary limitations upon the scope of reciprocal recognition of police and peace officers engaged in what is termed "hot pursuit," as embodied in the South Dakota statute make affirmative recommendation at this time inadvisable, be it

RESOLVED, that the responsible heads of state police agencies make this the subject of further study and that the executive committee of this organization do likewise and report with recommendations at the next session of this conference.

XIV

RESOLVED, that the legislature of each of the forty-eight states is hereby requested to give consideration at its next session to each of the legislative recommendations of this conference.

The Council of State Governments is requested to communicate to the governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the chairmen of all proper legislative committees, at the time of the convening of the legislature of each of the said states, the legislative recommendations adopted at this conference; said request to be accompanied by copies of the various legislative proposals approved by this conference, with such revision of form as the executive committee of the conference may previously determine.

REPORT OF SECTION ON PAROLEE SUPERVISION

Commended to the consideration of the states but not adopted by the conference.

After a thorough discussion of the problem it was voted:

That the Interstate Conference on Crime endorse the device known as the interstate compact as an appropriate and effective means of coöperation between the several states in the supervision of probationers and parolees.

The section expresses its opinion that the drafters of such compacts should take into consideration the necessity of including the following provisions:

(1) The compact should enable custodial, judicial, and administrative authorities of a state to permit a person convicted of an offense within such state and placed on probation or released on parole, to reside in any other state party to the compact while on probation or parole; under such terms and conditions as to residence, employment, and reporting, as may be mutually agreed upon.

(2) The compact should contain a definition as to what constitutes residence in the receiving state.

(3) The receiving state should be given an opportunity to investigate the home and prospective employment of persons received under such compact.

(4) The sending state should be required to supply all necessary identifying information and factual data in its possession with reference to said probationers or parolees which may be necessary for the proper supervision by the receiving state.

(5) The receiving state should assume the duties of visitation and supervision of probationers or parolees of the sending state and, in the exercise of these duties, should employ the highest possible standards of supervision necessary for the reestablishment of said parolee or probationer.

(6) The duly accredited officers of the sending state should be permitted at all times to enter the receiving state and there apprehend and retake any person on probation or parole without undue or unnecessary formality provided, however, that the offender is not wanted for misdemeanor or crime in the receiving state.

(7) The decision of the sending state to retake such persons should be conclusive and not reviewable in the receiving state.

(8) The state department of parole, or in the absence of a department, the governor of each state shall delegate an officer to act with officers of other states in order to promulgate necessary rules and regulations.

(9) The compact should seek uniform minimum standards covering the pre-parole or probation investigations, supervision, the rules and regulations covering parole and probation violations and the administrative practices used in dealing with such violators and records.

The section refers with approval to the form for such a compact proposed by the states of Illinois and Indiana in tentative agreement with several other states of the Union.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

There is hereby established an Interstate Crime Commission composed of one member from each of the forty-eight states. The delegate from each state shall be designated by the commission on interstate cooperation of such state; provided, however, that in the case of any state which has no commission on interstate cooperation, the delegate shall be appointed by the governor. The Interstate Crime Commission shall biennially elect from among its members an executive committee of seven, which shall elect a chairman from its membership, and which shall meet at least once every two years. The executive committee shall determine the time and place for each meeting. The meetings shall be organized by the Council of State Governments, which shall serve as the secretariat for the Interstate Crime Commission. The Interstate Crime Commission shall endeavor to render effective all agreements entered into between states for the prevention of crime and for the better enforcement of the criminal laws, whether such agreements are in the form of compacts, legislative acts, or administrative regulations. The Interstate Crime Commission shall report its recommendations to each successive meeting of the Interstate Conference on Crime.

A provision to ratify the foregoing section shall be incorporated in any legislative act concerning interstate cooperation in the field of criminal law hereafter introduced in the legislature of any state which has not already ratified the section.

In selecting the original membership of the Interstate Crime Commission, section one shall be modified as follows: Each state's delegation at this conference shall, at the adjournment of this session, designate its members of the Commission to serve until January 1, 1937. Thereafter members shall be selected as provided in section one, each for a term of two calendar years.

A SUMMARY
of the
PROCEEDINGS
of the
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on
CRIME

AUGUST 21 AND 22, 1936

PARKER HOUSE

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CONFEREES ON CRIME

COLORADO

Hon. Norris C. Bakke

CONNECTICUT

Colonel Anthony Sunderland

DELAWARE

Claude W. Adkinson

Hon. P. Warren Green

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hon. Guy K. Bard

Hon. Sanford Bates, Director

Hon. Justin Miller

Hon. E. Stagg Whitin

ILLINOIS

Hon. A. B. Dennis

INDIANA

Hon. Paul V. McNutt

James J. Robinson

IOWA

Rollin M. Perkins

KANSAS

Hon. Clarence V. Beck

F. H. Guild

Hon. Ray Smith

LOUISIANA

Jerome Hall

Hon. Gaston L. Porterie

MAINE

Hon. Clyde R. Chapman

MASSACHUSETTS

Harry W. Boyer

Albert B. Carter

Howard K. Graham

Laurence E. Kiely

Paul C. Kirk

Matthew P. Maney

John J. Martin

Timothy C. Murphy

Senator Henry Parkman, Jr.

Walter H. Probert

William M. Robinson

Frank Rocchi

H. Allen Rutherford

Seymour H. Stone

Sam B. Warner

MINNESOTA

Judge Oscar Hallam

Horace E. Read

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ralph W. Caswell

John G. Marston

Hon. Dudley Orr

NEW JERSEY

Hon. William J. Ellis

Judge Richard Hartshorne

Burdette G. Lewis

Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf

John W. Woelfle

NEW MEXICO

Hon. Frank H. Patton

NEW YORK

Hon. John J. Bennett, Jr.

Hon. John A. Byrnes

Hon. Emerson D. Fite

Hubert R. Gallagher

Paul D. Kaufman

Hon. Wheeler Milmo

Judge William A. Ransom

Hon. Austin J. Roche

Senator Earle S. Warner

OHIO

Senator Bernard Donovan

Donald J. Hoskins

Senator Keith Lawrence

PENNSYLVANIA

Arthur Phillips

David W. Robinson

RHODE ISLAND

Hon. John P. Hartigan

TENNESSEE

Senator Andrew J. Graves

VERMONT

Hon. Lawrence C. Jones

WEST VIRGINIA

Hon. Fred L. Doring

WISCONSIN

Hon. Joseph E. Messerschmidt

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

August 21, 1936

THE opening session of the second annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime in Boston, August 21, 1936, convened at 10:35 A.M., Judge Richard Hartshorne, chairman, Interstate Commission on Crime, presiding.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: We convene as the second annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime, and we make way immediately for the governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY: It is an exceedingly great pleasure for me to extend the hospitality of the Commonwealth to the visiting delegates to this conference on the prevention of crime.

Since the Massachusetts legislature, in 1936, refused to adopt the four-point anti-crime program of the Interstate Commission on Crime, it is apparent that the force of organized crime was and is more powerful than the force of organized public opinion. Apparently public opinion has not yet crystallized into a moving force and has not yet come to realize the importance of adopting the same methods, offensive and defensive in character, which have been adopted by the violators of law.

If we could develop the same system of coordination and cooperation among law enforcing agencies which obtains among criminal agencies, the matter of suppressing crime would not be a difficult task. I am not unmindful of the fact that crime and unemployment are closely related, and that, invariably, when an industrial depression occurs, it is only reasonable to anticipate an increase in the crime wave; but the crime wave that occurs generally during industrial depression is not of as serious a character as that which is represented and conducted by organized criminal agencies. I sincerely trust that out of this convention which is to be held here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts during the present month, there will result an aroused and crystallized public opinion which will make possible the enactment of such legislation which may be necessary for the protection of life and property. But in addition, and I think even

more important, it will convey to the minds of law enforcing officers the imperative necessity of enforcing laws that are now to be found on the statute books.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: This Commission, the first official body representative of all the states of the Union, as well as of the federal government, dealing with the crime problem, was created at the Interstate Crime Conference held in Trenton, October 11 and 12, 1935. That conference, at which about forty states were represented, formulated a series of principles for better interstate cooperation and crime control. At an informal meeting of its executive committee, held in the governor's mansion at Albany, the committee determined to endeavor to formulate these principles into concrete legislative drafts for action the following January, two months later. Fortunately, the National Convention of Commissioners on Uniform State Law had already drafted legislation on extradition and the removal of out-of-state witnesses. These, therefore, were a basis. The conference of Commissioners was requested to give us further aid, but the intervening time was too short and we, therefore, turned for such aid to the law schools. Twenty-six of the outstanding law schools of the country, from Harvard on the east to California on the west, from Michigan in the north to Tulane in the south, gave that aid voluntarily. Professors from these schools met with us, with their drafts, in New York City, under the auspices of the New York Commission on Cooperation, and, at a two-day session, revised these drafts and modeled these four acts. Then these acts were sent out to every governor, every attorney-general, and every one of our commissioners in every state of the Union. Actually there were some 2,000 mimeographed copies of our bills distributed among state officials in a period of two months. In spite of the fact that only nine states met in regular session during 1936, our major program was adopted in whole or in part in ten states. The trick there is, of course, that some of the states held special legislative sessions. New York and New Jersey adopted every one of the four—close

pursuit, extradition, removal of witnesses, and out-of-state parolees. Rhode Island adopted three. Others were adopted by Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Maine and Virginia.

The next period which we face, 1937, will cover the big state legislature year, when forty-three of our forty-eight state legislatures will be in regular session. Let us, therefore, prepare as a Commission for a proportionately greater drive to make our program effective. Support by the public for such a drive is essential. That is the report, gentlemen, of what has occurred since the creation of the Commission in October.

Now let us turn to the very practical matter of finances. In the absence of Senator Toll, the secretary and treasurer, I will ask Mr. Hubert Gallagher, the assistant treasurer and the regional representative of the Council of State Governments in the New York and New England area, to report.

MR. GALLAGHER: The treasurer's report is always the report of the expenditure of funds and the plea for additional funds. Although only nine legislatures met in regular session this year, nevertheless, it has been very expensive to service commissioners, attorney-generals, and legislative committees which have handled the Commission's legislative program. It will be even more expensive to carry on this work next year when forty-three legislatures meet. The treasurer's report shows that \$3,608.03 has been received, and \$1,985.94 expended. The names of the states and the amounts of their contributions follow:

Connecticut	\$ 250
Idaho	50
Illinois	500
Kansas	250
Massachusetts	1,000
Mississippi	250
New Hampshire	200
New Jersey	1,000
New York	1,000
Rhode Island	200
Vermont	150

A breakdown of the expenditures shows that:

\$377.16 has been expended for stationery and printing

206.99 has been expended for telephone and telegraph

217.20 has been expended for postage

743.50 has been expended for stenographic expenses

86.08 has been expended for travel

56.50 has been expended for expenses of out-of-state delegates

8.50 has been expended for publicity

11.75 has been expended for maintenance and equipment

25.00 has been expended for petty cash

151.07 has been expended for miscellaneous items

Every cent of our small balance will be spent before very long, and if the Commission continues to service legislative committees, members of the Commission, and others, as well as has been done in the past, additional funds will be needed. Furthermore, it will cost money to develop a future program if the Commission is to continue its effective work in crime prevention. I think it is self-evident, from a glance at our schedule, that out of this conference will come a program requiring considerable research and the drafting of legislation to carry out its aims. The proper drafting and circulating of this legislation will cost money. There is no limit to the work we can do, but there is danger that the machinery of interstate cooperation will become rusty unless it has continued financial lubrication.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: I think that that is a very satisfactory and challenging report.

May I call your attention to the fact that the real work of this Commission takes place in the sections. Upon the conclusion of our sectional work, we shall return to the conference and act upon the sections' reports. You will note that there are five sections, namely: the section on out-of-state parolee supervision; the section on extradition and removal of witnesses; the section on enlarging court jurisdiction; the section on interstate detection and apprehension bureaus; and the section on planning.

Shortly thereafter the general meeting adjourned, and the individual members went to the various sectional meetings.

FRIDAY DINNER MEETING

August 21, 1936

A DINNER session of the second annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime was held at the Parker House, Boston, Massachusetts, Friday, August 21, 1936.

Judge Hartshorne opened the meeting by introducing Colonel Schwarzkopf.

COLONEL H. NORMAN SCHWARZKOPF: We realized, in the state police department in New Jersey, a long time ago that it would be necessary to develop a means of a sight identification, so we made some experiments. We felt the matter deserved the attention of the best engineers we could gather together to put our ideas into technical application. We asked these men to reverse all the technique to which they were accustomed.

To take an ordinary sound motion picture a minimum of five men is required. We asked them to prepare equipment which could be operated by two policemen with no special background and no special training. We asked them to take a complicated procedure and reduce it to push-button efficiency. We asked them to eliminate all blinding and to reduce our background to a neutral color so as to focus attention on the one individual. We asked them, instead of softening the lines, as they normally did, to sharpen the lines so that the lines of the face and the lines of the body would be accentuated as an assistance to the police. These men gave their best efforts in the development of the equipment, and a little later on Mr. Frank, of the Radio Corporation of America, is going to give an explanation of the technical phases of this apparatus. We feel we have developed a technique which can be used by any police department, and which can be used in all penal institutions to make a permanent record of habitual criminals so that, if they return to their field of crime when released, the police will have this system to enable them in making sight identification.

MR. FRANK: To make a sound motion picture, it has been found necessary, first, to convert sound waves to electrical waves through the use of a microphone. After

they become electrical waves they can be amplified and then they are converted to light waves, which can be photographed on a strip of film. The reproducing process is just the opposite.

We have two different types of systems in use in this country. In studios and for ordinary commercial purposes we use what is known as a double-film system. That is, we record on one film and photograph on another. For news reel purposes we use one film on which we photograph and record. We hope to continue our experiments, and we hope we shall develop a single film which will be commensurate with the double film.

From the picture point of view we have a camera which will operate concurrently with the recorder so that the sound will be entirely synchronized with the action. This camera has three different types of lenses which are needed because a full view of the subject, a half view, and a close-up have to be taken. The system on which the sound track is recorded is very sensitive because it converts the electrical waves into light waves. We can operate the entire system from a single push button. The drapes have been scientifically designed from a color point of view so that there is a neutral background. We have a lamp and a microphone in there so that the voice of the subject can be picked up, and we have another microphone where the inquisitor stands to question the subject. The cameraman simply pushes one button when he is ready.

The projection equipment which is required to operate the picture consists of a portable projector with an amplifier and a screen. The pictures we are going to show you are taken with professional actors, not criminals.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: We will complete the demonstration of this exhibition later in order to let one of our guests keep another engagement. It is a pleasure to be able to introduce to you the distinguished president of the American Bar Association, Hon. William L. Ransom.

MR. RANSOM: Today I have followed the work of this Interstate Crime Confer-

ence with a great deal of interest, and I am glad that you are meeting here in Boston this year immediately preceding the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. I think we are warranted in feeling that year by year the weeks immediately before and after the annual meeting of the American Bar Association provide the occasion and opportunity for the bringing together of representative conference groups which include public officials, those in academic pursuits, and others who are engaged in dealing in a practical way with some of the problems of our times.

This year in Boston there are a number of organizations which have linked their meetings chronologically with the American Bar Association and which are meeting here before or after our meeting. After all, I think we realize that we must, in some manner, develop in this country independent agencies, which get together under auspices in which the public has confidence and which can furnish some leadership and guidance to public opinion. I feel very strongly that, with the development of the party system of government, the great centralization and increase of governmental activities, and the rivalries which go with political contests for place and power, there is a need for some counterbalancing effort, some counterbalancing activity which comes from independent and untrammelled sources and which can, in some way, preserve the balance of an impartial, independent, and courageous public opinion.

Judge Hartshorne introduced Hon. Paul V. McNutt, governor of Indiana, whose address was broadcast over the Blue Network, National Broadcasting Company.

HONORABLE PAUL V. McNUTT: Curbing the increase in the number of crimes committed and destroying the menace of organized crime, especially in the form of roving groups of criminals, are problems of primary importance. Manifestly, these problems are not limited to defection, arrest, and punishment, important as all of these are. To meet the present problem organized society must strengthen all of its agencies, its preventive social agencies as well as its agencies for the administration of criminal justice. In addition to social legislation there must be

legislative action which will plug the loopholes in the criminal code and strengthen the administrative machinery of criminal justice.

The criminal law has been concerned traditionally with fitting punishment to the crime. Modern penology has to do with finding ways of fitting punishment to the criminal. It discards the idea of punishment as much as possible and places the emphasis on treatment. The criminal is a socially maladjusted individual, and the purpose of society, as stated in some of our state constitutions, is to reform him. But the words "punishment" and "reform" smack of a theological age which has passed. Consequently, it has been necessary to adopt terms which are consistent with a scientific conception of crime and the criminal, such as "re-education" or "readjustment." A calm, scientific attitude on the part of courts and of penal institutions, supplemented by intelligent sympathy, tends to create confidence on the part of the criminal which is necessary to successful treatment.

The practical problems in the reorganization of the machinery of justice and penal institutions are tremendous. They have not been attacked wholeheartedly and intelligently. One such problem is parole.

Parole is one of the modern methods by which penology attempts to fit the punishment to the criminal in contrast with the older efforts to fit the punishment to the crime. It places emphasis upon the restoration of the criminal to society instead of retribution. There are some general problems of parole which it will not be amiss to discuss.

The elementary, descriptive facts of parole are familiar to all of you. Parole occurs at a definite point in the penal process. Under our indeterminate sentence laws it is likely to come up for consideration soon after a man has served his minimum sentence. It follows a prison experience which has become a part of the personality of the offender. Parole is usually recommended by the prison officials, and it is granted by either a prison board or by a central parole authority in the state. Then comes the parole period during which the individual is relatively free. His relatives, his friends, and some of his neighbors know that he is a paroled prisoner; he makes occasional re-

ports to an officer, and the officer may or may not see him in his home or at his work. If the parolee is not discovered in a violation of the conditions of his parole, he will be discharged in the course of time, usually after one year of parole. He is then a free man. Only a small percentage of ex-prisoners violate their paroles; at least, not many of the violations are discovered by the authorities. The wise criminal is a good parolee. But after discharge he may change his tactics and return to crime. We know this to be a fact because of the high percentage of recidivism. Our efficiency rating in the treatment of the criminal is nothing of which to boast. This regrettable situation is not all due to either the fact or the methods of parole, but parole is important because it is the terminal period in the treatment process. Its effectiveness is limited by a number of conditions, some of which existed long before the man was released from prison.

It is these limitations on the success of parole as a method of treatment of the criminal which I wish to point out. Of course, the nature of the man himself, which was fixed by heredity or early habits before he entered prison, is a limiting condition so far as any treatment is concerned, but theoretically the behavior patterns of any man can be changed. It is the purpose of the criminal courts and of penal administration to modify the undesirable behavior patterns and to stimulate the development of socially acceptable patterns. The common methods of dealing with the criminal impose serious limitations upon the effectiveness of parole. In four activities, these methods seem to me to be crucial. They are: (1) sentencing; (2) prison administration; (3) the granting of parole; and (4) the supervision of the parolee.

One of the things which hampers treatment of the convicted offender most is the haphazard method of sentencing. First offenders are often given sentences much more severe than repeating offenders for the same offense.

It is inevitable that those men who received the comparatively long sentences will be embittered by that fact. Because they are embittered, they probably are poor risks for parole. To blame parole alone for their return to crime is little short of inane.

But bitterness is not the only handicap under which the parole organization operates. About 60 per cent of the prisoners in our Indiana institutions are recidivists, and it is highly probable that many of these repeaters are psychopathic and neurotic, and some of them are definitely insane. When one of these repeaters comes before a court, he is tried on the basis of the facts relating to the commission of the offense with which he is charged. His normal or abnormal personality traits are not considered, unless he presents clear-cut symptoms of insanity. Yet these traits are more important from the viewpoint of society than the mere fact of the guilt of the man. They determine what to expect of him, and yet society turns these persons over to the parole authorities with the expectation that, if parole is a sound method of penal administration, they will be restored to good citizenship.

Any individual or parole board which lets a prisoner out of prison on parole, or terminates such parole, when the prisoner is not fit for freedom, endangers his fellow citizens just as much as one who lets a tarantula loose in a crowded room. We must see to it that proper investigational facilities are furnished so that no such result can arise by mistake.

It is my judgment that it would be absurd to expect the trial court to weigh all of the facts which bear upon the probable treatment which a criminal may need. The trial court, if it could afford to employ enough experts, could determine the initial period of treatment. Most courts, however, are equipped to do nothing further than to determine guilt or innocence. But even if the judge assembled complete information for social diagnosis of the offender, he could not fix an accurate, definite sentence because the effect of imprisonment varies with different men. Either the law should be changed to abolish all definite sentences, determinate or indeterminate, or the sentencing power should be removed from the judge and placed in the hands of a central state-sentencing, clemency and parole court which would fix the initial sentence and adjust the sentence as time passed in accordance with the progress of the prisoner. The other alternative would be to remove from the law minimum and maximum sentences and to create a strong central parole authority

which would study the man, and, with the assistance of the prison administration, determine the time of parole. Without some such change in the sentencing power, the effectiveness of parole is limited from the very day the offender is sentenced.

After a man reaches prison, a new experience begins which has its bearing upon future parole success. The prison administration can increase the chances of parole success by preparing the man psychologically and socially for his return to society; or through ignorance and brutality it can reduce the chances of success on parole by creating bitterness and failing to give intelligent vocational direction to the prisoner's work and training. Some states have advanced farther than others in the development of scientific penal administration, and their results have been sufficient to show the possibilities of good penology. But good penology costs money, and we are loath to spend large sums of money on these persons who have defied constituted authority. This is shortsighted, because we lose billions of dollars every year on account of crime. It should be emphasized, however, that the mere expenditure of large sums of money on prison administration is not enough; it must be well spent by properly trained personnel, and such professionally trained persons can be secured and kept only if they have security of tenure.

Another fact upon which the success of parole depends is the manner in which it is granted. A man who is entitled to consideration for parole usually comes before a committee or the board of a prison; sometimes he comes before a central, state parole authority. His minimum sentence has been served, and he thinks his conduct is such that he has some claim to consideration by the parole board. What does the parole board know about the prisoner? In many states, and this includes Indiana, it knows precious little which is of importance. It knows that he was sentenced for a certain offense; it has a statement from the sentencing judge or the prosecuting attorney or both; it knows that he has worked at certain jobs in the prison; and it knows that he has or has not been a "good prisoner." Such an institutional parole board will sit for a day, an afternoon, or an evening, and it may hear the petitions of anywhere from a dozen to

twenty-five prisoners. If it hears a dozen and gives half an hour to the consideration of each, it probably does a reasonably good job in the light of the knowledge which it has of the man. If it considers seventy-five and gives five minutes to each case, there is little point to its coming to the prison for a meeting; it could have given its opinions by mail after flipping a coin.

If the prison administration has a sufficient staff of experts, such as psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and vocational teachers, it can give to the parole board a systematic analysis of each man and can interpret the findings to the board, which then can make an intelligent decision regarding present or future parole. Some prison boards have little conception of penology and are scornful of the scientific study of criminals. When such boards sit as parole boards, they help to perpetuate an obscurantist attitude, and they add immeasurably to the cost of crime, because they do not perform their duties of making their contributions to the prevention of future crime.

It would not be fair to say that parole supervision is the weakest link in the chain of crime treatment. There are many other weak links which limit the possibilities of parole supervision. But it must be admitted that parole supervision and its organization merely offer an excuse for an overweening pride. In a great many states the director of parole and a few of the higher officers have considerable professional training and experience for their work, but even in these states the most has to be made of poorly qualified staff officers, who supervise so many cases that they cannot see their clients as often as they should. Again insufficient funds and insecurity of tenure prevent the development of competent, adequately staffed parole departments.

In planning parole administration we have to think of state lines. Many states have informal agreements by which the parolees of one state are allowed, under some circumstances, to reside in another state. These agreements should be set up by law in the form of compacts. As a result of the enabling acts passed by the General Assembly in 1935, Indiana became the first state in the nation to offer compacts with other states for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention and control of

crime. The desirable results to be expected from this compact are the reciprocal supervision of parolees and the waiving of extradition or formalities with regard to the return of parolees or probationers from other states.

One more general problem should be stated. Through inadvertence or lack of understanding, we often treat a parolee as if his only problem is a criminal record, whereas either he or his family usually has many problems which influence the progress of the parolee. We know that poverty, health, family relationships, and community relationships enter into the casual nexus which results in crime. It would be foolhardy to expect a parolee who is returned to a disorganized family and community environment to succeed as well as one who returns to more wholesome surroundings; but too often we parole a man or a boy without trying to do anything to improve the environment in which he has to live.

To summarize, parole is the last step in the penal process. It has to carry the

burden of all the mistakes made by the sentencing judge, the prison administration, and the authority which grants parole, and it has its own peculiar problems of inadequate funds, large case loads, and poorly trained parole officers, which limit its efficiency. When the newspapers and others attack parole, their criticisms reveal, not so much the inherent weakness of parole as a penological method as their own failure to understand the whole penal system from courts to parole. We must see the whole penal system and understand the functions of its interrelated parts.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: Let us turn now to the completion of this very interesting demonstration of the sound movie method of criminal identification.

COLONEL SCHWARZKOPF: The next step will be the demonstration of the actual use of this equipment.

The demonstration of use of the equipment was presented after which the meeting was adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

August 22, 1936

THE Saturday morning session of the second annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime was held at the State House, Boston, Massachusetts, Hon. P. Warren Green presiding.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: We are particularly fortunate in having with us this morning the president of the American Legislators' Association, Senator Henry Parkman, whom, I shall introduce to you.

SENATOR PARKMAN: It seems to me most significant for the development of American institutions of government and their constant and continuing adaptation to changing conditions that this body should be meeting here in Boston at the same time as the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws are concluding their annual conference. These meetings give assurance that the decisions of the Supreme Court sharply delimiting the powers of the federal government on the one hand and of the states on the other have

not left a "no-man's land" which cannot be filled by joint federal and state action or by the states alone.

There are various possibilities as yet only partially explored. In the first place you are familiar with the method of joint action through use of the compact clause. Another method of federal and state coöperation has been suggested to deal with the problem of making more uniform the social and working conditions of the people of the nation. This would provide for the enactment of federal legislation restricting or denying the privileges of interstate commerce to goods produced in one state below minimum standards provided by another state in the protection of its working people.

The recent case of *Whitfield vs. Ohio*, decided by the United States Supreme Court, sustained the power of the state of Ohio to prohibit the sale, within its borders, of goods made by convict labor in Alabama, and at the same time upheld the constitu-

tionality of the Hawes-Cooper Act providing that prison made goods transported from one state to another would be subject to the operations of the laws of the state of delivery. It is only a step from the principle of this case to a situation where goods are produced under standards deemed detrimental to the welfare of the people of any state. The leading case of *Hammer vs. Dagenhart* is clearly distinguishable because in that case the constitutionality of a federal act setting up child labor standards was in issue; whereas in the other case a state would be exercising its own police power as part of its reserved rights under the Constitution.

There is another field, which I shall merely mention, which shows the effort now being made by many minds to adapt our federal setup to the needs of the times. I refer to the field of business corporation law, where the suggestion has been made that the needed uniformity in the laws governing corporations engaged in interstate commerce may well be obtained by an interstate compact, supplemented by a federal licensing act.

Leaving the question of joint action, however, there is much that can be done by the states acting independently through the adoption of uniform and reciprocal state laws.

Having attended, during the week, the session of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, at which, from time to time, the acts regarding extradition and out-of-state witnesses have been discussed, I can safely say that the necessary good will and spirit of coöperation exist in full measure.

The extradition act was adopted yesterday by the conference with no substantial change, and the out-of-state witnesses act, with only a few amendments, which I hope your Commission will find to be wise. Each body can, I hope, help the other in securing adoption of the acts by the various legislatures. Working together we shall come before the legislatures with much more weight and influence than if we act separately. Furthermore, your body, composed as it is very largely of attorney-generals and commissioners of public safety, actively engaged in the administration and enforcement of the criminal law,

is in a position to do what the Commissioners cannot do, namely: to follow through the operation of these acts once they are placed upon the statute books.

It is going on two years since the first Attorney-Generals' Conference on Crime was held in Washington. At that early meeting it was recognized that the American Legislators' Association might be made useful, and the conference, in fact, recommended that the association coöperate with whatever committees might be set up in the several state legislatures to further the adoption of laws designed to prevent and control crime. This project in which we are now engaged and the effort that faces us in the coming legislative sessions are directly in line with the purposes for which the association was organized twelve years ago.

The association's membership is composed of all the 7,500 members of the forty-eight state legislatures, in seventeen of which, through the Council of State Governments, commissions on interstate coöperation have been set up and are ready to function. The association maintains contact with all the legislators throughout the country by means of its magazine *State Government*, or by direct contact through special bulletins on current legislative problems. Through this medium every legislator in the United States can have placed in his hands before the opening of the next legislative sessions these bills that your Commission is working on at the present time, and thus prepare the ground for adoption.

MR. GREEN: Senator Parkman, I appreciate your coming here and speaking to us today. Now, to follow up your discussion, I feel that we should call upon the one who has had an active part in the drafting of our proposed legislation from the inception of the consideration of the topic. I would like to call upon General Bennett, who will report on the removal of out-of-state witnesses, and who will couple with his remarks suggestions for the adoption of the proposed program.

MR. BENNETT: We find for many years we have had this type of act on the statute books of some states. Then the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws came along

and suggested a new uniform act. That also was passed in some states. Then a year ago the Interstate Commission on Crime suggested an addition to the act covering the witnesses who might be desired for grand jury investigations. When this was taken up with the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, they suggested certain changes to us, agreeing with our principles and agreeing generally with what we had suggested. They came back yesterday with certain changes, and we have agreed to all of them.

In regard to securing the adoption of these acts by the various state legislatures, it seems to me that we must ask one man in each state to be responsible for them.

That means the man who represents his particular state on this Commission. He will have to follow it up with the introducer, follow it up in committee, follow it up with the various party leaders in the respective houses of the legislature, and finally follow it through to the governor's desk and get it signed.

Another influence which will help tremendously in getting legislation through is the force of public opinion. That must be aroused if we expect to get favorable legislative action.

MR. GREEN: One of the main points for consideration of this Commission is the act of close pursuit. I would now like to call on General Jones of Vermont to present for your consideration the act of close pursuit.

GENERAL JONES: The purpose of this act is to prevent the state boundaries from permitting a criminal to escape. The act accomplishes this in simple language by clarifying the common law doctrine of fresh pursuit by permitting a member of a duly organized state, county, or municipal peace unit to cross a state boundary and make an arrest while in fresh pursuit of a person suspected of having committed a felony, and further provides for the return of such criminal after he has been thus apprehended.

The advantage of the proposed act over the compact device is apparent. If adopted, it provides that officers of any state may make arrests in fresh pursuit, while under the compact form the right to make arrests in fresh pursuit might very

well be confined to the contracting states.

Before discussing the merits of the proposed act it seems advisable to call attention to the different ways in which an arrest may be made. An arrest is the apprehension or restraining of one's person in order that it be forthcoming to answer an alleged or suspected crime. In general, an arrest at common law may be made in four ways: (1) by warrant; (2) by an officer without warrant; (3) by private person also without warrant; and (4) by hue and cry. It is not my purpose, however, to discuss all methods of making arrests, but to consider briefly the species of arrest wherein both officers and private persons are concerned, and that is by hue and cry raised upon a felony committed. In Lewis' Blackstone, Vol. II, Book IV, Chap. XXI, p. 1679-1686 it is said:

"A hue, (from *huer*, to shout and cry.) *hutesium et clamor*, it is the old common-law process of pursuing, with horn and with voice, all felons, and such as have dangerously wounded another. It is also mentioned by statute Westm. 1, 3 Edw. I. c.9, and 4 Edw. I., *de officio coronatoris*. But the principal statute relative to this matter is that of Winchester, 13 Edw. I. c. 1 and 4, which directs that thenceforth every county, shall be so well kept, that immediately upon robberies and felonies committed, fresh suit shall be made from town to town and from county to county, and that hue and cry shall be raised upon the felons, and they that keep the town shall follow with hue and cry with all the town and the towns near, and so hue and cry shall be made from town to town until they be taken and delivered to the sheriff. And, that such hue and cry may more effectually be made, the hundred is bound by the same statute, cap. 3, to answer for all robberies therein committed, unless they take the felon; which is the foundation of any action against the hundred in case of any loss by robbery. By statute 27 Eliz. c. 13, no hue and cry is sufficient unless made with both horsemen and footmen. And, by statute 8 Geo. II. c. 16, the constable or like officer refusing or neglecting to make hue and cry forfeits 5L; and the whole vill or district is still in strictness liable to be amerced, according to the law of Alfred, if any felony be committed therein and the felon escapes; an

institution which hath long prevailed in many of the Eastern countries, and hath in part been introduced even into the Mogul empire, about the beginning of the last century, which is said to have effectively delivered that vast territory from the plague of robbers, by making in some places the villages, in others the officers of justice, responsible for all the robberies committed within their respective districts. Hue and cry may be raised either by precept of a justice of the peace, or by a peace-officer or by any private man that knows of a felony. The party raising it must acquaint the constable of the vill with all the circumstances which he knows of the felony and the person of the felon; and thereupon the constable is to search his own town, and raise all the neighboring vills, and make pursuit with horse and foot; and in prosecution of such hue and cry the constable and his attendants have the same powers, protection, and indemnification as if acting under a warrant of a justice of the peace. But if a man wantonly or maliciously raises a hue and cry without cause, he shall be severely punished as a disturber of the public peace."

I cannot find any legal definition of close or hot pursuit, nor are those phrases mentioned in legal dictionaries. Fresh pursuit, however, was known to the common law, and a private person may lawfully arrest a person, without a warrant, upon fresh pursuit when he has knowledge of the commission of a felony.

In Pope's Legal Definitions, page 592, "Fresh Pursuit" is defined as:

"An immediate pursuit of an escaping criminal. The phrase does not imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay." *People v. Pool*, 27 Cal. 572, *White v. State*, 70 Miss. 253.

In *Hadley v. Perks*, L. R., 1 Q. B. 444, at p. 456, Blackburn, J., said:

"Under the common law if a felony were actually committed a person might be arrested without a warrant by anyone, if he were reasonably suspected of having committed the felony; and a constable could go further: if he had reasonable ground for supposing that a felony had been committed, and reasonable ground for supposing that a certain person had committed the supposed felony, he might arrest him, though no felony had actually been com-

mitted; but neither a constable, nor anyone else, could arrest a person merely on suspicion of his having illegally obtained goods. This is a misdemeanour, and a power of arrest is given with respect to it quite beyond the common law."

In *Rigeway's Case*, Pasch. 36 Eliz. K. B. reported Part III, Coke's Reports, page 52, it was said:

"In this case it was unanimously agreed by the whole court, that although the prisoner who escaped be out of sight, yet if fresh suit be made, and he be retaken *in recenti insecutione*, (in fresh pursuit), he should be in execution; for otherwise, at the turn of a corner, or by entry into a house, or by such means the prisoner might be out of sight; and although the prisoner flieth into other counties where the Sheriff hath no power, and where it may be objected, the Sheriff cannot have the custody of him; yet forasmuch as the escape was of his own wrong, (whereof he shall not take advantage) the Sheriff might on fresh suit take him in any other county, and he should be said in execution."

It might be argued, therefore, that the proposed act is unnecessary for the reason that under the common law, if a felony were actually committed, a person might be arrested in another state by an officer or by a private person without a warrant, or by an officer if he had reasonable ground for supposing that a felony had been committed by a suspected person, though no felony had actually been committed. However, we cannot escape the fact that most peace officers have no knowledge of the principles of the common law and this proposed statute, while declaratory of the common law, would inform them of their right to cross a state boundary and make an arrest while in fresh pursuit. Fresh pursuit, however, should be defined.

The act should be cited as the "Fresh Pursuit Act," and the phrase "fresh pursuit" should be substituted for "close pursuit." I recommend that this Commission consider the following definition of "fresh pursuit" and include it in the proposed act: "An immediate pursuit of a person who has committed a felony, or who is reasonably suspected of having committed a felony, and who is fleeing from the scene of the crime." It shall also include an immediate pursuit

of a person suspected of having committed a supposed felony. Immediate pursuit as used herein shall not imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: In addition to changing the term "close pursuit" to "fresh pursuit" because of the common law definition, I think I can see a further reason for following General Jones' suggestion. Most of the cases which will come up under such an act will be brought before ordinary police magistrates who, in the majority of cases, are not particularly learned in the law. If we use the term "close pursuit," they will feel the officer must be close to the man, ready to put his hands on his shoulder. That is, obviously, not intended. I take it since "hue and cry" covers horn as well as voice, it might cover radio horn and phone. I would think that even though the pursuing officer was a few miles behind the man, or a few hours behind, he would be in close pursuit.

MR. JONES: Twenty-four hours.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: I move that the executive committee of the Commission be authorized, in consultation with Attorney-General Jones, to revise the act by changing the term "close pursuit" to "fresh pursuit," wherever it occurs in the act or its title, and by adding a definition of such term in the body of the act, if either of such changes appears desirable.

The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Jones, I noted that, according to your definition, the act would give officers the right solely concerning felonies. From practical experience I know that an officer does not know the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor. Furthermore, a violation may be a felony in this state but across a state line it may be only a misdemeanor.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: May I move that the executive committee be further authorized to consider the inclusion of any crime, rather than a mere felony, in this act, if, in its discretion, it appears desirable.

MR. BAKKE: I rise at this time to give you such information as I have pertaining to this question. At our Denver conference, we came to the conclusion that it would be

better, from a practical administrative standpoint, to leave the word felony. Our observation disclosed that it is a procedure which should be confined to only those more serious offenses against society which would require the death penalty or confinement in the state penitentiary. We were also very definitely of the opinion that the pursuit doctrine should apply on the basis of the penalty in the state where the crime was committed and not where the pursuit happened to be taking place. After considerable deliberation, we limited our compact to the felony.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

MR. GREEN: We ask Mr. Jones to report on the parolee act.

MR. JONES: The section met yesterday and the members are agreed on the following propositions, recommendations and resolutions. The section took the position that the compact form was preferable to the so-called "reciprocal enactment." It is the consensus of our section that such supervision can be adequately handled only by men who are trained in that work and who receive reasonable compensation.

The section recommends that more extended and detailed effort be devoted to the drafting of the uniform bill.

It was thought advisable at one time to recommend that the act contain a provision that a parolee violating a rule or regulation promulgated by the authority of the receiving state could be penalized in the receiving state. But, after discussion, it was thought that it would be better to report such violations to the sending state; that the sending state should go and get the parolee; and that the parole should be revoked by the sending state, so that the individual concerned could serve the remaining part of his sentence.

Another question propounded at this conference was one raised by Judge Hartshorne. He states: "Subsection 6 does not seem entirely clear. Was it the intent that, as to a state adopting the act, the execution of the compact by the governor should constitute the ratification, assuming, of course, that the other state had become a party thereto, or was it the intent that a formal ratification should be had by the legislature."

of the former state subsequent to the execution of the compact by the governor? If the former, then is not the term 'ratification' misleading? If the latter, then is not the adoption of the act as proposed quite unnecessary?"

It was the opinion of the section that the intent of this Commission, by the enactment of the proposed law, delegated to the governor the power to enter into the compact, and that, as soon as the compact was signed and executed, it became law without the necessity of ratification by the legislature. So, in that connection, the section recommends that sections 6 and 7 be amended by substituting in lieu of the word, "ratification," the word, "execution," and where the word, "ratifying," is used, the word, "executing."

Another question came up—whether or not the receiving state should be allowed to give its consent to receive a person if he was in fact a resident of the receiving state or if his family resided in the receiving state. We recommend that the uniform act should provide clearly that the expressed consent of the receiving state should, in all cases, be a condition preceding the transfer to such state of the out-of-state parolee. In accordance with that recommendation, the majority believed subdivision (a) should be so amended. The act should also provide that, where one state requests another state to give such consent and where such consent is refused, the receiving state shall state in writing the reason for such refusal. This is a new field of legislative enactment. It is a field with which many states have had no experience. We feel, however, that it is a step in the right direction if the uniform act is adopted, and the compacts are made among the several states.

This section recommends adoption of the uniform act with some study as to changes recommended by the section.

GENERAL JONES: I move that this Commission recommend the enactment of the uniform act as drafted by this Commission with the amendments suggested by the section, in section 1, subdivision 6 and subdivision 7.

The motion was seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: We will call upon Attorney-General Miller for his explanation of the uniform law on extradition.

DEAN MILLER: The proposed act brings uniformity in such matters as the form of requisition and the documents to accompany it; the arrest, pending requisition as well as after requisition; bail; habeas corpus proceedings; confinement in transit; and the right to withhold extradition while a criminal prosecution is pending in the asylum state, against the person claimed, or while he is serving a sentence there. It gives to the governor the power to extradite a person who has come into the state involuntarily. It provides for requisition of a person, already under prosecution or undergoing punishment in another state, so that he may be prosecuted in the demanding state while the evidence is still fresh; but with the understanding that at the termination of the prosecution he will be returned to the state which extradited him.

I move the adoption of the draft of the proposed uniform law on extradition.

The motion was seconded and carried after which a motion was made, seconded and carried to adopt the uniform law on out-of-state witnesses.

DEAN MILLER: May I ask the indulgence of the members of the Interstate Commission on Crime for five minutes, to consider some resolutions?

Dean Miller read the resolutions recommended by the committee on resolutions. All were adopted. See page 31 for text.

DEAN MILLER: I move that the Commission go on record as expressing its deep appreciation to Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf in appearing at the conference and reporting on and giving a complete demonstration of his new method of sight identification of criminals through sound motion pictures. Be it further resolved that the matter be referred to the executive committee for further study and report.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 P.M.

SATURDAY LUNCHEON MEETING

August 22, 1936

THE luncheon meeting of the second annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime was held at the Parker House, Boston, Judge Hartshorne presiding.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: An extremely important aspect of our work in dealing with the criminal is the question of parolees, their treatment, and their supervision. The peerless leader of parolee supervision is the gentleman who will now address you, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Hon. Sanford Bates.

HON. SANFORD BATES: Coöperation, if not coördination, in crime matters seems to be in the air today. I think one of the encouraging things about the whole situation today is that the American Bar Association and the lawyers, generally, are commencing to be more practical, more progressive, more disposed to join great progressive movements. So we have found several of these interstate conferences on parole held throughout the country. There is a disposition, at least for states, to get together and talk about coöperation even though they still realize some of the legal and practical limitations in the way.

I suppose people have heard more about parole in the last two years than ever before, and it has built up a rather unsavory reputation, but we cannot overlook the fact that parole is here to stay. Every man must either die in prison or come out, and every man who comes out should be compelled to come out under the restraining atmosphere of parole supervision.

What we need to insist upon first of all in our states is the recognition of parole as an inevitable fact; the necessity for administration in a scientific manner; and a nonpartisan parole board equipped with a knowledge of the facts in each case and provided with a sufficient staff to make supervision a real element in the case. Parole without supervision is nothing but a pardon. Parole without investigation of the facts is mere guesswork. I do not want to burden you with statistics, but I want to assure you that a remarkably small per-

centage, probably less than 10 per cent of men on parole, fails to meet the requirements.

We are looking forward with interest to the disclosures of the survey which is being undertaken by the Attorney-General. It will give us some definite facts to enable us to establish in each state a necessary and progressive parole administration.

Judge Hartshorne introduced the next speaker, Mr. John J. Hannan, president of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin, who represented the Association of States Signatory to the Prison Labor Compact.

MR. HANNAN: The crime problem may be approached from many angles, three of which are: (1) prevention; (2) efficient apprehension, speedy trial, and conviction; and (3) treatment of the convicted.

The field of apprehension is the work of the police. They pass their subjects to the prosecuting officers and the courts, which prescribe a fixed term during which the convicted offender shall be under treatment. Then the convicted man is passed on to the social hospitals—the probation services, the reformatories, and the prisons.

The concern of the organization I represent is primarily the treatment of imprisoned law offenders, and begins when the prisoner is delivered to the prison.

It may be news to some of you that, even in the field of prison work, the use of the compact method to improve administration is not new. You must know something of the demand for work for prisoners made by prison executives. Idleness in prisons not only makes more difficult the work of disciplining the thousands of human wrecks behind prison walls, but it makes it impossible for prisons effectively to aid the war on crime.

For many generations our thinking, on the programs of our prisons, has been clouded by consideration of prison labor as a purely financial and business factor. Manufacturers and free workers resented prison production, and strove to eliminate the competition of prison labor. Legislators

and prison executives were concerned principally in the financial return of the prison to the state.

Some prison executives, early in 1933, alarmed at the steady growth of unemployment within their institutions, took steps to bring about a better understanding of the relationship of productive labor to prisoner rehabilitation. They realized that the battle to preserve for prisons their most potent instrument of rehabilitation was ineffective. It must be so. It was waged on forty-eight distinct, widely separated fronts. Like the police and the prosecutors, they visioned their sector of the crime battle not merely as a state, but as a nation-wide problem. They determined to coordinate their forces, and to present a united front through a national organization based on a broad social conception, the real value of the prison.

The first necessity confronting these prison executives was to eliminate, in so far as possible, any grounds for opposition to the marketing of prison goods, by insisting on recognizing a proper labor-and-overhead burden in the marketing of prison products. That was before the National Recovery Act was proposed. Under NRA, through this central organization prison executives were in a position to, and did, propose to place prison industries under the codes. Federal authorities held they were without power to enforce a code as against a state government. Prison executives met this situation by a proposal that there should be a compact among the states, under which they would set up standards for the conduct of prison industries fair to the prisons and to free industry.

A tentative compact was drawn. It was subscribed to by thirty-two states, was approved by NRA and by the President. Even after NRA was declared unconstitutional, the great majority of these states have continued to adhere to these new standards.

We propose that there shall be set up an interstate commission similar to the Interstate Crime Commission, but drawing its membership from prison commissioners, wardens, and those responsible for the safe-keeping and treatment of incarcerated criminals. It would be concerned particularly in promoting productive employ-

ment programs in prisons. Productive employment means the production of goods useful to the state and to individuals.

I have been asked to indicate how this Interstate Crime Commission can cooperate with the Interstate Prison Commission.

An intelligent answer to that question, in my judgment, can be made only by agreement between you, who are engaged in apprehending and convicting the criminal, and us, who treat convicted criminals. Each can contribute to the attainment of the government objective in the maintenance of prisons.

The fundamental objective of a prison is the protection it affords to law abiding members of society against the murderers, the rapists, the gunmen, the thieves, the gangsters, the confidence men, and all convicted and sentenced and incarcerated for disregard of the rights of fellow men to life or to property. I believe your group and our group agree as to that fundamental.

To achieve the objective of these institutions, prisons must be so conducted that the men and women released therefrom shall have such treatment during incarceration as will promote a desire, and will equip them, to go back into society, not only with a determination, but with the ability to be law abiding.

Of the 66,874 prisoners received from courts in 1933, a little in excess of two-thirds had no prior history of serving time in any prison. So for that year, a little less than one-third of all the court commitments of this country were recidivists.

The commitment of twenty-odd thousand of recidivists in one year may not be considered as alarming, but it should raise in your minds, as it has in the minds of prison executives, a question as to the efficacy of our present prison program. Before we can rehabilitate prisoners in this country, we must rehabilitate our prisons. I hope we can agree upon that.

Our national organization is concerned with providing work for prisoners. I have stressed this for the reason that we consider it to be the greatest need of these institutions. In saying this, we do not minimize in any way the need for greater medical service and other services within these institutions. We recognize the worth of, and favor, educational programs, but they must

be attuned to the needs of an adult prison population.

A few of the better equipped prisons have corrective medical services; educational activities, with opportunities for university extension training; some vocational training; directed reading courses; and many other cultural opportunities. These are all good, all desirable, and all aids to rehabilitation. But in and of themselves, these are not sufficient. The practical experiences of prison managers demonstrate that productive work-opportunity is the greatest single instrument to reconstruct the thinking, to build the character, to remedy the deficiencies of prisoners and to make prisons deliver the largest possible return by diminishing the load of recidivism.

For more than three years, the program I have outlined has been moving slowly and steadily forward. In large measure, this national association of prison executives brought about the creation of one, and contributed to the forming of another, federal agency engaged in important work in the war upon crime. One is the Prison

Industry Reorganization Authority, at the head of which is Judge Ullman, of Baltimore, and a member of which is that experienced criminologist, Professor Louis R. Robinson, of Pennsylvania.

The other agency set up by the Attorney General within the Department of Justice, at the head of which is Mr. Justin Miller, is making the most comprehensive survey of the subject of release of prisoners ever undertaken in this country.

I am here to solicit your cooperation with the Association of States Signatory to the Prison Labor Compact to secure the general use of the compact method as a means to attain higher standards in administration and better services by prisons. Such cooperation can be rendered by a lively interest on the part of your organization and of its individual members. Affirmative action of the Interstate Commission on Crime to endorse, by resolution, our efforts to secure nation-wide betterment of prisons would be helpful. It would at least assure us we are not alone.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

August 22, 1936

THE Saturday afternoon session of the Interstate Commission on Crime was presided over by Attorney-General Chapman, of Maine.

MR. CHAPMAN: Is John Hartigan ready to report for the section on interstate detection and apprehension bureaus?

MR. HARTIGAN: After discussion yesterday the members came to the conclusion that a joint interstate bureau was not advisable at this time. In many of the western states where there are no state identification bureaus, and in the east, there is already close cooperation among such bureaus. We adopted a resolution that the best way was for each state to have an identification bureau to use if it could not get interstate teletype and radio communications.

MR. CHAPMAN: Mr. Dennis will report on the question of enlarging court jurisdiction to cover boundary line cases.

MR. DENNIS: We find that there are three types of offences where more than one state is concerned, punishment for which is not now adequately provided for in some of the states. These cases are as follows: (1) where a person within a state commits an act which takes effect outside the state, (2) where a person outside the state commits an act which takes effect within the state, (3) and where an act is committed so near the boundary line of a state as to make it uncertain whether it was committed within or without the state.

In some of the states, legislation has been enacted to cover the first two of these situations, and we submit, for the consideration of the states which have not enacted legislation covering the first two situations, the following provisions found in the California statute, as typical of those in force in a great number of states:

"Sec. 27. *Who are liable to punishment.* The following persons are liable to punish-

ment under the laws of this state:

"1. All persons who commit, in whole or in part, any crime, within this state;

"2. All who commit any offense without this state which, if committed within this state, would be larceny, robbery, or embezzlement under the laws of this state, and bring the property stolen or embezzled, or any part of it, or are found with it, or any part of it, within this state;

"3. All who, being without this state, cause or aid, advise or encourage, another person to commit a crime within this state, and are afterwards found therein. (Amendment approved 1905; Stats. 1905, p. 638.)

"Sec. 778. *When the offense is commenced without, but consummated within this state.* When the commission of a public offense, commenced without the state, is consummated within its boundaries, the defendant is liable to punishment therefor in this state, though he was out of the state at the time of the commission of the offense charged. If he consummated it in this state, through the intervention of an innocent or guilty agent or any other means proceeding directly from himself, in such case the jurisdiction is in the county in which the offense is consummated.

"Sec. 778a. *Performance of an act in this state culminating in a crime in another state.* Whenever a person, with intent to commit a crime, does any act within this state in execution or part execution of such intent, which culminates in the commission of a crime, either within or without this state, such person is punishable for such crime in this state in the same manner as if the same had been committed entirely within this state.

"Sec. 778b. *Nonresident aiding in a crime in this state.* Every person, who, being out of this state, causes, aids, advises, or encourages any person to commit a crime within this state, and is afterwards found within this state, is punishable in the same manner as if he had been within this state when he caused, aided, advised, or encouraged the commission of such crime."

We also submit for the consideration of the several states the following proposed statute submitted by Professor John Barker Waite.

"I. Be it enacted, etc.:

"If any person within this state does an

act which causes injury outside this state, which act would subject him to criminal liability if such injury had occurred within this state; or if any person within this state does an act in connection with or so related to other acts done outside this state that his act would be deemed criminal had all the acts been done within this state, such person may be prosecuted, in the county in which he did his act, upon the same charges and to the same extent as if such injury or such related acts had also occurred in this state.

"Provided that such person may not be proceeded against hereunder if he has already been in jeopardy of punishment for such act in the state in which such injury or such related acts occurred.

"II. If any person while outside this state does an act which causes injury within this state, which act would subject him to criminal liability if it had been done within this state; or if any person while outside this state does an act in connection with or so related to other acts done within this state that his act would be deemed criminal had all the acts been done within this state, such person may be prosecuted, in the county in which such injury or any such related act occurred, upon the same charges and to the same extent as if his act had been done in this state.

"Provided that such person may not be proceeded against hereunder if he has already been in jeopardy of punishment for such act in the state in which he committed it."

As to the third situation above mentioned, covering doubtful boundary-line cases, a number of the states have enacted reciprocal legislation.

In states where there are no water boundary lines and where, for some other reason, such a problem would present itself, your section suggests that reciprocal legislation extending the boundary line of each state a certain distance, such as five hundred yards, would answer the situation. The purpose of these statutes would be to give concurrent jurisdiction, so that there could be no doubt as to the power of either state to prosecute.

As an alternative proposition to cover the third situation, we offer the following proposed statute by Professor John Barker Waite:

"III. In any criminal prosecution in which the defense is advanced that the crime was not committed within the jurisdiction of the court, the burden shall rest upon the defendant to establish the defense by a preponderance of the evidence. No motion to dismiss, or its equivalent, shall be sustained on the ground that the prosecution has not proved that the criminal act was committed within the jurisdiction of the court."

As an alternative form of wording, though the substance remains essentially the same, the following may be suggested:

"III. Whenever in a criminal prosecution it shall be proved that a criminal act was committed by the accused, such act shall be deemed to have been committed in the county alleged in the accusation unless the contrary appears from the evidence."

We submit that report to the Commission without any special recommendation. We agree that the situation does not call for a uniform law on the subject, but that it is

desirable for the various states to enact this sort of legislation.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: I move that the report be accepted.

The motion was seconded and carried.

MR. MILLER: Colonel Hannan and Mr. Bates brought to us at our luncheon meeting a subject of great interest, and Colonel Hannan invited action on the part of our commission. I move that the commission express its appreciation to Mr. Hannan for presenting this very important subject, that we express our sympathetic interest in the subject work of the association which Colonel Hannan represents; that the matter be referred to our executive committee for consideration; and that Colonel Hannan be so notified.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The meeting was adjourned shortly thereafter.

RADIO BROADCASTS

Saturday, August 22, 1936

AROUND-TABLE discussion conducted by members of the Second Interstate Commission on Crime was broadcast over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company Saturday morning, August 22, 1936, from 11:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. Participating in the discussion were the following: Hon. Justin Miller, special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States; Hon. John J. Bennett, Jr., attorney-general of New Mexico; Hon. Gaston L. Porterie, attorney-general of Louisiana; Hon. Clarence V. Beck, attorney-general of Kansas; and Colonel Paul G. Kirk, commissioner, public safety, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COLONEL KIRK: When the Constitution of the United States was created by our forebears in the late eighteenth century, little did they foresee that eventually cities would develop with such large congested populations that they would become breeders of delinquency and crime. But we are now confronted with a condition, not a theory. Is that not so, General Beck?

GENERAL BECK: I agree entirely. In addition, I might point out that our complex civilization has developed other dangerous factors which slowly have destroyed homes and, even worse, moral fiber, so completely that many parents have become so woefully incompetent in the management of the family and the proper rearing of their offspring, that those children grow up to become menaces instead of good influences within their community. I think the best proof of this is in the statistics which Dean Miller quoted to me a while ago. Won't you repeat them, Dean, for our mutual benefit?

DEAN MILLER: Federal figures compiled recently indicate that the ages of the most predominant criminality in America today are from sixteen to twenty-five years. Last year this class of mere boys constituted 35.2 per cent of the criminal class, and more than 50 per cent of America's criminals were under the age of thirty.

GENERAL BECK: Kansas statistics on the relative number of crimes in the country impressed me with the fact that we have

more than 12,000 murders in this country every year, or one every 45 minutes. Every year thousands of robberies are committed, not to mention the hundreds of thousands of lesser violations of the law. What can you tell us about the cost in dollars and cents for allowing this scourge to continue?

DEAN MILLER: The annual crime bill in our country has been estimated to be about fifteen billion dollars. That means that, were every man, woman, and child in the United States to pay his share today, each would pay approximately one hundred twenty-five dollars.

GENERAL BENNETT: Criminals violating federal laws are sought by the federal government; those violating state laws are brought to justice by state, county, and local police. It would seem apparent to the casual observer that the American citizen has complete protection. But there is an avenue of escape for the criminal which the observer has overlooked. That avenue is the interstate boundary line.

State jurisdiction, generally speaking, stops at its border line. Its police officers become private citizens in another state. It cannot control its paroled prisoners who go to another state. It cannot control witnesses residing in another state because it lacks jurisdiction in that other state. It is possible for a gangster to carry on his depredations in one state while he lives in another state. Meanwhile the police in one state are powerless to meet this situation. Do you not agree, General Patton?

GENERAL PATTON: I most certainly do. The problem has grown by leaps and bounds in the past generation because of modern invention which has been utilized to the highest degree by the criminal. Following the methods of modern business, he has organized. Today a little Caesar in San Francisco can order a henchman in New York by a secret telegraph or telephone message to rob a bank, to intimidate and collect money from storekeepers, to kill an enemy in cold blood, or to do about anything which he himself does not have the courage to do. His orders are carried out without his stirring from his underworld headquarters on the West Coast.

Here Dean Miller and Colonel Kirk explained the organization aims and accom-

plishments of the Interstate Commission on Crime.

DEAN MILLER: We are presenting the 7,800 state legislators with copies of our four proposed uniform laws. We need and want the cooperation of every citizen to help place upon our statute books this vitally needed legislation.

GENERAL BECK: Perhaps some of those listening would like to know exactly what they can do to help.

DEAN MILLER: There are three important steps which they can take immediately. First, they can listen carefully to our description of the present abuses and the remedial statutes which we have drafted, and immediately after this broadcast, they can write to the Interstate Commission on Crime, Newark, New Jersey, or in care of the station to which they are listening, requesting bulletinized information. Second, they can see that the local representatives in their state legislatures become acquainted with the merits of the bills and obtain their support for the bills. Third, they can spread the word to their neighbors and friends, acquaint them with the importance of the problem, speak in their community forums, churches, schools, and clubs on the subject, and thus carry on a vigorous public campaign of education.

It is in order for Colonel Kirk, the commissioner of public safety in Massachusetts, to explain the inadequacies of the present laws in the pursuit and capture of gangsters.

COLONEL KIRK: As soon as an officer, close behind a criminal, crosses his jurisdictional line of demarcation and enters a neighboring state, he is no longer a police officer, but a mere private citizen with a right to arrest for crimes committed within his presence. The result is that: In pursuit of a criminal, a police officer, who did not see the crime committed, but who has a right to arrest such a desperado in his state, finds his hands completely tied when he makes his capture in a neighboring state. The act drafted by Incocrime eradicates this difficulty. Police are, by this reciprocal legislation, clothed with police power in the foreign state in return for similar powers granted to the police of such foreign state. Dean Miller, as the expert on extradition, suppose you say a word as to the proposed

uniform acts for the extradition of criminals.

DEAN MILLER: In a nutshell the situation confronting us is this: If Jimmy, "the Safe Cracker," commits a crime in one state and takes refuge in a neighboring state, he is entitled to be heard in extradition proceedings in such foreign jurisdiction. Since there are forty-eight states, and the laws of each on the subject of extradition vary, the procedure is costly to the demanding state and full of time delays. The result is that the present procedure handicaps the state and benefits the criminal out of all proportion to the requirements of a fair and proper administration of justice. We propose uniformity in procedure, which would eliminate these costly delays, protecting at the same time the constitutional rights of accused persons. General Bennett, will you not explain another important purpose, which we had in mind in drafting this bill?

GENERAL BENNETT: Numerous crimes are committed today by accomplices on orders from gangsters in other states. Those procuring the commission of crimes are principals who should be punished in the state where their hirelings actually commit the crime. Due to a loophole in the law, since the principal has not crossed a state line, he is not a fugitive from justice and, therefore, cannot be extradited. This presents a deplorable situation. We propose to change the law so that such persons *can* be extradited and punished.

GENERAL PORTERIE: The third important provision of the recommended act is the waiver of extradition provision. It provides exactly what the name implies—that the accused may agree in writing to return to the state where he is wanted. The figures from those states with the provision already in effect show, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the universal need for it.

COLONEL KIRK: Suppose we turn to the Attendance of Out-of-State Witnesses Act.

GENERAL PATTON: No procedure has ever been worked out uniformly in our states to guarantee the attendance at a criminal trial of an important witness who happens to be in a foreign state, either because he lives there or because he has fled to such a state in order to prevent the prosecution from obtaining his vital evidence. Take the example where Little Caesar of San Francisco orders a crime committed in New

York. In many cases, there are important witnesses in San Francisco who could prove for the State of New York the identity not only of the criminal, but of the chief of the underworld who ordered the crime committed. Now this very simple act which Incocrime has drafted, and on which it was aided by the earlier draft of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, provides for the compulsory attendance of such witnesses, guaranteeing to them the upholding of their constitutional rights and providing for a reasonable fee to be paid to them for their traveling expenses and their time.

GENERAL PORTERIE: Our fourth bill concerns out-of-state paroled prisoners. Very often a paroled prisoner can be rehabilitated in a different state, where he may find new environment, a new job, and a new chance in life. But it stands to reason that he should be supervised in this new state, directed in his activities and protected from falling back into the same criminal rut. We might ask General Beck of Kansas to explain a little of what the proposed legislation on this subject would accomplish.

GENERAL BECK: For the past several years, some of the states have been developing an interstate agreement in the form of a compact. To date almost a dozen states have signed this compact and are now working in close cooperation with one another to utilize this new method of controlling released prisoners. Once we get all the states in the Union to unify their efforts and exchange those prisoners who require supervision, we shall have completed the final step in the immediate legislative program which we began ten months ago. General Bennett, will you not reiterate the necessity for the passage of these acts?

GENERAL BENNETT: Each one of the four bills, namely: fresh pursuit, extradition, compulsory attendance of witnesses, and parolee supervision, is important; each is interrelated with every other one. Each state should pass all four. Then we would have established a uniform method of interstate cooperation to meet some of our crime problems.

*GENERAL BECK: In addition, we are delving into the dangerous breach in our federal law which prohibits the use of the mails for the transportation and delivery of dangerous weapons but which at the same

time allows, by silence, the shipment of these weapons by other forwarding agencies across state lines. Other subjects of equal importance are also under consideration. In closing, we want the American people to understand that the Interstate Commission on Crime is their collective governmental agency working with all the resources at its command in a concentrated effort to suppress crime. Our success depends upon the support and coöperation of the citizens of these United States.

RADIO ADDRESS OF JUDGE HARTSHORNE

Judge Richard Hartshorne broadcast an address over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company, Saturday, August 22, 1936, at 6:15 P.M., during the second annual conference of the Interstate Commission on Crime.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: Your agents constituting the Interstate Commission on Crime, which has just concluded its second annual session, found certain facts relating to crime. They found among other things that organized crime has taken a leaf from the book of organized business, has become an organized business, and that our shrewdest, most desperate criminals today commute to business, from their hide-outs to the scene of their crimes across state lines. Clearly, to cope with the criminal the state where the hide-out is located and the state where the crime is committed must coöperate in arresting him, in returning him for trial, in reaching across state lines to obtain the necessary witnesses at his trial, and, finally, in supervising him after he has served his term in jail and is out on parole. At present these practical requirements to safeguard the public are, speaking from a nation-wide standpoint, either utterly lacking or, at best, halting, casual, and inefficient.

This dire lack was the first point of attack of the Interstate Commission on Crime. To meet this public need the Commission has already drafted four uniform acts: (1) The Fresh Pursuit Act, to permit the arrest, on fresh pursuit, of criminals fleeing from one state to another; (2) The Extradition Act, to aid in the speedier and more effective return of the criminal across state lines for trial; (3) The Removal of Out-of-State

Witnesses Act; and (4) The Parolee Supervision Act, which permits supervision, by one state, of those on parole from another. These acts, if and when adopted by your legislature, will help close the loopholes through which the commuting gangster and his henchmen escape the hands of the law.

In addition to finishing the drafts of the statutes, to which I have already referred, your Commission paid careful attention to other problems of vital importance.

First, it was resolved to urge strongly that the use of methods of communication and of information concerning criminals and methods of criminal organization and operation should be extended along lines of modern scientific development.

During the last decade the Federal Bureau of Investigation and similar bureaus in several of the states have proved the importance of such methods of identification and investigation as are found in the use of fingerprints, chemical analysis of poisons, dust, fibers, earth, and other such materials. The Interstate Commission on Crime adopted a resolution urging the establishment of similar bureaus in all states which have not yet established them.

The executive committee has received study assignments including the joint question of the abolition of the third degree and the freedom of accused persons from compulsory self-incrimination; the alarming situation which has developed in connection with the easy procurement of firearms by outlaws and gangsters; and the advisability of working out a plan for the better identification of motor vehicles.

The Commission adopted a resolution urging the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to authorize an extension of activities within the Department of Justice and to provide funds therefor along the following lines: (1) to provide a clearing house of information concerning all useful methods of crime control; (2) to extend the present useful and effective work of training officials, to include training for other activities in the administration of criminal justice; (3) to encourage and promote more effective coöperation of federal, state, and local agencies engaged in the administration of criminal justice, in so far as the state and local agencies desire such coöperation; and (4) to conduct such surveys as may

become necessary to facilitate the administration of criminal justice.

Another project which has had the close attention of the Commission is a general educational program for crime prevention in our homes, our schools, our churches, and elsewhere.

This important common sense project and

various others will from now on occupy the attention of the Interstate Commission on Crime, despite the termination of the conference itself, for the Commission is a permanent body, the sole purpose of which is to safeguard, from criminals, the lives and property of all American citizens.

RESOLUTIONS

I

RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime hereby record its appreciation to His Excellency, the Hon. James M. Curley, governor of Massachusetts, for his address of welcome and for the cordial reception afforded the commissioners at this second annual meeting by him and other officials of Massachusetts. In particular, the Commission is indebted to Commissioner Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety, and his assistant, Mr. T. C. Murphy, for their complete coöperation in arranging, and facilitating the sessions of the commission in the state house, and to Hon. Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, and his able assistants, Mr. Taylor and Mr. George, who have made it possible for the proceedings of this conference to be recorded in permanent form.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime express its gratitude to Hon. Paul V. McNutt, governor of the state of Indiana and the president of the Council of State Governments, for addressing the annual dinner of the commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime, the work of which during the past year has been encouraged, implemented, and supported by its close and complete integration with the Council of State Governments through the executive director of that organization, Hon. Henry W. Toll, make known its gratitude for such benefits by sending him a transatlantic cablegram, containing the following or similar sentiments: Mr. Henry W. Toll, Rockefeller Foundation, Paris, France. "Members Incocrime assembled Boston regret your absence and desire ex-

press appreciation for assistance and benefits accorded during past year through integration with Council of State Governments."

AND BE IT RESOLVED, that the Commission hereby record its tribute to Judge Richard Hartshorne, under whose patient guidance the Commission has developed its program and furthered its aims, and for his untiring efforts and splendid work; that the Commission record its appreciation of the interest and support given this work by Hon. Justin Miller, special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States; that thanks also be given to Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., president of the American Legislators' Association, for his cordial declaration of coöperation; and that Hon. William L. Ransom, president of the American Bar Association, be accorded this expression of gratitude for his remarks delivered at the annual dinner.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime congratulate and thank Colonel Norman Schwartzkopf for the demonstration of his system of sight identification of criminals; that the conference acknowledge with gratitude the generous support of the press and of the National Broadcasting Company, through Mr. Philip Carlin, program director of N.B.C., and Mr. John W. Woelfle, secretary of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Coöperation, in furthering the work of the Commission.

AND FINALLY, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime acknowledge the assistance of the members of the staff of the Council of State Governments for the duties performed in connection with this conference.

To all who have contributed to the success of this conference, your Committee on Resolutions requests a rising vote of thanks.

II

RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime urges the introduction and extension of teletype and radio communication systems into those states which are at present not so equipped.

III

RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime urges the establishment of state bureaus of identification and investigation in states which do not, at present, have such bureaus.

IV

RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime undertake the study of the joint question of the abolition of the third degree and the freedom from compulsory self-incrimination as soon as possible after the commission has completed its work upon the problems definitely determined to be undertaken at these sessions.

V

RESOLVED, that the executive committee of the Interstate Commission on Crime investigate the possibility of improving educational methods in the field of crime prevention and report back at the next meeting of the Commission.

VI

RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime undertake the study of the firearm situation to the end that appropriate legislation to cure the evil may be drafted by or for this commission.

VII

RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime study the advisability of a plan for the better identification of motor vehicles, in order to prevent their ready theft and use by criminals.

VIII

RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Crime recommend to the Congress of the United States the enactment of appropriate legislation to authorize, and to provide funds for, an extension of activities within the Department of Justice: 1) to provide a clearing house of information concerning all useful methods of crime control; 2) to extend the present useful and effective work of training officials, to include training for other activities in the administration of criminal justice; 3) to encourage and promote more effective cooperation of federal, state, and local agencies engaged in the administration of criminal justice, in so far as the state and local agencies desire such cooperation; and 4) to conduct such surveys as may become necessary to facilitate the administration of criminal justice.

CONDENSED MINUTES
of the
MEETING
of the
INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on
CRIME

JANUARY 21, 1937
MAYFLOWER HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON CRIME

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

January 21, 1937

A MEETING of the Interstate Commission on Crime was held at the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. The session was called to order at ten o'clock by the chairman, Judge Richard Hartshorne.

There were in attendance:

Attorney-General Clarence V. Beck, Kansas
Attorney-General Lawrence C. Jones, Vermont

Senator John H. Ferryman, State of Washington

Hon. T. G. Gammie, Executive Secretary, Oklahoma State Planning Board

Hon. E. D. Fite, Member, New York Legislature

Hon. Sidney A. Hesse, Ohio House of Representatives

Hon. Paul G. Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety, Massachusetts

Hon. Anthony Sunderland, Commissioner of State Police, Connecticut

Hon. Ernest Averill, Former Deputy Attorney-General of Connecticut

Hon. Murray H. Shusterman, Bureau of Municipal Research, Philadelphia

Hon. J. C. Pryor, Iowa, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

Hon. Justin Miller, U. S. Board of Tax Appeals

Hon. Harvey Rothberg, Assistant Attorney-General of New Jersey

Hon. William C. Snow, Assistant Attorney-General of Wyoming

Hon. Walter F. Scherer, Assistant Attorney-General of Colorado

Attorney-General John P. Hartigan, Rhode Island

Hon. Gordon Dean, U. S. Department of Justice

Mrs. Ruth W. O'Dell, Tennessee House of Representatives

Senator W. S. Britt, North Carolina

Senator J. H. McDaniels, North Carolina

Senator Andrew J. Graves, Tennessee

Senator Clinton Goudy, Maine

Senator Raymond E. Kennedy, Maryland

Attorney-General Frank H. Patton, New Mexico

Attorney-General Gaston L. Porterie, Louisiana

Hon. Donald C. Stone, Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

Chairman, Judge Richard Hartshorne, Court of Common Pleas, New Jersey

Secretary, John W. Woelfle, New Jersey

Raymond Nagle, Council of State Governments, Chicago

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: The Commission has two major lines of endeavor today: first, the tying up of the last loose knots, if any, in our four-point legislative program which has been arduously worked out during the last year; and, second, the proceeding with the study of the points of major interest in the crime field which have been selected by our previous conferences as worthy of real study. There is, of course, always room for other points of discussion.

It may be of interest to you to know that our four-point legislative program covering the fields of apprehension, prosecution, trial, and punishment, and covering specifically the bills of fresh pursuit of criminals; extradition; removal of out-of-state witnesses for criminal trials; and out-of-state parolee supervision has had the attention of the few legislatures meeting last year, with the surprising result that, while only nine of those legislatures met in regular session, some or all of these bills were passed in ten states. This means, of course, that we even persuaded certain of the special sessions to pass our acts.

If we are able to do anything like that this coming year with forty-three of the forty-eight state legislatures in session, it is obvious that we will have all the states in the country cooperating with each other in the control of crime. That it might be made more effective, the Commission was very happy to have its contacts furthered with the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, whom Mr. Pryor from Iowa, one of our commissioners, represents, and to find that they, who had drafted the original basic acts on extradition and removal of out-of-state witnesses, heartily approved of our suggested changes in those acts. Today the

Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the Interstate Commission on Crime are in absolute verbatim agreement on those two acts and are pushing them jointly in the legislatures.

In addition to that, the Commission felt that it was highly advisable to see if the public was not interested in these things. Therefore, the Commission took up these bills with that very active element of the public known as "The American Legion," and I am happy to say that at the last national convention of the Legion in Cleveland, it went on record as definitely endorsing every one of these acts. Following that, we have been in touch with the commanders of the Legion in every state.

I think that perhaps it might be helpful if the gentlemen who are primarily in charge of the drafting of our bills were to discuss those bills in turn.

MR. PRYOR: I rather think that the same observation which you made in reference to the act for attendance of out-of-state witnesses, in so far as coöperation with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is concerned, might be made with reference to the criminal extradition act.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Of course, we are in verbatim agreement with the Commissioners as to the extradition act.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: After many conferences at New York, Newark, Trenton, and one regional conference of the National Association of Attorney-Generals at Hartford, a model law was drafted defining "fresh pursuit" as that term was known to the common law.

It is generally recognized in those states which have adopted the common law that a private person may lawfully arrest a person without a warrant upon fresh pursuit or otherwise when he has knowledge of the commission of a felony. However, in the drafting of this act it was believed that officers in fresh pursuit of criminals across state lines should have greater authority in making arrests while in a foreign state than private persons. The act accomplishes this by restating the common law doctrine of fresh pursuit and permits an officer to cross a state boundary and make an arrest while in fresh pursuit of a person who has committed a felony or who is believed to have

committed a felony. The act provides for the return of such person, if apprehended, by extradition proceedings.

The advantage of the model act over the compact device is apparent. If adopted, an officer of any state may make arrests in fresh pursuit within the state enacting the act, while under the compact device the right to make arrests in fresh pursuit might be confined only to the contracting states.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: The act then does two things. It first makes definite, practical and evident the rights which officers have when in fresh pursuit, and second, it amplifies the rights.

I will call upon Dean Justin Miller, formerly special assistant attorney-general of the United States, now of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, to explain the extradition act which he was so instrumental in working out.

MR. JUSTIN MILLER: The subject of extradition between the states looks back to a provision of the federal Constitution and to a federal act putting it into operation, but the federal constitutional provision and the federal legislative enactment provide merely the skeleton of operation. Throughout the United States, over a period of many years, quite a variety of state procedures have been worked out for carrying on the process of extradition.

The first purpose of this act is to establish uniform procedure as to the various details which are evidenced here by the different sections of the act. It is not necessary to read them in detail, but the titles of a few sections are suggestive; form of demand; investigation of case by the governor; the issue of governor's warrant of arrest; the manner and place of execution; authority of arresting officer; and rights of accused person. All of the familiar subjects are taken care of in this act.

The second major factor in this proposed uniform act is a provision which is contained in Section 6, Extradition of Persons not Present in Demanding State at Time of Commission of Crime.

Of course, that goes back to the well known requirement that the person must be a fugitive from justice and presumably must have fled from the state where the crime was committed in order to become a fugitive. The purpose of this section is that it shall

take care of present-day crime conditions where gangs of organized criminals operate over a wider area than a particular state; where knowledge and conspiracy may range over a long period of time as well as over a large geographical area; and where the person who furnishes the brains of a particular conspiracy may never be in the state where the crime is actually consummated.

A great many of the states have adopted legislation providing that if a man commits any part of an act which, completed, would constitute a crime in that state, he shall be guilty of a crime. In order to make such an act effective, other states must recognize the propriety of returning such a person to the demanding state. The alternative, of course, is federal action, and in a small field the federal government has entered into cases of that type. The well known kidnapping situation is exactly that type of case, and the federal anti-racketeering statute is another example of the same kind. But the policy of the federal government, during this administration at least, has been not to extend such jurisdiction widely but to depend upon the states to take care of such situations.

Another one of the most interesting features of this uniform act is Section 25a, which provides for the waiver of extradition proceedings, making it possible for a person to sign a written waiver, omitting the full performance of the extradition proceedings. Of course this is very important as it cuts down the time which is involved in going through the routine extradition procedure.

If the person is willing to go without protest he may do so, but in case there is any doubt as to the propriety of his removal, and it does not seem necessary to go through with the whole procedure of extradition, an informal procedure of extradition provided in Section 25a is available.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BECK: May I say that in the four-state compact which we executed, we did attempt to eliminate extradition procedure. I have a draft of a bill, which is about ready to go to our legislature, which will authorize the governor of our state to waive extradition proceedings for any criminals found within our state. This bill will cover only crimes committed through force and violence.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I would judge that practically once every two or three

weeks, on the average, some criminal from another state is brought into my chambers by the law enforcement officers of the other state and a law enforcement officer of New Jersey and I am told that he is willing to waive. A simple form is brought, which states that he has been picked up on warrant from this other state and that he is willing to waive. He signs it, and the officers from the other state and the New Jersey officer sign it. They say to the man, "You are So-and-So?"

"Yes."

"You understand that you have the right to insist upon formal extradition proceedings?"

"Yes."

"Nevertheless, you desire to return voluntarily as suggested by the officials of this other state?"

"Yes."

I sign the order, and he goes back. That is all there is to it. It is so simple and so sure and absolutely legal, as far as I can possibly see, because there is the consent of all parties concerned—states and individuals.

I have investigated, and I find that there are literally hundreds of such extraditions in the small State of New Jersey every year, and that practically two out of every three of those hundreds of extraditions go back now on the simple waiver without all this tedious, technical, expensive, and troublesome extradition proceeding. So I suggest that even if you already have the uniform act in its original form on your books, nevertheless, it would be highly advisable for you to take these two sections, 25a and 25b, put them in a separate waiver act, and adopt that act. You would save a tremendous amount of work.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: I should like to ask if you have heard much comment from states about the part of the act which gives the right to extradite a man who was not actually in the state at the time of the commission of the crime, but who participated, say, by means of telephone or telegraph. That was the problem I ran up against.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: That is exactly what I was going to ask Dean Miller. To answer your question directly, I would say no, because in those states where it went

through, it went through with bells on, and in those where it did not go through, I did not receive any requests for explanation.

MR. MILLER: I have heard some academic discussion on the question, but I have not heard any adverse comment on it. I suspect some of the states have been honoring extradition requests in cases of this kind without even raising the question, because several of the states do have laws of the type to which I referred.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: May I ask Attorney-General Hartigan whether the questions which were raised in his state were questions on the technical aspect or on the practical aspect?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: Practical.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: They did not think that a man who sat, for instance, in Ohio and sent his henchmen to commit crimes in Pennsylvania or New Jersey should pay the penalty of the murders or robberies which were there committed?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: I think that is not the point which I have in mind. The man has never left my state, for example. He is charged in Ohio with an offense on a certain day there.

MR. MILLER: Put your question in the reverse now. Rhode Island would be glad to have a man back from Ohio who had committed a crime in Rhode Island, but Rhode Island would not be interested in having Ohio take a Rhode Islander out there if he had never been to Ohio.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: That is the point.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I imagine what the Rhode Islanders had in mind was perhaps what certain New Yorkers had in mind. New York was afraid that certain of its own citizens might be taken to other states on purely political propositions. I suggested to the governor that he follow the verbiage in this act which the model international code has adopted. I was fortunate enough a couple of years ago to attend the International Conference on Crime at Copenhagen, where many nations sat down to work out, if possible, a uniform extradition code, and this matter of sending your citizens out to another state to be dealt with there was very closely considered in view of the bitter national jealousies which existed.

The solution at which they arrived was that persons should be extraditable for only those crimes which are recognized as crimes in both the demanding state and the asylum state. Thus a Rhode Island citizen would not be extraditable to Georgia for anything other than the statutes (or common law) of Rhode Island recognized as being a crime.

MR. FITE: What is to be the effect of the new federal law making it a crime to flee from an indictment in a state? That makes it a federal crime. Has that law been put into operation yet? Has any court interpreted that law? What is going to be its effect on the whole system of interstate extradition?

MR. DEAN: The law is at present in effect. It was enacted in 1934 and has two provisions. The first one makes it an offense for a person to flee from one state to another in order to avoid prosecution for certain specified felonies at common law.

The second part of the statute makes it an offense for a person to flee in order to avoid giving testimony in any felony case.

As to your second question, there have been two decisions handed down under the act—one in the Circuit Court of Appeals and one in a district court. It has not been passed on by the United States Supreme Court, but I think that when it does come up the court will probably hold it constitutional. There is no question that there is an interstate traffic there of persons, as well as a public policy of keeping felons out of interstate channels.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: May I return to the point raised by Attorney-General Hartigan. As I see it, the point raised by these gentlemen is not one directed against Section 6 of the extradition act. They were not opposed to bringing in a man from another state when he had not been within the demanding state. They were opposed to taking out a citizen of Rhode Island under some pretext of which they were afraid. Is that not so?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: That is what it really means in the last analysis.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Then is not that point met by the incorporation in the act that the crime for which a person could be extradited shall be one in both states?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: I might charge a man who had never been in Con-

necticut with a conspiracy in that state. Under those circumstances it would be difficult to make the average legislative committee think that a citizen of that state ought to go to another state.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Ask the members of the committee if they have ever entered into a contract with a man in another state.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: Lawyers are the hardest ones to sell these facts to.

MR. MILLER: They are not looking for good logical reasons; they are looking for good reasons to support the positions they have taken.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Of course, the public-policy point is the only reason for incorporating such a provision in the statute.

MR. MILLER: I think there are two: one, the public-policy point; the other, the necessity for state action if this is kept a matter of state control. The other alternative is federal action, and there is a constant demand to expand the federal law in this direction. We are really holding back against a demand of that kind at the present time. Tell your Rhode Island man that, and he may show a little more interest in developing state legislation to cover that situation.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: It became such a problem with me that, when these bills were before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, rather than raise too much of a controversy over it, at the last session, I got through three of them and waived the extradition for the time being.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: In any event you might call attention to 25a and 25b. That is going to save you real money. I will ask Attorney-General Beck of Kansas, if he will kindly report on removal of out-of-state witnesses in the absence of Attorney-General Bennett of New York.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BECK: My discussion of this will be brief. It is a bill to provide for the attendance of out-of-state witnesses in a criminal prosecution or grand jury investigation. It provides that in a state where a criminal prosecution or a grand jury investigation is pending, and a witness is wanted who is not in that state, a judge from a court of record in the county where the prosecution is pending shall make a finding that this person who is without the

state is a material and necessary witness and will so certify above the seal of his court. He sends that certificate to the court in the county of the state where the witness is found. The judge of that court then issues a summons to this person compelling him to appear before that court at a certain time. At that time a hearing is held, and the judge of that court in the county where the witness is found must find that this person is a material and a necessary witness and that it will not work undue hardship on him to travel to the other state to testify. If he makes that finding, he issues his summons or subpoena to this person to tell him to travel to the other state and testify.

Before this person has to go to the other state and testify, he must be promised immunity from service under a civil or criminal process, and he must be given five dollars per day for each day that he will be gone and ten cents per mile for each mile that he has to travel.

Briefly, that is the substance of the bill. As you can see, it is an important measure. It is one that we could have used in our state many times. Just as the chairman said a while ago in commenting on our compact, it does not touch all of the other states; it does not touch the two states with which we deal mostly—Missouri and Oklahoma. We have no compact or agreement with them and they have no law such as this. There have been several occasions when we could have used witnesses from those two states.

MR. SNOW: Is this confined to voluntary extradition or can a witness be compelled to go?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BECK: It carries a penalty for failure to obey the summons or subpoena which is issued to him.

MR. SNOW: He is not transported out of the state?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BECK: There is a provision in here that the judge of the court where the witness is found, in lieu of issuing a summons to the person to appear before him may order his arrest, so that the witness will be taken into custody and held if there is danger that he will get away.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Bear in mind, gentlemen, that the rights of the witness are protected in all cases, because he is not ordered to return if there is undue hardship. In other words, it is the judge of his own

jurisdiction who sits to protect him. It is only when the needs of the public must be met without undue hardship that he will be ordered to be returned.

We will ask Attorney-General Hartigan of Rhode Island, to report on the act to authorize a compact for the supervision of out-of-state parolees.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: I think we all realize the importance now attached to probation and parole. In order for this act, it seems to me, to become really effective we must start in each state by having an up-to-date system of supervision of those on probation and those given parole by the various parole boards. I think the federal government is doing much at the present time to make this an important agency in the control of crime.

Many states now have what you might call a gentlemen's agreement to supervise parolees. For example, in my own state we have a gentlemen's agreement with New Jersey, New York, California, and one or two other states, where we supervise prisoners who have been on probation and parole in their states and come into our states; in turn they supervise those who have been released in our state and go to their states.

This act authorizes the governors to enter into compacts with other states. It gives the right to officers of one state to go into a receiving state and bring back those who have violated the law while on probation or on parole without the necessity of going through the formalities of extradition.

I think eight states have passed the act already, according to this report, and a few of them have already entered into formal compacts.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: I understand that before a state will release a parolee or probationer from its own state, it must first get the consent of the other state that it will accept the parolee or probationer and guarantee supervision.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Correct.

MR. FITE: You mean that is in this act?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: Yes. We now exchange, as I say, printed monthly reports with the states which I have mentioned.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: This puts into legal effect that which is in temporary prac-

tical effect among a series of the states in the northeastern part of the country. It would be a tremendous boon not only to those states but particularly to states in the western and southern part of our country where, I understand, there has been considerable lack of reciprocity.

These acts which we have now discussed should be reported to the conference which meets tomorrow morning. It is suggested that we present resolutions to have the conference endorse these acts.

Four resolutions were adopted for presentation to the Third General Assembly for its approval: the Uniform Act on Fresh Pursuit of Criminals; the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act; the Uniform Act to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from Without a State in Criminal Proceedings; and the Uniform Act for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision. See pages 181-182 for text of the resolutions.

MR. GRAVES: I have drafts of the bills as they are. Is it the intention of the commission that these bills should be redrafted or introduced in the form that they are in now? (See pages 53-62 for text.)

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: As I understand it, Senator, if you will turn to the first one on fresh pursuit, you naturally would leave out "drafted and recommended by the Interstate Commission on Crime." You would use the proper enacting clause for your state. In the costs provision as to the extradition act, for instance, there are similar parentheses. Those indicate a suggestion which you should make accord with your local procedure. In so far as the bulk of the act itself is concerned we strongly urge the use of the verbatim language, but we naturally cannot insist.

MR. FERRYMAN: It would be of great benefit if we had the minutes of the meeting, so that we can at least have a reasonable show of backing when we talk to the lawyers in the judiciary committee and make arguments for the bills under discussion in the legislature.

MR. HENRY W. TOLL: The minutes of this meeting will be prepared and sent to everyone here and will be available in such copies as you desire, on request.

I have here the treasurer's report.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON CRIME

41.

To the members of the Interstate Commission on Crime:

Washington, D. C.
Gentlemen:

From October 12, 1935, to June 30, 1936, the Interstate Commission on Crime maintained a separate account at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York City. The receipts and disbursements from this account have been duly audited by a public accounting office in Chicago and found to be in good order. A copy of the audit is attached to this report.

On June 30, 1936, the Commission was integrated with the Council of State Governments, and the balance of the funds remaining in the Guaranty Trust Company was transferred to the account of the Council in the same bank. A statement of the handling of the funds from June 30, 1936, to December 31, 1936, is also attached.

There appears, below, a summary of the receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission on Crime from the date of its organization, October 12, 1935, to December 31, 1936, which represents a complete consolidation of the two above-mentioned statements which are attached to this report.

<i>Receipts:</i> From the	
State of Connecticut.....	\$ 250.00
State of Idaho.....	50.00
State of Illinois.....	500.00
State of Kansas.....	250.00
State of Louisiana.....	500.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	1,000.00
State of Mississippi.....	250.00
State of New Hampshire.....	200.00
New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation.....	396.74
New York Commission on Interstate Cooperation.....	193.42
State of Rhode Island.....	200.00
State of Vermont.....	150.00
	<u>\$3,940.16</u>

<i>Disbursements:</i>	
Letter service.....	\$ 220.82
Travel expense.....	492.14
Expense of out-of-state delegates.....	56.50
Miscellaneous.....	58.46
Stationery and printing.....	696.76
Stenographic services.....	773.50

Telephone and telegraph.....	322.30
Postage and express....	296.54
Office supplies.....	8.85
Hotels and clubs, luncheons and dinners.....	55.64
Reporting of Boston conference.....	53.15
	<u>\$3,034.66</u>

Balance available for expenditure.....	905.50
Balance of petty cash advanced to Judge Hartshorne unexpended at the close of business on De- cember 31, 1936.....	100.00
Balance in bank in Council of State Governments account....	805.50

Respectfully submitted,
Henry W. Toff

Statement from June 30, 1936, to December 31, 1936

To the members of the Interstate Commission on Crime:

On June 30, 1936, the balance of the funds remaining at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Guaranty Trust Company, in the account of the Interstate Commission on Crime, was transferred to the account of the Council of State Governments, in the same bank. There appears below a statement of the handling of these funds as of December 31, 1936.

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Balance of funds transferred from the Guaranty Trust Com- pany.....	\$ 442.42
Balance of funds on hand in Judge Hartshorne's office, June 30.....	127.19
State of Louisiana.....	500.00
Commonwealth of Massachu- setts.....	1,000.00
State of New Hampshire.....	200.00
	<u>\$2,269.61</u>

<i>Disbursements:</i>	
Letter service.....	\$ 220.82
Miscellaneous.....	36.21
Office supplies.....	8.85
Hotels and clubs, luncheons and dinners.....	55.64
Reporting.....	53.15

Stenographic service . . .	39.00
Stationery and printing .	319.60
Telephone and telegraph	121.94
Postage	102.84
Travel expense	406.06
	<hr/>
	\$1,364.11
Balance available for expenditure .	905.50
Current petty cash advance to Judge Hartshorne	100.00
Balance in bank in Council of State Governments account . . . \$	805.50
Henry W. Toll	

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I might add to what the treasurer has said that New York took over the expenses of an entire conference, and New Jersey took over the expenses of an entire organization conference. In rough figures, the cost to each state was one thousand dollars, so that actually those states have not contributed solely in the amounts mentioned.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: Our funds are getting low, and we need money to operate. I would like to make a suggestion that we carry back to our respective states the idea that this year when the legislatures are in session we secure at least a similar appropriation and that it be sent to Senator Toll as treasurer.

MR. TOLL: In the long run it is our hope that those states which are disposed to contribute to the support and the work of the Council of State Governments will make appropriations to the council as a whole with the understanding that that money will be used for work of various projects such as the work of the Interstate Commission on Crime, the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, the Interstate Commission on Social Security; the work performed by the Council for the American Legislators' Association, the National Association of Secretaries of State, the National Association of Attorney-Generals; and the publications—*State Government*, and the *Book of the States*. It is a little like the community chest idea.

MR. FERRYMAN: Would the treasurer recommend that the State of Washington, for instance, contribute to the Council as a whole or to the specific activity in which it is interested, the Commission on Crime, if it does make a contribution?

MR. TOLL: I would say that it is desirable that the state contribute to the Council as a whole, with the understanding that the Council desires to perform such services as it can in connection with the Commission on Crime and in connection with all these other works. But if the legislature is not willing to contribute to the Council as a whole, then, of course, it is much better that it should contribute to the Commission on Crime.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: I would like to ask the Senator if it is the idea of the Council of State Governments to budget these different sections so that this section, for example, will get sufficient working funds to carry on what has been started.

MR. TOLL: Yes, I think that there is no question that the funds derived from governmental appropriations would be budgeted among the various undertakings of the Council. The funds that are derived from private sources, and especially foundation grants, generally come earmarked; in other words, we will have a grant, for instance, for work in connection with the Association of Attorney-Generals that we cannot budget or spend for the work of the Commission on Taxation.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: Is there sufficient to give this Commission as much as it had last year?

MR. TOLL: Not at the present time because there are states contributing to the Crime Commission which are not contributing to the Council.

MR. KIRK: I should like to make one or two observations concerning the proposal of Senator Toll. When we make the analogy of the community fund we are on the giving end and it is for our convenience, but I think there is in every instance a pre-arranged schedule of prorated distribution of the funds, which meets with the approval of all the ultimate recipients of the fund. In the absence of some specific understanding I think that this Commission should rather hesitate about following such a plan.

Furthermore, last year Massachusetts appropriated \$1,000 for the work of the Interstate Commission on Crime and that was done because we have our departmental budgets. Each commissioner who is at the head of a department may make such a recommendation, but I feel sure that if

these department heads were to get together and say, "We will pool our contributions when we go before the legislature," the amount which this Commission would receive and the amount which every other commission that is a part of the Council of State Governments would receive would be far less than what is now received.

Personally, I feel a responsibility for contribution to this particular commission.

MR. KENNEDY: Our setup in Maryland is a little peculiar, probably, to most states. The police department is not under the mayor of the city but is exclusively under the governor, and all laws pertaining to the entire state, except Baltimore City, are made by the legislature. All of the appropriations are made exclusively by the finance committee through a special appropriation. In other words, we cannot divert appropriations.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I think that what you gentlemen have said is not contrary at all to what Senator Toll has said. He has suggested the advisability of joint contribution to the joint center. He has said at the same time that if you find, because of local reasons, that that method is not feasible, then use the other method, to-wit: the present method of direct contribution to this Interstate Commission on Crime. It all depends upon the circumstances.

As to the needs of the Commission, I think you understand that the Commission has never paid a single cent in salary and does not intend to; the Commission has never paid a single cent for rent and, as far as I know, does not intend to. There is a room, which the Board of Freeholders in my county have turned over to me, where I have my own secretary working a great part of the time on Incocrime work. But in this matter of printing and distributing to all the states of the Union literally thousands of sheets of information; in the matter of their preparation we received voluntary services from law professors from Michigan to Tulane and from Harvard to California; and in the mere matter of postage, printing and telegraph costs a little money is required. The last year and a half, outside of the cost of the conferences, we have spent practically \$4,000 more or less, and we are now down to practically \$900. With

that \$900 we must meet this nationwide legislative program which is going to be of great aid to every state in the Union; we must meet the needs of these study committees which will start to function this afternoon.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: May I ask the Senator just two questions? If a contribution is made to the Council of State Governments by a state, earmarked for Incocrime, as I understand it, that money would be used only for that purpose?

MR. TOLL: Yes, that is correct.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: If a contribution is made by a state to the Council of State Governments, would Incocrime derive a portion of that contribution toward its expenses?

MR. TOLL: Yes, I am sure that that would be the policy of the board of managers. The question comes up in a new form in connection with the development of Incocrime, for the reason that the backlog of our expenses has come through foundation grants, and the matter is involved in that way with our obligations as to the expenditures which we make of the grants. But I am sure it would be the policy of the board to distribute governmental appropriations among the various agencies such as the Commission on Taxation, the Commission on Crime, the Commission on Social Security, and the work of the organizations such as the attorney-generals, the secretaries of state, and the legislators.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I am wondering, Senator, if the men should not be advised in regard to that backlog. While the backlog is usable for other subordinate entities of the Council it is not available to Incocrime, at least, as yet, so that the Interstate Commission on Crime stands solely dependent on contributions from the states.

MR. TOLL: Incocrime stands exactly on the same basis as the other commissions, with the exception that at one time there was a special grant for disbursements in connection with the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation. At the present time the status of the crime commission and the social security commission, for instance, is identical.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I was alluding to the Associations of Attorney-Generals

and others like it. They have the use of the backlog.

MR. TOLL: Yes. The funds available from the foundation are used for the work of the central secretariat, which of course is also performing work for the Crime Commission.

MR. KIRK: If we exclude what constitutes the backlog, so to speak, is there any program now of distribution among such agencies as our own? Will there be an equal distribution of the funds which are procured from the states or will there be a prorated distribution to be determined eventually by the managers?

MR. TOLL: That is a question which will come up at the next meeting of the board of managers of the Council.

MR. KIRK: It occurs to me that we might reverse the situation and make the contributions as they hitherto have been made, directly to the Interstate Commission on Crime, and the executive committee on the Interstate Commission on Crime could itself determine what amount should be payable

to the Council of State Governments for whatever work is done.

MR. TOLL: I think the Interstate Commission on Crime needs all it can get. You would not expect to part with any of it for the Commission on Taxation.

MR. SUNDERLAND: That is the point for which I have been listening. The small contribution that Connecticut made came out of the funds of my department. I am not interested in tax arguments. If I make another payment this year from my departmental funds to the Interstate Commission on Crime I would like to feel assured that it would be used for that purpose only.

MR. TOLL: It will be—100 per cent.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: I think probably this Commission should act on Senator Toll's report, and I move that his report as treasurer be accepted, approved, and placed on file.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sunderland, put to a vote, and carried.

The meeting recessed at 12:50 P.M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

January 21, 1937

THE meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime reconvened at 2:20 P.M., Judge Hartshorne presiding.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: The firearms question is, of course, a very serious one. The serious crimes ordinarily occur either in the use of firearms or with firearms present for possible use; in other words, there is practically no dangerous criminal who is not in possession of illicit firearms.

Various states have done various things. The Commissioners on Uniform State Laws have drafted a uniform act for the control of firearms. I understand that there was a very great difference of opinion when that act was finally adopted, so that the Commissioners themselves were far from satisfied that they had a 100 per cent solution of the problem.

In addition to that, go to any of your police, and they will tell you that one of the greatest difficulties with which they

have to contend is the possibility of obtaining firearms from without the state, which very definitely calls for interstate cooperation.

Now if we turn from the solely intrastate control of firearms to the extrastate control, we find two possibilities: either the passage of a federal act or the passage of acts by the states which will protect shipment from one to another, or a combination of the two.

In connection with a combination of the two, I am quite sure it has not escaped the attention of either the lawyers or of the laymen present that the Supreme Court of the United States has very recently passed on the constitutionality of certain acts covering prison made goods which may well form a definite line of approach for the control of firearms in this interstate danger.

I might say that the court has there called attention to the fact that not only with regard to labor but with regard to

liquor, with regard to the taking of women across state lines for immoral purposes, and with regard to various other aspects, the federal government and the state governments have supported each other's public policy by reciprocal legislation.

Now, specifically, we have in the states prohibition against the sale of firearms except to those who are duly licensed to receive them. Then we have legislation in the federal government. The legislation which was recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court, as supporting the police powers dealing with prison labor, went on two lines. First, the Hawes-Cooper Act, which provided that a shipment of convict made goods to another state should be subject to the laws of that other state upon its crossing of the state line. Since this was evidently not felt to be 100 per cent in its control, Congress passed the Ashurst-Sumners Act, which has been declared valid within the past two or three weeks. That act provides that no shipment of convict made goods shall be made in violation of a state law. In other words, if New Jersey prohibits the public sale of convict made goods, as it does, then the convict made goods cannot be shipped, from a state which permits their public sale, into New Jersey. However, if a state permits the public sale of convict made goods, then the state in which such goods are made may sell freely those goods in such state. The liquor control measure, the Webb-Kenyon Act, which did the same thing in the case of Clark against the Western Maryland Railway, was held valid. Here we have a definite line of approach as near bullet-proof as anything we can find if we are careful in the way we draw the act.

Here is the possibility of applying it. In the recent case on the Ashurst-Sumners Act, the court said that Congress had the right to prevent interstate commerce from harming or impeding the public policy of the respective states. Therefore, if the respective states declare, as a part of their public policy, that firearms in the hands of criminals are against public policy, Congress can pass reciprocal legislation, providing that no shipment of firearms shall be made to a state in violation of its laws. It would, of course, be a violation of its laws for a company in a distant state to ship arms

to a criminal who did not have a license to receive arms and who lived in the state requiring every receiver of firearms to hold a license.

There is an outline of the picture which we have to face in a very important aspect of affairs.

MR. KENNEDY: I am assuming that you are under the impression that in all states persons carrying lethal weapons have a license to do so?

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: No. We wish they did. Let's get the full picture of this. I think it is very possible that our munitions manufacturers have by this time adopted a somewhat different attitude than that of ten or a dozen years ago. At that time when a federal law was proposed to control this dealing in firearms across state lines, their lobby emasculated the bill, putting it bluntly. The result was a federal law which prevented the mailing of firearms across state lines, but left open the shipment by express, the carriage by automobile, or in person. So the situation exists under which I have sentenced a number of people who had guns from Racine, Wisconsin, and various other places. There is a firm out there which advertises in all of our sporting papers, and which makes some sweet little weapons. I had one little affair the size of a penknife which looks like a fountain pen. I could carry it in my vest pocket, pull it out, point it at you casually, and you would be dead. Certainly that is not an article which is needed for the defense of the nation. In other words, the great argument for the carriage of firearms by our public, as I understand it, is that they must be taught how to carry arms in the event of war. In so far as hunting is concerned, which is the other ground advanced for the use of firearms, revolvers are not very good for shooting deer or pheasant.

I think we would probably get farther and with less opposition if we largely confined our attentions to revolvers, trick penknives, and such things as machine guns.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: What about weapons which are carried for one's defense, Judge?

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Do you mean by that, a revolver?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: Yes.

MR. PRYOR: They are licensed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: The trouble is we would have to have a constitutional amendment in our state, because our courts have already held a statute to license unconstitutional.

MR. GAMMIE: What about the protection of the home? One certainly has a right to protect one's home.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I did not mean to give the impression that we should definitely and finally prohibit even revolvers, but I think that we could regulate them.

MR. GAMMIE: I think that in our state it would not be a question of bringing arms into the state. I believe there are enough guns in our state right now to last the criminals for the next hundred years without ever bringing another one in, and everyone who has those arms, including the home owner, has a right to them.

MR. BRITT: Do you not confine what you say to weapons concealed about the person?

MR. PRYOR: They might be concealed in an automobile.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I think the criminal should not be permitted to carry them at all, whether he walked along the street flourishing them or concealed them.

MR. PRYOR: To what extent are the mail-order houses responsible for these firearms?

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: A tremendous extent, but they do not send them by mail.

MR. SUNDERLAND: The strongest one which I know anything about is the New York State Act. It is necessary to have a license even to own a firearm in the home. We do not have any license laws for the possession of firearms in the homes. We do have for carrying them on the person or in an automobile.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PATTON: In New Mexico we would probably be confronted with the same kind of proposition as that in Vermont. We have statutes out there which provide that travelers may carry firearms on the person, or in automobiles, contingent upon the provision that when coming into a settlement they must disarm within fifteen minutes. We have never had any court decision on any of those questions. Thousands and thousands of pistols—enough to supply all the criminals in the

entire southwest—are in New Mexico at the present time.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I suppose that, even admitting that to be the case, before you started trying to round up weapons in the hands of criminals, you would want to be sure that the reservoirs elsewhere were closed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PATTON: I think our main line of attack at the present time is against the reservoir and the limitation of the future supplies.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: We have gone into local conditions, and among those conditions are going to be state constitutions which will make extremely difficult the adoption of any law upon which we may agree. But the thing for us to do is to try to agree upon a sound policy which will be of help in the bulk of the country.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: I attempted to have the legislature pass a registration law without the requirement of license fees, solely for the purpose of helping in the apprehension of criminals and in the solving of certain types of crimes, because in Vermont we have many burglaries where the sole intent of the person burglarizing a store is to get possession of revolvers. In many instances we would find revolvers but there would be no way of identifying them. Homicides are committed; the revolver is found, but there is no way of identifying it because usually there is no record. So we required sporting goods stores to keep a record of every transaction where a revolver was sold, the number of the revolver, and the name of the person to whom the revolver was sold. We could not get to first base on it.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I think you appreciate that we are dealing with an extremely complex problem; one with which the methods of dealing are wide and variegated. I am inclined to doubt whether or not, even though we have certain of the pertinent facts here, we can sit down in this body and proceed to draft out a verbatim, 100 per cent act or series of acts. It would seem to me that the best course to pursue would be to agree on some definite principles and delegate a group to select the best act and report back to the Commission.

I am wondering if we cannot agree upon some such general principles as these: first, that our desperate criminals in the most

serious crimes have commonly made those crimes possible by the use of firearms; second, that that situation necessitates further control of firearms; third, that that control, to be effective, must occur not only within an individual state but must prevent an influx from other states. Accordingly, the regulation must come not only from a purely intrastate statute but from a federal and state combination to uphold the policy within the state, and possibly that the line of that outside coöperative endeavor should follow the tested lines upheld recently by the United States Supreme Court as to the shipment of convict-made goods.

MR. KIRK: I think it is very well stated.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: Colonel Kirk, what is the percentage of homicides in your state due to the use of firearms? Is it as high as 90 per cent?

MR. KIRK: It would be only a guess, but I think that is quite close.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I see that Mr. Gordon Dean of the Department of Justice is back with us. I would like to get his view as to the pertinency of the decisions by the Supreme Court on the Hawes-Cooper and Ashurst-Sumners Acts as bearing upon the possibility of similar acts to control firearm shipments across state lines.

MR. GORDON DEAN: I argued the Kentucky Whip and Collar case in the Circuit Court of Appeals, and I am pretty much impressed with the possibilities under that decision for the federal government to coöperate and to give effect to an established enforcement policy in the states in any number of fields. Applying particularly to firearms, I assume that the federal law, which would give effect to the state law, would have to take the form of a prohibition of interstate shipments to private individuals excepting, of course, law enforcement agencies; that is, the prohibition of shipment to states which have some kind of prohibition within their own jurisdiction. Those provisions stand now in such confused state that it is hard for me to center my thought on any particular form of state law to which you would thereby be giving effect. The average state law simply is a law against carrying concealed weapons either on the person or in a car.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Assuming, for instance, that this Commission were able to

draft and make effective, in a considerable number of states, laws which would keep firearms out of the hands of criminals, then according to the Kentucky Whip and Collar case the federal government could decree that no firearms shall be shipped across state lines to reach the hands of criminals, could it not?

MR. DEAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: The government could provide against a shipment being made unless the identity and residence of the consignee were made known to the police before he received it.

MR. DEAN: Yes, I think that could be done.

MR. KIRK: A dealer licensed by state authorities could also be included.

MR. DEAN: That is another possibility.

MR. SUNDERLAND: Is there any state which now forbids the sale of revolvers entirely?

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I think not.

MR. PRYOR: It seems to me that one of the greatest difficulties is defining the kind of firearms we have in mind. Are you going to include shotguns and all sorts of rifles, or what?

MR. DEAN: To start the discussion, make it cover all machine-guns, sub-machine-guns, shotguns, rifles having a barrel length of less than eighteen inches, and all pistols and revolvers.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Mr. Dean, do you not feel that in view of the wide variance of the possibilities of such regulations, it is practically impossible for us to reach any conclusion here as to the exact kind of act or acts we should recommend, and therefore, that the best we can hope to do is to agree upon certain very general principles and then delegate the selection and drafting to a group to report back.

MR. DEAN: Oh, I should think so, because it certainly is a field where there is the widest variation in state law.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I attempted to suggest a few general principles along which we might proceed: first, that our most desperate crimes were ordinarily complicated with the use of firearms; second, that that regulation must occur both intrastate and extrastate; and third, that if it occurred extrastate we should use both federal and state statutes.

MR. DEAN: I certainly agree with those three fundamental principles.

MR. PRYOR: May I suggest that there is a uniform machine gun act prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and that it deals with the subject of machine guns alone. I think that should be taken into consideration.

MR. GOUDY: Do you gentlemen differentiate between loaded and unloaded weapons? The decision of a judge of the Superior Court in Maine gave a verdict of not guilty in the case of an unloaded weapon on the ground that it was not a dangerous weapon. The man was liberated.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Is there a motion upon what action we can take?

MR. KIRK: I make the motion that a firearms committee consider the question of control and regulation of firearms along the lines of the principles as set forth by Judge Hartshorne.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Porterie.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES: Is there any state that has a law which prohibits the sale of short firearms except under a duly authorized state agency? If a law could be drafted which would prohibit the sale of short firearms by any person within the state and provide for some state agency to sell firearms, keeping a record of the number and the transaction, then a federal law could be enacted prohibiting the importation of firearms except by this one state agency. It would seem to me that with your licensing requirement this would be a solution.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: That is a suggestion which this group should consider in line with the motion by Colonel Kirk.

Is there any further discussion? If not, all in favor say "aye." Opposed? The motion is carried.

Mr. Dean, in the very issue of *Law and Contemporary Review*, in which your interesting article appeared, there was an article on control of firearms which cited a large number of statutes from the different states. Is my recollection correct?

MR. DEAN: Yes, that is true.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: We can turn to that for some aid.

MR. DEAN: I think I can obtain the

firearms laws of the various countries of Europe through the Department of State. Some of them are rather interesting.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Shall we make a request of Mr. Dean to that effect?

MR. KIRK: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: May we, therefore, request Mr. Dean kindly to use his good offices with the Department of State to that end.

I will ask Mr. Woelfle to report on the Committee on Motor Vehicle Identification, since Attorney-General Beck had an engagement elsewhere after he completed his meeting.

MR. WOELFLE: As a background, I might tell you that on December 19, 1936, the identification committee met in the Phillips Hotel at Kansas City to begin its work and it passed there the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, there seems to be no precedent for establishing any definite method of motor vehicle identification, and

"WHEREAS, no plan of study has been furnished this committee which will guide it in its deliberations, and

"WHEREAS, the field of investigation seems to be so extensive and unwieldy, now therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that an effort be made to secure the cooperation of the motor car manufacturers, the insurance companies, and motor theft bureaus for such information as is available from them, and another meeting of this committee be held in Washington, D. C., during the meeting of the Interstate Crime Commission in January of 1937."

Since then the chairman of the subcommittee, General Beck, has been hard at work, and the consensus of opinion at the present time is that there are two definite possibilities: First, it is suggested that some kind of statute be drafted to license and bond junk dealers or dealers in used cars and used parts, and that the method could be this: that the bond be collectible by individual citizens who have cars stolen and which have eventually turned up at junk yards. In the next place, it is suggested that it is possible to develop a nonremovable plate, or, better yet, that it is possible to develop, with the cooperation of the motor vehicle manufacturers, a plate which is built into the outside of the body of the car itself.

so that the state in which the car is going to be used could stamp on this plate identification data. The committee feels that this is one way of overcoming theft of cars and removal of license plates. If the plate were stamped right into the body of the car and room left for the states to put on other data which they felt necessary, then a policeman going up to the back of the car would immediately see whether or not that part of the car had been tampered with, and, if necessary, chemicals could be used to bring out any changes made by the thief.

In developing that thought General Beck has been in touch with the automobile manufacturers, and he says that the consensus of opinion to date is that they would be ready and willing and able to pursue this scheme of stamping a plate on the back of the car itself if they could be guaranteed that such would not increase the cost of the car to the individual purchaser.

General Beck also said that on his way west he intends to have further conferences with various manufacturers in the automobile region.

The committee hopes to report further at the next Conference of the Interstate Commission on Crime.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: The committee does not feel that it is yet in a position to present a report sufficiently covering the subject for the general Commission to act upon?

MR. WOELFLE: That is right. It requires further study, and the members feel that at this time they are in no position to make a definite recommendation to the Interstate Commission on Crime and subsequently to the General Assembly.

MR. PATTON: Mr. Woelfle, does your first recommendation with reference to the statute for the licensing of junk dealers and dealers in used cars include the ordinary used-car dealer?

MR. WOELFLE: The committee seemed to feel that the statute should include the used-car dealer as well as the junk dealer who sells wrecked cars and parts for wrecked cars. It would make it comprehensive.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Of course, the difficulty with that is that most of these cars which are criminally used are not junks. They are not cars bought from junk dealers.

They are cars that are in good condition and stolen from the street. What we want to do is to prevent those cars from getting into the wrong hands.

MR. KENNEDY: I find in my own experience with other states that many have only a license law, unlike Maryland which has a title law. West Virginia is one unless it has changed in the last year. That being true, suppose I wrote to West Virginia about an inventory of a car, giving its motor number and serial number; without a title law West Virginia authorities cannot help me at all. A man may steal a car in Maryland and have a Georgia license on it. How would the authorities of West Virginia pick up that car? First it is necessary to get a uniform title law requiring that all motor and serial numbers be registered.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Colonel Kirk, will you report for the committee on sound motion picture development?

MR. KIRK: The subject which was referred to the committee on sound motion picture development is one, I think, of rather limited application and probably limited interest. It pertains to the field of identification of criminals. Perhaps I had better preface the report of the committee by stating that over a year ago at New Jersey there was an exhibition of sound moving pictures in which criminals were being interviewed by law officers or prison officials; they answered questions and were told to move about so that those watching the film and hearing their voices could retain a very definite impression of their personality and characteristics. It was originally devised by Colonel Schwarzkopf, then commanding the New Jersey State Police. A similar display of New Jersey equipment was made at the last meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime in Boston.

Your committee is of the opinion that sight identification by sound motion pictures possesses indisputable advantages. In substance, the method could conceivably permit of a nation-wide, simultaneous line-up of criminals. Peculiar physical and vocal characteristics and mannerisms are disclosed as well as an opportunity to observe the alleged criminal in action. The striking advantages of a speaking likeness over a still close-up photograph are self-evident and require no further comment.

On the other hand, there are other factors which must be considered in determining the present feasibility of the method. First among these is the cost. The initial equipment required to take the sound pictures on the standard size film, namely, 35 mm., would probably not be less than \$15,000, although it has been very difficult to ascertain positively just what the cost of this equipment would be.

The cost of photographing a given subject would not be less than \$50. Additional prints would involve further expenditure. Your committee is of the opinion that the expense which the adoption of the method would involve is too great to be assumed by the average police department.

A further factor to be considered in determining the present feasibility of the method is the selective process which must be followed in choosing the subjects to be photographed. Certainly every person apprehended or convicted for the commission of a major crime would not ipso facto be a subject for such photography. Presumably the sponsors of the method believe it should be confined to confirmed and habitual felons.

A third factor is that the active cooperation of the criminal is required in order to achieve the maximum success by the use of the method. He must talk, and when he talks he must speak in such a fashion as to reveal his true vocal characteristics and assume typical poses. Your committee is not aware of any legal method which could effectively bring about this cooperation.

A fourth consideration in the light of present feasibility would mean that the method would have to be adopted by many of our penal institutions rather than police agencies in order that sound motion picture likenesses could be made of notorious criminals now in custody, or in confinement, who are about to be released or who might possibly escape from confinement. Here again the question of selectivity of subject arises, as well as the question as to which of the agencies, penal or police, should employ the method, if it is to be adopted. There must be some predictability about the conduct of the person considered as to whether or not he should be a subject for this photography.

In view of the foregoing considerations, your committee submits that the method might well be adopted by the United States

Department of Justice and be made practical by the joint cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

An alternate recommendation is that the method be employed by interstate crime bureaus acting cooperatively on a regional basis.

Your committee wishes to conclude this report by commending Colonel Schwarzkopf for his enterprise and initiative in devising, demonstrating, and encouraging the sound motion picture method of criminal identification.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: May I ask, Colonel, is not the FBI fully informed as to this already?

MR. KIRK: The FBI had representatives present at the demonstration which was given at Trenton.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: It was my understanding through Colonel Schwarzkopf that he had subsequent thereto been in touch with the bureau. In other words, the bureau does not require any definite information from us regarding this novel procedure.

MR. KIRK: It is purely a question for that bureau to decide.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: The committee then does not feel that it is practicable to be recommended to the various states of the Union singly because of its expense?

MR. KIRK: That is right.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: You understand, gentlemen, that at the Boston conference there were a large number of suggestions made, but the Commission was composed of members of the human race, so it could not do everything at once. Therefore, it selected certain matters, such as firearms, motor vehicle identification, the sound motion picture proposition, and the matter of crime prevention, as probably requiring the speediest attention.

MR. FERRYMAN: I move that the Colonel's report be accepted with thanks.

The motion was seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: We are very fortunate in having Dean Morse here from the Department of Justice who is, as I understand it, taking Dean Miller's place in the department. I am sure we would all be very glad to hear from Dean Morse about

his views on crime prevention and how he thinks that this Commission with its liaison in every state can really help.

DEAN WAYNE L. MORSE (Oregon): In regard to the survey of release procedures being conducted by the Department of Justice, I am very happy to report that although Justin Miller will not be able to devote his full time to the study, he has been persuaded to remain as advisory director. His assistance is going to be very beneficial to those of us who have, what I consider to be, the very important responsibility of bringing that survey to a successful close. As you know, it is now under way in every state in the Union, with the exception of Illinois, and we hope to be able to report within a very few days that the survey has been initiated in that state as well.

This afternoon I wish to emphasize just two things in regard to the survey. First, it is a fact finding and not a fault finding study. No state administrator need fear giving us wholehearted cooperation on the score of any possibility of our issuing a destructive or negative criticism. I know that some privately endowed surveys in the past have been principally of that nature. I feel that such studies are not of great value to the states; I also feel that they do not help very much in the movement toward enlarged research programs. We believe that the first thing to find out in regard to release procedure is the facts of the various types of procedures used in the different states. I think you will agree with me that we do not as yet have a cross section point of view of those procedures; in fact, within a given state the various bodies entrusted with the administration of criminal justice are not familiar with the different procedures used within that state. We found that particularly true, for example, in our local study in the State of Oregon. Our circuit judges were not familiar with some of the release practices used by judges in a neighboring county. We hope that this particular survey will at least give that factual data to the states and to the administrators within them.

That is, of course, going to be of inestimable value for the improvement of release procedures in the different states, and I think it will prove to be an inducement to enlarge the program of interstate coopera-

tion and also increased cooperation between the states and the federal government. I hope that out of it there may develop a clearing house for information in regard to criminal law problems, possibly located in the Department of Justice or elsewhere, but I think (and I am speaking now as a state delegate) you will agree with me that there is a need for a long-view program of research activity in the field of criminal law, especially dealing with crime prevention work.

The second point I wish to emphasize relates to statistical accuracy of the Attorney-General's survey. The consistency tables which have been used in checking the results gathered in the field show a degree of accuracy which will place this study, in my opinion, in the first rank of statistical surveys, and I think that that is due largely to the very fine work of Justin Miller and Dr. Sanders, the technical director of the study.

The first report we hope to have ready for publication July 1. It will deal primarily with the legal phases—a digest of the laws, a description of the various procedures of release used in the various states, and some evaluation of the same, judiciously written, without any particular criticism as to responsibility for weakness, because we recognize that weakness is in the system and not in the men charged with the administration of the system as they find it.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I think that along the line of the Dean's statements as to this statistical accuracy, you may be interested to know that they were gathering, I think, 120 different items of information from each individual parolee, and that literally thousands if not hundreds of thousands of records are being tabulated in a relatively brief period of time.

Dean Morse, I assume that you and Mr. Dean will be glad to be of service to us in the future, as we may find that crime prevention, or firearms, or other topics will require some of your aid.

DEAN MORSE: I am sure that is the case.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PATTON: A short time ago I received a letter from Dean Miller in connection with your suggestion on the CCC Camp proposition. I wonder if this would be an appropriate time for you to tell us something about that.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: Dean Miller and I had naturally been in discussion over

this crime prevention matter. We had discussed school programs and various other aspects. I suggested to him the possibility of the broader use of the CCC Camps as a real crime preventive. At various times in cases where it was a grave question whether a young man should be sent to a jail or put on probation, I have adopted the medial course of sending him to a CCC Camp. There he was not in a custodial institution but he was under definite supervision and was leading a healthful, outdoor life away from the bulk of the temptations which had proved his downfall.

I discussed with Dean Miller whether or not we should ask the government, as a crime preventive measure, to increase either the range of ages within which boys could be sent to such camps or to create junior camps for younger boys, which would be run under similar auspices but with a curriculum directed to their greater use. It was simply a suggestion.

MR. KENNEDY: May I add just two thoughts to that? First, I think that all persons who have been in contact with juvenile courts appreciate that many of the boys who go before such jurisdiction are those who live where the opportunity of getting into trouble is more prevalent than for the boy who is raised in an environment of a higher level. In other words, the boy of very humble home, where the susceptibility to crime is greater, should not be asked to meet the same standards as the boy of higher environment.

Second, would it not be a great advantage to segregate the first offender from the second, third, fourth, or fifth offender, for the reason that a first offender will learn more criminal technique in the penitentiary in two weeks than he would in his own environment in fifty years?

MR. FERRYMAN: With reference to the Senator's remarks, do you not believe that thinking men and women, men and women who are concerned with the stability of the nation, consider that the solution of the problem is the re-establishment of the American home?

MR. KENNEDY: Since we have an army and very substantial buildings in our regular

army posts, why could we not have an arrangement whereby a young man who had no parents, or who had reached the age where he was released from an orphanage, could go into the army, receive military training and, at the same time, obtain a junior high school education? I think the expense would be nil in comparison with the general good which might result over a period of four years, not only to the community but to the youth.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: It is highly worth considering.

I have received a communication from the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department. It expresses the hope that this Commission will take an interest in seeing that the state laws and that the state administration of narcotics are improved. Marijuana or cannabis, which is not covered by the uniform act drafted by the commissioners on uniform state laws is particularly mentioned. I am informed that it is found not only in the Philippines but also in the New Jersey meadows. Therefore, it is being spread among the less privileged elements of our population.

MR. HESSE: Several years ago we had presented to the Ohio legislature a model act sent to us by the FBI for the formation of a state bureau of investigation. That was not acted upon. I wonder if the Interstate Commission on Crime has taken any active part in pushing the enactment of bills in various states along that line.

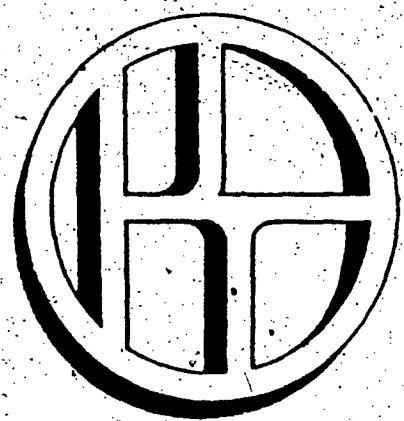
CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: We passed a resolution at our Boston Conference urging the creation of state bureaus of investigation and other similar organizations.

MR. HESSE: Is there available a report of the number of states which have it, under what method they are functioning, and under whose supervision?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PATTON: I believe you could get that information by directing a letter to Chicago to the Council of State Governments. It would make the inquiry and collect the information.

CHAIRMAN HARTSHORNE: I think that is true.

The meeting recessed at 4:30 P.M.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

**Microfiche Created with
the Cooperation of
the Council of
State Governments**

MODEL CRIME BILLS

AN ACT TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW ON FRESH PURSUIT AND AUTHORIZING THIS STATE TO COÖPERATE WITH OTHER STATES THEREIN

*Drafted and recommended by the Inter-
state Commission on Crime*

Be it enacted, etc. (Use the proper
enacting clause for the state.)

SECTION 1

Any member of a duly organized state, county, or municipal peace unit of another state of the United States who enters this state in fresh pursuit, and continues within this state in such fresh pursuit, of a person in order to arrest him on the ground that he is believed to have committed a felony in such other state, shall have the same authority to arrest and hold such person in custody, as has any member of any duly organized state, county, or municipal peace unit of this state, to arrest and hold in custody a person on the ground that he is believed to have committed a felony in this state.

SECTION 2

If an arrest is made in this state by an officer of another state in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of this act, he shall without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before a magistrate of the county in which the arrest was made, who shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining the lawfulness of the arrest. If the magistrate determines that the arrest was lawful he shall commit the person arrested to await for a reasonable time the issuance of an extradition warrant by the governor of this state. If the magistrate determines that the arrest was unlawful he shall discharge the person arrested.

SECTION 3

Section 1 of this act shall not be construed so as to make unlawful any arrest in this state which would otherwise be lawful.

SECTION 4

For the purpose of this act the word "state" shall include the District of Columbia.

SECTION 5

The term "fresh pursuit," as used in this act, shall include fresh pursuit as defined by the common law, and also the pursuit of a person who has committed a felony or who is reasonably suspected of having committed a felony. It shall also include the pursuit of a person suspected of having committed a supposed felony, though no felony has actually been committed, if there is reasonable ground for believing that a felony has been committed. Fresh pursuit as used herein shall not necessarily imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay.

SECTION 6

Upon the passage and approval by the governor of this act it shall be the duty of the secretary of state (or other officer) to certify a copy of this act to the executive department of each of the states of the United States.

SECTION 7

If any part of this act is for any reason declared void, it is declared to be the intent of this act that such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.

SECTION 8

This act may be cited as "The Uniform Act on Fresh Pursuit."

SECTION 9

This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT PROVIDING THAT THE STATE
OF—MAY ENTER INTO A COMPACT
WITH ANY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR
MUTUAL HELPFULNESS IN RELATION
TO PERSONS CONVICTED OF CRIME OR
OFFENSES WHO MAY BE ON PROBATION OR PAROLE

*Drafted and recommended by the Inter-
state Commission on Crime*

Be it enacted, etc. (Use the proper
enacting clause for the state.)

SECTION 1

The governor of this state is hereby

authorized and directed to execute a compact on behalf of the state of with any of the United States legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

A COMPACT

Entered into by and among the contracting states, signatories hereto, with the consent of the Congress of the United States of America, granted by an act entitled "An Act Granting the Consent of Congress to Any Two or More States to Enter into Agreements or Compacts for Cooperative Effort and Mutual Assistance in the Prevention of Crime and for Other Purposes."

The contracting states solemnly agree:

(1) That it shall be competent for the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to this compact (herein called "sending state"), to permit any person convicted of an offense within such state and placed on probation or released on parole to reside in any other state party to this compact (herein called "receiving state"), while on probation or parole, if

(a) Such person is in fact a resident of or has his family residing within the receiving state and can obtain employment there;

(b) Though not a resident of the receiving state and not having his family residing there, the receiving state consents to such person being sent there.

Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be granted to the receiving state to investigate the home and prospective employment of such person.

A resident of the receiving state, within the meaning of this section, is one who has been an actual inhabitant of such state continuously for more than one year prior to his coming to the sending state and has not resided within the sending state more than six continuous months immediately preceding the commission of the offense for which he has been convicted.

(2) That each receiving state will assume the duties of visitation of and supervision over probationers or parolees of any sending state and in the exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards that prevail for its own probationers and parolees.

(3) That duly accredited officers of a sending state may at all times enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any person on probation or parole. For that purpose no formalities will be required other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the person to be retaken. All legal requirements to obtain extradition of fugitives from justice are hereby expressly waived on the part of states party hereto, as to such persons. The decision of the sending state to retake a person on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state: Provided, however, that if at the time when a state seeks to retake a probationer or parolee there should be pending against him within the receiving state any criminal charge, or he should be suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense, he shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or from imprisonment for such offense.

(4) That the duly accredited officers of the sending state will be permitted to transport prisoners being retaken through any and all states parties to this compact, without interference.

(5) That the governor of each state may designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other contracting states, if and when appointed, shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to more effectively carry out the terms of this compact.

(6) That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its execution by any state as between it and any other state or states so executing. When executed it shall have the full force and effect of law within such state, the form of execution to be in accordance with the laws of the executing state.

(7) That this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each executing state until renounced by it. The duties and obligations hereunder of a renouncing state shall continue as to parolees or probationers residing therein at the time of withdrawal until retaken or finally discharged by the sending state. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which executed it, by sending six months' notice, in writing, of its intention to with-

draw from the compact to the other States party hereto.

SECTION 2

If any section, sentence, subdivision, or clause of this act is for any reason held invalid or to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.

SECTION 3

Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

SECTION 4

This act may be cited as "The Uniform Act for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision."

AN ACT TO MAKE UNIFORM THE
PROCEDURE ON INTERSTATE
EXTRADITION

Drafted and recommended by the Interstate Commission on Crime and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

Be it enacted, etc. (Use the proper enacting clause for the state.)

SECTION 1

DEFINITIONS. Where appearing in this act, the term "governor" includes any person performing the functions of governor by authority of the law of this state. The term "executive authority" includes the governor, and any person performing the functions of governor in a state other than this state. The term "state," referring to a state other than this state, includes any other state or territory, organized or unorganized, of the United States of America.

SECTION 2

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE; DUTY OF GOVERNOR. Subject to the provisions of this act, the provisions of the Constitution of the United States controlling, and any and all acts of Congress enacted in pursuance thereof, it is the duty of the governor of this state to have arrested and delivered up to the executive authority of any other state of the United States any person

charged in that state with treason, felony, or other crime, who has fled from justice and is found in this state.

SECTION 3

FORM OF DEMAND. No demand for the extradition of a person charged with crime in another state shall be recognized by the governor unless in writing alleging, except in cases arising under Section 6, that the accused was present in the demanding state at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, and that thereafter he fled from the state, and accompanied by a copy of an indictment found or by information supported by affidavit in the state having jurisdiction of the crime, or by a copy of an affidavit made before a magistrate there, together with a copy of any warrant which was issued thereupon; or by a copy of a judgment of conviction or of a sentence imposed in execution thereof, together with a statement by the executive authority of the demanding state that the person claimed has escaped from confinement or has broken the terms of his bail, probation, or parole. The indictment, information, or affidavit made before the magistrate must substantially charge the person demanded with having committed a crime under the law of that state; and the copy of indictment, information, affidavit, judgment of conviction, or sentence must be authenticated by the executive authority making the demand.

SECTION 4

GOVERNOR MAY INVESTIGATE CASE. When a demand shall be made upon the governor of this state by the executive authority of another state for the surrender of a person so charged with crime, the governor may call upon the attorney-general or any prosecuting officer in this state to investigate or assist in investigating the demand, and to report to him the situation and circumstances of the person so demanded, and whether he ought to be surrendered.

SECTION 5

EXTRADITION OF PERSONS IMPRISONED OR AWAITING TRIAL IN ANOTHER STATE OR WHO HAVE LEFT THE DEMANDING STATE UNDER COMPULSION. When it is desired to have returned to this state a

person charged in this state with a crime, and such person is imprisoned or is held under criminal proceedings then pending against him in another state, the governor of this state may agree with the executive authority of such other state for the extradition of such person before the conclusion of such proceedings or his term of sentence in such other state, upon condition that such person be returned to such other state at the expense of this state as soon as the prosecution in this state is terminated.

The governor of this state may also surrender on demand of the executive authority of any other state any person in this state who is charged, in the manner provided in Section 23 of this act, with having violated the laws of the state whose executive authority is making the demand, even though such person left the demanding state involuntarily.

SECTION 6

EXTRADITION OF PERSONS NOT PRESENT IN DEMANDING STATE AT TIME OF COMMISSION OF CRIME. The governor of this state may also surrender, on demand of the executive authority of any other state, any person in this state charged in such other state in the manner provided in Section 3 with committing an act in this state, or in a third state, intentionally resulting in a crime in the state whose executive authority is making the demand, and the provisions of this act not otherwise inconsistent, shall apply to such cases, even though the accused was not in that state at the time of the commission of the crime, and has not fled therefrom.

SECTION 7

ISSUE OF GOVERNOR'S WARRANT OF ARREST; ITS RECITALS. If the governor decides that the demand should be complied with, he shall sign a warrant of arrest, which shall be sealed with the state seal, and be directed to any peace officer or other person whom he may think fit to entrust with the execution thereof. The warrant must substantially recite the facts necessary to the validity of its issuance.

SECTION 8

MANNER AND PLACE OF EXECUTION. Such warrant shall authorize the peace

officer or other person to whom directed to arrest the accused at any time and any place where he may be found within the state and to command the aid of all peace officers or other persons in the execution of the warrant, and to deliver the accused, subject to the provisions of this act to the duly authorized agent of the demanding state.

SECTION 9

AUTHORITY OF ARRESTING OFFICER. Every such peace officer or other person empowered to make the arrest, shall have the same authority, in arresting the accused, to command assistance therein, as peace officers have by law in the execution of any criminal process directed to them, with like penalties against those who refuse their assistance.

SECTION 10

RIGHTS OF ACCUSED PERSON; APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. No person arrested upon such warrant shall be delivered over to the agent whom the executive authority demanding him shall have appointed to receive him unless he shall first be taken forthwith before a judge of a court of record in this state, who shall inform him of the demand made for his surrender and of the crime with which he is charged, and that he has the right to demand and procure legal counsel; and if the prisoner or his counsel shall state that he or they desire to test the legality of his arrest, the judge of such court of record shall fix a reasonable time to be allowed him within which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. When such writ is applied for, notice thereof, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, shall be given to the prosecuting officer of the county in which the arrest is made and in which the accused is in custody; and to the said agent of the demanding state.

SECTION 11

PENALTY FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH PRECEDING SECTION. Any officer who shall deliver to the agent for extradition of the demanding state a person in his custody under the governor's warrant, in willful disobedience to the last section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall be fined [not more than \$1,000.00 or

be imprisoned not more than six months, or both].

SECTION 12

CONFINEMENT IN JAIL WHEN NECESSARY. The officer or persons executing the governor's warrant of arrest, or the agent of the demanding state to whom the prisoner may have been delivered, may, when necessary, confine the prisoner in the jail of any county or city through which he may pass; and the keeper of such jail must receive and safely keep the prisoner until the officer or person having charge of him is ready to proceed on his route, such officer or person being chargeable with the expense of keeping.

The officer or agent of a demanding state to whom a prisoner may have been delivered following extradition proceedings in another state, or to whom a prisoner may have been delivered after waiving extradition in such other state, and who is passing through this state with such a prisoner for the purpose of immediately returning such prisoner to the demanding state may, when necessary, confine the prisoner in the jail of any county or city through which he may pass; and the keeper of such jail must receive and safely keep the prisoner until the officer or agent having charge of him is ready to proceed on his route, such officer or agent, however, being chargeable with the expense of keeping; provided, however, that such officer or agent shall produce and show to the keeper of such jail satisfactory written evidence of the fact that he is actually transporting such prisoner to the demanding state after a requisition by the executive authority of such demanding state. Such prisoner shall not be entitled to demand a new requisition while in this state.

SECTION 13

ARREST PRIOR TO REQUISITION. Whenever any person within this state shall be charged on the oath of any credible person before any judge or magistrate of this state with the commission of any crime in any other state and, except in cases arising under Section 6, with having fled from justice, or with having been convicted of a crime in that state and having escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms of his bail, probation, or parole, or

whenever complaint shall have been made before any judge or magistrate in this state setting forth on the affidavit of any credible person in another state that a crime has been committed in such other state and that the accused has been charged in such state with the commission of the crime, and, except in cases arising under Section 6, has fled from justice, or with having been convicted of a crime in that state and having escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms of his bail, probation, or parole, and is believed to be in this state, the judge or magistrate shall issue a warrant directed to any peace officer commanding him to apprehend the person named therein, wherever he may be found in this state, and to bring him before the same or any other judge, magistrate, or court who or which may be available in or convenient of access to the place where the arrest may be made, to answer the charge or complaint and affidavit, and a certified copy of the sworn charge or complaint and affidavit upon which the warrant is issued shall be attached to the warrant.

SECTION 14

ARREST WITHOUT A WARRANT. The arrest of a person may be lawfully made also by any peace officer or a private person, without a warrant, upon reasonable information that the accused stands charged in the courts of a state with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, but when so arrested the accused must be taken before a judge or magistrate with all practicable speed and complaint must be made against him under oath setting forth the ground for the arrest as in the preceding section; and thereafter his answer shall be heard as if he had been arrested on a warrant.

SECTION 15

COMMITMENT TO AWAIT REQUISITION; BAIL. If from the examination before the judge or magistrate it appears that the person held is the person charged with having committed the crime alleged and, except in cases arising under Section 6, that he has fled from justice, the judge or magistrate must, by a warrant reciting the accusation, commit him to the county jail for such a time not exceeding thirty days and specified

in the warrant, as will enable the arrest of the accused to be made under a warrant of the governor on a requisition of the executive authority of the state having jurisdiction of the offense, unless the accused give bail as provided in the next section, or until he shall be legally discharged.

SECTION 16

BAIL; IN WHAT CASES; CONDITIONS OF BOND. Unless the offense with which the prisoner is charged is shown to be an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment under the laws of the state in which it was committed, a judge or magistrate in this state may admit the person arrested to bail by bond, with sufficient sureties, and in such sum as he deems proper, conditioned for his appearance before him at a time specified in such bond, and for his surrender, to be arrested upon the warrant of the governor of this state.

SECTION 17

EXTENSION OF TIME OF COMMITMENT, ADJOURNMENT. If the accused is not arrested under warrant of the governor by the expiration of the time specified in the warrant or bond, a judge or magistrate may discharge him or may recommit him for a further period not to exceed sixty days, or a judge or magistrate judge may again take bail for his appearance and surrender, as provided in Section 16, but within a period not to exceed sixty days after the date of such new bond.

SECTION 18

FORFEITURE OF BAIL. If the prisoner is admitted to bail, and fails to appear and surrender himself according to the conditions of his bond, the judge or magistrate, by proper order, shall declare the bond forfeited and order his immediate arrest without warrant if he be within this state. Recovery may be had on such bond in the name of the state as in the case of other bonds given by the accused in criminal proceedings within this state.

SECTION 19

PERSONS UNDER CRIMINAL PROSECUTION IN THIS STATE AT TIME OF REQUISITION. If a criminal prosecution has been instituted

against such person under the laws of this state and is still pending, the governor, in his discretion, either may surrender him on demand of the executive authority of another state or hold him until he has been tried and discharged or convicted and punished in this state.

SECTION 20

GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF ACCUSED, WHEN INQUIRED INTO. The guilt or innocence of the accused as to the crime of which he is charged may not be inquired into by the governor or in any proceeding after the demand for extradition accompanied by a charge of crime in legal form as above provided shall have been presented to the governor, except as it may be involved in identifying the person held as the person charged with the crime.

SECTION 21

GOVERNOR MAY RECALL WARRANT OR ISSUE ALIAS. The governor may recall his warrant of arrest or may issue another warrant whenever he deems proper.

SECTION 22

FUGITIVES FROM THIS STATE; DUTY OF GOVERNORS. Whenever the governor of this state shall demand a person charged with crime or with escaping from confinement or breaking the terms of his bail, probation, or parole in this state, from the executive authority of any other state, or from the chief justice or an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia authorized to receive such demand under the laws of the United States, he shall issue a warrant under the seal of this state, to some agent, commanding him to receive the person so charged if delivered to him and convey him to the proper officer of the county in this state in which the offense was committed.

SECTION 23

APPLICATION FOR ISSUANCE OF REQUISITION; BY WHOM MADE; CONTENTS.

I. When the return to this state of a person charged with crime in this state is required, the prosecuting attorney shall present to the governor his written application for a requisition for the return of the person

charged, in which application shall be stated the name of the person so charged, the crime charged against him, the approximate time, place, and circumstances of its commission, the state in which he is believed to be, including the location of the accused therein, at the time the application is made and certifying that, in the opinion of the said prosecuting attorney, the ends of justice require the arrest and return of the accused to this state for trial and that the proceeding is not instituted to enforce a private claim.

II. When the return to this state is required of a person who has been convicted of a crime in this state and has escaped from confinement or broken the terms of his bail, probation, or parole, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, the parole board, or the warden of the institution or sheriff of the county, from which escape was made, shall present to the governor a written application for a requisition for the return of such person, in which application shall be stated the name of the person, the crime of which he was convicted, the circumstances of his escape from confinement or of the breach of the terms of his bail, probation, or parole, the state in which he is believed to be, including the location of the person therein at the time application is made.

III. The application shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the indictment returned, or information and affidavit filed, or of the complaint made to the judge or magistrate, stating the offense with which the accused is charged, or of the judgment of conviction, or of the sentence. The prosecuting officer, parole board, warden, or sheriff may also attach such further affidavits and other documents in duplicate as he shall deem proper to be submitted with such application. One copy of the application, with the action of the governor indicated by endorsement thereon, and one of the certified copies of the indictment, complaint, information, and affidavits, or of the judgment of conviction, or of the sentence shall be filed in the office [of the secretary of state] to remain on record in that office. The other copies of all papers shall be forwarded with the governor's requisition.

SECTION 24

COSTS AND EXPENSES. [When the punishment of the crime shall be the confinement of the criminal in the penitentiary, the expenses shall be paid out of the state treasury, on the certificate of the governor and warrant of the auditor; and in all other cases they shall be paid out of the county treasury in the county wherein the crime is alleged to have been committed. The expenses shall be the fees paid to the officers of the state on whose governor the requisition is made, and not exceeding . . . cents a mile for all necessary travel in returning such prisoner.]

Note: The provisions in this regard will so vary with the different states that same must be drafted separately in each state.

SECTION 25

IMMUNITY FROM SERVICE OF PROCESS IN CERTAIN CIVIL ACTIONS. A person brought into this state by, or after waiver of, extradition based on a criminal charge shall not be subject to service of personal process in civil actions arising out of the same facts as the criminal proceedings to answer which he is being or has been returned, until he has been convicted in the criminal proceeding, or, if acquitted, until he has had reasonable opportunity to return to the state from which he was extradited.

SECTION 25a

WRITTEN WAIVER OF EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS. Any person arrested in this state charged with having committed any crime in another state or alleged to have escaped from confinement or broken the terms of his bail, probation, or parole may waive the issuance and service of the warrant provided for in Sections 7 and 8 and all other procedure incidental to extradition proceedings, by executing or subscribing in the presence of a judge of any court of record within this state a writing which states that he consents to return to the demanding state; provided, however, that before such waiver shall be executed or subscribed by such person it shall be the duty of such judge to inform such person of his rights to the issuance and service of a warrant of extradition and to obtain a writ of habeas corpus as provided for in Section 10.

If and when such consent has been duly executed, it shall forthwith be forwarded to the office of the governor of this state and filed therein. The judge shall direct the officer having such person in custody to deliver forthwith such person to the duly accredited agent or agents of the demanding state, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to such agent or agents a copy of such consent; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit the rights of the accused person to return voluntarily and without formality to the demanding state, nor shall this waiver procedure be deemed to be an exclusive procedure or to limit the powers, rights, or duties of the officers of the demanding state or of this state.

SECTION 25b

NONWAIVER BY THIS STATE. Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to constitute a waiver by this state of its right, power, or privilege to try such demanded person for crime committed within this state, or of its right, power, or privilege to regain custody of such person by extradition proceedings or otherwise for the purpose of trial, sentence, or punishment for any crime committed within this state, nor shall any proceedings had under this act which result in, or fail to result in, extradition be deemed a waiver by this state of any of its rights, privileges, or jurisdiction in any way whatsoever.

SECTION 26

NO RIGHT OF ASYLUM. NO IMMUNITY FROM OTHER CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS WHILE IN THIS STATE. After a person has been brought back to this state by, or after waiver of, extradition proceedings, he may be tried in this state for other crimes which he may be charged with having committed here as well as that specified in the requisition for his extradition.

SECTION 27

INTERPRETATION. The provisions of this act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purposes to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

SECTION 28

CONSTITUTIONALITY. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 29

REPEAL. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act and not expressly repealed herein are hereby repealed.

SECTION 30

SHORT TITLE. This act may be cited as the "Uniform Criminal Extradition Act."

SECTION 31

TIME OF TAKING EFFECT. This act shall take effect on the day of 19....

UNIFORM ACT TO SECURE THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES FROM WITHOUT A STATE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Drafted and recommended by the Interstate Commission on Crime and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

Be it enacted, etc. (Use the proper enacting clause for the state.)

SECTION 1

"Witness," as used in this act, shall include a person whose testimony is desired in any proceeding or investigation by a grand jury or in a criminal action, prosecution, or proceeding.

The word "state" shall include any territory of the United States and the District of Columbia.

The word "summons" shall include a subpoena, order, or other notice requiring the appearance of a witness.

SECTION 2

SUMMONING WITNESS IN THIS STATE TO TESTIFY IN ANOTHER STATE. If a judge

of a court of record in any state, which by its laws has made provision for commanding persons within that state to attend and testify in this state, certifies under the seal of such court that there is a criminal prosecution pending in such court, or that a grand jury investigation has commenced or is about to commence, that a person being within this state is a material witness in such prosecution, or grand jury investigation, and that his presence will be required for a specified number of days, upon presentation of such certificate to any judge of a court of record in the county in which such person is, such judge shall fix a time and place for a hearing, and shall make an order directing the witness to appear at a time and place certain for the hearing.

If at a hearing the judge determines that the witness is material and necessary, that it will not cause undue hardship to the witness to be compelled to attend and testify in the prosecution or a grand jury investigation in the other state, and that the laws of the state in which the prosecution is pending, or grand jury investigation has commenced or is about to commence [and of any other state through which the witness may be required to pass by ordinary course of travel], will give to him protection from arrest and the service of civil and criminal process, he shall issue a summons, with a copy of the certificate attached, directing the witness to attend and testify in the court where the prosecution is pending, or where a grand jury investigation has commenced or is about to commence, at a time and place specified in the summons. In any such hearing the certificate shall be prima facie evidence of all the facts stated therein.

If said certificate recommends that the witness be taken into immediate custody and delivered to an officer of the requesting state to assure his attendance in the requesting state, such judge may, in lieu of notification of the hearing, direct that such witness be forthwith brought before him for said hearing; and the judge at the hearing being satisfied of the desirability of such custody and delivery, for which determination the certificate shall be prima facie proof of such desirability, may, in lieu of issuing subpoena or summons, order that said witness be forthwith taken into custody and delivered to an officer of the requesting state.

If the witness, who is summoned as above provided, after being paid or tendered by some properly authorized person the sum of ten cents a mile for each mile by the ordinary traveled route to and from the court where the prosecution is pending and five dollars for each day that he is required to travel and attend as a witness, fails without good cause to attend and testify as directed in the summons, he shall be punished in the manner provided for the punishment of any witness who disobeys a summons issued from a court of record in this State.

SECTION 3

WITNESS FROM ANOTHER STATE SUMMONED TO TESTIFY IN THIS STATE. If a person in any state, which by its laws has made provision for commanding persons within its borders to attend and testify in criminal prosecutions, or grand jury investigations commenced or about to commence, in this state, is a material witness in a prosecution pending in a court of record in this state, or in a grand jury investigation which has commenced or is about to commence, a judge of such court may issue a certificate under the seal of the court stating these facts and specifying the number of days the witness will be required. Said certificate may include a recommendation that the witness be taken into immediate custody and delivered to an officer of this state to assure his attendance in this state. This certificate shall be presented to a judge of a court of record in the county in which the witness is found.

If the witness is summoned to attend and testify in this state he shall be tendered the sum of ten cents a mile for each mile by the ordinary traveled route to and from the court where the prosecution is pending, and five dollars for each day that he is required to travel and attend as a witness. A witness who has appeared in accordance with the provisions of the summons shall not be required to remain within this state a longer period of time than the period mentioned in the certificate, unless otherwise ordered by the court. If such witness, after coming into this state, fails without good cause to attend and testify as directed in the summons, he shall be punished in the manner provided for the punishment of any witness who dis-

obeys a summons issued from a court of record in this state.

SECTION 4

EXEMPTION FROM ARREST AND SERVICE OF PROCESS. If a person comes into this state in obedience to a summons directing him to attend and testify in this state he shall not while in this state pursuant to such summons be subject to arrest or the service of process, civil or criminal, in connection with matters which arose before his entrance into this state under the summons.

If a person passes through this state while going to another state in obedience to a summons to attend and testify in that state or while returning therefrom, he shall not while so passing through this state be subject to arrest or the service of process, civil or criminal, in connection with matters which arose before his entrance into this state under the summons.

SECTION 5

UNIFORMITY OF INTERPRETATION. This act shall be so interpreted and construed as

to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of the states which enact it.

SECTION 6

SHORT TITLE. This act may be cited as "Uniform Act to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from Without a State in Criminal Proceedings."

SECTION 7

INCONSISTENT LAWS REPEALED. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 8

CONSTITUTIONALITY. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 9

TIME OF TAKING EFFECT. This act shall take effect

CONDENSED MINUTES
of the
CONFERENCE
of the
INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on
SOCIAL SECURITY

JUNE 26 AND 27, 1936

TRAYMORE HOTEL

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

ROSTER OF DELEGATES

Hon. William J. Ellis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey

Hon. Fred E. Barrett, member of the Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation

Senator Walter W. Capers, member of the Mississippi Commission on Interstate Cooperation

Milton Murphy, Assistant Attorney-General of Nebraska

Charles Queary, Director, Legislative Reference Office, member of the Colorado Commission on Interstate Cooperation

Senator George A. Rupp, member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation

Donald M. Smith, New Hampshire Division of Unemployment Compensation (representing Gordon P. Eager, Administrator of New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation)

Conrad Van Hyning, Florida Commissioner of Social Welfare

T. A. Wilson, North Carolina State Industrial Commission

The delegates were assisted by the following representatives of interested groups and other state governmental agencies:

John J. Corsón, Federal Social Security Board

Tensard DeWolf, Pennsylvania Department of Institutions and Agencies

Marc P. Dowdell, New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies

Hon. John P. Hartigan, Attorney-General of Rhode Island

John Lemp, New Jersey Social Security Commission

Burdette G. Lewis, American Public Welfare Association

Charles P. Messick, New Jersey Civil Service Commission

Hon. Fred L. Zimmerman, New York Commission on Interstate Cooperation

The speakers were:

Judge Richard Hartshorne, Chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation and of the Interstate Commission on Crime of the Council of State Governments

Joseph E. Alloway of New Jersey

Hon. Frank W. Goodhue of Massachusetts

Hon. Gordon P. Eager of New Hampshire (Speech read by Donald M. Smith)

Robert T. Lansdale of the staff of the Public Administration Committee of the Social Science Research Council

Cornelius Cochran of the Social Security Board

FRIDAY LUNCHEON MEETING

June 26, 1936

THE luncheon session opened the meeting of the Interstate Commission on Social Security, held June 26-27, 1936, in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: You are to discuss a problem, or series of problems, which is certainly close to the hearts of not only people of the United States, but to the people of the world. I know nothing about it. But when it comes to the method of attack, perhaps some of the trials we have undergone with our old friend, crime, may be of help to you.

We held a conference with representatives of different states in Trenton last October. That conference determined on a series of general principles applicable to the problem of crime; principles on which the different states would better cooperate with each other in meeting that problem of crime. They set to work to build up those principles by statutes, or compacts, or regulations, as necessary. We tackled the statutes first, because regulations must be built on the basis of law, and we called in expert drafters on criminal statutes from twenty-six of the outstanding law schools of the country.

We met over the week-end of November 30 to December 2 in New York City. The first day we divided into five different groups, each to discuss one of the five angles of our problems. Then we met as a whole

to consider the results of the sectional meetings. In that meeting as a whole we reached conclusions in drafting and adopting uniform statutes on four separate plans of interstate cooperation to curb crime.

The legislators met from January 1 on, but there were only a handful of them, because this last year was an off legislative year. Next year forty-three will meet; hence, the much greater importance of having your work in statutory form before January 1, 1937. We kept in touch with our commissions, giving them drafts of these model statutes through the course of these sessions, and placed upon their shoulders the responsibility for enacting these statutes. Out of the nine states meeting in regular sessions eight had enacted some or all of our program.

This is simply a method which turned out to be fairly successful. We have only started. We are meeting in Boston to lay plans for a heavier campaign next year. I feel confident that with the important project you have on your minds, if you settle on your principles, draft your regulations or statutes, get them in the hands of your legislators well before the time of the big legislative year coming, you will find at the end of that year that you will have accomplished much, not only for your states but for the people of the entire United States.

The meeting adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

June 26, 1936

THE Friday afternoon session of the Interstate Commission on Social Security met at 2:30 P.M., Hon. William J. Ellis presiding.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: I have asked Mr. Alloway to list the topics on which he feels we could focus our attention.

MR. ALLOWAY: At the present time there is no way of compelling relatives, financially able, to contribute to the support of their

less fortunate kin. A first step in attacking that problem is to establish some uniformity as to who should be considered legally responsible relatives.

Records of vital statistics should be made available to other states without charge. There is, of course, a need for documentary proof of age for old-age assistance.

Reimbursement clauses signed by relief clients bring up the problem of whether or not the relief laws should be amended to

permit states to file prior liens on recipient's property located outside the state granting assistance.

It seems to me there is also an interstate problem concerning recipients of assistance who may see fit to move across the state boundary for reasons of health. It might be advantageous to establish reciprocal agreements permitting recipients of assistance to transfer their residence from one state to another without losing their rights to public aid.

Uniform settlement laws are vital to the solution of all these problems. How can uniform deportation action be advanced? We have cases of dependent children where there is a legal settlement in another state, but it is difficult to convince that state that it should settle the responsibility.

There is a great need for free interchange of information concerning what is known about the relatives and the financial ability of relatives living in other states. Unless there is a definite plan for carrying out such an exchange, I think the possibilities of reciprocal actions will be greatly impeded.

MR. BARRETT: We have every provision in Indiana to operate the law properly. We provide for leaving the courts in custody of all cases, but when you operate the law between states, you could not have one state operate against another state. You would have to have a tribunal higher than the state to operate between them.

MR. ALLOWAY: As I visualize it, there would be an interstate exchange of free information rather than a tribunal. You would need some plan, which probably would not have to be set up by legislation but which might be arranged by an agreement, to give all information requested, with the understanding that the requesting states would reciprocate.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: I shall ask Mr. Lansdale to present his material on the problem of old-age assistance. Mr. Lansdale has been making a study for the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council.

MR. LANSDALE: It might be best to indicate first where there is uniformity. We have forty odd state laws and some thirty plans approved by the Security Board, all of which concern old-age provisions and all of which set the age at sixty-five. All set up

residence-requirements of five out of nine previous years; all provide for some form of appeal; and all provide for grants with cash.

In regard to laws, there are two types, specific and general. Massachusetts is an example of the general law under which a great many administrative details and policies are left to the decisions of the state board. In the area of administration, we have either complete state administration or state-local cooperation. Still another area in which there is lack of uniformity is the method of contribution.

As to eligibility, there is a wide difference among the states. Some have specific, although varying, property qualifications. In Massachusetts, there is a state law requiring banks and insurance companies to furnish information on bank accounts and policies.

There is the question of responsibility of relatives. Massachusetts has recently exempted grandchildren.

Another area where there is lack of uniformity is in the additional services, such as medical care, given recipients of grants. There may be elaborate care in one place and none in another. That will create a little migration, which may become an interstate problem.

There seem to be several administrative problems. Reinvestigation and reapplication are sometimes interpreted as covering a complete check-up on all relatives and all sources of information. That is causing a difference among some states which have been cooperating in furnishing information on request.

Another problem is that of a relative visiting out of the state. Iowa boasts that once a person has received old-age assistance and continues to be eligible, it will take care of him, no matter where he goes. On the other hand, in Massachusetts, if the recipient goes away for more than three weeks, his grant is automatically stopped. There is the question of the settlement of the estate at the death of the relative. There is the question of insurance policies which may be held by relatives living out of the state, who may not realize that the benefits have been assigned. I think the problem of state administration versus local administration must also be faced.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: I wonder if Mr. Queary, who has had a great deal to do with writing the Colorado laws cares to speak on any of the problems outlined?

MR. QUEARY: The only two questions that would appeal to me are the questions of transfer of information among boards of states and the endorsement of property lien. In regard to the latter our law requires that when a person makes application, he signs a statement that he will reimburse the state for money paid in his behalf. The state has the right to place a lien on the property of the individual. If the property is located in another state, then comes the question of endorsement. I think the act of the legislature permitting another state to file a lien and have access to all the laws of the state to endorse that lien would be a very good thing.

As to the information, I am not familiar enough with what laws require before application is granted. We do have the question of legal settlement for relief purposes for transients, particularly tubercular persons who come for health reasons. The only two requirements I can see that would need consideration are the questions of endorsing state liens to recover money, and of obtaining information on the granting of assistance.

MR. MURPHY: Federal action, I think, should require that the states adopt legislation giving liens to other states on property.

JUDGE CAPERS: The only question in my mind is about the constitutionality of a statute in my state.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARTIGAN: I think one state could, by statute, recognize liens of another state, but every state should have uniformity.

MR. LANSDALE: In an industrial city we were convinced we were spending too much money in doing the work. The amount recovered does not equal the administrative expenses. I think a great deal of work should be done on simplifications.

Do lien laws make the administration more generous toward the applicants?

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: My observation in New Jersey is that the administration is anything but generous.

We want to get on to this question of uniform settlement.

SENATOR RUPP: It appears to me that the southern states, and maybe the New England states, will have to furnish a great deal of information because of the migration of recent years.

MR. WILSON: Have you thought of a basis for paying these expenses of information exchange?

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: Do you have in mind, Mr. Wilson, that perhaps the federal security board should make supplementary grants to states for these additional services that they will be called upon to render?

MR. WILSON: I really believe it will have to come to something of that kind.

MR. BARRETT: I believe it is a very serious mistake for us to think that the federal government should come in and disturb the sovereign rights of the states. I think this commission should be organized so that it can regulate, suggest, coordinate, and not let either the federal government or the states do too much.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: Who administers old-age assistance under your statute?

MR. BARRETT: We selected a circuit judge to choose fifty-two women who had been residents of the county for at least two years and who were employed by the commission.

MR. VAN HYNING: In Florida, we grouped the counties into districts with one or more members from each county on a district board which was appointed by the governor. There are actually twelve administrative units in the state.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: We have been asked by the Council of the State Governments to set up a temporary commission of this group to carry on in the interim, and perhaps to formulate some of the discussion we have had here today into resolutions.

I am going to ask Mr. Wilson, Mr. Van Hyning, and Mr. Murphy to take on that job, and meet with Dr. Benson immediately following the adjournment this afternoon.

Does Mr. Messick have anything to present on the personnel problems?

MR. MESSICK: I do not think there is anything that I can lay down as a general principle. I am satisfied that the success of this work, or of any other important work in government depends primarily on the personnel.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: Mr. Goodhue will out-

line for us the problems he has come here to discuss.

MR. GOODHUE: A number of welfare problems which should be included in a broad interpretation of "social security," call for considered collective action by state governments.

In very few states do existing relief laws allow adequate consideration of all types of dependents.

The enactment of special laws providing for the support of certain types of dependent children, the aged, and blind persons, has unquestionably improved the standards of care and support. It should be noted, however, that the enactment of such special laws generally results in an increase in the number of dependents.

It is also interesting to observe that some states which previously did not give reasonable consideration to certain types of dependent persons, who come within the provisions of the social security act, have established new organizations and new systems of support, and have received early approval of their state plans from the federal authorities.

Apart from the fact that the types of dependents included in the social security act may be more appealing from a sentimental point of view, it is difficult to understand why similar consideration should not be given to the largest and most difficult group of dependents, which includes families having no legal settlement, transients, and unattached and homeless men and women.

The plain fact that transients have migrated across state lines gives more reason for federal cooperation and grants in aid than for any other welfare group. It is unfortunate that the federal government is withdrawing its participation in the transient problem.

During the past five and a half years, this subject has been considered by the committee on interstate problems of the American Public Welfare Association. The committee came to the conclusion that its effort should be directed toward securing uniform laws regarding the relief of dependents. The committee has been most fortunate in receiving excellent cooperation from the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which, to-

gether with the American Bar Association, has approved and recommended to the states for adoption as a uniform act, the Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act. (See page 74 for text.) It has also drafted a form of reciprocal agreement (see page 75 for text) in which are incorporated basic principles necessary for uniformity of action as well as for the welfare of dependent persons.

Reciprocal agreement laws have already been enacted in a few states, and other states will undoubtedly adopt the Uniform Act. In order, however, that the act may be successfully applied, states signing the reciprocal agreement must have in operation a system of relief that will enable dependent persons to receive support regardless of their settlement status. Therefore, the next goal to be reached would, in my opinion, be uniform relief laws, which would enable all dependent persons who do not come within the provisions of the federal social security act to receive humane consideration and support.

While we cannot ignore the urgent necessity for the strictest economy, it is essential that the welfare activities of many states should be still further extended, and that the well-being of persons in need of assistance should be the primary consideration. A considerable reduction in the present cost of relief could undoubtedly be effected by the elimination of the three outstanding handicaps—favoritism, prejudice, and politics.

To summarize, the most important change needed is the enactment of laws that will authorize adequate relief for all types of dependent persons regardless of their legal settlement status.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: If we make laws to relieve additional classes of dependents, real property owners have to pay the bill. You are not going to have public welfare provided as long as that fact remains.

JUDGE CAPERS: I think there is much in what the Massachusetts commissioner says about not entirely waving aside this problem of dependents. If the states themselves showed a great willingness to help, I think they could insist on acts being passed by the federal government for the care of those who are solely federal charges, such as transients. It is important that the states

coöperate to prevent persons who are now charges of a single state from becoming transients. This can be accomplished if the states, through interstate action, create means by which these individuals can retain their state citizenship.

This seems to me to be a logical project for this Commission to take up.

Only recently two hundred files of juvenile delinquents were placed on my desk. One hundred and ten were not delinquent, but some were hungry, some illegitimate, and some had diseases. I raised a

fund sufficient to give them temporary relief, food, and clothes. Through the coöperation of doctors, they received temporary medical relief. I think those children are more important than the old people, and I do not see why the federal government ignored the children. If there is an organization that could and should take hold of that, it is an organization of this type, which supposedly would not be influenced by politics.

The meeting adjourned.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION

June 26, 1936

SENATOR RUPP: In Pennsylvania, we passed these security measures last week, but they will be meaningless unless appropriations are made. What taxes are we going to impose is the question that to me is most vital.

MR. MESSICK: The two most important things I see from the discussion so far are the matter of finance and the elimination of politics and prejudice.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: I think we should hear from a man who has one of the jobs of really setting up a complete new system in the social welfare field—Conrad Van Hyning of Florida.

MR. VAN HYNING: I went to Florida a year and a half ago and found that they had practically nothing in the way of local or state laws to interfere with starting a new welfare setup. So in January we wrote a new welfare law.

Because of the rural nature of the state of Florida, we combined groups of counties into districts and organized district welfare boards. The net result is twelve districts in the state with twelve district boards, and a state board which has fairly good control besides.

Under the plan we do not establish a district staff. We divide our districts into units, one of which may contain, for example, four hundred cases, which take five workers. We have a liberal law giving the state board complete control of the policies of the organization, and giving district

boards the power to hire and fire the personnel.

The general scheme includes the aged, dependent children, the blind, and those on relief.

One of the things we are doing which is particularly interesting to me is in the line of selling the program. We are not letting these district boards sit as administrative boards and get into ruts. We are making them get out and sell programs to groups in all their counties, and recently we have had the district board members put on radio programs.

Briefly, what we have there is an experiment which should be interesting to rural states for administrative purposes.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: Mr. Wilson of North Carolina has with him tonight suggestions in the form of resolutions. I am going to ask him to present them now. Perhaps we can get some action on them before we separate this evening.

The following resolutions which can be found on page 74 were passed at this time: endorsement of the Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act; establishment of a committee to continue the work of the Interstate Commission on Social Security; authorization of a study of the proposal to make records of vital statistics available to offices of other states; recommendation for a study of restrictions and limitations of records bearing on social security laws;



THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON SOCIAL SECURITY

7

recommendation for investigation of the possibility of securing uniform legislation with reference to the imposition and enforcement of liens on recipients of assist-

ance; endorsement of a one-year, uniform settlement law.

The meeting adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

June 27, 1936

MR. CORNELIUS COCHRAN: There are two main groups of employment which I shall discuss. The first concerns the worker who performs service for an employer in one state and later goes to a second state and enters the service of another employer. For the purpose of our discussion here we will describe him as a migratory worker. The second classification describes the employee who works for one employer, but whose service takes him into more than one state. We will identify him as an interstate employee.

There are certain definite types of workers who constitute these two groups. Under the head of migratory are those workers who move from community to community and frequently from state to state following a seasonal occupation in industry. There is the transient youth. Another type is the skilled worker, frequently a union employee, who follows the market in his own industry. There is the occasional migratory worker, moving from state to state in search of better employment opportunities, or for personal reasons.

Under the second classification of the interstate employee is the employee who works for one employer, but whose service takes him into more than one state, as in train service. Then there is the one who is transferred by his employer. There is also the commuter. We do not know a great deal about this type of laborer. The Bureau of Research and Statistics is devoting time to study this in an attempt to produce more information on this type of laborer.

The migratory worker is, more than likely, covered by state compensation act. The employee thus builds up weeks of employment credit. For such reasons as may be, he leaves the service and goes to another state to enter the service of a different employer. Somewhere along the

line he becomes unemployed. It is quite possible that he has earned weeks of employment in these various states, but he may not have earned sufficient weeks of employment in any one state to become eligible to receive benefits. At any rate, it is likely that he will not receive the duration of benefits to which he believes he is entitled for the reason that he has left part of his credit in the state in which he previously worked.

The interstate employee presents a problem of coverage. Assume, for example, a salesman in the employ of a New York concern, who operates from the branch office in Boston and whose territory comprises Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. It is entirely possible for this man, because of the distribution of the service rendered in these states, to fall somewhere in a gap between the coverage of these four states.

I might indicate certain formulas under consideration in an effort to find a solution to these problems. For the migratory worker it has been proposed that, when a man leaves the state where he was employed, he obtain a certificate from that state, indicating the number of weeks he has to his credit; that he carry that certificate with him; and somewhere along the line deposit that certificate as evidence of credit. On the basis of that certificate, the state in which he becomes unemployed will pay the benefits on the basis of the weeks of credit shown, and then, by what may be described as a book-keeping transaction, charge the account of the state which issues the certificate to the unemployment trust fund, and credit that amount to the state which paid him.

One of the formulas suggested for the interstate worker's problem of coverage permits the employer to select a state with

the provision that the state selected is the one in which the greater part of the work is performed. This state takes jurisdiction for the employees in question. Whatever the solution may be to these questions, it seems to me that it must involve the co-operative action among states, perhaps either through the adoption of some uniform division of coverage or through other agreement.

MR. BARRETT: There is one problem which, I think, this commission would do well to consider. In eleven states which have passed unemployment compensation laws, there are five distinct programs. One of these, the pooled-fund system, seems to me unconstitutional. In three cases decided in the Supreme Court, one of which was on the Railway Retirement Act, the court held that the pooled system was unconstitutional. Because of these decisions, we adopted a one-sixth pooled system in Indiana, and I think even that may be unconstitutional.

We have in our bill a master-and-servant clause which provides that there must be the relationship of master and servant before the employee is qualified to receive unemployment compensation. There must be twenty-one continuous weeks of service in our state if he works for a contractor with contracts in various states.

MR. COCHRAN: I would like to point out that most of the state laws do not disqualify a man who voluntarily quits, but many of the states, if he voluntarily quits, penalize that individual by an extended waiting period. The normal waiting period may be two weeks.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: We sometimes have a situation where a firm of traveling men does not have a sufficient number of employees in one state to come within the provision of the minimum number of employees. Is there any consideration being given that?

MR. COCHRAN: Of course numerical exclusion is provided in all the states, but it varies from one state to another. For example, let us take a given state that covers eight or more. The employer has ten. Perhaps four of these spend all their time in the state. The remaining six spend some time in the state and some in other states. Residence is not required as a sound test.

It is the place of employment that counts.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: At this time we will ask Mr. Smith, who was sent by the governor of New Hampshire, to address us.

MR. SMITH: I have the opportunity to read a prepared speech by Mr. Eager.

The Social Security Act relies on the states to take the initiative in unemployment compensation, removing only the competitive advantages of employers in states without laws, through a uniform, federal pay roll tax. With this freedom, however, goes the responsibility for making the program of unemployment compensation a success.

The Social Security Board has been given authority to require only a few minimum standards for state laws as a condition of certification under Title IX of the Social Security Act, thus allowing a wide variation among state laws. The only leadership which the board has taken is to influence new legislation by suggesting to the states various draft bills so written as to assure federal approval under Title IX. They offer the various alternatives of pooled funds, reserve accounts, or guaranteed employment accounts.

The Social Security Act, although leaving complete freedom has, at the same time, given us the tremendous responsibility of achieving a national program by mutual agreement. Some uniformity in the requirements of the various state laws is imperative or the whole structure of unemployment compensation may collapse. The employers of the country will find labor costs so measurably increased by the expense of record keeping that they will be driven to open revolt. The employees are also likely to side with the employer because the mere chance of employment in one state rather than another will entitle some employees to a higher rate of benefits or no benefits at all. Those problems occur when we deal through state action alone. In order to solve these problems, some way must be found to produce needed uniformity in legislation and administration.

Last December, New Hampshire took the lead in trying to obtain interstate action by visiting her neighbor, Massachusetts, to settle the problems of interstate employment. Through periodic conferences of state-unemployment-compensation officials,

the Social Security Board, the United States Treasury, and the Department of Labor, some progress has been made toward uniformity, but a great deal remains to be done.

The most important question before these conferences has concerned the records and reports to be required from employers. An employer operating in the eleven states now collecting contributions is making a different form of report to each state. We might save the employer much work and extra expense by using the same form in all of the states. But thus far it has proved impossible to reach agreement on a uniform pay roll report. Real uniformity in pay roll reporting depends, ultimately, on uniform state legislation.

Almost equal in importance to uniform pay roll reporting is interstate agreement upon definitions of unemployments excepted from coverage by unemployment compensation laws. Most states are now writing the federal exemptions into their laws and will probably be guided by the United States Treasury rulings, but decisions will need to be made by the states in advance of the Treasury on the interpretation of such terms as farm labor and domestic service.

The need for uniformity in the definitions of exempted employments is present also in the application of the legal definition of an employee. At present a person may be designated as an independent contractor in one state and as an employee in another state.

Uniformity in rules governing the coverage of employees might well be obtained in the manner used to bring about agreement on what constitutes employment within a state. Through a series of conferences between state officials, consistent rules are now in force in the eastern states.

While problems of coverage and pay roll reporting may seem perplexing to the state administrators now, they are easier to solve than the problems involved in the payment of benefits. Many state laws provide for reciprocal agreements between the states to take care of the employees who have paid contributions under one system but have moved to employment in another state. Clearance of benefit funds will have to be made between states in order that the state in which the employee applies for benefits can draw for funds upon the state in which

the employee has been employed. This necessitates numerous reciprocal agreements between the states with unemployment compensation laws.

Substantial progress has been made in the use of a uniform numbering system for employees and employers by all of the states, the Social Security Board, and the United States Employment Service. The numbering systems will permit the comparison of statistics on employment, unemployment, and related matters because the industrial classification used in different states will be the same.

The field of interstate action should then encompass at least the points mentioned above: First, uniformity in the reporting requirements of employers, which suggests that efforts be made to secure the enactment of uniform legislation; second, uniformity in the rulings on exempted employments, the legal status of persons as employees, and other definitions; third, uniformity in statistical methods; and fourth, reciprocal arrangements between the states on the payment of benefits.

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: We have with us Mr. Corson this morning.

MR. CORSON: I want to point out a bit of the organization of the social security board which may have some part to play in this program. Within the last month and a half the board has created twelve regional offices, which will each be run for some months in the future with only a skeleton structure. It is the objective of the board to decentralize its offices and bring the services it can render to the several states.

The meeting recessed for about fifteen minutes while the temporary executive committee drafted some resolutions. After the meeting was resumed two resolutions were adopted. (See page 74 for text.)

CHAIRMAN ELLIS: At this time we have with us Mr. Burdette Lewis of the American Public Welfare Association.

MR. LEWIS: The idea in back of social security is employment, and we may have to change the pattern of employment for those who have to go through a period of stabilization.

The meeting adjourned at 12:05 P.M.

RESOLUTIONS

1. RESOLVED, that the Commission endorse the Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act which has been recommended to the states by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the American Bar Association, and the American Public Welfare Association.

2. RESOLVED, that there be a committee appointed by the chairman of the Interstate Commission on Social Security for the purpose of continuing the work of this Commission, and to suggest uniform agreements with reference to all Social Security legislation between states.

3. RESOLVED, that the proposal to make records of vital statistics available to officials of other states be thoroughly canvassed with the end in view that practical measures be initiated and recommendations for that purpose be submitted at the next meeting of the Interstate Commission on Social Security.

4. RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Social Security recommend that an appropriate branch of the Council of State Governments undertake a study of the restrictions and limitations of records bearing on the social security laws with particular reference to the use or availability of records heretofore considered of a private nature.

5. RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Social Security recommend that steps be taken to investigate the possibility of securing uniform legislation with reference to the imposition of liens on recipients of assistance under social security laws or other public welfare assistance, and enforcing such liens against the property of such recipients wherever situated.

6. RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Social Security recommend to

the states the adoption of a one-year uniform settlement law.

7. WHEREAS, the recent development of a joint federal-state social security program promises much for the happiness of many millions of American citizens, and

WHEREAS, it is the opinion of the Interstate Commission on Social Security that adequate standards of administration are absolutely essential to the proper development of such an intergovernmental program for social security, and

WHEREAS, these adequate standards of administration can be secured only through the selection, retention, and encouragement of competent administrative employees, and

WHEREAS, the development of a career service in social security work is essential in securing the high type of personnel needed for this important work,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Social Security recommend to the various states that the personnel employed in the administration of social security benefits be selected on the basis of their ability to do the work required in the most effective manner possible in each state department or agency which is in charge of the administration of social security.

8. RESOLVED, that the Commission urge the Social Security Board and the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Administrators to take joint action to make studies with reference to the establishment of uniform administrative procedure and uniform laws to bring about uniform operation of the unemployment compensation (consistent with the needs of the various states), and that these studies be made and prepared in time to be presented to the Council of State Governments at its meeting in January.

UNIFORM TRANSFER OF DEPENDENTS ACT

An Act Concerning Reciprocal Agreements for the Interstate Transportation and the Support of Poor and Indigent Persons, and to Make Uniform the Law with Reference Thereto.

Be it enacted, etc. (Use the proper enacting clause for the state.)

SECTION 1. (*Reciprocal Agreements*). The [Department of Public Welfare], subject to the approval of the Attorney-

General, is hereby authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with corresponding state agencies of other states regarding the interstate transportation of poor and indigent persons, and to arrange with the proper officials in this state for the acceptance, transfer, and support of persons receiving public aid in other states in accordance with the terms of such reciprocal agreements; provided that this state shall not nor shall any county or other political subdivision of this state be committed to the support of persons who are not in the opinion of said [Department of Public Wel-

fare] entitled to public support by the laws of this state.

SECTION 2. (*Uniformity of Interpretation.*) This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the laws of those states which enact it.

SECTION 3. (*Short Title.*) This act may be cited as the "Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act."

SECTION 4. (*Time of Taking Effect.*) This act shall take effect

The Committee has also proposed a form of reciprocal agreement, a copy of which is included.

FORM OF RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT

Agreement between the Department of Public Welfare of the State of and the Department of Public Welfare of the State of

This Agreement, made by and between the Department of Public Welfare of the State of and the Department of Public Welfare of the State of

Witnesseth:

That, Whereas, the contracting parties are by the laws of their respective states severally authorized and empowered to enter into reciprocal agreements to receive from and return to their respective states dependent persons, so as to facilitate removal of such persons from each of said states to the other, in proper cases.

Now, Therefore, It Is Mutually Agreed By and between the parties hereto, as follows, to wit:

—1—

The term "nonresident" shall include any poor and indigent person who shall have been continuously absent less than from the state wherein he last resided for or more consecutive years. The fact that a person received public or private relief during the said years' residence shall not in any manner interrupt said period of residence within the meaning of this agreement nor affect the operation of said agreement.

This provision shall not apply to cases where the dependency of such persons is likely to be of short duration, due to temporary conditions, unless it can be shown that the dependent persons are chronic relief cases.

—2—

It is hereby agreed that the authority for transfer shall be granted if the application for transfer is made within the period of absence established in this agreement, even though the agreed period of absence may have elapsed before the actual transfer can be effected; provided, however, that the transfer must be made within a reasonable time.

—3—

In all cases arising under paragraph 1 a person may be returned to the state in which he or she has resided for years and such person shall be accepted by said latter state through arrangement with local boards of public welfare, i.e. county, city or town boards providing home relief, if necessary, or admission to a proper institution.

Arrangement shall also be made for the reception of the household goods and effects of such person, if desirable.

—4—

The expenses of transfer and transportation shall be borne by the state requesting and making the transfer.

—5—

In any case arising under paragraph 1, such persons shall not be transferred if such transfer would endanger their health, or the public health.

—6—

For the purpose of this agreement, the residence of a married woman shall be considered that of her husband, provided there has been no legal separation; and the residence of a minor shall be considered the same as the residence of the parents, provided, however, that whenever the custody of any such minor has been awarded to either parent by final judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the residence of the parent to whom such custody has been awarded shall be deemed the residence of the said minor.

—7—

It is generally agreed that the unity of families must be preserved. Any exception to this rule must be by mutual agreement in the individual case.

—8—

An accurate and detailed investigation in each case falling under paragraph 1 of this agreement shall be made by both states, the state requesting the transfer to present accurate and detailed personal and residence histories to the state to which such person is to be transferred.

—9—

By mutual consent, this agreement may be modified to meet special conditions in any particular case not covered by its terms.

—10—

This agreement shall be subject to approval by the Attorney-General of each state which is a party hereto, and shall be executed by the officials of the respective Departments of and having jurisdiction over the persons described in paragraph 1, and may be terminated by sixty days' notice in writing by either party.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties hereto have caused these presents to be executed by the duly authorized officials of the respective states.

CONDENSED MINUTES
of the
CONFERENCE
of the
INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on the
DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

OCTOBER 2 AND 3, 1936
BUCKWOOD INN
SHAWNEE-ON-THE-DELAWARE
PENNSYLVANIA

CONFEREES ON THE DELAWARE

DELAWARE

R. C. Beckett, Dover
Mrs. A. Bremington, State Board of Health
C. A. Mellinger, du Pont Company
W. Dent Smith, Secretary of State
Fred C. Zeisberg, E. I. du Pont Company

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. B. Bell, Department of Agriculture
H. T. Cory
Henry S. Dennison, National Resources Committee
Charles W. Eliot, National Resources Committee
Clarence S. Jarvis, Soil Conservation Service
Lewis A. Jones, Department of Agriculture
Edward McKernon, National Resources Committee
Harold Merrill, National Resources Committee
Robert H. Randall, National Resources Committee
Beardsley Ruml, National Resources Committee
R. E. Tarbett, U. S. Public Health Service
Chester G. Wigley, National Resources Committee

ENGLAND

L. C. Hill, London

MARYLAND

S. T. Powell, Baltimore

NEW JERSEY

Asher Atkinson, New Brunswick
J. B. Baty, Department of Health
James W. Burnison, Camden
Howard T. Critchlow, Water Policy Commission
H. P. Croft, Department of Health
Charles W. Dare, Collingswood
Charles W. Dare, Jr., Collingswood
Bernard B. Eddy, Trenton
Major G. W. Forny
Alfred C. Gregory, Trenton
Eugene Greider, Economic Council
J. Norwood Grisony
Judge Richard Hartshorne, Trenton

Robert C. Hendrickson, Woodbury
Arthur S. Hobby
H. A. Kelleher, Camden
A. C. King
Edwin C. Lanigan, Department of Health
George M. Lindsay, State Planning Board
Jacob Lipman, State Planning Board
Chas. P. Messick, State Planning Board
Duane E. Minard, Boonton
H. W. Mixsell, Phillipsburg
Charles W. Mooney, Scotch Plains
John E. Morgan, Camden
Thurlow C. Nelson
Duncan C. Nevins, Camden
S. F. Newkirk, Elizabeth
George D. Norcom, Red Bank
L. D. Odhuse, Camden
Joseph C. Paul, South Orange
Robt Peacock, Assistant Attorney General
Arthur H. Pratt, South Orange
John H. Pursel, Phillipsburg
Mrs. Wm. L. Rae, Caldwell
T. Harry Rowland, Camden
W. Rudolfs, New Brunswick
H. T. Shelley, Milford
Henry J. Sherman
H. W. Vetter
C. P. Wilber, State Forester

NEW MEXICO

Hugh G. Calkins, Regional Conservator

NEW YORK

H. M. Brinckerhoff, New York City
Mrs. William W. Brush, New York City
William W. Brush, New York City
Peter H. Bush, New York City
George L. Cooke, Monticello
E. S. Cullings, Watertown
Emerson D. Fite, Poughkeepsie
Maurice Fitzgerald, Assemblyman
Arthur W. Harrington, Albany
Wayne D. Heydecker
Charles A. Holmquist
Luis de Hoyes, Mayor, Monticello
W. H. Larkin, Department of Health
Raymond G. Leonard, Cobleskill
John H. McManus, New York City
Arthur N. Meyers, Narrowsberg
Guy Moffett, Spelman Fund
Dr. G. Otto Pobe, Port Jervis

New York—continued

Ogden J. Ross, Flood Control Commission
 Adelbert M. Scriber, Monticello
 E. Maltby Shipp, Newburgh
 R. W. Smith, Monroe
 George A. Soper, New York City
 Walter E. Spear, New York City
 Allen M. Tucker, Port Jervis
 Stacy Westbrook, Port Jervis

PENNSYLVANIA

H. F. Alderfer, State College
 Paul S. Armstrong, Easton
 Henry K. Bauman, Allentown
 Russell V. N. Black, New Hope
 Albert Brodhead, Bethlehem
 John M. Buckland, Allentown
 Captain C. W. Burlin, U. S. Engineers
 J. W. Calder, Springfield
 William H. Connell, Philadelphia
 Harry E. Connelly, Philadelphia
 George R. Copeland, State Planning Board
 Joseph K. Costello
 A. J. Crawford, Clifton Heights
 H. Gilroy Damon, Ridley Park
 Frank W. Decker, Delaware Water Gap
 W. F. Delehanty, Chester
 R. LeRoy Dengler, Monroe County
 W. E. Emerg, Mt. Bethel
 J. H. Engle, Stroudsburg
 G. Coe Farrier, Philadelphia
 R. D. Forbes, U. S. Forestry Service
 Leonard P. Fox, Chamber of Commerce
 Robert Fox, Bethlehem
 H. M. Freeburn, Department of Health
 A. Greenwald Gearhart, Stroudsburg
 S. Edward Hannestad
 W. B. Hart, Atlantic Refining Company
 Edgar Hervish, Sharon Hill
 Lewis G. Hill, Lookout
 Harold E. Hillman, U. S. Army Engineers
 John W. Hombeck, Dingmans
 Nathan B. Jacobs, Pittsburgh
 Michael D. Jones, Allentown
 S. E. Kappe, Philadelphia
 Florence Keen, Haverford
 F. W. Kelly, Philadelphia
 J. M. Kelly, Philadelphia
 F. Norton Landon, Sun Oil Company
 Dale H. Learn, Monroe County
 R. D. Leitch, Pittsburgh
 S. M. Dan Loan, Philadelphia

Newton B. Lyle, Scranton
 J. W. Mangan, U. S. Geological Survey
 L. D. Matter, Wilkes-Barre
 James Maxwell, Ridley Park
 Daniel McCarthy, Bethlehem
 Fred S. Mickle, State College
 James B. Miller, Eddystone
 E. W. Mockley, Allentown
 E. F. Muser, Chester
 John Nice, Upper Black Eddy
 August Niemier, Drexel Hill
 Charles Penrose, Chamber of Commerce
 F. A. Pitkin, State Planning Board
 Willard L. Quick, Stroudsburg
 Lawrence N. Ramsey, Stroudsburg
 Mary F. Reardon, Philadelphia
 C. A. Reese, Easton
 Anthony Rezzonic, Kintnersville
 John S. Roberts, Bristol
 C. Ross Rosencrame, Greeley
 Alan Rupp, Delaware Water Gap
 Charles E. Ryder, Department of Health
 Joseph A. Schulcz, Philadelphia
 Charles B. Seib, Allentown
 Adelaide A. Sheble, Philadelphia
 Mrs. F. J. Sheble, Philadelphia
 George E. Shids, Swiftwater
 T. Singley, Upper Black Eddy
 E. A. Smith, Newportville
 Thomas B. Smith
 V. F. Spring, Philadelphia
 E. J. Stantor, Waymart
 G. Willard Stettler, Stroudsburg
 John Stiles, Bangor
 Thomas B. Stockbano, Mayor, Morrisville
 Chas. A. Stroh, Milford
 A. C. Throne, Glenolden
 Ellwood J. Turner, Chester
 Charles H. Unangst, Bath
 Walter Von Brock, Monroe County
 Isaac S. Walker, Philadelphia
 Rolland S. Wallis, Economic Council
 Edward A. Weiss, Rutledge
 Jacob M. Weller, Oakford
 R. I. Wheeler, Allentown
 Frank White, Upper Black Eddy
 W. H. Wilson, Easton
 Senator George Woodward
 C. Jod Young, Fullerton
 George E. Yundt, Allentown

WEST VIRGINIA

Miss Florence S. Frierson, Charleston

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

October 2, 1936

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER, vice-chairman of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, acted as presiding officer at the opening session.

HON. THOMAS A. LOGUE: The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin is an official interstate body composed of seventeen state legislators, planners, and administrators, serviced by a secretary representing an official interstate agency, the Council of State Governments, and supplied with technical assistance by the National Resources Committee.

The commission itself is not, fundamentally, a study group; it is not, fundamentally, a planning agency. It is a group which hopes to bring about, first, an enlightened public opinion concerning the problems of the Delaware River Basin, and, second, through the medium of that public opinion, to devise and effect a unified plan of action in respect to the three interrelated problems in the basin which we have chosen as our first points of attack: water pollution, water supply, and recreational development.

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER: I have the pleasure of presenting Mr. Abel Wolman of the National Resources Committee at this time.

HON. ABEL WOLMAN: The picture of the Delaware River Basin does not differ essentially from that of any other drainage basin in this, or any other, country. It is a picture of a large group of people settled, by favorable and fortuitous circumstances, on a large river basin. The problem is, essentially, what to do with an enormous, valuable, beautiful body of water in relation to the people who live in the drainage basin.

I calculated yesterday that there are under consideration at this moment potential projects for public water supply, alone, in which the Delaware River is the major source of approximately two billion gallons of water which would involve an expenditure of approximately \$550,000,000.

I should like to say a word about the so-called "master plan" or pattern by which the river should be developed. It means

the setting up of some kind of a layout for the basin as a whole. It does not mean, as I am afraid most people are beginning to assume, a set of abstract principles surrounded by a mass of verbiage which diverts all of you from concrete activity.

To me the pattern of the basin, at least in its primary elements, is an essential to action on any of its details. I should like to emphasize further, however, that there are certain immediate tasks in the basin which could be attacked with the present elementary principles of your basin pattern before you. My point is that there are such things as pollution control, which, today, could proceed actively and could, with careful attention, fit into the general pattern or program for the basin as a whole.

We might then agree, as our next step, on the physical facts about the stream, and the multiple uses to which that stream can be put. Approaches made elsewhere on this particular problem are exemplified by activity such as that on the Red River in the North, which covers the three states of North and South Dakota and Minnesota. That group of states has finally agreed on the best and most advantageous use of that stream with the result that a master plan was signed by the three states. The second is the upper Rio Grande. Investigation, in which the states of Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas are participating, now under way, shows evidence that there will soon be agreement on the future use of that stream. The Kansas River flood studies, the national drainage basin studies, the New England regional plan studies of our streams, the Northwest plan studies of our streams are additional examples.

MR. TURNER: The National Resources Committee kindly gave us a water consultant, in the person of Mr. Isaac S. Walker, who is now going to speak on the drainage basin study of the National Resources Committee and the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

MR. ISAAC S. WALKER: I have been surprised by the wide lack of understanding of what the word "resources" really means as applied to water, even among persons of the highest intelligence.

Even among many engineers who have made hydraulic and sanitary engineering their life-work, there is no clear perception of the possibilities of what Mr. Wolman has aptly termed "a master plan or pattern" of the river basin, nor could there be, unless they had occasion to make such a comprehensive study of coördinated uses and development as the committee is now engaged upon.

This drainage basin study, brief as it has been, has opened my eyes. The possibilities of what may be accomplished for the residents of this great river basin in carrying forward a master plan, coördinating the problems of water supply, floods, power, pollution, navigation and recreation, truly stir the imagination. But to bring such a program to fruition will require much further study, coöperation, educational work and publicity, and the problems must be set forth in plain, simple, non-technical terms.

Of all the manifold resources of our streams and rivers, first call must be for domestic water supply. In any given watershed or drainage basin area there is a definite amount of water available for the use of the population resident in the area. When the water supply needs of the population to be served exceed the minimum flow of the stream from which the supply is to be taken, we must build dams to impound the flood flows, and create artificial lakes or reservoirs which provide a reserve of stored water to make up for the deficiency in natural stream flow.

Another resource, which is a factor of great importance in alleviation of the reckless and indefensible fouling of our streams with sewage and industrial wastes, is the natural disposal of sewage, discharged into the river, through the mediums of dilution and "self purification."

Our sanitary sewer systems, at least in other than small villages, are an absolute necessity for public health and elimination of nuisance. Where sewage treatment is not practiced, problems which are serious indeed in our streams are created.

Ways and means must be found to solve these abuse problems which can no longer be considered as purely local or state.

As a general proposition, it is believed every community which, by means of a

sewer system, transfers its wastes from its homes, other buildings, and factories, to the streams, should, in common decency, at least be required to install first stage or primary treatment works to settle and remove the objectionable solids.

Plants of this type usually cost from \$7.50 to \$15 per capita. They remove about 35 per cent of the organic impurities. The liquid discharged into the stream still contains 65 per cent of the impurities, leaving a lot of purification work to be done by the diluting water which is available in the streams. If sufficient dilution is lacking, the community must be called upon to install artificial oxidizing works to remove more of the organic matters than is possible by sedimentation. Such works are generally termed "second stage" or secondary treatment. A complete plant of this type usually costs from \$15 to \$25 per capita, frequently double the cost for first stage treatment, both for construction and operation. It may be expected to remove about 85 per cent of the organic impurities.

In the New York City Water Diversion Case, you will recall that the United States Supreme Court ruled that New York City might build reservoirs, as proposed, on the Delaware tributaries, in accordance with its comprehensive plan, and divert 440,000,000 gallons daily for water supply purposes. Contingent upon this taking, however, was a requirement for compensation water to be released during periods of minimum stream flows. The court also made another revolutionary ruling, in that New York, before any waters are diverted, must construct a sewage plant for complete treatment of the sewage of Port Jervis.

As I understand this court decision, applicable to interstate waters such as the Delaware, it would appear that in all future reservoir developments thereon above tidal waters, provision must be made for release of compensation waters to the extent decreed by the court in the New York case.

This study has not advanced to a point where the economics of the construction of great reservoirs may be definitely said to be justified for this sole purpose. Individually, neither may such great developments be economically justified for water supply, power, flood control, salinity con-

trol, navigation, or recreation. We are now dealing with a comprehensive basin plan wherein consideration is given to a possible ultimate chain of reservoirs serving all the above purposes. This report, four years in the making, is most exhaustive, exceeding in scope all prior studies. It points out that by virtue of the economics of such combined uses, and credits for developed hydro-electric power, great gravity water supplies at extremely attractive unit cost per million gallons can be developed to serve all future needs until 1980, of New York City, Northeastern New Jersey municipalities, Philadelphia, and Southeastern Pennsylvania with a wholesome supply of upland water, and at the same time regulate and maintain a summer low river flow at Trenton of never less than 3,400 second feet, which is the base figure used in the New York diversion case.

The studies that are in the course of development indicate that prior to such great takings for water supply, there will be long periods when the natural flow of the river may be practically trebled, a factor, which, contrary to general opinion, I consider of great importance for the general betterment of the entire river below the suggested dam sites, particularly in relation to the pollution problems.

If I am correct in this reasoning, the increases of diluting water herein discussed will postpone, and may entirely eliminate, the necessity for the construction of secondary treatment works.

Related to the pollution problem, is the so-called "salinity" problem, or the up-river approach of salt water from the sea. The state health department made a comprehensive survey completed in 1935 which conclusively proved that if the flow of upland water at Trenton could be maintained at 3,630 second feet, there would be no up-river invasion of salinity in excess of 200 parts per million. The reservoir releases heretofore discussed will maintain the flow at Trenton in excess of this figure.

MR. TURNER: Mr. John Fertig, chief of the legislative reference bureau at Harrisburg, has kindly assigned Mr. S. Edward Hannestad of his staff to speak to us on the legislative background.

MR. S. EDWARD HANNESTAD: The control of stream pollution as a public health

measure was first recognized as a proper subject for legislation in the early eighteen nineties.

Broad powers are given by statute to various health authorities in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to make, approve, and enforce rules and regulations for the prevention of water pollution, and to carry out the provisions of the statutory law on the subject. Specified agencies are charged with the duty of making studies, investigations, and reports, and to recommend measures to preserve further the water supplies as free as practicable from contamination.

The discharge of sewage from the numerous metropolitan areas, and lesser communities, immediately bordering and within a few miles of both sides of the Delaware and its tributaries, is, by far, the greatest contributing cause for its polluted condition. These municipalities are faced with the serious question of financing the required improvements. The states affected have not as yet seen fit to assume this burden or any part of it, although the project has grown far beyond the limits of a purely local matter.

Because of a constitutional limitation on debts of municipalities in Pennsylvania it is utterly impossible for many municipalities to obtain the money necessary in order to pay their share of the cost of treatment works.

A more expeditious method is, however, at hand. The recent case upholding the validity of the Allegheny County Authority seems definitely to have established the rule, that where a municipality enters into a contract for the construction or acquisition of any public works to be paid for only out of the revenues derived from the operation of such works, and the credit of the municipality is not pledged, nor the obligation to pay made a lien on the works or other property of the municipality, a debt is not created within the meaning of the constitutional limitation. The only security offered is the revenue derived from a self-liquidating project. The only remedy of the trustees for the obligees in case of default is to enter and collect tolls or rentals.

The same end may be accomplished by paying the purchase price from the proceeds of the sale of improvement bonds secured

solely by the revenues derived from the sewer system without any right of the bondholders to look to the municipality or the tangible property of the sewage treatment works for payment.

In a number of instances, federal funds have been made available for sewer projects of various kinds, particularly under the Works Progress Administration.

There is, perhaps, no field of effort where interstate coöperation is more imperative than in the prevention of pollution of a stream forming the boundary between two or more states. Until the creation of the present Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, the most serious effort to accomplish a coördination of state laws in so far as they affect the purity of the water of the Delaware, was that of commissions appointed by the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These commissions did draw up a comprehensive compact, which was adopted by New York but failed to become law in either New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

Under the proposed compact, which dealt largely with the apportionment of the water among the three states, a permanent Tri-State Delaware River Commission would have been created with broad powers and responsibilities in enforcing and carrying out the agreed provisions.

The existence of a permanent interstate commission, with administrative powers, seems almost necessary in carrying out any joint undertaking on the part of the states bordering on the Delaware, whether it be established by formal compact or by reciprocal legislation.

MR. TURNER: We ought now to proceed to a specific picture from the viewpoint of each of the four states concerned.

MR. WAYNE D. HEYDECKER (New York): Considering, first, the pollution problem, we find that less than 20 per cent of the Delaware drainage area lies within the borders of New York, and that the quantity of sewage contributed to the river by the New York population is relatively small. New York, however, through its department of health, is making every effort to bring about a satisfactory degree of treatment of all sewage originating in the state before it is discharged into the river.

On the subject of potable water, we find

that the upper portion of the Delaware Basin is pre-eminently a potential source of water supply, particularly for the city of New York. At a later date, the waters of the upper Delaware may be needed by the cities of northern New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, including even the city of Philadelphia. Fortunately, there is ample water available for all reasonable needs of these communities if it is properly conserved and fully utilized.

The State of New York is interested in flood control in the Delaware Basin as a part of a general state-wide problem of flood relief. New York City is interested especially in the conservation of the flood waters which have heretofore run to waste, because such waste water offers the city its best chance of obtaining an economical supply of potable water. The storage of such flood waters by the City of New York will obviously lessen the problem of flood waters downstream.

The State of New York is interested in the broader phases of conservation in this area and believes that a conservation program should begin with the storage of flood waters for release during dry periods for water supply, navigation, recreation, sewage dilution, and other purposes. Multiservice reservoirs rather than retarding basins should be constructed wherever physical conditions permit.

Throughout the entire area, the recreational facilities of the river and its tributary streams for hunting, fishing, bathing, and the incidental purposes of agriculture should be maintained in a sanitary condition by the release, from storage reservoirs, of sufficient water to meet, at least, the normal requirements of aquatic life. Wherever reasonably possible, recreation facilities should be provided in connection with river improvements, even though the latter may be built primarily for other purposes.

In order to conserve, and in some areas to restore, the beauty and the economic value of our forest lands both in lumber and game and in other recreational uses, consideration should be given to regional programs of reforestation and game management, and the extension by Congress of the Forest Conservation Agreement Act of 1911, to include consent to interstate agreements affecting the conservation of wild life.

Because the full utilization of the waters of the Delaware River requires coöperation between four states, an interstate compact or treaty should be worked out in broad general terms by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin and submitted to the respective states and Congress for approval. The details of the program should then be worked out by an administrative commission or authority to be appointed under the compact to carry out the program.

Such a program might include the following items: (a) inventory and definition of the resources of the Delaware River Basin; (b) evaluation of factors in order of importance; (c) tentative allocation of waters in accordance with needs and basin rights; (d) settlement of conflicting demands; and (e) subordinate interstate agreements with respect to particular subjects such as uniformity of fish and game regulations in border areas.

The development and protection of adequate potable water supplies by the retention of flood waters for the city of New York and other communities in the southeastern part of the state is the most important use of the waters of the upper Delaware. Such waters should also be reserved in part for potable water supplies for northern New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania.

New York believes that the protection and further development of recreational facilities should be an element second only to potable water in importance in any program.

To these two major objectives must be added a third: that any development of the Delaware River Basin should give adequate consideration to the special needs of local communities and local industries, and that the whole program should be coördinated by a pattern of highways and transportation that will not only serve local needs but make available the beauties of the valley and thus invite travelers from afar.

DR. CHARLES P. MESSICK (New Jersey): All of the important interests involved in the Delaware River Basin which New Jersey must face and which we can solve in any satisfactory or adequate way only with the coöperation of the other states within the basin area, deal primarily with

the condition and use of water alone. As we see these problems, they are: (1) domestic water supply, (2) sanitation, (3) recreation, (4) navigation, (5) power development, (6) industrial use of water, (7) the fish and oyster industry, (8) agriculture and forestry, (9) flood protection and low water control, and (10) real estate and property interests.

The questions to be considered here are: How may the states effectively coöperate? What machinery should be set up best calculated to look after the interests of each state? How may this machinery be created?

For the proper handling of the complex and difficult problems which have been discussed, certainly an over-all, interstate, coördinating agency is required.

Within each state, as we see it, there should be a coördinating body representing the state's group-interest which would study, weigh, and consider the representations and needs of individuals, groups and communities, and through which, primarily, would be presented the proposals, the conclusions and recommendations of the respective states to the interstate agency.

New Jersey's stake in the Delaware River is great. Three thousand square miles or about 40 per cent of the total area of New Jersey lies within the Delaware River drainage area. Eighteen tributary streams flow through this section and are locally important, and approximately 800,000 people, or nearly 20 per cent of the total population of the state live in the basin area.

MR. F. A. PITKIN (Pennsylvania): Pennsylvania's interests in the Delaware River Watershed are extensive. Over half the basin's area is within her boundaries. Three-quarters of its population are her citizens.

Millions of persons depend upon the river as a source of domestic water supply. Thousands of manufacturing plants use it for industrial purposes. The Delaware provides Pennsylvania's only outlet to the sea. At the present time, Pennsylvania's most urgent interests in the Delaware Basin are those of water supply and sanitation.

In the eyes of Pennsylvania, pollution by sewage and industrial waste of the Delaware River and its tributaries is considered to be the foremost problem.

Pennsylvania's second most important problem, one which grows in urgency as well as in complexity, involves a new source of water supply for Philadelphia and other southeastern Pennsylvania communities.

Numerous other problems in the realm of water use are of great interest to Pennsylvania. The development of the recreational use of water is of growing importance. Navigation, at present limited to the tidal estuary of the Delaware below Trenton, is an important interest to Pennsylvania. There are definite possibilities for the development of hydroelectric power in the Delaware watershed. Such development would have to be undertaken by cooperation between the states involved and would probably require the establishment of an interstate agency such as the New York Port Authority.

While flood protection and control merit future consideration, the operation of regulatory reservoirs for water supply and power development would have a beneficial effect in the reduction of flood heights and damages.

The up-river approach of salinity beyond its normal lines during droughts and periods of low river flow is also a serious problem affecting water-using industries in the vicinity of lower Philadelphia and Chester.

MR. R. C. BECKETT: Delaware has a

somewhat slighter interest in the pollution of the Delaware River than do the three other states involved.

It would seem well to rehearse briefly what has been accomplished by a purely voluntary agreement between two neighboring states, Pennsylvania and Delaware. In 1929 the sanitary water board of Pennsylvania, the water department of the city of Wilmington, and the state board of health collaborated in a rather extensive survey of the Brandywine, the industrial wastes of which interfered with the purification processes of Wilmington.

As a result of this survey many improvements have been made to the sewage treatment facilities of the municipalities of Pennsylvania above the Wilmington waterworks intake, and, in addition to that, the various industries in that state have cooperated to cut down the pollution load going into the stream.

The focusing of the interest of these groups in the contiguous states should give impetus to the solving of the pollution problem of the Delaware.

For the rest of this session the conference resolved itself into three sectional group meetings to consider (1) water pollution, (2) water supply, and (3) recreational development.

FRIDAY DINNER SESSION

Friday, October 2

AN informal dinner meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin was held Friday evening in the main dining room of the Buckwood Inn at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Hon. Thomas A. Logue presiding.

HON. THOMAS A. LOGUE: May I just pay my humble tribute to Senator Toll, to Hubert Gallagher, and to Dave Robinson, through whose efforts this most significant conference has been made possible?

It is Senator Toll, through his organization of the Council of State Governments, who is giving to us today in America what we really need, a comity, a meeting of the minds of our levels of government.

It is my pleasure to present to you tonight Hon. Charles W. Eliot, II, executive officer of the National Resources Committee.

HON. CHARLES W. ELIOT: The National Resources Committee is composed of five cabinet officers and an advisory committee. It is a body of officials and of private citizens working together as a general staff for the chief executive.

This committee works through two types of organizations: first, through a series of subcommittees or special committees in Washington; and, second, through the stimulation, so far as possible, of state and regional planning. You have heard about the first type of activity from the chairman of our water committee.

In 1933, the President asked for a quick review of various water projects. A cabinet committee under the name of "The President's Water Flow Committee" gathered together such information as was then known of the projects in the water field at the same time that the so-called "308 Reports" were being formulated. As a result, a compendium of the principal projects which, up to that time, had been proposed in all the major drainage basins of the country, was published.

The next step was the report of the Mississippi Valley Committee which brought forward the argument for attack on the drainage basin problems as a whole, stressing the importance of multipurpose projects.

A third effort was the report of the National Resources Board, in 1934, which brought together the material for water planning by an examination of the water resources.

Now we are engaged in "the drainage basin study," as we call it, which is being conducted through our Water Resources Committee. As a result of our second approach there are today forty-seven state planning boards in operation in this country.

For regional planning we have made two types of approach. By regional planning, I mean planning which is not confined to one state but takes in problems which overlap state lines.

The report of a general review of the different methods of organization in this country presented a number of conclusions, among which was emphasized the part which the Council of State Governments and these commissions on interstate cooperation could play in the furtherance of cooperative enterprise among the states. But we wanted some specific examples. So we have fostered and tried to help the regional planning organization in the Pacific northwest; the similar organization in New England; efforts in the Ohio River Basin, in the southeastern part of the country; and two special experiments on the upper Rio Grande and the Red River of the North.

I want you to understand that we fully appreciate in Washington the distinctive aspects of the approach you are making to your problem here on the Delaware. You have the leadership of an intelligent group of public men who want the advice of techni-

cians. It is an interesting experiment and we are only too glad to cooperate and to wish you the best of luck.

MR. LOGUE: May I read to you three telegrams: "The President directs me to advise you that it is with regret that he will be unable to be present, and accept your kind invitation. He expresses to you all good wishes. Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to the President of the United States."

"Regret exceedingly my inability to attend the Regional Conference of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. Results and deliberation of this conference will have important bearing on future cooperation of the states involved. I trust you may be able to attend this important meeting furthering the splendid cooperation between the states participating. Please express my greetings and appreciation to members of the conference and guests. George H. Earle, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"Regret that trial makes it impossible for me to attend. Express my regrets and give my good wishes to those in attendance. P. Warren Green, Attorney-General for the State of Delaware."

It is a pleasure to introduce to you at this time the energetic, intelligent man who is paving the way for a more perfect union among American states. It is a privilege to present to you Hon. Henry W. Toll, executive director of the Council of State Governments.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOLL: It would be a mistake if we did not take time to consider the larger implications of the work which we are engaged upon today. There can be little doubt that the project which we are launching represents the beginning of a development of great importance in connection with the American structure of government.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance or the seriousness of America's major problem of governmental structure—the problem of proper adjustment between our forty-eight state governments and our federal government.

It seems astounding, it seems utterly incredible, that during the century and a half of our national existence, no regional group of states has ever organized effectively for the conduct of any mutual undertaking.

Two states have joined in the operation of a port and three states have joined in the operation of a park, but never has a group of several states set up a continuing organization in order to effectuate a long term and comprehensive program for the benefit of a region.

I hope that each of you fully realizes the fact that when we are hunting for a path through the forest, we only have to discover the way once. And so, if we can find the effective route by which New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware can cooperate in the conservation, the development, and the enjoyment of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin, or even in reducing pollution of the river, we may at the same time find the way by which other groups of states can cooperate concerning their regional problems.

Today we are thinking primarily about dirt in the Delaware. But this is part of a much larger Delaware Basin problem of cooperation; and that, in turn, is part of a still larger project of governmental structure and of governmental harmony. Of course the project to which I refer is that of the Council of State Governments. In the evolution of that Council, the development of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin is one step—a step tremendously important in itself, but even more important as a demonstration of what can be done in the field of interstate cooperation and of federal-state cooperation.

Under the pattern which has now been devised, the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin derives its being from the commissions on interstate cooperation of the participating states, and each of those commissions is made up of five senators, five representatives, and five administrative officials.

But this pattern would still be incomplete if it were purely a *regional* matter, and if it did not provide a means whereby each of the states in this particular region may effectively cooperate with its *other* neighbors in connection with *other* problems—and if the pattern did not provide a means whereby each of these states *can* cooperate with *all* of the forty-seven other states in matters where such cooperation is needed.

It is to be hoped that all of the states which have not already established com-

missions on interstate cooperation will do so in order to give the proper impetus to this program of the states for cooperation among themselves.

In behalf of the national organization of the Council of State Governments, I can pledge encouragement and support for the project of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. And I bespeak a reciprocal encouragement and support for the Council of State Governments on the part of every individual who is in any way interested in the development of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

At the risk of shocking some of you, I do not hesitate to express the conviction that today we are attempting to solve a problem more difficult than that which confronted the framers of the Constitution. They were dealing with thirteen states, most of which were small. We are dealing with nearly four times that number of states, most of which are large. They were concerned with a relatively sparse sprinkling of less than four million human beings, scattered throughout the colonies. But we are concerned with more than one hundred twenty millions of human beings. They were dealing with a small, primitive, isolated civilization; we are dealing with a vast, complex civilization, tangled within itself and tangled with the civilizations of other nations of the world.

It may well be that the pattern for organized cooperation which we are establishing here today will prove to be as indispensable for the states as the corporation pattern is indispensable for individuals. This is the only constructive effort to save the states that is in progress in America. Every man in this gathering may well take pride in the fact that while millions of citizens are *talk-ing* about the need for an alternative to centralization, he is engaged in actually providing such an alternative.

MR. LOGUE: We will close our evening by hearing from the chief executive of one of the greatest states in our Union, the Hon. Harold G. Hoffman, governor of the State of New Jersey.

HON. HAROLD G. HOFFMAN: We have been rather proud of the fact that New Jersey was the first state to go along with the Council of State Governments. We

think that it is a very fine idea. And so we are proud that we have taken the lead.

It seems to me that one of three things must come out of this conference on the Delaware Basin. One is that we can meet together and out of our deliberations will come a friendly arrangement between the states for the equitable, eventual distribution of water; for the elimination of pollution; for the promotion of navigation; for the protection of the shellfish; and for flood control. If not that, we may have set up a Delaware Valley Authority by the federal government. A third alternative is to go through long-continued wrangling, with costly litigation, with the promotion of a lot of bad feeling, and certainly, in the end, with no better solution found than can be

reached through compacts and interstate cooperation.

I am reluctant to believe that these great states of ours cannot get together and work out some solution that is going to provide for the protection and for the development of the resources of the Delaware River Basin.

It seems to me that this is a typically American gathering, in that we can come together to work out a solution of these problems in a friendly and equitable way. I can pledge to you all that New Jersey will do its part in reaching the solution for which we are all striving.

The meeting adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

October 3, 1936

THE Saturday morning session of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin convened at the Buckwood Inn, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, presiding.

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER: The address that was to have been given by Colonel Lee will now be presented by Captain C. W. Burlin, army engineer in the Delaware River Basin.

CAPT. C. W. BURLIN: The engineers of the War Department are required to carry out the duties entrusted to them by law; to construct, maintain, and operate many works; and to pursue studies and report upon them to Congress. On the other hand, we are forbidden by law to initiate any projects.

A nation-wide planning program was adopted and authorized by Congress in 1927, which provided for the coordinated investigation and study of practically all of our waterways with respect to navigation, flood control, development of hydro-electric power, and water supplies for irrigation or other purposes. Here in the Delaware Basin, of course, the matter of domestic and industrial water supply was recognized as of primary importance.

In considering the water supply needs of

the Delaware and its tributaries, the problem of pollution becomes a major consideration. We are at present engaged upon a general study of the problem in the river proper, and have been able to accomplish some cooperation with various industries, especially the petroleum industry.

Meanwhile, our navigation work proceeds with the 25-foot channel completed to the Marine Terminals at Trenton, and the 27-foot project well underway which seems destined to carry the major part of Baltimore's commerce to New York, New England, and across the Atlantic, and which should further serve Delaware River ports in the development of water-borne commerce.

Responsibility for this work and for this planning gives one deep concern. However, our people are trained in planning, and practice it all the time.

DR. J. G. LASMAN: We have been going on the assumption here that the data at hand is sufficient for answering questions that we have had before us or which might arise. I think perhaps we have taken too much for granted on that score, particularly concerning industrial waste.

MR. JARVIS: I have outlined some suggestions which I should like to present here.

In order to capitalize to the utmost the fair, friendly, and coöperative spirit pervading this conference, it is hereby proposed: (1) that a Delaware River Authority be established; or that the existing Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin be expanded and empowered not only to plan but to function in devising, designing, constructing, and operating such regulating works, conduits, power plants, and other structures or appurtenances as may be found necessary or desirable; (2) that the membership comprise duly accredited representatives from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; from New York City, northeastern New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, and Philadelphia; also from the corps of engineers, United States Army; with technical advisers to be made available from each of the above mentioned organizations as required, and also from such other agencies as may have

a direct or substantial interest in the best solution of Delaware River problems; (3) that applications and negotiations be made for federal funds to finance the recommended undertakings on a self-liquidating basis involving payments in proportion to benefits received; (4) that such authority or commission be unrestricted as to scope of investigations; (5) that tacit recognition be given to the consideration leading to withdrawal of commercial shipping lines from the worst polluted sections of the lower river; (6) that the chief of engineers be charged with the general administrative and supervisory authority, but that so far as practicable each state or metropolitan district be encouraged to conduct its own part of the adopted plans.

There followed the business session of the conference during which the resolutions were fully discussed and acted upon. (Resolutions follow.)

RESOLUTIONS

I

BE IT RESOLVED, that the states be urged, to undertake an aggressive policy of public acquisition of land for public recreational use and scenic value conservation; that the states be urged to reconcile their respective fish and game legislation and regulation to eliminate conflicts and provide for common stocking of streams and land; that the states and federal government be urged to undertake a comprehensive study of wild life conservation and management; that wherever reservoirs or power dams are, or have been, developed, we recommend the use of such impounded waters by the public for recreation, subject to prohibition of the use of public water supply reservoirs by the state health department having jurisdiction where it deems such use will create a menace to public health; that the states be urged by legislation and general public policy to provide against the abuse of the natural environment of the roadside by commercialization, in all new road construction, and to abate such abuses on existing highways as rapidly as possible, and to eliminate toll bridges; that the states be urged in all public works

and commercial developments of the basin to give full protection to the scenic values of the basin; and that a comprehensive study and plan be undertaken for the recreational development of the basin.

II

BE IT RESOLVED, that a mutual agreement for the development of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, as an effective agency for the development, control, and distribution of the use of the natural resources and benefits of the Delaware River Basin for the mutual advantage of the participating states, with such reapportionment and regulation of the flow of the River as will protect those communities and interests who now enjoy rights or share in its uses, be effected; that this conference favor a policy for the equitable apportionment of the water of the Delaware River Basin for water supply, in such manner as to restore and preserve the purity of the water for that and other consistent uses; that a series of impounding reservoirs to regulate the flow of the river for water supply, flood control, recreation, and for other economical and industrial purposes, be constructed.

III

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, officials of federal, state, county, and municipal governments and representatives of civic, professional, and business organizations of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and other interested citizens attending the regional conference on the Delaware River Basin:

First, endorse the efforts of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin to coordinate the work of the appropriate state and federal agencies for the prevention and abatement of pollution of the waters of the Delaware River;

Second, recommend that the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin bring about an agreement between the different states involved to abate industrial and sewage pollution, and

(a) That this agreement be worked out with the aid of technical assistance from the states involved, and the federal government, and that this agreement be presented to the December meeting of the Interstate Commission for appropriate action, and further

(b) That definite steps be taken to have the agreement ratified by uniform legislation in the different states;

Third, recommend that an advisory committee be established, composed of the members of the Committee of One Hundred and the mayors and officials of the cities and villages located in the basin, to cooperate with the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin in furthering the development of the basin, including such problems as flood control, conservation, navigation, recreation, and pollution abatement, and be it recommended that such an organization take appropriate measures to provide for proper publicity;

Fourth, urge that the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware appropriate to their commissions on interstate cooperation funds for the continuation of the work of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin.

IV

The Section on Water Pollution realizes that there is need for a uniform policy of federal aid to such municipalities, states or interstate commissions as are responsible for the financing of the necessary work to prevent and abate the pollution of water courses and coastal waters; and urges that the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin undertake a study of the possibilities of developing such a federal policy.

CONDENSED TRANSCRIPT
of the
CONFERENCE
of the
TAX REVISION COUNCIL

OCTOBER 8 AND 9, 1936
NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TAX REVISION COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Chairman, Robert L. Doughton

FEDERAL MEMBERS

Hon. Morris Copeland
Hon. Robert Doughton, Chairman,
House Ways and Means Committee
Hon. George C. Haas, Director of
Research and Statistics,
U. S. Treasury Department
Senator Pat Harrison, Chairman,
Senate Finance Committee
Senator William H. King,
Senate Finance Committee

Hon. Roswell Magill
Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary,
U. S. Treasury Department
Hon. Lovell H. Parker, Chief of Staff,
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue
Hon. Stuart A. Rice
Hon. Fred M. Vinson,
House Ways and Means Committee

STATE MEMBERS

Hon. William B. Belknap, Kentucky
Hon. Mark Graves, President,
New York State Tax Commission
Hon. Laurens M. Hamilton, New York
Hon. M. S. Howard, Deputy Commissioner,
Department of Taxation and Finance,
New York
Hon. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of

Corporations and Taxation, Massa-
chusetts
Senator Seabury C. Mastick, New York
Hon. C. H. Morrisett, State Tax Commis-
sioner, Virginia
Hon. Henry W. Toll, Colorado
Senator George Woodward, Pennsylvania
Hon. George F. Yantis, Washington

CITY AND COUNTY MEMBERS

Judge Guy Boyington, Astoria, Oregon
President C. A. Dykstra, Wisconsin Uni-
versity, Wisconsin
Hon. Charles J. Fox, City Auditor, Boston,
Massachusetts
Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee, Wis-
consin

Hon. Leonard S. Leavy, Controller,
San Francisco, California
Hon. Kenneth J. McCarten, Detroit Board
of Assessors, Detroit, Michigan
Judge Otis Miller, District Attorney,
Anson, Texas
Hon. J. K. Warkentin, County Clerk and
Assessor, Marion, Kansas

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

May 8, 1936

THE general meeting of the Tax Revision Council convened in the ways and means committee room, New House Office Building, Washington, D. C., May 8th, 1936, at 10:00 A.M., Hon. Seabury C. Mastick presiding.

Those present were: (1) federal members: Mr. Robert L. Doughton, Mr. Sherre, substitute for Mr. Haas, Mr. Lovell H. Parker, and Mr. W. Myers; (2) state members: Mr. Seabury C. Mastick, Mr. William B. Belknap, Mr. Howard E. Silberstein, substitute for Mr. Mark Graves, Mr. Henry F. Long, Mr. C. H. Morrissett, Mr. Henry W. Toll, Mr. George E. Woodward, and Mr. George F. Yantis; (3) city and county members: Leonard S. Leavy, C. A. Dykstra, Charles J. Fox, Kenneth J. McCarren, Guy Boyington, and J. K. Warkentin; and (4) Mr. Stuart Rice of the Census Bureau, Mr. Gray of the Census Bureau, Mr. Sims of the Census Bureau, Mr. Hugh Gallagher, and Mr. George C. S. Benson.

Mr. Toll announced the committees of the Council as follows: federal-state planning committee, William B. Belknap, chairman, Mark Graves, represented by Howard Silberstein, Herman Oliphant, L. H. Parker, Henry F. Long and Leonard S. Leavy; state-local planning committee, C. H. Morrissett, chairman, George Woodward, Charles J. Fox, Guy Boyington, J. K. War-

kentin and Otis Miller; federal, state, and local functions committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman, Herman Oliphant, Seabury C. Mastick, George F. Yantis, and Daniel W. Hoan; general survey committee, Kenneth J. McCarren, chairman, George C. Haas, Seabury C. Mastick, L. H. Parker, with Morris Copeland, Stuart Rice, Wayne Howard, and John Willmott as advisory members.

MR. TOLL: The uncoordinated taxing policy of the federal government is a serious handicap to financing state and local governments. The federal government has utilized the most productive sources of revenue to the extent that they will not stand the imposition of taxes by other levels. It is inevitable that we are coming to a crisis. When that time comes there is going to be a movement for a program of properly integrated tax structure. Then government is going to look back over the work that this group has been doing in the past few years and every ounce of work we do now is going to be worth two tons.

The suggestion has been made that after perhaps thirty minutes in general discussion, the members of the conference meet in the four committees.

The meeting adjourned shortly thereafter at which time the subcommittees went into session.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

May 8, 1936

THE Friday afternoon session of the general meeting of the Tax Revision Council convened at 3:30 P.M., in the ways and means committee room, New House Office Building, May 8, 1936, Seabury C. Mastick, presiding.

MR. MASTICK: Mr. Morrissett's committee on state-local planning has a report at this time to be read by Mr. Fox.

MR. FOX: (1) In the course of the last quarter of a century or more, technological

developments have resulted in definitely increased needs for governmental activity from the administrative and political viewpoints. Much of this increase should be, and has been, local in character. In the meantime, it has been demonstrated that property taxation cannot be expanded to meet the increased needs.

The problem, then, is in large part that of integrating the state with the localities so that (a) property taxes may be more effectively administered and (b) revenue re-

sources, collected by the state through death taxes, special corporation taxes, and income taxes, can be distributed in some measure for the support of local activities.

(2) In the field of property taxation one plan, which has been well developed in some states, is that of state supervision in the original assessment and collection of local property taxes.

A second type of relationship under the property tax is the provision of state assessment for interjurisdictional properties; that is, for properties which are not definitely localized in character.

Numerous other techniques have been developed for rendering property tax administration effective, and each of these will be considered by this committee.

(3) Turning from property taxation to the state-local financial relationship in its more generalized terms, the most obvious, definite hookup is the device known as state-administered, locally-shared taxes.

(4) In New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin considerable use has been made of the state grants in aid for particular activities.

(5) This committee will examine also the extent to which county and municipal home rule, and other devices for modified local government structure designed to make it economical and effective, should be employed.

(6) Several states have developed a considerable measure of central supervision of local budgets, borrowing, auditing, and accounting, and occasionally tax levies.

(7) One other device for a state-local hookup is the centralization of comparable statistics of local activities, financial and otherwise.

This committee believes that before any model plan for coordinating state and local tax systems can be developed, it is necessary to determine a reallocation of governmental functions among federal, state, and local governments with respect to: (1) the administration of relief; (2) the support of education; (3) highway construction and maintenance; (4) law enforcement; and (5) a great number of other functions and services which are at present being independently performed by federal, state, and local governments.

MR. MASTICK: Mr. Belknap's committee

on federal state planning has something to say.

MR. BELKNAP: I doubt if we could be in a position either by tomorrow or Sunday afternoon to bring in any very serious recommendations. Right now the best idea, I think, would be for each state to set up its own tax revision council which would agree in regional meetings and then make recommendations to the federal government. We should work from the bottom.

MR. PARKER: Would there be any possibility of adopting a few general principles on any problem upon which everyone would agree?

MR. BELKNAP: I think that if we could concur on some generalizations it would be helpful, but generalizations seem harder to arrive at than the specific points.

MR. TOLL: I have a great respect for Mr. Belknap's ideas on this, but I cannot help feeling that the formulation of some basic principle, even if just for our own benefit, would be very helpful.

MR. PARKER: I agree with Mr. Belknap that we could not work out a satisfactory program, but we might develop something about which we could think and talk.

MR. TOLL: I would like to hear from Mr. McCarren on his general survey committee.

MR. MCCARREN: We are at a disadvantage because we do not know anything about the program of the other committees and what figures and facts are needed.

MR. DYKSTRA: I can say very briefly what we are going to ask for and I think that will be our report.

First of all, the committee on state and local functions wants a vertical list of what functions are being performed for the people of the United States by any governmental unit whatsoever; second, we want a horizontal list of how many agencies of government are doing something in the same field; third, we want to know what is being spent on these various functions; and, fourth, what proportion of what is being spent on these various functions is part of the tax burden, and what part is being paid for directly by the people who receive the service?

It seems to me that our problem is not one of integration within the federal government, but of distribution of functions among different levels—federal, state, and local.

I want a realistic approach. We should set apart those things which are possibly federal functions and upon which we can all agree. It should be an economic problem and not a political one. After we find out

who is doing the work and if more than one unit is doing the same thing, then we should find out who should and could do it best.

The meeting adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

May 9, 1936

THE Saturday morning session of the Tax Revision Council was called to order by the chairman, Senator Mastick.

MR. FOX: There are five lines of investigation which would be of great assistance to the state-local planning committee, namely: (1) specific kinds of state-administered, locally shared taxes and their relative importance in local revenue systems; (2) summary of various methods of state supervision and/or review of assessment and collection of local property taxes; (3) character and extent of state grants-in-aid for locally administered functions; (4) survey of the various systems of state control and supervision of municipal finances now in actual operation; and (5) specific types of statistical data, with reference to local activities, which, if collected from the several states, would furnish a comparable basis for evaluating and controlling local expenditures.

MR. BENSON: The report of the general survey committee is as follows:

Your general survey committee has considered the program suggested by the other committees. It must be understood that the collection of this information will require a large and expensive staff. The council does not have sufficient funds to hire such a staff. However, this work must be done. We therefore recommend that the council engage a coordinator or planner who will use all the research agencies and facilities in the field of government and education. While this task may seem impossible of accomplishment, we believe that with the assistance and cooperation of the several governmental research organizations and various governmental departments the task can be accomplished. While much of this information has never been recorded, it is

believed that the council may, through several requests, encourage and set in motion such studies.

MR. DYKSTRA: That is the way to go at it, I am very certain. The federal government at the present time is trying to work up surveys and investigational projects for the WPA for the next six months. Our coordinator should be in touch with that program, filling in the gaps and gathering together the data we want.

MR. WOODWARD: I have nine questions on which I would like to get the opinions of the gentlemen: (1) Shall we concentrate on waste in all levels of government? (2) Shall we lend a hand to promote civil service (in states)? (3) What is the argument about the death tax belonging to the state? (4) Shall we urge discontinuance of tax free bonds? (5) What shall be the lowest unit to tax in the state? (6) In the fading of local self-government what can remain? (7) What does home rule for cities mean? (8) Should federal aid be matched by states? (9) Is housing plus subsidy fair to industry?

MR. MASTICK: Mr. Yantis, how about this waste in levels of government?

MR. YANTIS: Waste in government is pretty hard to define. May I suggest that if we are to advance the cause of taxation and sound government we should try to arrive at a reasonable viewpoint on the functions of government and on the various factors which should be considered in determining the proper size of the tax and how the burden should be distributed? I will say with absolute assurance that before five years have passed we will be taxing in this country for economic purposes as distinct from government purposes.

MR. MASTICK: What is the lowest unit to tax in the state? Mr. Warkentin, what do you think?

MR. WARKENTIN: In our state we have in the neighborhood of 7,200 school districts as well as townships which can levy taxes.

MR. MORRISSETT: I think that the question of how many layers of government we ought to have is of the utmost importance. In Virginia the county outside of the incorporated town is the only layer of local government. The board of supervisors is the only body which can levy any taxes. We cannot hope to simplify the tax system until we simplify our government.

MR. BOYINGTON: A recently enacted law in Oregon authorizes counties to go on the county unit system so that there is one school district for the entire county with the exception of schools of the first class. Some counties are adopting that. It is more efficient. In our state various overlapping districts have the authority to levy taxes.

CHAIRMAN MASTICK: We have some other interesting questions. "Shall we urge discontinuance of tax-free municipal bonds?"

MR. MCCARREN: I really think there is too much tax exemption, but I am afraid of the result of the elimination of tax-free bonds. I am also afraid of the result of tax free bonds. If the federal government decided to tax municipal and state bonds, Michigan, for instance, would have to pay taxes to cover the increased interest yield. The state and city bonds are held by insurance companies all over the country. If by the taxation of the state bonds the interest yield is raised that means that the people of other states are going to have to pay the tax to the states where the bond holders live and will be unable to get back the interest yield. I think we are treading on dangerous ground to go in for the taxing of state and municipal bonds.

MR. FOX: My opinion is that we should remove all these tax exemptions. I see no reason why a man who owns a house or a piece of ground should have to bear the bulk of taxation when the man who owns the bond can put it away and receive the same services and not bear any of the burdens.

MR. BELKNAP: I think we have inverted the proper arrangement for investment by this tax exemption privilege. When you exempt the safest form of investment you

put a premium on it for the large investor and make the return so small that it removes it from the interest of the small investor. I think that is one of the reasons for not exempting this particular type of investment.

MR. DYKSTRA: At this time I want to bring up the question of money for the Council's activities. Where are we going to get it? I understood that the officials of the treasury were attempting to get an appropriation of \$25,000. What's happened to that?

MR. TOLL: We have had no confirmation on that. I was talking with Mr. Parker last night and he said that he thought we could check on that here. I thought it was going to be included in the Second Deficiency Bill.

MR. DYKSTRA: If we need a large personnel to conduct these studies over the next six months, I suggest that we get in touch with the WPA staff at the earliest possible moment.

MR. TOLL: I think it is very desirable. In that connection, the Council of State Governments has had plans before the WPA for the last eight months for a comparative study of the forty-eight states. It may be that this project of trying to make a complete list of the functions performed by the state governments could be tied in with the analysis of the functions performed by the local units.

CHAIRMAN MASTICK: Will you take this up with Mr. Dykstra, Mr. Toll?

Now we will have the report of Mr. Belknap's committee.

MR. BELKNAP: The federal-state planning committee, after considering the report entitled "Conflicting Taxation—the 1935 Progress Report of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation," published jointly by the American Legislators' Association and the Council of State Governments, and, in particular, reference to p. 183, Appendix D, "Plans for Eliminating Tax Conflicts," concluded that further discussion of this report would be necessary before any definite conclusions could be reached.

The committee is further of the opinion that this matter should be studied not only by the present council, but that the states should first study to readjust their relations with their subdivisions and with each

other, with the objective of eliminating conflicts at home before entering the wider field.

These constructive studies could then form the basis for agreements between the states and the federal government.

The logical agency for coördinating this work is, of course, the Council of State Governments. Furthermore, it is recommended that the approach to this program be developed along the lines of state tax-revision councils.

MR. GALLAGHER: You have already established state commissions on taxation. Might they be a duplication of this plan of yours?

MR. LEAVY: If there is anything else that you have to offer through Cosgo, we are all ready to accept that in lieu of what we have set up in California.

MR. TOLL: I am not thinking of any substitution.

MR. WOODWARD: What has become of the

Commission on Conflicting Taxation? Does this new setup conflict with it?

MR. TOLL: After setting up the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, one of the first things that we found we wanted to do was to confer with the federal government. Because that was difficult, it was decided to develop a continuing council in which would meet together representatives of state and local governments. So the Tax Revision Council was brought into being.

We hope that by next year we will have commissions on interstate coöperation in most of the states and that these commissions will name one member to the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation. The eight men on the Tax Revision Council are representative of that group. Then each one of the forty-eight members might be the chairman of a state tax-revision council.

The meeting adjourned.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

May 9, 1936

THE Saturday afternoon session of the Tax Revision Council was called to order about 3:00 P.M., Mr. Mastick presiding.

MR. DYKSTRA: Have you any comment, Mr. Toll, regarding the \$25,000 grant in the Second Deficiency Bill?

MR. TOLL: No, the Appropriations Committee does not know whether there is any appropriation or not. I think that the question of what staff is needed (for the suggested WPA project) should have some consideration from the entire council.

CHAIRMAN MASTICK: The only discussion we have had so far is Mr. McCarren's suggestion that we have a coördinator.

MR. MCCARREN: I think it would take four or five good men to get things in line, and they would have to have secretaries and office space.

CHAIRMAN MASTICK: Of course the point is that we want to find out if we are going to have \$25,000, and have that matched, and if \$50,000 is going to be enough.

MR. MCCARREN: We suggest one coördi-

nator, a tax man, two assistants, and three stenographers.

MR. TOLL: Under the direction of the Executive Committee I presented an application to the Spelman Fund for \$25,000. I think the attitude of the Spelman Fund is sympathetic with the feeling that research of this kind should be undertaken, at least in part, with government funds. Therefore, the outcome is pending the Treasury Department procedure.

MR. DYKSTRA: I move that this council ratify the action of the executive committee in the requests to the Treasury Department and to the Spelman Fund and, second, to jog the memory of the Treasury Department that the application was made.

The motion was seconded and carried.

MR. MCCARREN: Do you suppose this council should decide upon a staff or pass upon a budget to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury?

CHAIRMAN MASTICK: It seems to me that the staff which you suggested, including

the three secretaries, would come to \$26,000 or \$27,000 and that leaves a little less than half for the rest of the expenses. Is that the correct division?

MR. SCHERE: Is the appropriation to be outright to the Tax Revision Council for its use or one which would be used in connection with the Treasury Department?

MR. TOLL: The one which we talked about was very definitely for the purpose of the Tax Revision Council.

MR. BELKNAP: I move that the body here assembled appoint the executive committee a finance committee with power to act.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

At this time Mr. Belknap took the chair.

MR. TOLL: This morning the suggestion was made that there be developed a WPA project for the study of the functions being

exercised by units of government throughout the country, either separately or preferably dovetailed into the project of the Council of State Governments, for the comparative study of the organization of the forty-eight governments.

MR. LEAVY: I move that the council go on record as approving an application to the WPA for a plan as outlined by Mr. Toll, the matter to be left to the executive committee; and that it be empowered in making the application further to refer through the Treasury Department or some other agency, if necessary, so that the sponsor's contribution, if required, be budgeted through regular established funds.

The motion was seconded and carried.

A rising vote on a motion expressing thanks for the stenographic and reportorial service was unanimous; the meeting adjourned.

A SUMMARY
of the
PROCEEDINGS
of the
TWENTY-EIGHTH
CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS

NOVEMBER 16, 17 AND 18, 1936⁸
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

MONDAY MORNING SESSION

November 16, 1936

THE opening session of the twenty-eighth annual Governors' Conference convened at 11:00 P.M. in St. Louis, Governor Paul V. McNutt presiding.

The session was devoted largely to social security. An address, "Coöperative Federal-State Progress Toward Social Security" by Hon. Vincent Miles, member of the social security board, was followed by a general discussion of the subject led by Hon. Styles H. Bridges, governor of New Hampshire. A condensation of Hon. Vincent Miles' address follows.

HON. VINCENT M. MILES: The Social Security Act was not, as it has been stated, hurriedly drawn. The committee on economic security spent a year calling in all interested groups of business men and labor, all eleemosynary institution experts of this country and abroad, and made a report on January 1, 1935, to the Congress, for the formation of an act.

I want to thank the governors particularly for the interest they have taken in the question of unemployment compensation. Fifteen states and the District of Columbia now have acts. Probably every member of this audience is familiar with the reason for the almost complete failure to enact unemployment compensation laws before 1935. The chief obstacle in the path of legislation for unemployment compensation was the economic handicap among states.

The Social Security Act has removed this interstate handicap by means of a uniform pay roll tax on employers in every state in the Union.

According to estimates submitted by the states with approved unemployment compensation laws, the number of employees covered in these states is approximately seven million, five hundred thousand.

About forty-five states participate in what we call the "public assistance" feature. It accords to the state a needy assistance fund,

a needy blind fund, and a fund for dependent children.

To further the progress toward enactment of unemployment compensation laws, commissions have been appointed in nine states to study the question and make recommendations to the governor or the legislature.

The only national feature of the act that is handled by the Social Security Board is the old age pension benefits.

We have found, in these recent months, increasing recognition of interstate problems in the field of public assistance. An aged person, for example, may have relatives in adjoining states who are willing and able to offer a home, but unable to furnish him complete support. Under most state laws for old age assistance, the needy person must remain in the state that is giving him assistance. Many states are considering interstate agreements to cover cases of this sort.

Another type of interstate problem occurs when old people who lived in one state for many years move to another state and soon find themselves in need. Under most state laws, they are ineligible for assistance in the state to which they have moved until they have completed five years of residence; and often the state from which they have moved denies them assistance on the ground that they have lost their previous state residence. Since it is likely in most cases that the movement of dependent aged, blind, and children in one state is counterbalanced by a similar movement out of that state, it would seem that the states might well work out agreements among themselves to cover such cases under the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Except for the provisions for old age retirement benefits, the responsibility for continuing success in furthering economic security made possible by the Social Security Act rests upon the states.

The meeting adjourned after discussion.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

November 17, 1936

THE Tuesday morning session convened in Jefferson City, Missouri, Governor McNutt presiding.

A condensation of an address on "Safety of the Highways" by Hon. Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey, follows:

HON. HAROLD G. HOFFMAN: Not long ago we had an election. But while we might congratulate ourselves upon our orderly election—our bloodless election in the United States—on that same day over one hundred people were killed in accidents throughout the United States, to say nothing of thousands of others who were injured.

We have paid too little attention, I think, officially to the conservation of human life upon the highways. I know that in New Jersey our finest highway is perhaps the highway between Newark and Trenton. We spent millions in the building of that highway, and tried to build into it everything that represented safety. We have spent a great deal in the way of maintenance of it, from a safety standpoint, and yet, up until recent years, we had an average of twenty-seven accidents per mile on that highway.

In New Jersey we have gone into the matter of safety education. We are placing it in the schools. We have lectures upon safety. We have tried to get all of the civic organizations to join with us in the promotion of a state safety council.

There are so many things that can be done in those states in the Union today where there is no official organization for the promotion of safety on the highways. We feel that every state should have a driver's license law, and that there should be examinations, as far as possible. Many of the states are now giving attention to official inspection of cars that use the highways. It may be something more than a coincidence, but in the last ten years there has been a reduction of 21 per cent in the number of automobile fatalities in those states which have a driver's license law, while in the states not having a driver's license law there has been an increase of anywhere from 2 per cent to 31 per cent.

We have found that, generally, in any

community where there is a real enforcement campaign, as far as motor vehicle violations go, if a graph is made, just as the curve of convictions goes up, the accident curve goes down.

All of those who have been engaged in safety work generally feel that our hope for progress in the conservation of life depends on what we call the "Three E's," engineering, enforcement, and education.

After an open discussion of safety, an address was given by Mr. Henry W. Toll, executive director of the Council of State Governments, on "Coöperation of State Governments." A condensation follows.

MR. TOLL: As a person whose life work has been principally devoted to the question of coöperation among the states, it might be permissible for me to say that the state government is on the whole a decadent unit of government.

We have seen a constant tendency for functions to pass from the state government into the federal government. The reason is that the states have not shown the capacity for harmonizing their activities among themselves.

About a year and a half ago, there was prepared a bill which was enacted by the New Jersey Legislature, and which became law by Governor Hoffman's signature. It created, for the first time, a state commission on interstate coöperation.

Every thoughtful political student I believe would subscribe to this doctrine, that it is desirable that every function of government should be administered by the most localized unit of government which can adequately perform that function, but of course in the matter of adequacy we also have the question of adequacy in the matter of harmony between units.

So the idea of the development of machinery for coöperation is one that finds a ready welcome almost everywhere. Since that time, essentially similar action has been taken, sometimes by resolution and sometimes by statute, in sixteen other states.

The Council of State Governments, a

little more than a year ago, tried an experiment. It stationed a man in an office in New York, to do what he could to help the commissions of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in their activities. The result was dynamic. It galvanized those commissions.

Another phenomenon is one that develops a pattern which may be used with regard to any problem in which a group of states is involved. Because the Pennsylvania commission on cooperation desired to organize some activity in the matter of pollution of the Delaware River, one conference after another was held with the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. As a result the participants gradually came to realize that there was a problem consisting of a four-state program for the proper utilization of the Delaware River Basin, for the control of polluted water, and for utilization of the region for recreational purposes. There developed the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, to which each state named one senator, one representative, one administrative official, and one planning official.

We have an Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation and an Interstate Commission on Crime. Beyond that we have what is called the "Tax Revision Council," with eight federal members, eight state members, and eight local members.

The Council of State Governments has been financed in part by appropriations from the states, but that has been underwritten by the Spelman Fund, which is a Rockefeller Foundation. At the present time it has a staff of about eighteen which is serving as a research agency and clearing house for the Association of Attorney-Generals, the National Association of Secretaries of State, and the American Legislators' Association. It has given us a great

deal of pleasure to render such services as we have been able in behalf of the Governors' Conference.

I feel a vital concern that the Conference should play its full part in the work of the cooperation between the state governments, because on the proper performance of the work of cooperation hinges, to a considerable extent, the maintenance of the present structure of government.

A general discussion of interstate cooperation followed Mr. Toll's speech, after which the auditor's and treasurer's reports were adopted. The summary of the treasurer's report is included here.

Total Receipts	\$10,537.43
Total Expenditures	5,752.87
Balance on Hand	\$4,784.56
Amount in Hartford Savings Bank & Trust Company checking ac- count, White River Junction, Vermont, as per attached certi- fied statement	\$5,784.56
Less outstanding check No. 45, to Council of State Governments.	1,000.00
	<u>\$4,784.56</u>

At this time an election of the secretary and the treasurer, and of members to the executive committee of the Governors' Conference was held. Those elected are: executive committee, Governor George C. Peery, chairman, Virginia; Governor R. L. Cochran, Nebraska; Governor Henry Horner, Illinois; Governor Wilbur L. Cross, Connecticut; Governor Harry W. Nice, Maryland; Treasurer, Former Governor Stanley C. Wilson, Chelsea, Vermont; Secretary, former Governor Cary A. Hardee, Washington, D. C.

The meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

November 18, 1936

THE Wednesday morning session met in the Armory in Kansas City, Missouri.

At this session, Hon. Guy B. Park, governor of Missouri, presented a medal on behalf of the people of his state to General Malin Craig.

In the course of presenting the medal Governor Park said, "Since you entered West Point in 1894, we have watched with interest your remarkable, successful, and distinguished military career. We are proud of your achievements. You have re-

ceived, during your long career in the army, many distinguished medals, but none have been conferred upon you with more sincerity, more loyalty, and more respect, than the one I am about to confer upon you now."

Concluding his acceptance of the medal, General Craig remarked, "From the fullness of my heart, Governor Park, let me express to you and, through you, to the people of Missouri my appreciation of this honor and my thanks for the consideration this day shown me by the people of this great state."

The session then adjourned.

During the three-day Governors' Conference, two banquets were held. The first was Monday evening, November 16, 1936, in the Gold Room of the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. The second was held in the Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, Wednesday evening, November 18, 1936.

The full proceedings have been published in book form by the Governors' Conference.

RESOLUTIONS

I

"WHEREAS, title IX of the Federal Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, imposes on and after January 1, 1936, an excise tax upon employers of eight or more individuals, subject to certain exceptions with respect to employment; and,

"WHEREAS, each taxpayer is authorized to credit against the foregoing tax imposed for each taxable year the amount of contributions, with respect to employment during the taxable year, paid by him into an unemployment fund under a state law approved and certified in accordance with the provisions of the said Social Security Act; and,

"WHEREAS, only sixteen states and the District of Columbia have enacted unemployment compensation laws which have been approved in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act; and,

"WHEREAS, the other thirty-two states and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii will lose the benefits to be derived from allowable credits for the taxable year 1936, and possibly for the taxable year 1937, unless provision is made whereby such credits are saved to them or amounts equal thereto are segregated and held for such states and territories by appropriate federal legislation: now, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to ask the Congress of the United States at its next session to enact such legislation as shall be necessary either to save for those states and territories, which have not yet enacted unemployment compensation

laws, maximum credits allowable under the Social Security Act, or to segregate and hold for such states and territories amounts equal to such maximum allowable credits, for such period of time as shall be necessary to furnish such states and territories an opportunity to have adequate unemployment compensation laws enacted by their respective legislatures, at regular sessions thereof, and approved by the Social Security Board.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, respectfully requested to enact appropriate legislation to carry out the purpose hereinabove set forth."

II

"WHEREAS, this twenty-eighth annual Governors' Conference has met in the state of Missouri at the invitation of His Excellency, Guy B. Park, governor of the state of Missouri, acting on behalf of the government and people of that state, and the spirit of hospitality characteristic of the people of Missouri has been most generously shown in the entertainment of the visiting governors, their staffs and their families, not only by the state but also by the three cities of St. Louis, the state capital, Jefferson City, and Kansas City, and

"WHEREAS, the visiting governors have profited by the facilities offered them for their conference, and enjoyed exceedingly the manifold entertainment provided for them, especially the opportunity of visiting the state from its eastern boundary to its western boundary, and will carry back with them lasting and pleasant memories; now, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the governors in attendance at this, their twenty-eighth

annual conference, do hereby tender their deep appreciation of and heartfelt thanks for the boundless entertainment and generous hospitality which they have enjoyed at the hands of both His Excellency, the governor of Missouri, and Mrs. Park, and of the officials of the three principal cities of Missouri, and their respective civic organizations, and of the people generally of the state of Missouri."

III

"WHEREAS, the publicity of the meeting and work of this twenty-eighth annual convention of the Governors' Conference has been most adequately handled by the press of Missouri and the National Press Associations, and they have been generous in their

references to the conference and its individual members, and we wish to take this occasion to acknowledge with appreciation the work they have done, and the publicity which has incidentally resulted therefrom, and

"WHEREAS, we are indebted to the Missouri-Pacific Railroad for the prompt, efficient, and very courteous service rendered to our body, and we are likewise indebted to the hotels in each of the three cities where our sessions have been held for uniform courtesy and kindness to us; now, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Governors' Conference in convention at Kansas City, do hereby extend our thanks to all of the agencies above mentioned."

CONDENSED MINUTES
of the
MEETING
of the
INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on
COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT

JANUARY 21, 1937
MAYFLOWER HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

January 21, 1937

THE meeting of the Interstate Commission on Council Development, held in the Pan-American Room of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., convened at 2:30 P.M. Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, member of the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, presiding.

This session was preceded by a morning session which was not reported.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: As Mr. Ostertag pointed out this morning, we have a regional secretariat in New York City with a representative of the Council of State Governments in that office, and anything we wish done he helps to promote. If New York wants to call a conference, he calls that conference.

I think you have some combination in New York in which the commission and the regional secretary work together, have you not, Harold?

MR. HAROLD OSTERTAG (chairman, New York State Committee on Interstate Cooperation): As the chairman has pointed out, we have a regional office, and I can only speak for New York in so far as the regional office is concerned. Out of our appropriation we are contributing \$2,500 toward the support or maintenance of that office. How that money is used can only be accounted for by the Council of State Governments. In other words, it was our understanding that the \$2,500 from the State of New York would be our proportionate share toward the support and maintenance of that office.

That, too, is again a matter of cooperation between states within a region, and I do not think there will ever be any quarrel so far as New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are concerned in regard to the need for such a regional office, because it is very important to the functions of each individual state.

As we see it, you have men in executive branches of the government, you have men in legislative branches of the government, and you may have laymen or professional men outside, all in one group if it happens

to be a commission. Those men have their own specific jobs and work, and to devote a great deal of time to detail would only cause these problems, or many of them, to go by default. But where a regional office is maintained, that office carries on the detailed functions and duties, helps to develop these conferences, prepares agendas and ideas, and contacts the several states. They have records and statistics; they have their fingers on research and all of those things that are important to regional problems of an interstate nature; so I, as the spokesman for New York, want to compliment the regional office which we have shared jointly with Pennsylvania and New Jersey. I say that the value of it cannot be expressed in words, and I feel that we could not actually function without it.

I believe that this is the right time to give consideration throughout the United States to regional offices as you see fit to develop them. In many of the western states probably several states could band together. Where we have three states you might have six, and, therefore, your financial responsibility would perhaps be very small. I think that is a matter of good judgment, and no doubt some committee or board can decide that.

After all, I want to leave just one thought with you. Behind all this there is a spirit of cooperation. That is the word which we are emphasizing among states.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: Developing further what you said, New York, for instance, wanted to talk about banking legislation. The regional secretary sent out a letter to the surrounding commissions advising them that there would be a meeting in New York on a certain date, at a certain time and place, on banking legislation.

Various individuals gathered together there: The banking commissioner from Pennsylvania; the banking commissioner of New York; I think there were representatives from New Jersey; the American Bankers Association had representatives; and there were other groups which were interested. We met on that date and had a discussion. At that meeting, the group

agreed that certain laws, regulations or acts should be uniform among the states, and that they would eliminate some of the problems.

Let me give you another illustration. In New Jersey there was held a crime conference. That, I think, was nation-wide. From that there developed a plan by which they had a group which was to go on with the study of the problems of crime control.

As a third alternative, we decided in Pennsylvania that we were interested in the Delaware River, and, primarily, in the elimination of pollution of the Delaware River. We called a conference in Philadelphia with New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania represented. There were federal and state officials there. Out of that came a suggestion that we organize a commission, so the plan of the commission was set up within the four states, and we are now going ahead with the work of that commission. We have established an office in Philadelphia. The National Resources Committee supplied us with a water consultant, and we have been collecting information and developing a program for that commission so that there might be a clearer approach to the problem. If your state has some problem which concerns its neighboring states, it could invite the commissions on interstate cooperation from the other states to attend a conference at which you could gather in different groups, and set up a program for the conference. Out of the discussions of that conference would be determined your next step.

SENATOR CHARLES B. DUFFY (Legislature of Oklahoma): I want to point out that on this list of seventeen states which have a commission not one is a neighbor state to us. Kansas does not have one; Missouri evidently does not have one; Texas does not have one; Arkansas does not have one; and New Mexico does not have one. So we have to start out, I suppose, and get each of those states to form a commission. You were discussing how the regional group functions after it is formed. What is your suggestion as to how to get such a regional group formed?

I believe your eastern and northern states realize you are more interdependent. I am afraid that in the south and west we are a little more individualistic. We are begin-

ning to realize that to solve the dust problem and the oil conservation problem we have to work with these other states. We may look upon one another a little jealously to begin with.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: Do you not see that the necessity of your problems will eventually bring you together?

Another unifying influence is that, after a time, we begin to know each other. You are Paul and Joe to me; Mr. Ostertag is Harold. You will find that the barriers you are talking about will begin to break down after a few meetings. There has been a desire to meet on a common ground at these conferences and to try to work out the problems not as individual states but as a group that has a common problem. I think that is one of the great advantages of getting together.

MR. OSTERTAG: I want to add one word to supplement what our friend from Oklahoma said. He indicated that we are old timers at this. So far as New York is concerned, we are not old timers at all. The whole field of uniformity and cooperation is in an exploratory stage, and we are feeling our way. I think that is why it is particularly important at the present time that every state in the Union give serious consideration to feeling our way together.

Many of the states, represented here, who have not yet created an agency to represent them in the Council of State Governments, are at a crossroads as to what particular procedure they should pursue. As I see it, there are two courses. The leaders of the Council of State Governments advocate, from a practical standpoint, commissions created by statute. As I have pointed out, we have no quarrel with that idea as long as we are permitted to participate and be represented under our own setup, which is by a joint legislative committee established by a joint resolution, with administrative members, appointed by the governor, as advisory to our committee.

We feel that we can get larger appropriations; we feel that we can get better results; we feel that we can accomplish the ultimate goal of legislation better under this form than by a statutory commission.

MR. JOHN A. CHAMBLISS (Tennessee): I move that we arrange to have this concurrent resolution mimeographed this after-

noon so it can be distributed here tomorrow morning or tomorrow afternoon.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

MR. CHAMBLISS: What kind of path we are going to take is a question of expediency that addresses itself to the particular state. This idea that Mr. Ostertag has in the form of a joint resolution is evidently the best in New York. It certainly is heartening when everybody agrees that we ought to do something about it. That is our trouble in Tennessee. We do not know that we have adenoids, politically.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: This morning we discussed the two different plans, so that everyone could become familiar with both. A third plan may be developed.

I do not believe that the mechanics at the moment are the essential thing. What is essential is that we shall have set up in each state a commission on interstate cooperation or a joint legislative committee or some organization that can be used for interstate cooperation.

SENATOR McDANIEL: If I understand your proposal correctly, North and South Carolina would get together possibly with adjoining states to try to work out some of their common problems.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: Let us put it more broadly than that. Commissions on interstate cooperation are the first objectives of each state. One result may be that, a regional group will be set up. Another result may be that a conference will be called of forty-eight states. It is flexible. One time it may be only two states; at another time it might be five states. The idea of a grouping is only that the majority of your problems come from a certain small group where you touch borders and thereby have problems that are more or less common.

MR. PAUL: It seems to me that the gentleman from Oklahoma and the gentleman from Tennessee would probably like to have some help in organizing a commission in his own state. We in New Jersey had our commission first. Then New York had its committee and next Pennsylvania. Out of the three grew our regional secretariat. It was not done overnight. It was done over the course of one or two years.

There is one point I would like to bring up which I feel is quite important to all of us. That is a uniformity of motor vehicle laws. It is almost suicide to drive a car in other states, because each has its own regulations. We held a conference in New York in which twelve states participated. The engineers and commissioners of highways came over and we developed quite a conference. That, to my mind, is a very pressing problem, because of the number of deaths and accidents from motor vehicles. If the laws were uniform, driving would be as easy in foreign states as at home, and we would have better traffic conditions.

I do feel that the only way to go about getting your own commission organized is to have someone from Chicago, or maybe from the New York secretariat, come out and canvass your state. Then it can be put through.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: Are you men who are here representing states which do not have commissions willing to go back and endeavor to put through the legislation or resolutions to establish a commission?

SENATOR McDANIEL: Yes, sir. I am going back home to ascertain why we do not have one.

SENATOR DUFFY: I do not want to hold out any false hopes for Oklahoma. If I went back and introduced a bill down there to create this commission I would not get to first base with it because our state has had an era of setting up boards and commissions, and now the reaction has swung the other way—abolish and consolidate.

I figure that by using a harmless concurrent resolution I can slip that through. After they see how it works they may be sold on it, and then we might enact it into law.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: If you think that the way to set up a commission is by joint resolution, that is perfectly all right. What I am after is to get some kind of group set up in the state.

SENATOR McDANIEL: How much would it cost?

CHAIRMAN TURNER: That is up to your state.

In Pennsylvania we wrote into the general appropriation an amount for the commission on interstate cooperation, and the governor cut it out. We had no money, but we have

managed to get along and to do some things by devious ways, too.

MR. E. J. CHILGRÉN (member of house of representatives, Minnesota): Our condition is pretty much the same as the condition described by the senator from Oklahoma, and I suppose that is true all over. There seems to be resentment against establishing more boards or commissions, but I think that, by setting up a temporary committee or commission such as he explained, it would not be very hard.

SENATOR SIDNEY W. SWEENEY (Louisiana): I see no objection to branching out into this Council of State Governments. I am well sold on the proposition myself, and anyone who will take just a little bit of time to look into the proposition and the great good that will come from it certainly will have no objection to its being advanced along with our new way of doing things.

MR. W. B. JOHNSTON (member of house of delegates, West Virginia): For several years I have realized the need of something of this kind in West Virginia. I am very much sold on the proposition and have been since I arrived this morning. I sometimes feel that it might be wise to appoint a committee, say of twelve members, one from each Federal Reserve District. I say that for the reason that these Federal Reserve Districts try to represent the different groups of people in industry, business, farming and different lines. If we had a committee of twelve to study this particular phase of government it might be that we would be able to get more workable laws in the states and at the same time have ones that are more uniform.

I feel that we will have very little difficulty in obtaining some setup in West Virginia, and we would like to conform as nearly as possible to the majority of the states.

MR. CHARLES C. MARBURY (member of house of delegates, West Virginia): I feel that in Maryland we are concerned with the same problem of interstate cooperation that all of these other states seem to face. So far as Maryland is concerned I am certain that the governor and both houses of the assembly would look with favor upon establishing a commission or committee, provided it does not cost any money. It may be possible to get some slight appropria-

tion through the governor's budget, but I do not think it is possible to do it through a direct act of the assembly at this time.

MR. ROBERT H. ROUSE (member of house of representatives, North Carolina): North Carolina has cooperated with this movement for some time, and committees of the house and the senate and, I think, of the executive branch have been appointed.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: You asked about the amount of money. I do not think the important thing at the moment is the amount of money that your committee gets. The main thing is to establish a commission or committee in every state. Once we have done that we can start to build up the rest.

If there is no other discussion on that question, I think the next question is how we can get the other states organized. Mr. Paul suggested that we ought to have representatives of the Council of State Governments visit the states. In my opinion it is very important, as it has been in our state, to have a representative visit the senate, the house, and the executive department, and talk to different people. We are all busy during the session, and someone like that who can devote his time to getting a resolution or a bill through is very helpful.

I am sure that if you contact the central office in Chicago it will try to help you in every way. If you contact Mr. Ostertag's commission, or Mr. Paul's, or ours, we can show you what we have been doing in our states that may be helpful to you.

It was suggested that we set up on a Federal Reserve District basis. I think we must have regional secretariats if this is going to function, after we have commissions established in every one of the forty-eight states. Therefore, we will have to group our states into regions. I do not know how many of you are familiar with the work of the National Resources Committee. It is the President's planning board. The National Resources Committee has districted the United States into eleven districts. It seems to me that it would be very natural if the National Resources Committee, which is dealing with problems pertaining to these different regions, would assist us with our problems. Take the questions of flood control, sewage elimination, soil erosion, reforestation, and all of the others that arise pertaining to natural

resources. They are all matters about which the National Resources Committee is concerned. If we can group the different committees on interstate cooperation on a regional development plan similar to the district setup of the National Resources Committee, we would have a comprehensive plan. We would have the National Resources Committee work moving along in the same districts, and we could probably get a great deal of assistance from that group.

Then, as we increased the state membership in each one of these districts, we could set up a regional secretariat.

To give you an example, in District No. 2, which comprises New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, we have a regional secretary with offices in New York. The secretary undertakes the work of organizing the conferences and attending to different matters that are of interest to the various commissions. I do not believe that you can have a sound development unless you do have a regional secretary, and I do not believe that we can promote this idea properly without some districting.

If we set up districts, then we ought to have an executive committee of this commission on council development which should be composed of a representative from each district, and a chairman who would be appointed. That would make twelve on the executive committee. Those eleven men in the districts would become the contacts between the Council of State Governments and the regional secretary in the development of the work and the promotion of different projects among the representatives in each of the regions. Is that clear?

I would like to have you express your opinion on that. It is a plan of organization; we must have some plan of council development.

MR. OSTERTAG: What was your thought or intention in creating an executive committee with one representative from each district? What would be the power of that executive committee?

CHAIRMAN TURNER: It would have no power. It would be purely a group to promote the organization of committees or commissions in the states that do not have them and, in the second place, to provide a contact man who might be of help and assist-

ance to the secretary and the Council of State Governments. It would have no directory power.

MR. OSTERTAG: As I recall it, the commission on council development was recently created.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: That is what this is supposed to be.

MR. OSTERTAG: It is to be comprised of three members from each state: one a member from the house, one from the senate, and one administrative member. Does this executive board representing the districts supersede or destroy that council?

CHAIRMAN TURNER: No. It would be an executive committee of that commission.

MR. OSTERTAG: How would it be created?

CHAIRMAN TURNER: My own suggestion at the time is that it would have to be created by appointment, because you would have districts where you have no state commissions. You will have to go in and find the man to do it. I think the appointments ought to be made by the Council of State Governments.

MR. HAMILTON: In districts where either one or more states have commissions, would it not be a good plan for them to appoint their own members to the executive board?

There is one other question. If you have eleven districts, do you not need an additional person as chairman? It is inevitable that the chairman will come from one of the eleven districts. You might just as well have an executive committee of eleven which will appoint its own chairman.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: I suggested a twelfth person for chairman, although I am not hide-bound by my own idea, because of an experience I had a number of years ago in another organization. There I saw the value of having someone who is specifically charged with the responsibility of contacting other men for the purpose of getting something accomplished.

MR. HAMILTON: That will be your field secretary.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: The field secretary is, after all, a paid employee. He comes over to Pennsylvania, and he wants to see someone. While he can generally get to see him, he may have some difficulty in getting some things worked out. If he has a representative of some kind, some official who can make his contacts for him, his work is facilitated

a great deal. I do not know whether it ought to be one of the eleven or an additional one. I am offering this merely for discussion.

MR. HAMILTON: For the benefit of any of the gentlemen who come from states where there is not a regional headquarters, I would like to say that our experience in New York with the regional headquarters certainly justifies the idea. It has done more, in my opinion, to make us conscious of the interstate phase of our work than anything else.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: I think that is absolutely true. We have found that true in our Delaware River Commission. Mr. Robinson of the Council of State Governments, was lent to us as secretary for the Delaware River Basin Commission. We are all busy men. We turn jobs over to Mr. Robinson and he goes out and does them. He does the leg work, the interviewing, and the corresponding. If we did not have him the work would not be done, because we would not get around to it.

MR. PAUL: Mr. Turner, may I say that in New Jersey we have had some trouble and difficulty in our alcoholic beverage control commission. We have the same setup as in New York. The commission had some difficulty in New York and other states on labeling, uniform prices, and license fees, so it asked us to arrange a conference. By "us" I mean the commission. We, in turn, approached Mr. Gallagher, who contacted the other states and arranged the whole conference.

MR. HAMILTON: It should be pointed out that those conferences are not limited to one district only. The second district does not include Massachusetts and Connecticut, yet they are neighboring states in this regional liquor problem. There were eight states represented there, and it was a very constructive meeting.

MR. PAUL: I might add further that after that conference was over the commissions had a meeting at which a committee consisting of one member from each state was appointed to draft legislation in accordance with the results of the meeting.

The great advantage of the commission is its assistance in getting a bill passed. For instance, last year in Trenton we put through five of our uniform crime bills. Backed by the committee on interstate cooperation, consisting of five members of the

house and five members of the senate who knew all about them, and who were able to speak in favor of them, they went right through.

MR. OSTERTAG: In regard to the matter of conferences, the fact that two or three or possibly six states may be in one region with a regional office does not necessarily mean that all activities are confined within that region. We have had conferences with as high as twenty-one states, although one or two states, or possibly three, joined together to promote that one. These regions are not drawing a line in so far as participation is concerned. I think the number of states which participates in a conference depends upon the problem itself.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: I think that is a very good point to make. There is no hard and fast line, but for the purpose of administration and the purpose of promotion there are these districts.

Is there any other discussion on this question of a regional setup and our endeavor to get a representative in each district so that we may have some contact man in the promotion of these commissions in the different states?

MR. PAUL: Would that man be a member of the commission, a man appointed by the governor, or a man appointed by the council at large?

CHAIRMAN TURNER: Unfortunately I have not thought that out, but I would say that so far as possible he should be a member of a commission or committee, where one is established, and, so far as possible, he ought to be a member of a group similar to this, which has met together and knows what is going on.

May I suggest that we have a motion that a committee of five be appointed to draw up a plan of how we are going to set up the districts and select a representative.

MR. LOUIS N. LADERMAN (member of house of representatives, Ohio): I make that motion.

SENATOR SWEENEY: I second the motion.

MR. LADERMAN: The motion is that a committee of five be appointed.

The motion was voted upon and carried.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: There is one other matter which I would like to have discussed this afternoon. It pertains to the very im-

portant question of finances for the operation of the Council of State Governments. In case you have not all received the following statement, I will read it: "On the basis of budgeted estimates made during 1935 and 1936 the council was financed on an annual basis of approximately \$105,000. This figure is exclusive of any cost for district secretariats. On the basis of the present development of the council, the establishment of state commissions on coöperation, the development of regional and nation-wide commissions on various subjects, and the increased service for various organizations of governmental officials, the council's work cannot be performed with any degree of adequacy on a budget of less than \$150,000. This would be an average of \$3,000 per state if every state contributed its quota.

A suggested allocation of this amount should be prepared, based upon consideration of the wealth, governmental income, governmental expenditures, and other factors applicable to the various states, and in a general way it may be said that the average state would, under this system, contribute the following amounts to the support of the Council for various activities:

Legislators' secretariat	15%
Governors' secretariat	5%
Attorney-General's secretariat	12½%
Secretaries of State	12½%
Inco Tax	10%
Inco Crime	10%
Inco Sec	5%
Incosgo	10%
State Government (monthly)	10%
Book of the States	10%
	100%

That gives you a suggested picture of what the budget should be and how it should be allocated. It seems to me that if we are going to function as a Commission on Council Development, one of the most important requisites, of course, is financial assistance to support the Council of State Governments.

As Mr. Ostertag said this morning, a number of the states have been contributing money to the Council of State Governments. There ought to be a definite plan of financing and a definite understanding that if we intend to do anything with this movement, and if the Council of State Governments is to be the organization which will function

for us, then we will have to support it with financial aid.

My suggestion on that, if it meets with your approval, is that we appoint another committee of five to consider this question, and make some further recommendations at the conference on Saturday morning.

MR. HAMILTON: I make that motion.

SENATOR SWEENEY: I second the motion.

The motion was voted upon and carried.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: We have some suggestions for resolutions which this conference might care to consider, and I think it might be well, if it meets with your approval, to refer these resolutions to the same committee which is considering the question of finances.

MR. HAMILTON: I move that the resolutions be referred to that committee.

MR. OSTERTAG: I second the motion.

The motion was voted upon and carried.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: The agenda which I have has been covered in this conference. You are at perfect liberty to proceed with any other discussion which you think is in line with what we are doing here.

MR. HAMILTON: I would like to point out that, where we have committees or commissions, it would help considerably if the contacts, as you might call them, of the Chicago office were more with committees or commissions than with individuals. We became a little confused in New York, owing to the number of letters received from different sources by individuals. As a matter of fact, Mr. Ostertag, chairman of the New York committee, was just in time to prevent one member, in the best of faith, from putting in a resolution without realizing what the committee had already done. If you are going to encourage this idea of the committees and commissions for interstate coöperations, I think the example of coöperation should be set right at the top, and communications and suggestions and things of that kind from the head office go to the duly appointed officers of commissions and committees wherever they exist.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: I think that is very good, Mr. Hamilton.

If there is no further discussion we will adjourn, to be called back by the chair.

The meeting adjourned at four o'clock.

CONDENSED MINUTES
of the
MEETING
of the
INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on
CONFLICTING TAXATION

JANUARY 21, 1937
MAYFLOWER HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

January 21, 1937

A MEETING of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation was held at the Third General Assembly in Washington, D. C. The morning session was not reported. The afternoon session convened at 2:20 P.M., Chairman Mastick presiding.

HON. MARK GRAVES: Before lunch we were talking about the crediting device, under which the federal government would levy a tax as it does an estate tax; each of the states would enact a similar tax law; and the federal government would credit, up to some percentage of its tax, the amount paid to the states. Some of us believe that a crediting device should be carried into other fields of taxation, such as personal income taxation. In regard to corporation taxes, the federal government has a corporate income tax just as it has a personal income tax; it is based entirely on net income, and in 1936 it incorporated the graduated tax theory. Many of the states have corporate taxes of one kind or another. In Massachusetts there is a tax on the income of the corporation; in addition, there is a corporate excess tax. I believe Connecticut has that too. In New York we have a franchise tax on business corporations, measured by net income, which makes it virtually an income tax except that if the corporation has no income we put a tax on it anyway.

It would be very important to apply the crediting device to the corporation tax field. The difficulties which would arise immediately are, first, the philosophies upon which these state corporation taxes are laid differ quite widely. We found a group of states which would probably have to amend the constitution, just because of having the uniformity provision, before a progressive income tax or an income tax on corporations at progressive rates could be levied. We have a group of states which maintains that certain kinds of corporations are exempt from tax. Probably the greatest administrative difficulty would be that much corporate business is done on a national scale. You will find one corporation doing business in all forty-eight states; another corporation doing business in forty-seven states, and so

on. As to the crediting device, the corporation which is doing business in forty-eight states would first file a federal return and then, presumably, would have to file forty-eight state returns. How would you allocate this income by the states where it was earned as distinguished from the state where it has its home office?

I do not mean to say that the problem is insurmountable; in fact, I think it could be worked out. I am inclined to think that the crediting device can be applied to corporations, although not so easily as it could be applied to personal income.

DR. PAUL STUDENSKI (New York): Do you think the formula used in Massachusetts or New York might be applied here?

MR. GRAVES: The Massachusetts formula is, in my opinion, a better formula than we have in New York, and I think probably it could be used successfully. Of course, there would always be an unfavorable situation, such as the one in North Dakota. In that state one of our great national corporations does business in the sense that some of its income comes from sales there, but it does not maintain a business establishment in the state. Therefore, the corporation is not taxable in North Dakota under any legal definition of what constitutes doing business.

SENATOR EMERSON CAMPBELL (Ohio): How about interstate commerce?

MR. GRAVES: I do not see, in the interstate commerce provisions, any particular obstacle to be overcome. The corporation's tax is going to be just so much in the aggregate anyway in the United States; the federal tax is a tax against which a credit is going to be allowed. The states will presumably enact laws which will take up only the credit. There will be some advantages in it. They will not, in trying to apportion their income, try to minimize the amount earned in Massachusetts because, so far as the corporation is concerned, it does not make a bit of difference to it whether it pays taxes to Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, or to the federal government.

MR. CAMPBELL: The credit would have to be uniform, would it not?

MR. GRAVES: The credit would be uni-

form for each state as in the federal estate tax, but it will not necessarily imply that the rates themselves would have to be uniform in the various states.

The gentleman from Ohio this morning mentioned the competition between the states, and I pointed out how, in the estate tax field, we eliminated that competition in 1926 very largely. One of the by-products of a credit device, as applied to corporate taxation, would be the elimination of that competition among states. As it is, the competition is more severe between some states than it is between, say, Ohio and North Dakota. But nevertheless, they are competing, and most of the big corporations are located now, and it would be an expensive operation to move the plants elsewhere. Of course, I am aware that there are corporations which have no plants, but I am speaking now of the big corporations which have their refinery side and, even though some other states offer inducements by way of lower taxes, they have to figure out whether they can save more in taxes than it will cost to abandon their plants and move elsewhere.

MR. GEORGE McCaffrey (New York): A lot of us in the business world have neuritis in an aggravated form from trying to comply with the varying requirements of the different tax laws. I thought if the administrators and legislators could make the tax requirements more uniform, they would do something to reduce the enormous burden put on business by requiring the filling in of forms which costs just as much hard money as is actually paid in taxes.

HON. HENRY F. LONG (Massachusetts): I think Mr. McCaffrey has in mind uniform report forms. They can be instanced in two cases. Massachusetts adopts a copy of the federal corporation tax return. The second illustration is the form adopted by thirteen of the states along the eastern seaboard in the uniform reporting of gasoline consumption. A provision was made that the number of individual items any one of the states was compelled to employ be put on the blank form of every state, and those that a given state did not wish would be eliminated by simply indicating that they were not applicable in that state.

Of course the difficulty with uniform tax reporting, which is not experienced in the

gasoline tax field, is that there are different dates upon which returns are to be made, depending on the varying fiscal years.

Another difficulty which a corporation, engaged in many states of the union, may be compelled to face is a multiplicity of local taxing dates and tax requirements. I would suggest, however, that we first undertake to cure the state situation in regard to corporate returns. There now exist too many different requirements in the several states.

Massachusetts requires a form to be filed by every corporation which we call a certificate of condition. This certificate sets forth the officers' names, the date of incorporation, a balance sheet and other information which becomes permanently a matter of public record. There is the requirement of a \$10.00 fee to be furnished annually with the certificate of condition. This is not a tax, but it nevertheless represents a burden on the corporations and to the extent that they are annually required to make out the certificate of condition, I suppose it can be thought of as something which might very well be delegated to the tax department of a corporation.

Probably one of the other difficult things in regard to tax returns is the requirement that supporting schedules be filed to substantiate a deduction made where the state has a tax on income of corporations. I am going to suggest that when the corporations adopt uniform accounting methods, the states can very readily establish a uniform method of reporting.

DR. STUDENSKI: Referring to your statement about a uniform fiscal year, the trend of thought seems to me to be in the direction of a fiscal year with June 30 as being more convenient for budgetary purposes.

MR. LONG: I am inclined to believe that the calendar year is good for three main reasons, and they are all local to Massachusetts. First, January 1 we have the taxing day of property locally situated, and our fiscal year for all of our cities and towns runs with the calendar year, so that there is complete comparison between cost, revenue, and other items of our cities and towns. Second, because we relate the property used by an individual or corporation in the local tax return to the corporation return itself or the individual return, the January 1 value is of extreme help to us. Third, is

the fact that business generally now thinks in terms of closing with the end of the calendar year. Massachusetts as a state has its fiscal year end on November 30, because a new legislature and a new administration comes in on the first day of January.

One of the advantages of our Massachusetts practice is the impossibility of having an unbalanced budget. We interlock the whole system. The state has a budget; the county has no authority to assess other than its own cities and towns, and that by virtue of an annually enacted legislative bill. The cities and towns are obligated to raise enough to make up the state deficiency, the county requirements, and the balance which is representative of the total amount which they are to expend that year. So at the end of the year whether we have had a large or small tax bill we are without a deficit.

SENATOR ARTHUR J. PIERSON (New Jersey): In connection with the balanced budget, suppose you anticipated it, would you not suffer a deficit?

MR. LONG: No. Assuming that we were a mill or two short, which, incidentally, we never have been, there would be a shortage at the end of the year which would have to be included in the next year's budget.

The cities and towns must make up the deficiency to the state every year as a "state tax," as well as the amount the counties can spend as permitted by the legislature. The tax rates in the cities and towns include these charges as well as the appropriations and other legal requirements after deducting the amount anticipated locally as receipts, leaving a balance which is laid as a direct tax on property. Perhaps, through delay in paying taxes, not enough cash actually comes in during the year to balance the budget. Borrowing in anticipation of collecting those taxes during the next year may satisfy the cash requirement. In the event of a deficit, state, county, or municipal, at the end of the year, the first requirement of the tax rate is a levy for that deficiency. Any surplus at the end of 1936 may be employed to reduce the direct tax in 1937. So while there is a possibility of overlapping, or a slight deficit, we have never had one.

MR. CAMPBELL: If the statute fixed the rate?

MR. LONG: I think it is bad governmental practice to fix the rate by statute, because, first, it is apt to make the legislators feel that, since there is a definite amount which can be spent, they might as well spend the whole amount whether or not it is necessary; and, second, they are very likely to spend it for something which is unnecessary and borrow for the essentials.

MR. CAMPBELL: But the taxpayer is interested in bringing the amount down.

MR. LONG: In Springfield, Ohio, on November 3, you had a referendum on increasing the amount for your local operation and, as I remember it, the people of Springfield refused to vote the increase. When Springfield was unable to operate, the people changed the vote to approve the increase. That is the sort of situation which we try to avoid.

MR. CAMPBELL: It has this effect. The state carried out its obligations to the city of Springfield for schools. In addition, the local government there has a school levy to make. Now if the local government failed to make a sufficient levy within the limitation, there would probably be a deficit in the school unless expenses were cut down.

Now there has been a tendency all over Ohio to vote down bond issues and special levies. I think the sentiment of the people in the central states is very much opposed to any increase in taxes or any increase in bond issues, and is coming nearer to some limitation.

MR. LONG: I am very much against limitation, and I gather that you are in favor of it. I would like to ask you if there is any tendency on the part of the citizens of Ohio to eliminate governmental activities.

MR. CAMPBELL: I do not think they want to cut them out. There is a strong sentiment against cutting down the expense of schools and of cutting down the expense of road building. Economy is wanted in those departments.

Minutes were not taken on the remainder of the session.

A SUMMARY
of the
PROCEEDINGS
of the
THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY
COUNCIL OF STATE
GOVERNMENTS

JANUARY 21, 22 AND 23, 1937

MAYFLOWER HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

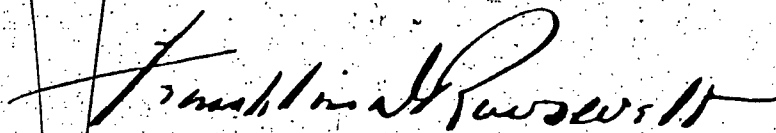
January 13, 1937

My dear Governor:

Any movement which has for its objective a greater cooperation between the various governments within the United States deserves to be encouraged. The need in government everywhere, whether federal, state, or local, is efficiency. Only through good management -- a practical demonstration that democracy is the most efficient form of government -- can we hope to perpetuate the institutions to which we owe all of our greatness.

When you greet the Council of State Governments at the dinner on the evening of January twenty-second, please extend to all present my hearty felicitations and warmest good wishes. I trust that as a result of the Council's deliberations in Washington the aims and objects of good government everywhere may be encouraged and advanced.

Very sincerely yours,



Honorable Paul V. McNutt,
President,
The Council of State Governments,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CONFEREES

Attending the Third General Assembly

ALABAMA

*Senator Will O. Walton

ARKANSAS

*Senator Maupin Cummings

*Hon. Fred A. Donham, Prosecuting Attorney

Hon. Grady H. Forgy

*Hon. Edwin L. McHarney, Jr.

Hon. Sam E. Montgomery

CALIFORNIA

*Hon. James J. Boyle

COLORADO

*Hon. James A. Brownlow, Secretary to the Governor

*Hon. T. H. Dameron

Hon. Walter F. Scherer, Assistant Attorney-General

Mr. Henry W. Toll

CONNECTICUT

*Hon. Ernest L. Averill, former Attorney-General

Senator Matthew A. Daly

*Hon. William H. Hackett, State Tax Commission

*Hon. Selden Johnston

Mrs. Grace Manning, Secretary of State's Office

*Senator Daniel J. McCarthy

*Hon. Stanley P. Mead

Hon. Alton Miner

Hon. Anthony Sunderland, Commissioner of State Police

*Hon. Ralph H. Walker

DELAWARE

*Hon. R. G. Beckett, State Sanitary Engineer

*Hon. Charles H. Gant, Secretary, Wilmington Board of Harbor Commission

*Hon. P. Warren Green, Attorney-General

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ruth O. Blakeslee, Assistant Director,

**Official delegates indicated by asterisks.*

Bureau Public Assistance, Social Security Board

Philip Booth, Bureau of Research, Social Security Board

H. A. Hockley, Department of Agriculture

Robert Huse, Social Security Board

Ward W. Keesecker, United States Office of Education

Mr. Glen Leet, American Public Welfare Association

Dr. L. E. Pfankuchen, Land Use Planning Section, Resettlement Administration

Callis O. Redd

Joseph G. Riddle, Farm Credit Administration

C. E. Rightor, Bureau of Census

Richard Saunders

Dr. Marjorie Shearon, Research and Statistics, Social Security Board

Lewis B. Sims, Central Statistical Board

W. G. Smith

FLORIDA

*Senator J. Turner Butler

Hon. Cary A. Hardee, former Governor

GEORGIA

*Senator David S. Atkinson

*Hon. Allen Chappell

*Hon. William A. Hart

*Hon. Henderson L. Lanham

*Hon. Ralph E. Lewis

*Senator Glenn S. Phillips

*Senator Lee Purdom

ILLINOIS

Hon. Louis Brownlow, Director, Public Administration Clearing House

Professor John A. Fairlie, University of Illinois

Fred K. Hoehler, Director, American Public Welfare Association

*Hon. Henry Horner, Governor

Louis E. Hosch, American Public Welfare Assn.

*Professor Simeon Leland, University of Chicago

Professor Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago

Miss Mary Møtter.

*George E. Schuppe, Executive Assistant to
Lieutenant-Governor Stelle

*Senator T. V. Smith
Donald C. Stone, Public Administration
Service

Rama H. Sweet

Hon. Charles W. Terry, Illinois Tax Com-
mission

INDIANA

*Hon. Paul V. McNutt, former Governor,
President of the Council of State
Governments

*Hon. William E. Treadway

*Senator Jacob Weiss

IOWA

Hon. J. C. Pryor, Commissioner on Uni-
form State Laws

KANSAS

Hon. Clarence V. Beck, Attorney-General
Hon. Leonard Boyd, President of League
of Kansas Municipalities

United States Senator Arthur Capper

*Senator Robert S. Lemon

*Senator C. N. Miller

Hon. Frances E. Ryan, Deputy Secretary
of State

KENTUCKY

*Senator Leo King

*Hon. John Kirtley, Speaker of the House

LOUISIANA

Hon. Gaston L. Porterie, Attorney-General

*Hon. William G. Rankin, Commissioner
of Conservation

*Senator Sidney W. Sweeney

MAINE

*Senator Clinton T. Goudy

Mrs. Clinton T. Goudy

MARYLAND

Hon. Alexander Armstrong, President,
National Conference on Uniform State
Laws

*Hon. Emanuel Gorfine, Speaker of the
House

**Official delegates indicated by asterisks.*

*Senator Raymond E. Kennedy

*Hon. Charles C. Marbury

Mr. A. L. Raffa, American Retail Federa-
tion

MASSACHUSETTS

*Hon. Arthur I. Burgess

Hon. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State

Miss Katherine A. Frederic

*Senator William P. Grant

*Senator Jarvis Hunt

Hon. Paul G. Kirk, Commissioner, Public
Safety

Hon. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of
Corporations and Taxation

*Hon. Arthur U. Mahan

MICHIGAN

*Hon. Carl F. Delano

*Senator J. Neal Lamoreaux

Hon. George H. Sandenburgh, President,
Michigan Municipal League

*Hon. M. Clyde Stout

MINNESOTA

*Hon. E. J. Chilgren

*Senator A. O. Sletvold, Executive Assistant
to the President of the Senate

MISSISSIPPI

*Hon. Thomas Reed

*Senator G. P. Ritchey

MISSOURI

Hon. Dwight H. Brown, Secretary of State

Hon. Earl Johnson, Assistant to the Sec-
retary of State

*Senator McMillan Lewis

Hon. Cance A. Pool, Assistant Editor,
Publications Branch, Department of
State

Hon. Fred A. Sheppard, Deputy Commis-
sioner of Corporations and Securities

*Hon. Gladys B. Stewart

MONTANA

*Hon. Charles E. Colléte, Assistant
Attorney-General of the United States

Hon. Raymond T. Nagle, Director,
Attorney-Generals Section, Council of
State Governments

NEBRASKA

- *Hon. Robert L. Cochran, Governor
- *Congressman Karl Stefan

NEVADA

- *United States Senator Pat McCarran

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- *Senator William M. Cole
- *Hon. Gordon P. Eager, Administrator of Unemployment Compensation, Division of Bureau of Labor
- *Senator Allen M. Freeman
- *Hon. Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State
- *Hon. Oren V. Henderson, Speaker of the House
- *Hon. F. Clyde Keefe, Member of New Hampshire State Liquor Commission
- *Hon. Ansel N. Sanborn
- *Hon. Robert H. Sanderson
- *Senator Allan M. Wilson

NEW JERSEY

- Hon. J. E. Alloway, New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians
- Mr. William Butler, Interstate Commission on Crime
- Hon. William J. Ellis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies
- Judge Richard Hartshorne, Chairman, Interstate Commission on Crime
- *Senator Robert C. Hendrickson
- Hon. S. S. Kenworthy, Secretary of New Jersey State League of Municipalities
- Hon. J. H. Thayer Martin, State Tax Commissioner
- Dr. Charles P. Messick, Chairman of State Planning Board
- *Hon. Joseph C. Paul
- *Arthur N. Pierson
- Hon. Harvey Rothberg, Assistant Attorney-General
- Mr. John W. Woelfle, Secretary, Interstate Commission on Crime

NEW MEXICO

- *Hon. Frank H. Patton, Attorney-General

NEW YORK

- *Hon. Paul Albright, Secretary, New York State Savings Bank Association

*Official delegates indicated by asterisks.

- *Senator James J. Crawford
- *Hon. A. P. Delahunt, American Petroleum Industries Committee
- *Hon. Emerson D. Fite
- *Hon. Maurice A. FitzGerald
- Hubert R. Gallagher, District Representative of the Council of State Governments
- *Dr. Richard A. Girard, Tax Consultant, New York State Tax Commission
- *Hon. Mark Graves, President, State Tax Commission
- *Mr. George H. Hallett, Jr., Secretary, Citizens Union of the City of New York
- *Hon. Laurens M. Hamilton
- *Hon. John P. Hennessey, Commissioner, Department of Taxation and Finance
- *Hon. Wayne D. Heydecker, Director, State Planning Board
- *Hon. James E. Hill
- *Hon. George McCaffrey, Merchants Association of New York
- Hon. Seabury C. Mastick, Chairman, Commission on Tax revision
- *Hon. Wheeler Milmo
- *Hon. Harold C. Ostertag
- Mrs. H. C. Ostertag, Legislative Commissioner, New York State Federation of Home Bureaus
- *Hon. Lithgow Osborne, Commissioner of Conservation
- Mr. Guy Moffett
- Mrs. Guy Moffett
- *Hon. W. Allan Newell
- *Miss Florence Ranney, Bureau of Publications, Department of State
- *Miss Grace A. Reavy, Executive Deputy Secretary of State
- *Mr. Joseph B. Ryan, Vice-President, Chase National Bank
- *Mr. Martin Saxe
- *Mr. R. F. Schornstein, Clerk to Chairman of Commission on Interstate Cooperation
- *Stafford Smith
- *Dr. Paul Studenski, Department of Economics, New York University
- Mr. John F. Tremain, State Department of Corrections
- *Hon. James J. Wadsworth
- *Senator Earle S. Warner
- *Mr. Fred L. Zimmermann, Research Clerk of Commission on Interstate Cooperation

NORTH CAROLINA

- *Hon. Arch T. Allen, Jr.
- *Senator W. S. Britt
- *Hon. Victor S. Bryant
- Mr. Patrick Healy, Jr., Executive Secretary, North Carolina League of Municipalities
- Hon. George A. Iseley
- Mr. Andrew Joyner, Jr., President, American Municipal Association
- *Senator John H. McDaniel
- *Hon. Walter Murphy
- *Hon. John Hill Paylor
- *Senator J. C. Pittman
- Hon. R. S. Rankin
- *Hon. Robert H. Rouse
- *Senator S. G. Spager
- Hon. T. A. Wilson, Chairman, State Industrial Commission

NORTH DAKOTA

- *Hon. William Langer, Governor

OHIO

- *Senator Emerson Campbell
- *Hon. Orra B. Chapman, Director of Industrial Relations
- *Hon. Jacob E. Davis
- *Mr. Fred P. Elsass, Clerk, House of Representatives
- *Senator W. F. Garver
- *Hon. George J. Harter
- *Hon. Sidney A. Hesse
- R. H. Jamison
- *Hon. Louis N. Laderman
- *Senator Keith Lawrence
- *Senator Verner E. Metcalf
- *Hon. Alma Smith (Mrs.)
- *Senator John Taylor
- *Hon. P. E. Ward

OKLAHOMA

- *Hon. James E. Berry, Lieutenant-Governor
- *Senator Charles B. Duffy
- *Hon. T. G. Gammie, Executive Secretary, State Planning Board
- *Hon. Glade Kirkpatrick
- *Hon. A. N. Leecraft
- *Hon. Mead Norton

*Official delegates indicated by asterisks.

- *Senator Gerald Spencer
- *Senator Joe M. Whitaker

OREGON

- Mr. Merle Chessman
- *Dean Wayne L. Morse, Law School of University of Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

- *Hon. Herbert B. Cohen
- *Hon. George H. Earle, Governor
- *Hon. Jacob Flinchbaugh
- *Hon. Roy E. Furman, Speaker of the House
- Professor W. Brooke Graves, Department of Political Science, Temple University
- Hon. Thomas A. Logue, Secretary of Internal Affairs
- Hon. S. Edward Moore, Parliamentarian, House of Representatives
- *Hon. Cliff S. Patterson
- David W. Robinson, Executive Secretary, Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin
- *Senator George A. Rupp
- Mr. W. L. Stevenson, State Board of Health
- *Hon. Ellwood J. Turner
- Mr. Isaac S. Walker, Assistant Water Consultant, National Resources Committee

RHODE ISLAND

- *Senator William J. Burgess
- Hon. Louis Cappelli, Secretary of State
- *Hon. John P. Hartigan, Attorney-General
- *Hon. Robert E. Quinn, Governor
- *Hon. Francis P. Trainor

SOUTH CAROLINA

- *Senator Edgar A. Brown
- *Mr. J. M. Smith, State Auditor

SOUTH DAKOTA

- *Hon. C. T. Bates
- *Hon. W. F. Mehlberg
- *Hon. Paul W. Opsahl
- *Senator L. M. Simons
- *Senator Warren Welch

TENNESSEE

- *Hon. Gordon Browning, Governor
- *Senator Thomas L. Cummings

*Senator Andrew J. Graves
 *Hon. Ruth W. O'Dell
 *Hon. W. H. Stallings
 *Senator Gerald B. Stratton

TEXAS

*Hon. Albert K. Daniel, State Tax Commission
 *Hon. Herman Jones
 *Senator Ben G. Oneal

UTAH

*Hon. Irwin Arnovitz, Chairman, State Tax Commission

VERMONT

*Hon. George D. Aiken, Governor
 *Hon. Lawrence C. Jones, Attorney-General
 *Hon. Sterry R. Waterman

VIRGINIA

*Senator Charles E. Burks
 *Senator Robert W. Daniel
 *Hon. Arthur W. James, Commissioner of Public Welfare
 Hon. C. H. Morrisett, State Tax Commission
 Hon. John Garland Pollard, former Governor
 *Hon. C. G. Quesenberry

**Official delegates indicated by asterisks.*

*Senator John W. Rust
 Hon. Abe M. Schemel, President, Virginia League of Municipalities
 Mrs. A. M. Schemel
 Hon. Morton L. Wallerstein, Executive Secretary, League of Virginia Municipalities

WASHINGTON

*Senator John Ferryman

WEST VIRGINIA

*Hon. W. T. Brotherton
 *Senator J. Patrick Beacom
 *Senator Howard S. Johnson
 Hon. Hume K. Nowlan
 *Senator Byron B. Randolph
 Mrs. Byron Randolph
 *Hon. Stephen J. Russek

WISCONSIN

Hon. Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State; President, National Association of Secretaries of State
 *Mr. John Kyle, Secretary to the Governor
 Mr. E. G. Littel, State Planning Board
 *Mr. J. H. Wallis, President, League of Wisconsin Municipalities

WYOMING

*Hon. L. C. Hunt, Secretary of State
 Hon. William C. Snow, Assistant Attorney-General

COMMITTEES

Third General Assembly

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Chairman, Senator T. V. Smith, Illinois
 Hon. Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts
 Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, New York
 Dr. Charles P. Messick, Chairman, State Planning Board, New Jersey
 Senator Keith Lawrence, Ohio
 Senator George Rupp, Pennsylvania
 Hon. Lawrence C. Jones, Attorney-General, Vermont.
 Senator McMillan Lewis, Missouri
 Hon. Thomas Reed, Mississippi

Hon. A. C. Tilley, State Engineer, Nebraska
 Senator Joe M. Whitaker, Oklahoma

CALENDAR COMMITTEE

Chairman, Hon. Mark Graves, President, State Tax Commission, New York
 Senator Ben G. Oneal, Texas
 Hon. Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State, New Hampshire
 Hon. C. E. McReynolds, Arizona
 Senator Jacob Weiss, Indiana

Hon. William H. Smith, Nebraska
 Senator Will O. Walton, Alabama
 Hon. Ray H. Talbot, former Governor,
 Colorado
 Hon. Robert A. Gray, Secretary of State,
 Florida
 Hon. John Kirtley, Speaker, House of Rep-
 resentatives, Kentucky
 Hon. Arthur U. Mahan, Massachusetts
 Hon. Lester C. Hunt, Secretary of State,
 Wyoming
 Senator Maupin Cummings, Arkansas
 Lieutenant-Governor James E. Berry, Okla-
 homa
 Senator Byron Randolph, West Virginia

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Chairman, Senator Robert W. Daniel, Vir-
 ginia
 Senator James A. Crawford, New York
 Hon. James J. Boyle, California
 Senator L. M. Simons, South Dakota
 Hon. I. H. Thayer Martin, State Tax Com-
 missioner, New Jersey
 Hon. W. T. Brotherton, West Virginia
 Senator David S. Atkinson, Georgia
 Hon. Herbert B. Cohen, Pennsylvania
 Hon. Stanley Mead, Connecticut
 Hon. Herman Jones, Texas
 Senator L. M. Simons, North Dakota

RULES COMMITTEE

Chairman, Hon. Henry F. Long, Commis-
 sioner of Corporations and Taxation,
 Massachusetts
 Hon. Phillip D. Gebhardt, New Jersey
 Senator Andrew J. Graves, Tennessee
 Hon. Selden Johnston, Connecticut
 Hon. William A. Hart, Georgia
 Hon. Charles L. Terry, Jr., Secretary of
 State, Delaware
 Senator Will O. Walton, Alabama

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Chairman, Senator Byron B. Randolph,
 West Virginia
 Senator Will C. Walton, Alabama
 Hon. Edwin L. McHaney, Jr., Arkansas
 Senator John B. McColl, California
 Governor Ray H. Talbot, Colorado
 Hon. Robert A. Gray, Florida

Senator Lee Purdom, Georgia
 Hon. George Curtis, Idaho
 Senator George E. Schuppe, Illinois
 Senator Jacob Weiss, Indiana
 Senator C. N. Miller, Kansas
 Hon. John Kirtley, Kentucky
 Senator Sidney W. Sweeney, Louisiana
 Attorney-General Clyde R. Chapman,
 Maine
 Hon. Charles C. Marbury, Maryland
 Hon. Arthur J. Burgess, Massachusetts
 Hon. Carl F. Delano, Michigan
 Senator A. O. Sletvold, Minnesota
 Hon. Gladys B. Stewart, Mississippi
 Hon. F. Clyde Keefe, New Hampshire
 Hon. Joseph C. Paul, New Jersey
 Senator Robt. C. Hendrickson, New Jersey
 Frank H. Patton, Attorney-General, New
 Mexico
 Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, New York
 Hon. Geo. J. Harter, Ohio
 Senator Chas. B. Duffy, Oklahoma
 Hon. Cliff S. Patterson, Pennsylvania
 Senator Wm. J. Burgess, Rhode Island
 Senator Richard Jefferies, So. Carolina
 Hon. Warren Welch, So. Dakota
 Senator Andrew J. Graves, Tennessee
 Senator Ben G. Oneal, Texas
 Lawrence C. Jacobs, Attorney-General, Ver-
 mont
 Senator John W. Rust, Virginia
 Senator John H. Ferryman, Washington
 Hon. Theodore Dammann, Secretary of
 State, Wisconsin

COMMITTEE ON PLANS FOR OPERATION

Chairman, Senator Jacob Weiss, Indiana
 Hon. Louis N. Laderman, Ohio
 Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, New York
 Hon. Joseph C. Paul, New Jersey
 Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Pennsylvania

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND RESOLUTIONS

Chairman, Senator Robert C. Hendrickson,
 New Jersey
 Hon. John A. Chambliss, Tennessee
 Hon. Wheeler Milmoie, New York
 Senator G. P. Ritchie, Mississippi
 Senator Sidney W. Sweeney, Louisiana

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION

January 21, 1937

AN INFORMAL dinner, preceding the opening of the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., was held on Thursday evening, January 21, 1937, Hon. Paul V. McNutt, former governor of Indiana and president of the Council of State Governments, presiding.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: In presenting our distinguished speaker this evening I appropriate one of his own gag lines—"An ignorant man who is a philosopher." He is a professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago, a leader in the Senate of the State of Illinois, and one who has contributed much to the Council of State Governments. The voice you hear is the voice of Alexander Woollcott but the mind is the mind of T. V. Smith.

HON. T. V. SMITH: Men try wishfully to conjure better government into existence, or to daydream it, or even to command it into existence, when governmental improvement is the most intricate, the most arduous, and the most imperative of all human endeavors. Under the symbolism of our executive head, we Americans have all of late journeyed to Buenos Aires to further solidarity of the nations of the Americas; and we have come home to find the forty-eight states of this America actually more lacking in the machinery of coöperation than are the nations we met there.

We are magnificently united in our vaguest sentiments, but in our concrete coöperation we are not well implemented. We come here as governors, or as attorneys, generals, or as legislators, or as other state officials, to continue the process of building a more perfect union between these sovereign bodies known as states. We come in no fretful mood against our federal machinery of coöperation. We recognize the creation of this machinery as the great achievement of the Fathers. But we know that we as fathers of the future will have failed our sons if, as sons of those same Fathers, we rest idly on their oars. The call of our day is for a union

of the states more perfect than the formal Union we have inherited. That Union must and shall be achieved through the further enhancement of federal power, or through the extension of voluntary coöperation between the states. We meet to further this voluntary coöperation across state lines. Efficiency of centralized power must itself depend upon this spirit in the states for any full measure of success. If we succeed in some formal federal extension, we shall not have succeeded much; if we fail in creating this spirit of commonalty between the states, we shall have failed altogether. With the maturation of state coöperation, however, the federal government may be spared many a pain of proud flesh corpulence. The balance of power may swing from time to time between nation and states. That swing we may abide cheerfully, however it goes, if only we can give it the coöperative setting furnished by the council of state governments. To furnish the form of federalism, then, with the spirit of state coöperation is our fate and fortune. As "Royalty" said to "Romance": "This is the way we can 'abdicate' and eat it too."

It is a previous, as well as a powerful, cause in which we labor. The several states are objects of sentiments, each to all of its devoted citizens. This sentiment we would preserve and functionally extend in the embrace of state with state.

This is a high creative task, arduous but delightful. Our success will depend upon no formula, but upon a faith that something better yet may come to be through us. Henry Toll with intrepid imagination has already completed the groundwork, and now in a spirit still magnanimous and undaunted calls us together again, not to commemorate the old, but to consummate the new and the necessary. Let me play upon this creative keynote by emphasizing two heroic embodiments of the spiritual characteristics required to consummate the job before us—audacity of mind and mellowness of spirit. It has been my good fortune to divide my adult life about equally between Texas and Illinois. The intrepidity of Sam Houston, of Texas, and the magna-

nimity of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois—these high embodied virtues let me sing tonight in hope of helping us find for them, through our deliberations, a single corporate body.

SAM HOUSTON AND THE TEXAS SPIRIT

Samuel Houston was in truth the Sampson of the Southwest. Born in Virginia, reared in Tennessee, escaping in adolescence from civilization to the semi-savagery of Oo-loo-te-ka, a chieftain of the Cherokees, this pioneering Paul Bunyan combined in a single frame the virtues of many states, a strange and potent mixture of earth and air, of fire and water. Adopted by the Indian chief and christened "The Raven," Houston brooded over troubled waters and troubled the still waters of three continents for half a century.

Twice a member of Congress from Tennessee, and then its popular governor, in the hour of his eminence he renounced all that he had been, and all that he might be, to return to the Cherokees in the silence of Southern chivalry for the sake of a woman's name. In the somber stillness of his retreat rolled distantly the thunders of mighty events coming on. Taking up with honor dreams lost by Aaron Burr in dishonor, Houston wrested the empire of Texas from alien cruelty and native greed and blazoned, for all ages, the moral meaning of human intrepidity: "*Not greatly to care and dare is never greatly to achieve.*"

Commander-in-chief of the almost mythical forces, by land and sea, of the swaddling Republic of Texas, he developed out of thin air the morale of war and later the healing balm of peace. First president of that singular star in the galaxy of nations, he worked incessantly to trade imperial sovereignty for the humbler partnership in a nation of states. Thrice governor of the Lone Star State, later its United States senator for thirteen years, Houston with surpassing clairvoyance withstood the pressure of forces toward disunion and accepted personal disgrace rather than be a party to national dismemberment. Barely avoiding the presidential nomination against Lincoln as a Union Democrat, Houston sympathized in private retirement with Lincoln's endeavor to save the Union.

Uniting the best of the subtle sagacity

of the aborigines and the worldly wisdom of the Anglo-Saxons, Sam Houston it is whom I offer you from my native state as the embodiment of the noble spirit necessary to our present cause—the spirit of intrepidity working its wonders in creating opportunity for coöperation.

The courage of pioneering matures into the moral magnanimity of spiritual statesmanship. I give you now, from my adopted state, Illinois, a personality to illustrate this spirit, as Houston's illustrated that—Abraham Lincoln.

LINCOLN AND THE SPIRIT OF MAGNANIMITY

No American made great by death offers more meaning to magnanimity than does the memory of Abraham Lincoln. While living, he was said to be foolish in losing his youthful heart to a grave, and living his life on married patience; foolish in pitting his homely ignorance against the brilliant, courtly, urbane Douglas; foolish in setting himself to do right in a world where the day goes mostly to the strong; foolish in dreaming of freedom for a long-suffering people whom the North was as anxious to keep out as the South was to keep down; foolish in choosing the silent Grant to lead to victory the hesitant armies of the North; foolish, finally, in presuming that government for the people must be government of the people and by the people.

This Lincoln whom many millions misunderstood hid his bitterness in laughter; fed his sympathy on solitude; and met recurring disaster with whimsicality to muffle the murmur of a bleeding heart. In the tragic sea of life he pitied where others blamed; bowed his own shoulders with the woes of the weak; endured humanly his little day of chance power; and won, through death, what life seldom showers upon such kindly souls—peace and everlasting glory.

How prudently we proud men compete for nameless graves while now and then such simple magnanimity as Lincoln's creates of its subtle clairvoyance the very essentials of human solidarity.

STATES' RIGHTS AND STATESMANSHIP

We have spoken of this assembly as the Buenos Aires Conference of the States. It will prove such, and more, if the persever-

ance which has brought us this far in state coöperation can now be made to mature as moral magnanimity. For this mission we have our mentors. Houston and Lincoln, like all statesmen in America, came from states; but their highest hopes embraced the *duties* of states to develop coöperatively rather than to grow separately. They stood for the human right to lose the provincial

spirit in the larger life of effective generosity on a national scale. It was thus that these typical heroes added, and showed us how to add, to friendship, fellowship, and comradeship the very flagship of this majestic fleet—*statesmanship*, the noblest ship in which to sail the sea of life.

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 P.M.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

January 22, 1937

THE Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments convened at 9:30 A.M. at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., President Paul V. McNutt presiding.

President McNutt began the session by introducing the Hon. John Nance Garner, vice-president of the United States, who greeted the assembly.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: A distinguished leader in the field of the administration of justice is our guest today, and I present with pleasure the attorney-general of the United States, the Hon. Homer S. Cummings.

HON. HOMER S. CUMMINGS: We are concerned with many matters, including the problem of coöperation in crime control. The word "coöperation" is frequently on our lips, but we sometimes forget the reason that this is so.

In 1934 when the federal government decided that the time had come, in view of the menacing crime condition, to assume responsibilities theretofore not acknowledged, we kept in mind existing constitutional limitations, the complex structure of our government, and the practical difficulties of, what I might term, our continental, geographical situation. The federal government sought to deal with crime in its interstate aspects; to develop in the department of justice a technic, a structure, predicated upon coöperation with state and local agencies.

Let me cite a single example. On January 29, 1935, the department of justice inaugurated the first police training school.

There was provided a new means of coöperation. At the time the school was opened the department of justice expected not only to teach but also to learn. At the first session of the school there were in attendance about twenty-three representatives of state police departments. For a period of twelve weeks these police officers were given a course of instruction covering the broad field of law enforcement, scientific and technical in nature; matters of finger-print identification, crime statistics, firearm training, enforcement and regulatory procedure; and police administration and organization. All the technics, in other words, developed in the federal bureau of investigation were placed at their disposal.

A little more than a week ago the fourth session of that school was held and there were thirty-four officers in attendance. Altogether, the four schools that we have concluded have sent out eighty-one such officers who have gone back to their various communities and are there repeating the teaching that they have thus learned. This is an illustration of the effectiveness of a form of friendly and efficient coöperation.

But coöperation between the federal government and the forty-eight states is but a part of this process in which we are all interested; in fact, it is the simpler part. What is of equal importance and what is more difficult to achieve is coöperation among the forty-eight states and within each state between the state government and local jurisdictions. Progress is being made in that direction. The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State

Laws is engaged in preparing and sponsoring reciprocal legislation having to do with the administration of criminal justice. The American Law Institute, with its Code of Criminal Procedure recommended for adoption in 1930, has made an important contribution, and its offer to prepare another code is one that should have our enthusiastic support.

Following the enactment in 1934 of congressional consent to compacts among the states for the purpose of controlling crime, ~~there~~ was established an interstate commission on crime, which contains in its membership an official representative of each state and a representative of the department of justice.

Here again a large number of measures have been recommended to tighten up and facilitate the administration of justice in the criminal field. Not the least evidence of how the leaven of progress is working are the numerous state and regional conferences that will be held in all parts of the United States, some of them organized on a permanent basis, all of them straining toward a series of objectives designed to bring about the kind of law enforcement essential to the welfare of our people. A more effective and wider exchange of criminal information, interstate supervision of parolees and probationers, the simplification of extradition, the facilitation of close or hot pursuit of criminals from one state to another—these are some of the projects engaging the attention of those responsible for leadership in this inspiring enterprise.

We all realize that we are in for a long-time campaign. It must depend for its results upon the use of materials and procedures that are at hand and upon which we must build with all the intelligence and devotion that we are able to command.

Public opinion is alive to what we are doing. It awaits results. It is beginning to realize that there is no magic formula for the solution of the problem of crime. It expects each of us in his own field and in cooperative contact with others to contribute to our common purpose.

HON. ROBERT E. QUINN, President for the remainder of the session on crime control: I have the happy privilege to present Judge Richard Hartshorne of New Jer-

sey, who will report for the Interstate Commission on Crime.

JUDGE HARTSHORNE: The Interstate Commission on Crime of the Council of State Governments is happy to advise you now of its progress in obtaining cooperation among the states and with the federal government in the control of crime.

The Interstate Commission on Crime stands as a presently existing and actively functioning body, where the states and the federal government not only can counsel together but *are* counseling together to guard the public against crime in the future. This safeguarding is particularly important in the twilight zone which exists between the authority of the federal government, on the one hand, and the respective authorities of the states over their internal affairs on the other. This zone most clearly appears, as headlined almost daily by our newspapers, where a single gang commits a crime in one state and then escapes to another state to commit further crimes there. These crimes, if disconnected, are not subject to federal control, each being subject to the sole control of the state where committed. But both states are equally interested in capturing the criminal.

The question is how both states can cooperate to that end through this twilight zone, not that this twilight zone has not been provided for in the Constitution. It has. And by passing the Ashurst-Sumners Act in 1934 Congress recognized the desirability of cooperation by the states to control crime. But the present is the first occasion on which there has been a general assembly of the various states of the Union to consider a definite program to control crime, in this virgin field of interstate cooperation, midway between the federal powers and those reserved to the states.

I have now the honor to present this definite program as worked out by the Interstate Commission on Crime. To make this program and its necessity clear I want to tell you a story.

Last Armistice Day a New Jersey state trooper, who had stopped a speeding motorist, found himself covered with a gun, kidnapped, taken across the state line into Pennsylvania, and later released near Bethlehem. The car in which he was ab-

ducted bore Michigan license plates, and his kidnapers have recently been identified as convicts who escaped from an Ohio penitentiary. In addition, it is believed that these kidnapers were the ones who, the day before the kidnapping, held up a jewelry store in Philadelphia and escaped with \$60,000 worth of gems. Last month, the papers headlined the capture of two of these three bandits, one of them a woman, from behind a steel door in a New York City apartment after a tear gas and machine gun fight. This one crime thus directly involves the five states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio and New York, and the federal government in addition. Small wonder that the police of each of these five states, as well as the federal G-men, are cooperating toward the same end.

It becomes evident that our most desperate and shrewdest criminals have taken a leaf from the book of our successful business men and become commuters. They have, similarly, sought success by spreading their business throughout the states for two reasons: First, to take advantage of the spots where the pickings are best; second, to take advantage of the present loopholes in our law, which permit our invisible state boundaries, which in no wise hamper the holdup man, to trip up and impede those who protect the public.

The advantage which our commuting criminals take of our state boundaries does not call for the wiping out of such state boundaries, but for the wiping out of the tangled undergrowth of laws which has grown up about those boundaries.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON CRIME GOES TO WORK

It was for the purpose of wiping out this tangled, old-fashioned, legal undergrowth, to enable all the states of the Union to emerge from their separate cells and to merge with the federal government in a great cooperative endeavor to curb crime that New Jersey held the first Interstate Crime Conference at Trenton on Columbus Day, 1935, where the Interstate Commission on Crime was created. The first thing this commission did was to direct its attention to the clearing up of this tangled

undergrowth of interstate criminal laws. It has succeeded in drafting four model bills to close up these loopholes and clear out the underbrush which today prevents your state from obtaining proper cooperation from the other states of the Union. This will be accomplished, first, in controlling the criminals who come from such other states into your state to commit crimes or to hide away; second, in controlling criminals from your state who escape to other states or go to other states from your state to commit crimes in such jurisdictions.

This cooperation, to be effective, must occur along four major lines: First, in apprehension; second, in extradition; third, in prosecution; and fourth, in punishment. To this end, the commission has drafted model acts on the subjects of: (1) The fresh pursuit of criminals across state lines; (2) the simpler and more effective extradition of criminals; (3) the removal of witnesses from one state to another to testify in criminal proceedings; and (4) the supervision by one state of parolees from another state.

STATE LINES TRIP UP PURSUING POLICE

Perhaps the purpose of all these acts and their importance to all the citizens of the United States can be more clearly seen if we apply them to the recent kidnapping case of which I spoke previously. Let us suppose that in that case the Philadelphia holdup was committed with the aid of an Ohio henchman, who purchased the necessary guns and car in Ohio, and that these bandits, after releasing their kidnapped New Jersey state trooper in Pennsylvania, were pursued to the Maryland line by the Pennsylvania state police. In such chase, the minute the Pennsylvania state troopers set foot in Maryland their definite authority as troopers was gone, and they became substantially private citizens with all the latter's lesser protection and authority in making arrests. Under this handicap, the police would be more than likely to have their quarry escape.

But had these bandits crossed into Virginia, instead of into Maryland, the case would be far different. For, last year, at

the instance of our commission, Virginia adopted the fresh-pursuit statute. This statute, drawn with the aid of several superintendents of state police, clothes these Pennsylvania state troopers with exactly the same power to arrest in Virginia during this fresh pursuit that a Virginia trooper would have. With this aid such escaping criminals could not use this invisible state boundary as a means to escape the arm of justice.

To help the states you represent to obtain the same aid for their police as Virginia, Incocrime submits a resolution endorsing its fresh-pursuit act.

However, even when arrested, these criminals must be brought back to Pennsylvania for trial, and, according to usual interstate procedure, this requires technical, expensive extradition procedure which differs in each state. So that, while the attorney-general of Pennsylvania may be well versed in the extradition procedures of the surrounding states of Maryland, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, and Ohio, all of which may vary, the contemplated extradition proceedings from Virginia may fail, due to some technical difference of the Virginia law from the others.

However, two of these bandits have, in fact, been apprehended in New York instead of in Virginia. So the case concerning them is far different. For New York became a good coöperator with its sister states by having adopted, last year, the model extradition act drafted by our commission and the commissioners on uniform state laws. Under this act, the extradition of the bandits themselves is simplified and expedited; indeed, it could have been entirely eliminated, if they had agreed to waive such procedure and return voluntarily. You can appreciate that this hope of saving time, trouble, and expense by waiver is a very practical one when I tell you that in New Jersey, where the model act has already been adopted, approximately two out of every three fugitives from justice from other states now waive extradition proceedings. That this saving is substantial, you will realize when I tell you that there are approximately six hundred extraditions each year between New Jersey and the other states, and no one knows how many hundreds, or rather

thousands, among the other states not involving New Jersey.

THE "BRAINS" OF THE GANG GETS OFF SCOT-FREE

But what of the "brains" of the gang in Ohio, who bought the guns and the car and got his pals to commit the holdup in Philadelphia? Here a very interesting, not to say discouraging, loophole in the law appears. For, under ordinary conditions, this man who planned the crime can probably get off scot-free in all the states because he has never left the state of Ohio. Not having crossed the Pennsylvania boundary he is not an actual fugitive from justice from the state of Pennsylvania, within the meaning of the United States Constitution, and he, therefore, cannot be extradited to Pennsylvania under its terms to face justice there for the crime committed by his henchmen. Nor under the law in the average state could he be convicted of crime in Ohio for instigating the commission of such crime elsewhere; and, practically, the likelihood of a prosecution there is not great anyway, since there was no actual harm to such state from the robbery which occurred in Pennsylvania.

But this loophole in the law which violates every sense of justice by permitting the "brains" of the gang to escape punishment for his crime is further plugged up by our model extradition act, which, if enacted in Pennsylvania and Ohio, would specifically permit those states, voluntarily, to aid each other in controlling crime, even further than the federal Constitution requires. Under this act Pennsylvania or your state could extradite the "brains" of the gang from Ohio to face justice in the Pennsylvania courts for the crime he successfully planned.

To help the states you represent to obtain the same aid in extraditing its criminals as New York, Incocrime submits a resolution endorsing its model extradition act.

WITNESSES CANNOT BE COMPELLED TO ATTEND TRIAL

Now we come to the trial, in Pennsylvania, of the members of this gang, who have thus been captured and extradited with

the aid of two of the model bills drawn by the Interstate Commission on Crime. For simplicity, let us consider the evidence at the trial as against the "brains" of the gang only. The proof that in Ohio he purchased the guns and the car to commit the crime can be given only by Ohio witnesses. But, as the law exists at present, Pennsylvania has no way to compel the removal of these witnesses from Ohio to Pennsylvania, since the power of the Pennsylvania courts stops at the state line, and no depositions of such witnesses can be taken in Ohio in the absence of the defendant, who is in jail in Pennsylvania. Therefore, the "brains" of the gang, finally removed to Pennsylvania for trial, will be acquitted after all for lack of evidence due to this other loophole in the present law.

But had the "brains" of this gang done his job in Minnesota instead of in Ohio the case would again be far different; for last year Minnesota enacted the third of the above model bills—the one to remove out-of-state witnesses. Under this act, on a simple order by the Pennsylvania court, honored by the courts of Minnesota, unless there would be undue hardship to the witness, such witness can be removed forcibly to the Pennsylvania courts to give testimony to convict the "brains" of the gang.

To help the states you represent to obtain the same aid as Minnesota in removing witnesses for criminal trials, Incocrime submits a resolution endorsing its model act for the removal of out-of-state witnesses in criminal trials.

SHALL WE PUT A WATCH ON OUR CRIMINALS?

Finally, let us suppose that these bandits have all been tried, found guilty, sentenced, and have served the bulk of their terms in the penitentiary. None of them are Pennsylvania residents; two come from Ohio, one from New York. Pennsylvania does not want them, and Ohio and New York probably are not overwhelmed with anxiety to receive them. But they must live somewhere, and Ohio and New York are where they grew up and belong; that is where their families and friends are; that is where, ordinarily, there will exist the best chance

of their being rehabilitated into good citizens under the supervision of parole officers. That is, in fact, where they will doubtless drift anyway. Ohio and New York certainly do not want them to drift back unsupervised to start in to become bandits all over again. But at present there is no legally enforceable way by which Pennsylvania can arrange with Ohio for such supervision in Ohio. Therefore, Pennsylvania must either continue to supervise these outlanders in Pennsylvania, who have no business in Pennsylvania anyway, or it must turn them loose on Ohio unsupervised.

However, had they been citizens of New Jersey and had returned there, the situation would again be far different. For New Jersey, as well as New York, has adopted the fourth and last of our commission's model acts—that to permit states to agree to supervise each other's out-of-state parolees, a perfectly fair give-and-take agreement. The state parole officer in Pennsylvania would notify the similar officer in New Jersey that this New Jersey resident was being sent back on parole. By this agreement, the New Jersey parole officer would be given custody of this man and would arrange for his continued supervision in New Jersey while on parole, for the better protection of the citizens of both states.

That this problem, so easily solved, is a substantial one, you can realize when told that today there are ninety New Jersey authorities, while there are one hundred five Pennsylvania residents on parole from New Jersey courts being supervised by Pennsylvania. Doubtless the number of similar individuals on probation from the courts of the two states is even greater, and how many hundreds, not to say thousands, of these out-of-state parolees and probationers exist in the other forty-six states can be well imagined. It is this situation which has given rise to the Central States Probation and Parole Conference which meets annually; to the Southwestern States Parole Conference which met in Texas in September; to the Interstate Probation and Parole Conference, comprising the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; and to the trail-blazing compact for out-of-state parolee supervision entered into last year by the

states of Indiana and Michigan under the blanket authority of the federal Constitution and the federal Ashurst-Sumners Act.

To help the states you represent to obtain the same aid as New Jersey, Michigan, and Indiana in supervising out-of-state parolees, Incocrime submits a resolution endorsing its model act for the supervision of out-of-state parolees.

COÖPERATION TO CONTROL CRIME HAS STARTED

The importance of these four model crime control bills seems obvious to the citizens of this nation. The citizens of Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia are all coöperating as never before in this field, due to the adoption by their legislatures of some, if not all, of such model acts. It is to be hoped their incoming legislatures will complete the fine work so started. The states of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Wyoming have entered into an interstate compact based upon and covering the various principles set forth in the commission's acts. Any state which adopts these acts will, therefore, be assured immediately of the coöperation of these fourteen states of the Union.

Since in 1937 the legislatures of forty-three states will meet in regular session, it is the confident hope of the Interstate Commission on Crime that the end of the legislative sessions will see the great majority of the states in the Union coöperating for crime control. The merits of the model bills must be told to the members of the legislature and they must know that the public wants them. Here the active and official backing of the American Legion is important. Here your understanding and interest is important. With that assured, the citizens of this country will realize that they can clasp hands across the "twilight zone" and truly coöperate to control crime.

Immediately following the report, resolutions on the following topics were moved by Judge Hartshorne and carried: Uniform Act on Fresh Pursuit of Criminals Across State Lines; Uniform Criminal Extradition Act; Uniform Act to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from without a State

in Criminal Proceedings; and Uniform Act for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision. See page 181 for text. Hon. Gordon Browning, governor of Tennessee, took the chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWNING: The session is now ready to consider the very important subject we know as "social security."

We have with us the chairman of your Interstate Commission on Social Security who is now ready to give his report on this topic, and I take great pleasure at this time in presenting to you Commissioner William J. Ellis of the State of New Jersey.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAM J. ELLIS: For upward of three hundred years the colonial and state governments of this country have been in process of enacting and revising the laws relating to settlement of dependent persons. Primarily the need for such laws arose out of the nature of the important sources of public revenues. Property taxes paid the costs of local government. From the beginning of such legislation the care of the poor was considered to be a local affair.

In view of the changing complexion of the problem of relieving the poor, we need now to define intercommunity and federal-state-local areas of responsibility. Major differences between the laws and practices of separate jurisdictions must be reduced to some sort of order which will eliminate uncertainties and frustration in the administration of public welfare.

We are brought here for the express purpose of considering how, by joint action, through uniform clauses of law, through interstate compacts or agreements, and through federal-state-local coöperation we may recognize and provide for the needs of persons who are needy but who fall outside of those uncoördinated limitations of our settlement laws.

Practical experience in the administration of public welfare indicates that the problems for which we must plan solutions fall within the following categories:

A. STRANDED TRANSIENTS

What shall we do about the stranded transient? He comes into our midst for numerous reasons. Our interest in him, however, is limited by the thoughts: (1) He is needy; (2) he is in our community;

(3) it is the duty of government to relieve his necessities and to help him become an asset to the community at large as promptly as possible.

Analysis indicates that the problem of the stranded transient requires federal, state, and local coöperation. This coöperation probably should take form by securing legislation along the following lines:

1. Uniform State Legislation.

(a) A period of one year's residence as a requirement for gaining settlement.

(b) A provision for the retaining of settlement in one state until a new one is acquired in another state.

(c) Relief and service to unsettled persons in accordance with local standards of relief, wherever they may be found in need and until such time as the necessary investigation regarding settlement is completed.

(d) Vesting in the state department of public welfare the power to determine the final decision as to the retentory of an unsettled person in the state or the return of such person to his place of legal residence.

(e) Authorization of state departments of public welfare or the corresponding agency to reimburse the local units for the costs of relief and service given to the person without legal settlement.

(f) Authorization of state departments of public welfare or the corresponding agency to provide relief and service for transients—interstate and intra-state—as an integral part of the general relief and service department.

2. Interstate Coöperation.

Assuming that states find it possible to establish such a pattern, it would be appropriate to recommend adoption of the Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act by the several states. This model law has been carefully drawn and has been recommended to the states by the Commission on Uniform State Laws, the American Bar Association and the American Public Welfare Association. It authorizes state departments of public welfare to enter into reciprocal agreements with the corresponding agencies of other states in relation to the support and transfer of nonresident dependents.

3. State Coöperation with the Federal Government.

We are witnessing currently the great potency of federal grants-in-aid as a method

of accelerating the development of a standardized social security program in the several states. This device appears to be appropriate for use in stimulating the adoption of standard practices among the states for dealing with stranded migrants. Federal grants-in-aid for this category of the needy are logical. It would be effective in hastening the day when the settlement-law barriers to good public welfare practice would disappear.

B. INTERSTATE COÖPERATION UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

There are a number of points at which administration of the public assistance laws of the social security program would be benefited by a formal plan of interstate coöperation. The following may be summarized as an initial grouping of problems growing out of the relatively short experience thus far available:

1. At present there is no method of compelling legally responsible relatives, living in another state, who are financially able, to contribute to the support of their indigent kin. Perhaps we should discuss the desirability of continuing the legal responsibility of members of a family group to support one another. But if we hold that legal responsibility of able relatives is socially desirable, it then follows that this responsibility should be enforceable over state lines.

(a) In case neighboring states desire to enact reciprocal laws compelling responsible relatives to support their kin, such laws no doubt should establish the same categories of legally responsible relatives.

(b) The question of arranging between coöperating states that they act as agents for one another in compelling able relatives to contribute should be thoroughly considered.

2. Records of vital statistics probably should be made available reciprocally to public welfare departments of other states without charge. At the same time, it is necessary to consider the cost of preparing certificates.

3. The question of permitting recipients of public assistance to establish legal residence in other states without losing, in the meantime, their right to the public assistance granted, should be considered. Such

arrangements would enable clients subject to certain types of physical ailments to live in beneficial climates. They would permit family groups to be reunited. The administrative as well as social aspects of such arrangements should be considered here. For instance, should one state agency assume responsibility for supervising a client while another state is paying the assistance? Should settlement be "frozen" under this type of arrangement?

4. It is one thing for states to agree to exchange information about clients and their families, but no such agreement will be practical unless the standards of social case work performed by the respective agencies are substantially equal.

C. INTERSTATE COÖPERATION WITH RESPECT TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

In most states the newest form of large-scale social security administration is concerned with unemployment compensation (or insurance). Many of the laws adopted specifically authorize the administrative officers in charge to enter into agreements with neighboring states for reciprocal arrangements.

To a great extent the effectiveness of the federal-state-system of unemployment compensation will depend on the degree of coöperation which can be achieved between the various states. Two important problems requiring interstate coöperation are, namely: (1) Protection of the worker who performs service in more than one state in the course of his benefit year; and (2) coverage without duplication of the company which does business in two or more states.

1. Collection of Contributions.

Contributions by employers are based on employment as defined by the laws of the several states. Every such definition contemplates coverage of some service performed without the state. Of the thirty-six laws enacted to date, eleven apply to employment if all or the greater part of the work is performed within the state.

There are many variations in the wording of these definitions, the object of which appears to be secure coverage in one state of the entire employment of the individual

who performs services for one employer in two or more states. Since each state requires a qualifying period of service as a prerequisite to the right to benefits, and bases the duration of benefits on the length of the service covered by the law, a division of coverage among several states may greatly shorten the duration of the benefits to which the individual is entitled, or may exclude him altogether if he fails to work long enough in any one state to satisfy the qualification period.

At the conferences of state administrators of unemployment compensation laws and of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of the Social Security Board, it has been agreed that it is essential that a uniform definition of interstate employment be adopted. This definition should provide so far as possible an automatic method of determining the coverage in any given case. It is recognized, of course, that difficulties may arise even if a uniform definition is adopted by all the states by reason of differences of interpretation or because situations arise which have not yet been considered and which are not covered by the definition.

2. Payment of Benefits.

Whatever definition of interstate employment is adopted, it is inevitable that many cases will arise where an interstate worker who has accumulated benefit rights in one state will become employed in another. In other cases, workers who perform services for two or more employers in two or more states may be entitled to benefits in several states. It is clearly disadvantageous to require an individual who is unemployed to use whatever reserves he may have to pay for transportation in order to collect his benefits. To avoid this difficulty all compensation should be payable wherever unemployment occurs or where the applicant has his residence. To this end sixteen unemployment compensation laws authorize the administrator to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states for the payment of benefits, based on rights accumulated in the other states, to the unemployed within the home state. Probably the remaining twenty states should enact this provision. Agreements probably can be framed so that they will not result in losses to the coöperating states.

One thing is certain at the moment; the administration of social security and the public welfare laws has definitely outgrown the capacity of the locality and the individual state. Each of these levels of government can contribute effectively toward the whole program which must inevitably require the cooperation of the federal government to provide leadership, basic standards, and financial support. That pattern of cooperation has now been established. It remains for us to consider means of making it more effective.

Immediately following the report resolutions on the following subjects were moved by Commissioner Ellis and adopted: Uniform Settlement Laws; Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act; Congressional Action for Grants-in-Aid to States to Meet Transient Problem; Federal Responsibility for Old Age Assistance and Relief to Indians; Studies to Be Undertaken by Staff of Council of State Governments. See page 180.

CHAIRMAN BROWNING: It is now a very happy privilege to present the next speaker on the program. He is a former president of this assembly, a former governor of the state of New Hampshire, and is now the chairman of the Federal Security Board, Hon. John G. Winant.

HON. JOHN G. WINANT: The Social Security Act represents our first attempt to plan for a minimum of economic security on a nation-wide front in terms of money and on a permanent basis. Yet it embodies little that is new, either in its objectives or in its methods. Provision for the common welfare has been one of the major purposes of our government since its foundation, and state action with federal assistance has long been accepted as a practical means of coordinating government operations in several fields of common concern. What the act does is to interpret the common welfare in terms of today's urgent social and economic needs, and to extend the scope of federal and state cooperation to meet these needs through an organized and permanent program.

In setting this program into motion the states are required to take the lead. Under nine of its provisions, those for unemployment compensation, for assistance to the

needy aged, the dependent blind, and dependent children, for public health, maternal and child welfare, and the rehabilitation of those crippled in industry, no benefits or services can become actually available to the people without state action.

Under the section of the act providing for old age benefits, twenty-four million industrial and commercial workers have applied for account numbers, and two and a half million employers have registered. The outstanding fact about this plan is that the majority of our working people will in the future be entitled to a life income after they retire from regular employment on reaching sixty-five years of age. This is the one section of the act to be directly administered by the Social Security Board. It was made a federal function because migration of workers over periods of years and the need of a wide actuarial base made it necessary.

In all its other provisions the Social Security Act establishes a framework within which federal grants may be made to the states. It does not provide unemployment compensation; it does not offer public assistance or welfare services. It simply makes it possible for the states to set up these safeguards for their own people, more adequately supported and without competitive disadvantages in the unemployment provisions.

The states' responsibilities do not end with the enactment of legislation or the initiation of a plan for any one of these programs. The act charges them specifically with the obligation of administering their own security measures. Because those who framed the act and the congress which passed it recognized the wide variations in needs and resources in different parts of the country, flexibility and growth through experience and experiment are possible and encouraged.

Within these very broad outlines each state is responsible for the effectiveness of its own programs. In the fields of public assistance and of unemployment compensation it is charged not only with administration and with the selection of personnel, but also with setting up standards of eligibility and determining the amounts which shall be paid to individuals. Every one of these duties involves important ad-

ministrative decisions. The difficulties encountered and the advantages realized by individual states differ in relation to available state and local resources, the state's past experience in welfare legislation, the character of its economic life, and the social outlook of its people.

The Social Security Board is prepared, upon the request of any state, to consult with it on any question related to the administration of its own plans. The board is a service organization which wants to cooperate in developing broad principles and policies which might serve as standards and guides.

Since there are wide differences among state public assistance plans, in requirement for eligibility, and standards of assistance, it is at these points that interstate problems have been most evident. In these first months while state programs have been getting under way and the load of applications has been heavy, problems relating to residence have been frequent. They are particularly perplexing because of the divergent point of view and practice of the various states. The act requires that no one is to be excluded, on grounds of residence, from either old age assistance or aid to the blind, who has lived in a state for five of the last nine years and one year before making application. For aid to dependent children the residence requirement may not be more than one year. But, in spite of the uniform requirements, a problem arises because some states define or interpret residence and legal settlement more liberally than others. In some of the older states certain traditional and legal barriers still tend to exclude outsiders. In others, where a favorable climate is attractive especially to older people and to health seekers, the possibility of overloading the state with a disproportionate assistance burden also makes for a rather stringent policy with regard to residence.

Three possible ways of meeting these difficulties have been suggested: The abandonment of all settlement laws; the enactment of uniform settlement laws; and the development of interstate agreements to care for nonresidents. Of these alternatives, the last seems at present the most feasible, and steps in this direction have already been taken by certain states.

This suggestion calls for an interchange of responsibilities for assistance where the number of cases involved is substantially the same in the two states. In the states which are most subject to immigration from other parts of the country this interchange basis might not be sufficient; if so, it could be supplemented by some provision for charging back part of the cost to the state of original residence. Such an arrangement should be of advantage both to the individual recipients and to the states. A rigid enforcement of residence requirements may mean that a needy person is compelled to continue to live in one place when he would be happier and better cared for in another, as, for example, when an aged person must live alone because relatives who could offer him partial support live outside the state. Such a situation is equally bad from the point of view of the state, since it must then pay for the entire support instead of taking advantage of such partial support as the family could give. A secondary expense, that of transportation, could often be avoided under an interstate agreement.

I think it is not only true in regard to expenses, but it is even more true in regard to human relations. Some of the cruelest practices that I think we have allowed to continue in the United States have to do with this problem of residence, not only as between the United States and other countries, but also as between local communities within the particular states.

Another point at which public assistance crosses state lines is in securing and verifying information relating to applications. Every state agency must frequently ask the help of other state agencies in this connection. But with no procedure established, it has entailed much unnecessary effort and in some cases considerable expense. It would be helpful if the states could work out an agreement as to what kind of service could legitimately be requested and could set up standard forms for both requests and reports. At the same time all states might well assume responsibility for paying the cost of investigations made at their request by an agency in another state.

In addition to these two problems where the possibility of interstate agreements has already been discussed by the states and

the Social Security Board, there are a great number of broader problems relating to eligibility and to standards of assistance on which the experience of each state is of value to others. The Social Security Board acts as a clearing house for such information. But both the act itself and the policy of the board have consistently emphasized the responsibility of each state to study its own needs and resources and to make its own decisions in the light of these findings. The board conceives of the security program as forming an integral part of each state's public welfare provisions. If it is to take its place in each state as part of a well rounded and carefully planned program, it must be firmly rooted in local understanding and support.

The formulation of interstate agreements has been suggested as the most effective means of meeting some of the problems already raised. This possibility has been discussed particularly in connection with providing protection against unemployment for three types of migrant workers: Those whose work for one employer carries them into more than one state; those who become unemployed in one state after having established compensation rights in another state; and those who do not work long enough in any one state to entitle them to compensation.

No one is so aware of the limitations of the Social Security Act as are those of us who are concerned with the practical problems of its administration. We know that it is neither final nor complete. But we know, too, that under its provisions we have in a single year made a greater advance toward social security than at any time in our past history. We have met the most urgent needs of people and set up our first defenses against future need. State legislators and officials, often laboring against great obstacles, have undertaken these security programs and through their untiring efforts have seen them well established in their own states.

The experience and the activities which give life and meaning to the program are in large measure within the province of the states. As a major part of its contribution to this great cooperative enterprise, the Social Security Board acts as a coordinator and medium for the classification and exchange of this experience. The cooperation so well begun during this first year within each state, between the several states, and between the states and the federal government is our best assurance of future progress.

The meeting recessed at 12:10 P.M.

FRIDAY EVENING BANQUET

January 22, 1937

THE *Friday Evening Banquet of the Second General Assembly of the Council of State Governments* was held in the ball room of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., with Hon. Paul V. McNutt as toastmaster.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: The struggle to restore economic and social equilibrium is as grim and as real as any war. It calls for the same unselfish service, intelligence, energy, and solidarity.

The emphasis of this conference has been upon solidarity. But it requires something more than that: it requires the same willingness to give all that we are and all that we hope to be without thought of reward

save the accomplishment of high purposes. It also demands something more than that—a critical and a searching examination of all governmental agencies to see if any have outlived their usefulness.

If representative government is to meet the test, then we must have the wisdom and the courage to consider the facts and make the necessary changes.

I present to you with great pleasure a seer and a prophet through the years in the field of public administration, the director of the Public Administration Clearing House, the chairman of the President's Committee on Administrative Management—Louis Brownlow.

MR. LOUIS BROWNLOW: Our democratic institutions and our republic form of government are based fundamentally upon the consent of the governed. That consent is obtained after the free discussion of public issues, by free speech, by a free press, and through free assembly; and then is expressed through the electoral process in the choice of the people's representatives.

Once the will of the people is expressed after this free discussion, the freely chosen representatives of the people determine governmental policies in the form of laws and votes of appropriations to support governmental activities; while civil rights and private rights are safeguarded by an independent judicial branch of the government.

But the process of discussion, election, lawmaking, and the hearing and determination of cases in the courts is not enough to make effective the will of the people.

That will must be executed. For that reason one hundred and fifty years ago in the Constitution of the United States the American people established an executive. That pattern has been followed in states and in cities. It is the duty of the executive, to use the language of the United States Constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed. . . ." The executive exercises this function through administration. Successful administration requires good management. Management is the very heart of the problem.

In the United States we have chosen, and I believe we have chosen wisely, to conduct our governmental processes through a federal government, through state governments, and through local governments. We have so chosen in order that the governmental process in purely local affairs can be kept close to the people; in affairs of a wider range, kept within the states; and that those of a universal character be subject to the decision of the people of the nation as a whole.

But with the increasing complexity of our social and economic life we have come to recognize the need of new tools, of more modern machinery for the adjustment of intergovernmental interests, and the apportionment of intergovernmental responsibilities and obligations. For all too long whenever a problem has arisen we have discussed it not only in its relationship to

the will of the people but also as to whether or not its legislative and administrative aspects should be undertaken by the federal government *or* the state government *or* the local government.

We do this despite the fact that in actual practice we are, year by year, making more and more successful experiments in the common effort to solve these problems and in common administration by federal and state and local governments. I believe that in these discussions what we need to do most is to strike out the word "*or*" and insert the word "*and*" so that we will think of our entire democratic governmental structure always in terms of federal *and* state *and* local.

In the introduction of modern machinery for the successful administration of such coöperation, the desirability of which few will deny, we are deeply indebted to the imagination, the devotion, and the indomitable energy of Henry W. Toll, out of whose mind grew, and by whose labor has been erected, this Council of State Governments. Especially tonight, when we are considering the relationships of federal, state, and local governments, I think we should not only recognize the great good that this organization already has accomplished and its even greater promise of achievement in the future, which has been made possible by the coöperation of men and women in all the state governments, but that we should pause to pay a tribute to Senator Toll, the organizing genius who has made it possible for us to be here.

Intergovernmental coöperation requires better tools and more modern machinery for the following principal reason: the governments themselves, federal, state and local, now do coöperate in scores of activities and through hundreds of channels, but the formal governmental coöperation as expressed in division of labor, in division of costs, and in the sharing of responsibility is not enough.

There must be a continuous process of discussion and matching of minds, a continuing exchange of experience and information among the men who are responsible for legislative action and executive administration. This is the reason why there have grown up so many strong organizations of public officials, and this is the reason why

the work of these associations has flowered, flourished and brought forth so many good fruits.

The Council of State Governments is in itself one of the most important pieces of the modern machinery for successful intergovernmental management. It enables those charged with the government of the states in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches to pool their knowledge, discuss their problems and to deal, on the one hand with the federal government, of which the states are the component units, and, on the other hand, with local governments, which are constitutionally the creatures of the states.

In actual practice these relationships are not so simple. In fact, they are exceedingly complex. Their harmonious adjustment is the principal problem of the American people. To this end, the Council of State Governments furnishes a means, not only for the cooperation of federal, state, and local governments, but it provides a way for making effective interstate cooperation among a group of states having a common interest in a regional problem or some other phase of public policy too large for the state and perhaps not large enough for the nation.

Such interstate cooperation was provided for in the interstate compact clause of the constitution. The Council of State Governments provides the machinery for dealing with these problems and bringing to actual realization the constitutional possibilities.

What is needed now is the perfection and the utilization by all of us of this machinery for intergovernmental management, which Mr. Toll has imagined and which you, his colleagues, have brought into being.

What is needed now is courage to face the fact that the highest goals of our democratic purpose cannot be achieved unless we realize afresh that we are all, in our several levels of government, a part of the truly national, the wholly American government; that our great ends cannot be achieved unless we recognize our interdependence and highly resolve to work each for the other and all for each. Taking such a resolve and using the new machinery now ready for us, we shall be able to manage our intergovernmental affairs—federal and state and local.

PRESIDENT MCNUTT: The response on behalf of the local governments was to have been given by our friend, Clarence A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, known to most of us as "Dyke," but he had neither dike nor art with the flood waters of the Ohio, and he is not here. His place will be taken and his paper read by Andrew Joyner, Jr., city manager of Greensboro, North Carolina, the president of the American Municipal Association.

MR. ANDREW JOYNER, JR.: May I first, Mr. Toastmaster, take advantage of the opportunity to bring to this gathering the most cordial greetings and felicitations from the American Municipal Association and the forty state leagues of municipalities which are included in its membership, and at the same time to explain to you that these agencies through research, exchange of experiences, and mutual helpfulness are striving to improve the general standard of efficiency in the city governments of our American cities and towns?

And now, to the impossible task of striving to fill the role of Mr. Dykstra.

"Gentlemen, I bring you the American City; in fact I bring you all of them, 3,165, the count of Uncle Sam himself. Five of these mean home to more than fourteen million souls. Half the nation's population lives either in, or in the shadow of, cities of one hundred thousand or over. Since 1790 this urban family has grown to more than three hundred times the number that President Washington counted, while the rural folk have increased less than fifteen times. In 1870, 52.8 per cent of American workers were gainfully employed in agriculture; by 1930 this had dropped to 21.3 per cent. It should be apparent, then, that our straggling rural frontier settlement had come to be a full-grown, urban, industrial society. Moreover, it became so within one century, not slowly and with gradual accommodation as did the urban centers of Western Europe.

"This is the great revolution of the United States, a vital change in the way of living and in the making of a living; a changed character in our national life. Contemplate one more fact—40 per cent of the American people live in ninety-six metropolitan centers which occupy slightly more than 1 per cent of the land area of the

nation. In these centers is the workshop of the nation. In the one hundred fifty-five counties which contain the larger industrial cities we find 74 per cent of all industrial wage workers and 80 per cent of all the salaried workers and employes of the nation. Seventy-nine per cent of all wages and 83 per cent of all salaries are paid in these centers—centers in which the value of the goods produced is 79 per cent of the country's total.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY

"I bring you, too, a majority of our people, living elbow to elbow under every conceivable condition—some in luxury, many in comfort, and millions in poverty and misery. Behind the bold and sometimes beautiful front which many cities boast are the shambles and the slums, the smoke, the grime, the din, the crowds, the workers, and the children. Here, too, are the latest immigrants, the thousands of recently migrated Negroes, the homeless, the drifters, the jobless, and the derelicts. Here is the melting pot of races and cultures. Below the surface of the city are the sewers, water and gas mains, light and telephone lines, the basements, and the tunnels and subways where so many live, work, and move.

"In the cities, too, it should be remembered, we find centered the cultural activities of the nation. Here are the universities, the concert halls, the theatres, the libraries, museums, radio stations, hospitals, clinics, publishing houses, religious and welfare organizations—the paraphernalia of modern civilized living. From the cities radiate the influences which affect every nook and corner of the nation.

LACK OF INFORMATION

"And yet, broadly speaking, the city as city and its people as people, until the 1930's, has been the forgotten item in the nation's inventory. Even the census bureau, in the face of the rise of the city to a place of major significance in our national life, tells us less about the facts of city life and the city's people, relatively, than it did forty years ago. Government is pretty thorough in its reporting on rural life, on the numbers and problems of farm

animals, on business conditions and foreign trade, on mines, forests, oil, and a host of other things; but for those who wish reliable information and guidance on urbanism, there is nowhere to turn for adequate data upon which to base a serious study. To mention but one item, and that the most important problem which our cities face, we have, as yet, with all the facilities for reporting which the federal government has at its command, no sound statistics on unemployment available anywhere. The Department of Agriculture knows all about rural life in the United States. The States have their agricultural departments, their agricultural colleges, and experiment stations, plus a corps of county agents covering the entire country. Where is the department, or bureau, or even division or section, in the federal, or in any state government which systematically or even casually undertakes to study the daily problems which face the cities and the people who live in them? Where is there being developed a policy or a program which thinks in terms of cities on a national scale? It is time, then, to establish in Washington a division of urban information as a clearing house for cities which want to know something about themselves in relation to their neighbors. It is shocking that we know so little about urban life and that it is impossible to find out much about it in any one place for any one time on any comparable base. This is true even of financial statistics, except for our largest cities.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

"I bring you, then, just the briefest sketch of a few of the problems of our cities. Fundamental is the fact that millions who make up these teeming populations have such low incomes, and because of the technological development of our industries, live in such precarious insecurity in so far as their jobs are concerned that life is a long, drawn-out nightmare. Working today, idle tomorrow, hungry next week, and homeless next month—how can such citizens be the backbone of a free society! In the long run the stability of the nation itself depends upon a solution of this fundamental problem—one known somewhat to our rural people but aggravated and intensified many times

in our cities because these city folk are removed completely from *any* means of primary subsistence. Linked closely with the fact of insecurity is the specter of the slum and the gaunt picture of bad housing and ill health. Millions of families live in rabbit warrens which induce delinquency and destroy family life. It will take a generation to remedy this condition even with a larger and more significant program of rehousing than anyone as yet has been bold enough to suggest. The need is here for a national housing policy. The call is out for an intelligent planning of our urban industrial life so that we may find a balance and a harmony which will guarantee minimum decency and dignity to this large segment of our people.

TAXATION

"Coupled with the social and economic problems which we face are fiscal and governmental difficulties of grave importance. The most elementary public services essential to congested urban life have been threatened and weakened time and again in recent years by an archaic and impossible taxing system. Our governing units on the federal, state, and local levels have vied with each other to tap the possible sources of public revenues. In this contest the cities have come out third best. They have no inherent taxing powers, but by and large are the great reservoirs of taxable wealth. Left for the most part with a revenue system based on the general property tax, faced with tax delinquencies, unable to borrow, and compelled to buy with cash, cities have found themselves utterly unable to carry the burden of their services, their debt, and their relief. By state action property appraisals and assessments were lowered and tax limitations were enacted. Special taxes on gasoline and liquor, and general sales taxes have been laid on a state-wide basis and distributed by the state upon theories utterly incomprehensible to the city folk who paid the bills. Federal taxes in innumerable variety were laid to preempt new sources of city income. Fortunately, the federal program assumed the relief burden of the cities for a time—but the debt and operating expenses remained a local charge. Here is a challenge that must be met—the revising of our national

revenue system from top to bottom. This is a cooperative enterprise which all of us must undertake now, immediately. The havoc created by our conflicting, overlapping, and contradictory tax policies both in urban life and in our industrial system must come to an end.

GOVERNMENT

"Cities are still the creatures but not the wards of the state. They find themselves today with the same organic structure and with approximately the same powers of local government which were given them by frontier legislatures when there was no urban center, with as many as 25,000 souls. The creation of new units of authority by state legislatures in local areas has given us overlapping and duplicating tax authorities and power groups. In one single metropolitan community these run to more than two hundred seventy. What we need from our states is a simplification of this crazy establishment and a grant of authority commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of modern life.

"The urban community overflows county lines and state boundaries and, in several cases, cuts straight across the international line. Twenty-two of our ninety-six metropolitan districts, containing more than one fifth of our total population, straddle state lines and answer to two or even three state governments. This fact, a vital fact in our industrial, economic, and public life, is utterly disregarded by the existing machinery of the states and by the federal government. Our constitutional system forces these cities to work through state establishments which singly and collectively have been completely inadequate in dealing with urban problems. The new relation which cities have entered into with the federal government since 1931 gives some hope of an understanding of these difficulties and, eventually, may point the way to a solution.

"Short-circuiting of the state unit by the larger cities has been absolutely essential to the very life of our urban people during the depression because the states refused to act month after month and year after year. In many cases, where state action was finally taken, the result was adverse to

the interest of the cities. In the eyes of many municipal authorities the states as states have thus been committing political suicide. It would seem, therefore, that two courses are open to the sovereign states in their relation at least to our larger cities. They must recognize the urban problem and deal with it adequately, or they must release the cities from the state obstruction and allow the building up of a new federal-city device which will represent a realistic approach to the solution of the urban dilemma. Cities can no longer be the pawns in the game of state politics and revenue collecting—the place where the money and the jobs may be had. Cities are a vital force in American life, our major material and human resource, and they deserve to be treated as grown-ups, not as children. This Council of State Governments can do no more constructive thing than to study this city problem and point the way to an intelligent treatment of these great urban societies.

"Meanwhile, and until new political and administrative devices can be invented, and because after all we are a nation, there seems to be no question but that cities must rely on the national government, and on national policies for help. Assistance in finances and services are indicated for an indefinite future. The general program of grants-in-aid long followed by European states will doubtless become part and parcel of the American way of life, for urban life will seek a national pattern. Industry, business, transport, and communications are built on a national scale. American life, and surely urban life, cannot escape this same nationalization. It is but a truism to suggest that political patterns follow social and economic organization. New wine cannot remain in old containers with safety.

"We stand, then, on the brink of new public relationships—local, state, and national. Not to recognize this is to be blind to the facts. The American city asks tonight to be admitted into a new partnership—it asks to be understood. It wants recognition of its problems as it shares its wealth with the state and the nation. It has come of age and it recognizes its maturity. It wants no advantage over agriculture; it asks only parity and understanding.

It seeks the chance to help itself, to handle its own responsibilities. These things it cannot do unless the states and the federal government will recognize its difficulties and cooperate generously in their solution. Gentlemen, I bring you the American city and I leave with you its challenge."

PRESIDENT McNUTT: Long-time member of the state senate of Colorado, leader in the American Legislators' Association, father and guiding spirit of the Council of State Governments—I present with great pleasure the executive director of the council, Hon. Henry W. Toll.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HENRY W. TOLL: All of us are putting into this work of governmental improvement ourselves, our imagination, our vision, our fervor. The parts of the wheel which happen to be nearer to the hub are no more important than the other parts of the wheel in such a matter as this.

Before I begin my appointed part in this program I think that you will forgive me if I take advantage of this unusual opportunity to express something of the debt which all of us owe to the twenty-five members of our staff. No group ever worked more industriously, more sincerely, more loyally, more unstintingly, than they have done in our cause. (Mr. Toll read the names of the staff in alphabetical order.)

And may I be pardoned if as a matter of personal privilege I take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to pay tribute to four other persons: First, as a symbol of the many hundreds of state and federal and local officials who have given so generously of their time, their genius, and their comradeship, tribute to our illustrious President, Paul V. McNutt; second, to my senior counselor, Mr. Louis Brownlow; third to the man whose companionship has been one of the rich rewards of work in this field, my close associate, my sagacious and helpful counselor, my intimate friend, Guy F. Moffett; fourth, to a certain Smith College graduate who has made ten thousand sacrifices to this work.

The Council of State Governments desires to be something more than your host this evening. It desires to be a friendly assistant to every official of government in his daily labors for the public good.

In my hand I hold a document which

the council personified by its board of managers presents to you. And in case any of you is not able by chance to read the script on this manuscript from where you sit, this is the Declaration of Interdependence of the Governments within the United States of America in Common Council, January 22, 1937.

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a nation to repair the fabric which unites its many agencies of government, and to restore the solidarity which is vital to orderly growth, it is the duty of responsible officials to define the need and to find a way to meet it.

"A way does not come of itself. The maintenance of just and efficient government is as intricate, as arduous, and as imperative as any human endeavor. One hundred and fifty years ago our forefathers faced their necessity and formed a new union. They found a way.

"And from that beginning in 1787 sprang history's finest example of the democratic form of government—a government dedicated to the preservation of every man's endowment of life, liberty, and happiness.

"Inevitable changes have come. The fundamental pattern of states united for the benefit of all the people remains the same as it was when the founding fathers wove it. But the far-flung tapestry of our many governments has stretched so taut that the fabric has weakened. The essential thread of coöperation too often is lacking.

"Now, for the first time since the memorable day when the form of our Constitution was determined, official delegates of the states are gathered together with representatives of their local governments, as good neighbors, seeking to revive the original purpose—to form a more perfect union.

"It was meant that the states, while creating a nation, should yet preserve their own sovereignties and a maximum of self-government. But now if the claim of states' rights is to prevail, it must be justified by a demonstration of states' competence. When our union was formed, there was no land transportation, nor any remote communication, except by the plodding foot of horse or man. But since that time our society has been revolutionized by the ad-

vent of transportation as swift as the wind and of communication more rapid than lightning. Our area has trebled. The number of our people has increased beyond belief.

"How have our governments met their mutual problems brought by this modern era?

"They have developed a 'No Man's Land' of jurisdiction.

"In thousands of instances their laws are in conflict, their practices are discordant, their regulations are antagonistic, and their policies are either competitive or repugnant to one another.

"In taxation alone, scores of conflicts between federal and state laws exist.

"The interstate criminal is a standing headline on Page One of every newspaper.

"The forty-eight states pass laws on crime, labor, taxation, relief, corporations, parole, domestic relations, and other questions momentous to our social and economic system, with no thought of harmony. And this discord has been further stitched into our pattern of life by all other agencies possessing the power of legislation.

"This is not as it should be.

"The trend of federal-state projects, exemplified by social security, demands immediate action if those projects are to succeed completely.

"All officials should conduct their own governments properly. But we hold that they must act with earnest regard to the other units of government. The bonds of good will and the lines of communication which connect our many interdependent governments must be immeasurably strengthened.

"Through established agencies of coöperation, through uniform and reciprocal laws and regulations, through compacts under the Constitution, through informal collaboration, and through all other means possible, our nation, our states, and our localities must fuse their activities with a new fervor of national unity.

"We, therefore, as representatives of the officers of government here assembled, do solemnly pledge our loyal efforts to the accomplishment of such purposes.

"As our forefathers by the Declaration of Independence affirmed their purpose to improve government for us, so do we by

this Declaration of Interdependence affirm our purpose to improve government for our contemporaries and for our posterity."

The task before us today is perhaps as formidable as that which confronted the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Who knows but that our mission, as hinted by this document, the Declaration of Interdependence, may be in some respects as momentous as theirs? In some respects our opportunity is undoubtedly even greater than theirs, because for every three persons who were affected by the government which they provided, one hundred are affected by that which we provide.

With their picturesque quills they signed a document redolent of the spirit of challenge and of independence. In itself it was only a piece of parchment. But by the high and enduring quality of the purpose which it evidenced, it has become almost as sacred as the Grail.

This document is inscribed in the spirit of the welcoming hand and in the spirit of interdependence. Like that other document, it is nothing in itself. But it also can be rendered precious if it too evidences enduring determination and zeal. By what you are doing at this week's assemblage and at this evening's gathering you are undoubtedly writing history.

In a spirit akin to patriotic fervor, each of you who is a legislative, executive, or administrative official of any local, state, or federal government may, if you will, in a few moments, become a signer of this Declaration of Interdependence, and by that signature may dramatize what we are undertaking together, for upon these pages there is space for more than one hundred autographs.

Let us make this coming together and this document the keynote of a new era of cooperation among the governments within the United States.

In anticipation of the later signing by others of you, may I ask that it now be signed by one federal official, the chairman of the advisory board of the National Resources Committee, Hon. Frederic A. Delano; by one state official, the president of the Council of State Governments, Governor Paul V. McNutt; and by one local official, the president of the American Municipal Association, Hon. Andrew Joyner, Jr.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: We are grateful to Mr. Toll for his presentation of this Declaration of Interdependence. As we said at the outset, this is another testing time for representative government. This is a declaration that our high enterprise is to prove sufficient in every circumstance and for every task which can come to free people.

As an inspiration and as a benediction, I read the message of greeting to this assembly and its guests from the President of the United States:

"The need in government everywhere, federal, state, or local, is efficiency. Only through good management, a practical demonstration that democracy is the most efficient form of government, can we hope to perpetuate the institutions to which we owe all of our greatness.

"When you greet the Council of State Governments at the dinner on the evening of January 22, please extend to all present my hearty felicitations and warmest good wishes. I trust that as a result of the Council's deliberations in Washington, the aims and objects of good government everywhere may be encouraged and advanced.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States."

The meeting adjourned shortly thereafter.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

January 22, 1937

THE meeting reconvened at 2:00 P.M. **CHAIRMAN COCHRAN:** We will now have the report of the American Legislators' Association, to be given by Hon. T. V. Smith of Illinois in place of the president of the Legislators' Association, Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Massachusetts.

HON. T. V. SMITH: This is a report, let me call it, of intellectual progress in the problems that are before us. Studies to be undertaken are, for instance: The unicameral system; the completion of personnel study and report; committee organization and committee functioning in legislatures; organization and functioning of special committees and interim committees; the relation in a state between the legislature, planning board, legislative council, and their respective research staffs; a broad-range study of forty-eight states to determine the part played by the legislature in the life of the state as a community; and study to determine whether any feature of the British system for maintaining executive contact with the legislative body might advantageously be applied to American legislatures. In addition, such typical questions as the following will be considered: the development of organizational activities of the Legislators' Association; the consideration and preparation of rules of order and a volume for use by the state legislatures; the formulation of standards concerning procurement, training and functions of staffs for legislatures; establishment of legislative councils; establishment of legislative reference bureaus; consideration and establishment of code of ethics for legislators; improvement of physical equipment for legislatures; and consideration of training for legislators.

CHAIRMAN COCHRAN: Senator Parkman was at the conference but was called away due to a telephone message which informed him of the death of his mother.

A motion made by Senator Long to send a message of sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., was seconded and unanimously carried.

CHAIRMAN COCHRAN: In connection with the flood emergency situation that is now in the minds of all of us, it is the chair's understanding that Senator Patrick Beacom, of West Virginia, has a resolution to present. I recognize Senator Beacom.

SENATOR J. PATRICK BEACOM (West Virginia): Yesterday it was my pleasure to attend a conference held by the United States Flood Control Federation here in Washington. This federation suggested to Senator Johnson and myself that a resolution could be offered to the Council of State Governments urging that necessary legislation be offered in each state to create a flood control commission, so that the states would be in better touch with the federal government, as recommended in the 1936 Federal Flood Control Act. Therefore I offer this resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly recommends the adoption of a uniform act creating state commissions to assist in the institution and consummation of a federal long-range program of flood control and regulation of flood waters within the cooperating states, thus meeting the requirements of the 1936 Federal Flood Control Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly recommends the passage of necessary state legislation for the establishment of a state agency with authority (a) to deal with the federal government or any other state or states or state agency in behalf of the state, (b) to recommend to the governor and legislature all necessary state legislation, (c) to serve as a proponent body on flood control, and (d) as a clearing house to pass on all plans, surveys, proposals, or requests from localities within the state concerning flood control.

HON. CHARLES W. TERRY (Illinois): I rise for information. I am not thoroughly familiar with the 1936 Federal Flood Control Act. My recollection of that act is that it does require or might require the expenditure of vast sums of money in connection with the flood control of a river of the size of either the Mississippi or the Ohio. If I am wrong I should like to be

set right. My recollection further is that it requires each state to furnish all the right of way and pay all damages incident to whatever public works are constructed by the federal government, the expense of those works, together with the preliminary and current engineering, to be paid, of course, by the federal government.

JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE (New Jersey): I wonder if I may make a suggestion, not on the merits of the proposition, but on the means. I think one of the things which we want to avoid as much as possible is creating too great a multiplicity of governmental agencies, perchance overlapping. It so happens that in the bulk of the states that are involved in the present situation, there have been created state commissions on interstate cooperation, and those commissions, at least in the states nearby, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have created subcommittees to consider exactly this proposition of flood control and water conservation. My thought is that rather than urge the creation of a separate commission to take up this function, we ask that the present existing commissions in the various states, created to deal with their sister states, shall themselves take up this matter. Then we have a very definite example of exactly that sort of thing which is working out in a very practical way with the Delaware River.

DEAN WAYNE L. MORSE (Oregon): I should like to suggest that the delegate from West Virginia write his resolution in two parts, the first beseeching cooperation with the federal government; and that we vote separately on each part. I think this matter of taking back to our state legislatures resolutions suggesting the creation of more and more commissions will jeopardize some of the better work that will come out of our sessions. I also think that the state commission as suggested by the senator is largely a local problem, but the general principle of whether or not this council should urge the federal government to extend its agencies for the utmost cooperation with the states falls properly within the jurisdiction of this particular meeting.

CHAIRMAN COCHRAN: Senator Beacom, is that method of procedure satisfactory to you?

SENATOR BEACOM: I should like to answer the gentleman from Oregon by saying simply that under the proposed bill and the bill now existing in New York, a commission is created and it is a nonsalaried commission. There is no expense entailed in so far as the commission itself is concerned. I am told by Senator Royal S. Copeland that the federal government under this act will apportion sufficient funds to each state to carry on the work of a commission if it is so ordered.

If it is the desire of this body that the resolution be broken down into two parts it is agreeable to the delegate from West Virginia.

SENATOR BEN G. ONEAL (Texas): It has occurred to me, coming from a state which has established a planning board which has set up different committees and different state agencies backed by the federal government, that you could simply devolve this duty and authority on that board and not be caught with the charge against you of having set up another commission. I know what the charges are against the legislature for creating new commissions.

The gentleman who spoke asking for information seems to know all about what this federal law requires. I think he quoted it entirely correctly a while ago. In order to get the benefit of that federal legislation and that money you have to do some things in your state, and I think rightfully so; and in order to acquire your rights you have to give some authority in the state the right of condemnation or eminent domain. The federal government may not exercise that in your state. If the states cooperate in the Ohio valley (and I have the same situation along the Red River between Oklahoma and the State of Texas), and if you are to receive the benefit of that cooperation on those joint enterprises, those states will have to cooperate with one another in order that each state may do its part under the power of eminent domain, and to enable the other state to do so.

SENATOR EMERSON CAMPBELL (Ohio): I think if we break down this resolution we are only making an empty gesture to the federal government.

HON. CHARLES W. TERRY (Illinois): Illinois is entirely in sympathy with the general purpose, scope, and object of the

resolution, but there is a legal question suggested by the gentleman from Texas. Under this 1936 Federal Flood Control Act is a separate commission necessary? Might it not be a general commission that not only would have the necessary powers required under this act but also would have other powers enabling it to take a comprehensive view of all the cooperative work which we have in mind?

SENATOR BEACOM: I desire to answer the delegate from Illinois on the question he has asked. Yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the United States Flood Control Federation, there attended, among others, Captain Lucius D. Clay, in charge of the Flood Control Division of the United States Army Engineers. It is my understanding that Captain Clay stated that a commission set up by each individual state would be more helpful to the United States Department of Engineers in working out the problems in the various states than existing agencies which have other duties to occupy their minds. I think that answers your question, Senator.

SENATOR ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON (New Jersey): I offer the following amendment to the resolution. After the word "commissions" on line two, insert the words "on interstate cooperation affiliated with the Council of State Governments, among other functions." It does not change the meaning, but it merely clarifies the first portion of the resolution:

I will read it as it would be amended:

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly recommends the adoption of a uniform act creating state commissions on interstate cooperation affiliated with the Council of State Governments, which among other functions would assist in the institution and consummation of a federal long-range program of flood control and regulation of flood waters within the cooperating states, thus meeting the requirements of the 1936 Federal Flood Control Act.

I move the adoption of the amendment.

HON. SIMEON E. LELAND (Illinois): I want to second that amendment. It seems to me that the whole purpose for which this assembly has worked so hard will be lost if, whenever a new problem arises or whenever an emergency appears, we create some new commission to do work for which

the state commissions on interstate cooperation should be responsible.

SENATOR BEACOM: The sponsor of the resolution is in entire accord with the amendment.

SENATOR BEN G. ONEAL (Texas): My understanding is that the Interstate Commission on Cooperation is to deal with the other states and is not authorized to deal with federal agencies as such. If I am incorrect I would be glad to have the author of the proposed amendment set me right.

JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE (New Jersey): As chairman of the commission in New Jersey, which adopted the first act to which the Texas gentleman refers, I may assure him definitely that under that act we do have power to cooperate with the federal government.

SENATOR ONEAL: In our state we have set up agencies to deal directly with the federal government on flood control, in order to carry out the very purposes of flood control within the state of Texas. I am not going to make an objection, but I want it made clear that the state of Texas would not be able to set up such a commission.

SENATOR EMERSON CAMPBELL (Ohio): If this amendment were adopted certain states would require the creation of another committee. Ohio provides for five in the senate and five in the house and five to be appointed by the governor, but not all of the states have the same provision. For that reason, the adoption of this amendment might delay the action that is so badly needed.

In order to expedite matters I would propose that the amendment be not adopted.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HENRY W. TOLL: It seems to me that if this amendment is adopted and the author of the resolution has indicated it is acceptable to him, you will have a resolution for which everyone can vote, as far as I can sense the sentiment, although, according to what the gentleman has just said, there may be some states which would not be able to act strictly in accordance with the recommendation and which might have to modify the suggested action to some extent to fit their peculiar needs. But if this resolution is defeated and the question comes up on the original motion, then that motion would

mean setting up a commission in every state in competition with the commissions on interstate coöperation. I fear that under those circumstances all of the delegates who are interested in the establishment of such commissions would feel constrained to vote against it; the gentleman would simply lose his entire resolution instead of getting something, which is substantially satisfactory and which could be modified in the case of the individual states where there are peculiar circumstances. Therefore, it seems to me that as a matter of conciliating the various interests, it would be advisable to accept the amendment and then pass the resolution in this form.

HON. THOMAS A. LOGUE (Pennsylvania): As to the right of some of the states which may not have commissions and are involved in this problem, may I say that three of our states, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have commissions, whereas the state of Delaware has no commission, but just the same we received 100 per cent coöperation from the authorities of the state of Delaware.

As to the question raised by the gentleman from Texas on the score of federal coöperation, we have consulted with representatives of the federal government and the National Resources Board, while the United States army engineers have sent representatives who have sat in with us, and we have had 100 per cent coöperation from the agencies of the federal government which are concerned with the problem.

May I just add to the thoughts suggested by Senator Toll. The spirit and the merit of the resolution are beyond question. There cannot be any opposition to that. But are we not treading on dangerous ground, with the possibility of establishing a precedent, by trying to appoint a new commission every time an emergency arises?

Pennsylvania seconds the amendment offered by the senator from New Jersey and moves its adoption.

SENATOR BEACOM: Senator, is it not a fact that in Pennsylvania you have already established a commission of just the same nature that we are asking for in the other states, and have placed yourselves in the position to receive perhaps more coöperation from the federal government than West

Virginia, your neighbor state, which has not provided for a flood control commission? I understand that Pennsylvania is one of the two states that has set up, through Act No. 46, which I have here, a water power resources board for the control of floods in your state.

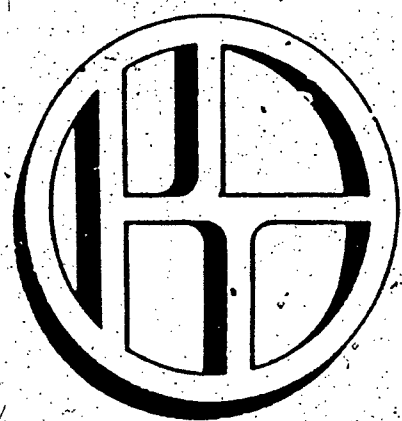
SENATOR LOGUE: Senator, that is entirely different. That is a separate act of the assembly dealing with the problems of another matter, not only the subject of flood control, but pollution, conservation, and any one of a number of different things.

SENATOR BEACOM: Yes, but the control of flood waters is also included in that.

SENATOR LOGUE: We are studying the general situation of the Delaware Valley.

SENATOR BEACOM: In other words, as I see it, Pennsylvania already has set up its commission to provide for the flood control problem. I told the gentleman from New Jersey that I would yield. I want to see this resolution passed so the people in the Ohio River watershed may know that we over here are willing to do our part in helping to preserve life and property. If it is necessary that we incorporate the amendment as offered by the delegate from New Jersey, I am agreeable, and I feel certain that the objections which have been voiced by other members of the Ohio River Basin will be put aside so that we may pass this resolution and show the people in our district that we are at least cognizant of the fact that they have flood waters to contend with every year.

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER (Pennsylvania): May I ask a question in order that there may be no misunderstanding? The gentleman referred to the act of Pennsylvania on flood control, giving the Water Power Resources Board certain power. That act was the result of the hysteria over the floods of last spring in Pennsylvania and the year before, and really it was passed before the Delaware River Basin Commission came into being. The difference, as I see it, is that in that act the state of Pennsylvania set up a commission and gave it certain powers in reference to flood control, while the commission that we have set up on the Delaware River Basin is an interstate coöperation commission to handle all of the problems on the Delaware River Basin.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

**Microfiche Created with
the Cooperation of
the Council of
State Governments**

If we try to set up some other commission to cross the lines of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, then it seems to me we are tearing down that which we have tried to build up for the last several years.

HON. ERNEST L. AVERILL (Connecticut): Perhaps I might explain the situation a little bit as it refers to New England in the Connecticut River Valley. At the present time we have four states involved in an interstate question as to the Connecticut River. We have not as yet formed any compacts. Connecticut, at least up to the present time, has not this interstate cooperation commission which we are suggesting now. When Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire agree on some method of cooperation for flood control as a result of the present study, it may be that the matter will be turned over to the interstate cooperation commissions. If that is done we will get nowhere unless we have the power in that commission to arrange with the federal government for funds. If in the future that particular commission is going to function and receive any public money from the federal government, we must have some power of authorization. I think we should include in it at least the right to negotiate with the federal government for funds.

Suppose we in Connecticut, which is below the Massachusetts line, decide to do some flood control work of our own. Then we would have a special commission, because there would be the same situation which I understand exists in Pennsylvania, that of controlling water within Pennsylvania only, for which there is a special commission.

So you might have two commissions, one dealing with state waters, the other dealing with interstate waters, but both of them, if they receive federal funds, necessarily have authority to negotiate with the federal government.

The motion as amended was seconded and carried.

Upon motion by Mr. T. V. Smith, a resolution was adopted establishing a committee to promote interlevel cooperation.

SENATOR JACOB WEISS (Indiana): I hand you herewith the report of the Committee on Operations of the Commission

for Council Development of this Third Assembly of the Council of State Governments.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES (Acting Clerk): The Committee on Operation of the Interstate Commission on Council Development recommends that there be established in every state a commission on interstate cooperation. (The word "commission" as used herein shall be taken to designate any group similar to existing commissions on interstate cooperation whose primary function shall be to act for the state in matters requiring interstate cooperation.) We urge the representatives attending this Third General Assembly from those states in which no commissions or committees on interstate cooperation have been established to endeavor to have adopted some plan for the creation of a commission on interstate cooperation, and for affiliation with the Council of State Governments.

For the accomplishment of this purpose, your committee suggests the adoption by each state of one of the several plans set forth herein below.

PLAN 1

The model statute creating a commission on interstate cooperation prepared by the Council of State Governments. See pages 49-50, Volume II, Book one.

PLAN 2

The houses of each legislature may each amend their rules so that there might be, in the permanent organization of each house, a standing committee to be known as the "Committee on Interstate Cooperation."

The respective houses may then together amend their joint rules so as to establish a joint legislative committee on interstate cooperation, consisting of the five members of each of the standing committees recommended in the preceding paragraph.

At each session of the legislature where this plan is adopted there should be introduced and passed a concurrent resolution setting up a committee on interstate cooperation to be comprised of the five members of the committee on interstate cooperation of each house and five state officials to be appointed by the governor.

As an alternative for the concurrent resolution a similar commission on interstate cooperation may be created at each session, by joint resolution, carrying with it an appropriate provision for funds to defray the cost of the functioning of such commission on interstate cooperation.

PLAN 3

The legislature may establish a joint legislative committee of both houses to be known as the "Committee on Interstate Cooperation." Such joint committee should consist of five members of each house of the legislature, and such committees should invite the governor to designate five state officials to act on such committee in an advisory capacity.

"It is desirable that the Council of State Governments shall have a firm and permanent foundation, and, to that end, your committee recommends that there be established an Interstate Commission on Council Development of the Council of State Governments, membership in which shall consist of those states affiliated with the Council of State Governments by one of the methods described in the succeeding paragraphs. It is recommended that the president set a date within the calendar year for a meeting of such Commission on Council Development at Chicago, Illinois.

It is recommended that the membership of the Interstate Commission on Council Development shall consist of not more than three members from each state, who should be, respectively, a member of the senate, a member of the house, and a state official, whose duties include the handling of fiscal affairs within the state or the recommendations for the appropriation of money by such state.

In states where commissions on interstate cooperation exist, members shall be appointed by the chairmen of such commissions.

In other states, where there are no commissions on interstate cooperation or similar agencies, but where there may be house and senate committees, the senate member should be the chairman of the senate committee on interstate cooperation, or a member of such committee designated by him. The house member should be the chairman of the house committee on interstate co-

operation, or a member of such committee designated by him. The state official representing the executive department should be appointed by the governor.

It is recommended that in those states having unicameral legislatures the two legislative members should be designated by the chairmen of the committees on interstate cooperation.

In those states where there is no membership from the executive department on the committee or commission on interstate cooperation, the delegates should be appointed by the chairman of such committee or commission.

In those states where a legislative committee on interstate cooperation exists, and where the executive representation is advisory, the delegates to the commission on council development should be appointed by the chairman. And it is further suggested that representation from such states consist of members of both houses and of the executive department.

In those states where there are no commissions or committees on interstate cooperation, one representative shall be designated by the presiding officer of the senate, one by the presiding officer of the house, and one by the governor.

The following resolution was moved, seconded, and carried:

For the purpose of making clear the recognized need for actual participation in the management and organization of the Council of State Governments by each of the constituent members,

WE MOVE, that there be and is hereby created a commission on council development of the Council of State Governments.

AND WE FURTHER MOVE, that the president, before adjournment of this Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments, set a date within thirty (30) days for a meeting of such Commission on Development of the Council of State Governments at Chicago, Illinois, and that the designation of delegates and representatives be made as recommended by your committee on operations of the Commission on Council Development of this Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments.

The adoption of the report was moved, seconded and unanimously carried.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOLL: I believe that attention should be called to the effect of the resolution which you have just passed without debate. I hope everyone realizes that the action just taken means that a meeting of the Commission on Council Development shall be held in Chicago within the next thirty days.

If I understand correctly, the effect of the resolution is that the Commission will consist of not more than three members from each of the states which have established commissions or legislative committees on interstate cooperation; that to this meeting each of the other states also will be invited to send not more than three members; and that this meeting shall be devoted exclusively to the question of developing policies with regard to council organization (policies, for instance, with regard to whether or not it is important to have uniformity among these different commissions and committees; whether it should be decided that uniformity is important; and whether the act now current would be continued or whether there would be amendments made in it). At this meeting there would be discussion of the question of the advisability of establishing district secretariats in each of the eleven districts in which we are tentatively operating; the question as to whether these should be the eleven districts; the question as to the financing of the various state commissions; the question as to the financing of the joint services of the commissions involved in the central secretariat of the Council; the work of the Interstate Commission on Crime, the Interstate Commission on Taxation, the Interstate Commission on Social Security, the Interstate Commission on Council Development itself; the question as to the financing of work undertaken by the Council at the request of the National Association of Attorney-Generals, the National Association of the Secretaries of State, and the American Legislators' Association; and such work as the council is performing in the preparation of bulletins for the Governors' Conference. In other words, as the chairman stated, this would be virtually a constitutional convention.

As one of the members said, the results of such a meeting would be a general shifting of authority with an increasing amount of decision on the part of the governmental officials in the states and a decreasing amount of authority and responsibility on the part of the staff.

It is my position that the Council of State Governments does not partake of the character of an association. It is a part of the governmental machinery of the United States. The Port Authority of New York, for instance, which is set up jointly by New York State and New Jersey, is not a part of the government of New York nor a part of the government of New Jersey. Nevertheless, it is a governmental agency, and so the Council of State Governments, set up at the present time by seventeen states, is a joint agency of government. The earmarks of government are that an agency is established by legislative action, manned by governmental officials, engaged exclusively upon work of government, and financed in whole or in part by governmental appropriations.

The Council of State Governments has all of these characteristics; it is a part of the governmental machinery. We are supplying missing parts, parts which were missing in the machinery provided by the Constitution of the United States on account of the fact that such parts were not needed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

HON. JOSEPH C. PAUL (New Jersey): As a member of this committee may I say that we discussed all the points raised by Senator Toll, and we appreciate that this is a very important meeting to be held in Chicago. We felt that if the council were to be developed, it should be done now, because some of the states are in session and will adjourn for two years. If we go to Chicago we will take back something tangible to give the legislatures, a law or bill or resolution, and for that reason the committee was of the opinion that it should be done within thirty days.

HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG (New York): I think the purpose and intent of the committee in its report and in that resolution were primarily to sell the importance and the value of interstate cooperation; to aid in developing state

representation and participation, and in creating regional offices and regional districts; and last but not least to clarify and put on a firm and permanent foundation

the organization of the Council of State Governments.

A recess was taken at 4:30 p. m.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

January 23, 1937

THE meeting was called to order at 9:30 A.M. by Senator Earle S. Warner, New York, after which President McNutt took the chair.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: I will present General Nagle, who will outline the report of the attorney-generals.

MR. RAYMOND NAGLE: General Clyde Chapman, the president of the National Association of Attorney-Generals, at the last moment found he could not come. I happen to be familiar with the situation and can relate to you the most important activities of the association.

Whether it is realized or not, the opinions of the attorney-generals have an extremely important part in state management. They are purely advisory, but because so many problems never reach the court they do have an important part in the state policy.

Until now there never has been any method of an interchange of opinions between the attorney-generals of the different states.

At this time an exchange of opinions is becoming increasingly important, because, in the field of social security and in all of the fields into which the United States Government has entered in cooperation and collaboration with governments of the states, new problems have arisen.

A project has been commenced, with the collaboration of the Association of Attorney-Generals and the Council of State Governments, the purpose of which is to supply regularly and frequently a digest of the opinions of the several attorney-generals upon current matters. Bulletins, perhaps weekly, perhaps monthly, comprised of opinions promulgated by attorney-generals throughout the United States dur-

ing the preceding week or month will be sent regularly to all attorney-generals. These will be in digest form, and a cumulative index will be provided.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: I will ask Judge Richard Hartshorne to continue the discussion on the activities of Incocrime.

JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE (New Jersey): Due to the press of time yesterday I barely alluded to the fact that the four-point legislative program which we were urging throughout the entire country was but one-half of the work which the commission has in hand. In addition to that work the commission went on record in favor of certain definite administrative criminal regulations such as criminal identification and fingerprint bureaus and local or state scientific means of crime detection.

It further urged the widespread and the connected use of police radio and teletype systems. In the metropolitan districts in and around New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania the use of police radio is making a great difference in preventing crime as well as in apprehending the criminal. I know personally of many cases where, due solely to the existence of the police radio, burglars and others have actually been caught at their work.

In the next place, the commission members are not engaged simply in pressing these perfected methods; they are engaged in studying methods not yet perfected in order to perfect them and present them to you for action. They are engaged in the study, for instance, of that very difficult and dangerous subject of firearms in the hands of criminals. You know from the papers that there is practically no planned crime of violence which occurs without the use of firearms, either the actual discharge

of, or the readiness of, firearms. Control over possession of firearms by criminals is essential. It is made difficult by our state lines, and that is why it is particularly a matter for the consideration of the Interstate Commission on Crime.

The trouble, at present, is that not merely are the state laws insufficient, but the federal law is insufficient.

Some years ago Congress held a series of hearings on the control of firearms and their passage in interstate commerce. It ultimately resulted in enacting a law which prohibited only their passage through the mails. As a result, firearms are now transmitted lawfully from state to state by express, by personal carriage, or any other way except through the mails.

Two recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, one holding valid the Ashurst-Sumners Act to control goods produced by convict labor, and the shortly previous decision holding valid the Hawes-Cooper Act similarly covering convict labor, give a very fine indication of how the authority of the federal government can be used in support of the authority of the state governments to control this illicit trade in firearms from state to state. When we have the trade put under control within the state and then controlled from state to state, we can be sure that you and I can walk abroad at night without the danger of having a pistol stuck in our backs.

The other lines of study which the Interstate Commission on Crime has been pursuing have been sound motion-picture identification of criminals, the identification of motor vehicles, and the great problem of crime prevention. Those studies are not yet completed.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: We have as our guest this morning one who has contributed greatly during these last four years to the solution of one of the most vital of our national problems. It is with great pleasure that I present to you Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Henry A. Wallace, who will discuss the possibilities of coöperation between the state governments and the United States Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace.

HON. HENRY A. WALLACE: This opportunity to speak to the Council of State Governments is one which I welcome. I

want to talk over with you some aspects of that part of our agricultural program which will undoubtedly receive increasing emphasis during the next few years, and therefore will directly concern both yourselves and those of us connected with the national administration. This newer phase of agricultural development is the general rehabilitation of that growing part of our farm population which, during the past, has been submerged in poverty and chained by the handicaps of poor land, excessive debt, and insecurity in the occupancy of their homes.

The million or more farm families who have come to the Resettlement Administration and other agencies for aid consist, to a certain extent, of those who, as a direct result of the depression, had lost their farms and means of livelihood. But even more significant than this group of depression victims were those whose poverty represented the result of a generation or more of limited opportunity and social handicap. Their condition revealed the existence of long-time undermining forces in American agriculture, a corrosion of our rural life at its very roots.

Some of the families represented in this group are those who still occupy worn-out tracts of farm land. Their present deplorable condition tells the story of decades of wasteful land use. Another group, the number of which was greatly increased by recent drought, is composed of those who settled on dry lands under circumstances which made successful farming almost impossible. Finally, there are those who have suffered from our land tenure system with its speculation and increasing insecurity.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in coöperation with the several states, has long tried to serve American farmers. Through the various bureaus and experimental stations in all parts of the nation, it has developed new ways of farming and improved old ones. The Farm Credit System has reduced interest rates.

But valuable as this work has been to farmers, the benefits of research and education have served only a part of our farmers. Its help to the top third of our farm population has been tremendous; its help to the rest of our farmers has been small.

We are accustomed to think of our farm population as the stable backbone of our nation. Most of our great leaders have come from farm homes. But while we have been indulging in romantic thinking about the beauties of a farm background, the actual picture of our farm life has acquired some grimly unpleasant aspects. The rural civilization which we imagined existed has been undermined by waste and mismanagement. While we are proceeding with a program of security for industrial workers, security is gradually declining among the farm population.

SECURITY OF TENURE

The problem of increased security of farm tenure and better land use is national. But because the problem is national does not mean that it is not also a matter for local and state concern. In any of these programs dealing directly with human lives and methods of work, the possibilities of federal action are limited by our Constitution and governmental tradition. If the program is to succeed, it will require the closest coöperation between the states and the federal government.

Right now there is particular interest being displayed in the problem of farm tenancy. In part this is due to the fact that the President has appointed a national committee to report to him on methods of dealing with the farm tenant problem. This committee is now engaged in studying the tenant problem and drawing up its recommendations for action.

We have always considered the United States as a land of independent home owners. Such was undoubtedly the concept of the founding fathers. But as we look back upon the history of our land settlement, we see that instead of a growing community of farm-owner operators, we have produced a growing community of tenants. Today less than half of our farmers own all the land they operate. About 42 per cent of our farmers own no land at all.

As you all recognize, the basic problem of farm tenancy is that of insecurity. It is insecurity of tenure that creates a shifting tenant population, undermining rural institutions. It is the insecurity of tenure that prevents tenants from taking an in-

terest in soil conservation and leads them to skim off the topsoil in an attempt to get as much as possible out of their land in the shortest time. The institution of tenancy itself is not an essentially bad thing. If we can introduce an element of security into our tenant system, we will go far toward solving the basic problem that now causes justifiable alarm. Some of you may know that Great Britain has met its problem of farm tenancy in just this way. Tenancy in that country has been transformed from an institution of exploitation and insecurity to one of permanence and economic stability, by the passage of legislation governing the contractual relations of landlords and tenants.

In any attempt to create a better tenant-farming system in the United States, the states themselves will have to take the most prominent part. Regulation of landlord-tenant relationships is outside the scope of federal action. But the states can do a great deal; in fact the opportunity for an effective solution of our farm tenant problem through improvement of landlord-tenant relations is perhaps the greatest of all. State action to improve tenancy can reach all tenants and can be accomplished with relative rapidity, as compared to the gradual process of financing tenant farmers year by year. In such legislation a dual objective must be set up and adhered to strongly. Farm tenure should first provide security to both the landlord and tenant, and, second, it should be firmly linked with the conservation of natural resources. Many plans have already been widely discussed in this nation and abroad as to how such objectives can best be translated into legislation. In a sense both these objectives go hand in hand. If the tenant feels secure, and is confident that his constructive work will redound to his own benefit, he will, in the vast majority of cases, practice conservation of soil. And when the tenant has adopted a program of soil conservation and farm improvement, it will be reflected in additional security for the landlord.

One of the obvious methods whereby tenants can be made to feel secure is to provide for better leasing provisions in so far as the term of lease is concerned. Our farm leases, as a rule, run for one year only,

and the American tenant farmer moves on an average of once every three or four years. There is little security in that system. But if leases were to be drawn up with some provision for automatic renewal, then a large measure of security would be introduced. State legislation could do much to bring about this greater security by requiring the landlord to give a year's notice of intention to terminate the lease, or else by compensating the tenant for losses incurred in having to move on short notice. Tenants would then be enabled to plan their operations in two periods at least.

Closely linked to this subject is that of proper compensation to tenants for improvements which they make and leave on a farm. Lack of such compensation naturally discourages effort to improve the land. Legislation could require the just compensation of the tenant for improvements in soil fertility, building, or of any other nature, when left behind by a tenant leaving his farm.

In passing, I should like to mention the need for written leases with farm tenants as a means of establishing a clear understanding of the terms, and as a definite protection to both the landlord and the tenant. In connection with its rehabilitation program, the Resettlement Administration of the Department of Agriculture has attempted to secure written leases for its loan clients, and has found that such a system is both workable and helpful. It would also seem desirable to have some convenient means established for settling disputes between landlords and tenants in connection with these leases.

FARMER MORALE

Any program to help tenants become farm owners runs into tremendous human problems. Some tenant farmers, particularly in the poorest farming sections, may not have the ability to become farm owners at once. That is an additional reason for improving the tenant system, so that it can be freed of its undesirable aspects and yet retained as an opportunity for those who either cannot or prefer not to become owners. In any case, if these families are to reach independent self-support, the process will have to be a gradual one. No

hurry up process will answer the need. Education and guidance will have to go hand in hand with financial help.

Hundreds of thousands of farm families are being helped to take the first step from poverty and distress to independence and a comfortable standard of living. According to an informal report, which I received the other day, about 25,000 farm families, who had started as relief clients, now have the necessary capital and knowledge to run their own affairs independent of further support. In other words, rural resettlement now has 25,000 graduates. At the same time, I take particular pleasure in the knowledge that several hundred thousand additional families are on their way toward complete rehabilitation. It is far more significant to raise several hundred thousand families a few degrees, and place them in an upward instead of a downward progress, than it is completely to rehabilitate a small percentage.

In this work a maximum of local cooperation is sought. Committees of local leaders are asked to consult with the county supervisors, and to give their advice as to the character of those farmers who apply for loans—for rehabilitation loans are in reality "character loans." I believe that this type of local cooperation is essential in a general program to raise the standard of living of these most-handicapped farm people.

It has frequently been said that many poor farmers in the United States do not have the necessary energy or intelligence to manage even their own affairs. Of course there are such people. We have found them in our rural rehabilitation program. The problem of how to handle them satisfactorily remains to be solved. But our experience with several hundred thousand families reveals that this is by no means the whole story. Very often we have found that families considered to be of "no account" were in reality suffering from pellagra or some other disease, and that after they had obtained some medical care and learned how to provide a better diet for themselves their native human energy and intelligence began to function again. In other cases, families have been burdened by an economic system that has kept them perpetually in debt at a high

rate of interest. That the condition of ~~these people~~ is not usually a matter of deficient character can be shown by the results of a little dose of economic independence, decent food, and some educational guidance.

LAND USE

The success of any program of agricultural improvement depends, in the long run, on the wise use of land. A large portion of our present rural poverty and backwardness comes from unwise methods of land use, and unless we have good land well used, no program for raising the rural standard of living can hope to attain its goal. What is more, poverty on our farms will continue to grow and undermine the constructive work which we are attempting, unless better land-use principles are put into practice.

Under various agencies, the federal government is vigorously attacking this third cause of rural poverty and depression. The soil conservation service is helping farmers protect their land from rain and wind. Through the agricultural conservation program much of our crop land is being devoted to building up the soil. Through a land-use planning program we have been able to get the first real summary of our land resources. We have been able to locate the problem areas and the nature of the bad practices which must be corrected. Finally, we have undertaken to carry out specific adjustments in land use in our marginal areas, by the purchase of some 9,000,000 acres of land unsuited to farming, but adapted to some other constructive use. The complete task is gigantic. We have as yet made only a beginning. In this land-use program, the cooperation of your state governments is also essential.

One cannot get away from the fact that the question of constructive or destructive use of land depends upon the people in whose care that land lies. In the United States we have, through a century, and a half of our history, produced a new idea of land ownership, as expressed by the title to land in fee simple absolute. Our farmers, our speculators, and other land owners obtained with their land the right to use and abuse the land as they saw fit. With a thoughtlessness born of the rich

plenty of our resources we have lost a sense of the deep responsibility toward the nation and the race that goes with ownership of the soil. Had we not lost that we would not now be suffering from the disastrous consequences of waste which are so evident on all sides. The basic need in our land policy today is to re-establish a social responsibility in the use of land, recognizing that no single individual has the right to destroy what must be the source of livelihood for succeeding generations. The federal government cannot legislate responsibility into the minds of our people. The only way to cultivate responsibility is to grant it and teach it. That is why our problem of land use goes right back to the people on the land and to their local governmental agencies.

As an illustration of this fact, let me refer to the problem of soil erosion. The federal government and its cooperating agencies in the states may indicate ways by which private landowners can terrace and list their land so that the soil will stay in its proper place. But this program is powerless in the face of irresponsible land ownership that will not take the trouble to care for its soil. To tackle that problem, which those of you from the plains states will recognize as of vital importance, to the protection of whole local areas, direct local action is necessary.

In this connection I should like to call to your particular attention the Standard State Soil Conservation Districts Law which has been drawn up in the Department of Agriculture at the request of numerous state agencies. The statute under which the federal soil conservation service operates, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require adoption of state laws for the control of soil erosion as a condition to the expenditure of federal funds for that purpose within the states. It has been, moreover, our frequently stated policy that after July 1, 1937, no new soil conservation projects shall be established in any state which by that time had not passed such legislation. The Standard State Soil Conservation Districts Law is the type of legislation which is believed to be capable of achieving the necessary results.

By this model law, local agencies, called "soil conservation districts," are set up and

empowered, first, to carry out soil conservation projects, including assistance to private landowners, and, second, to enact regulations governing the use of private land in so far as they may be necessary to secure proper conservation of the soil.

Because its policy is to make possible the direct exercise of responsible local authority, the Standard State Soil Conservation Districts Law embodies a thoroughly democratic process. Soil conservation districts can be established only after a majority of the land occupiers in the area have voted favorably in a public referendum. Control over the districts is vested in a board consisting both of experts, assigned by the state, and of local citizens representing the community wherein its work is to be carried out. No land-use regulation proposed by this board can become law except after a favorable majority vote of local farmers.

Throughout the United States economic change, the depletion of soil, grass or forest, or other malpractices in land use, have destroyed the producing power of large areas of land. Owners of such tracts, rather than keep up payment of taxes, have allowed the land to go into public ownership. Many of you know the serious consequences of tax delinquency, particularly in states where land taxation provides a major part of the revenue for local government. On the one hand, counties and states are embarrassed by the loss of tax revenue, and are forced to lay additional levies as further burdens on hard-pressed taxpayers. On the other hand, there is this large amount of tax reverted and tax delinquent land which the counties and states rarely use to any constructive purpose.

Much of this tax delinquency is concentrated on lands that have been wrongly used. So long as it remains in poor use, it will fail to produce tax revenue. It has been usual in dealing with tax reverted land, for the county or state to attempt to sell it back into private ownership as quickly as possible. In cases where the land is of sufficiently good quality to support a family, this procedure has its good points. But we must face the truth that large amounts of land, unsuited to crop farming, are being turned over to new families by

tax sales. In effect, this means that the state or county is encouraging a wrong use of land, aiding a family to waste its capital, and contributing nothing toward the solution of the tax delinquency problem. Furthermore, this process is breeding the very type of rural poverty against which we are striving. If we help impoverished families move off poor land to better farms, we cannot tolerate a system which is encouraging others to get into the same troubles that we are trying to abolish.

If we are to know how to use our land, we must first know more about its present condition, and obtain a clearer understanding of all the possible uses the land may have. We have often undertaken studies of our land from one viewpoint alone: we have explored its soil types, mapped its topography, and noted its natural cover. But we are only now beginning to get together *all* the facts about a given area of land—soil, climate, productive capacity, water—and balance them against each other to see what purposes the land can best serve. That kind of exhaustion study of course cannot be done all at once. It will take many years, and it will demand again the cooperation of all our governmental agencies. But if we are to know what our land is really good for, and what the causes for present waste and depreciation are, we must obtain a more intensive knowledge of the economic and physical resources of our land.

Even from this summary it is clear, I believe, that the programs for better land use, for security of farm tenure, and for human rehabilitation cover a vast field. We cannot hope for a stable civilization in town or country unless these problems are solved. The goal is threefold—security, conservation and higher living standards. It is a goal that is worthy of our united efforts.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: We have as our guest one who has manifested great interest in the activities of the Council of State Governments, the chairman of the advisory board of that committee, Hon. Frederic A. Delano. With great pleasure I present Mr. Delano.

HON. FREDERIC A. DELANO: During the last few years a new channel for improved understanding and better rela-

tions between the federal government and the states has been developed. The establishment of forty-seven state planning boards, a number of regional planning agencies, and the National Resources Committee in Washington provides planning agencies at each level of government. The National Resources Committee, as the temporary federal planning agency, has sought to encourage decentralization of planning activity, and has succeeded beyond its expectations in interesting the states in this important work.

Prior to 1933 there were few examples in this country of state-wide planning work. Under Governor Smith, in New York, a picture of state resources and land problems of the Empire State was prepared in 1925. In Wisconsin and Iowa a movement was under way for planning of conservation programs and for encouragement of local and county planning. Now, thirty-five states have passed legislation to put state planning on a continuing basis, and in most of the remaining states planning work is going forward under temporary boards established by the several governors pending action by their state legislatures.

Now, what does all this new interest in planning mean? I think it has come from a new appreciation of the necessity for facts and research as a basis for a "forward policy." There is no doubt that the interest of the administration in Washington in land, water, and conservation problems, and the stimulation of public works programs have played a large part, but a larger significance attaches to the movement when the reports and programs of the various state planning boards are examined.

Almost every state planning board during the last two or three years has developed new material or a new picture of the state with which it is concerned—a picture showing the type of people who live there, their probable migration into, out of, and inside the state; their problems of subsistence, income, health; in brief, how they live. The state planning boards have examined the physical resources of the states—land, water, minerals, problems of better management of their forests, provision of recreational facilities, and the best use of agricultural lands. They have all made some progress in the study of their trans-

portation problems, particularly the better integration of their highway systems with other methods of transportation by air, rail, or water. All of the state planning boards have attacked the problem of long-time budgeting of their construction activities, and many of them are right now engaged on an inventory of desirable public works in the preparation of a six-year program.

Studies of these resources and possibilities for the future of the states have led inevitably to and beyond state boundary lines. Political boundaries are artificial barriers when it comes to planning the better use of our resources. We must deal with groups of states, and, in many cases, a different combination or group for each problem. There has thus sprung up a series of regional or interstate planning movements—partly in cooperation with this Council of State Governments and the interstate committees on cooperation (as in the case of the Delaware River), and partly by direct action of the National Resources Committee and the various state planning agencies. Some of the more notable examples of these efforts are in the Pacific-Northwest, New England, the Ohio Valley, the Upper Rio Grande, and the Red River of the north. A special case of carrying on the same kind of work which was done in the New York, Philadelphia, and similar urban centers, has been revived in Metropolitan St. Louis. These regional planning boards, like the state agencies, are purely advisory and have concentrated their efforts on presenting the problem with alternative plans for solution of the more pressing situations.

For all this work on state planning, the National Resources Committee and its predecessors have been able to provide material assistance. We have assigned consultants or advisers to qualified state planning agencies, and, through the cooperation of the Civil Works Administration and more recently of the Works Progress Administration, have acted as co-sponsor for a staff project through which relief workers are assigned for clerical, drafting, and statistical work in state planning offices. We hope and believe that through this assistance demonstration has been made of the value of advisory planning agencies,

and that the consultants have provided useful interchange of experience and ideas between the states and the federal authorities. How long this kind of federal assistance can be continued is, of course, problematical. If the demonstration has been convincing, presumably the various state legislatures now meeting will provide more adequate appropriations for the continuation of state planning work. For the National Resources Committee, I can say that we hope a method may be found for the continuance, at federal expense, of the consulting services which the federal government has provided in the past.

The National Resources Committee has steadfastly advocated decentralized planning activity. We firmly believe that participation by local interests and by the states in the formulation of policies for the improvement of living and working conditions in the states is a matter on which local opinion and local points of view should have a preponderant influence. We have said to the states: "You have made a balance sheet of your resources and liabilities; you have pondered your problems. What do you think the answer is, and what is the best way to proceed?"

The state planning boards can serve as a general staff for the governors and legislatures of the state government. The President has recommended a corresponding organization in a permanent National Resources Board reporting directly to the White House. It is not, of course, always true that what is good organization in the federal government is necessarily good organization in the states, but in this case it is true that the states, perhaps even more than the federal government, need an advisory planning staff closely attached to the administrative offices of the state government.

I look forward to the increased usefulness of state and regional planning agencies, and to the development of further cordial working relations between these state planning bodies and a permanent national resources board in Washington. These state boards can serve a most useful purpose as a clearing house and connecting link between the large number of federal bureaus dealing with an equally large number and variety of state officials. Here is a new

tool for better correlation of state and federal activities.

In closing, let me call attention to the fact that only a few of the states of our Union have attempted to state in figures their balance sheet of resources and liabilities, and yet we all know that some of their natural resources are being consumed and are not recoverable while other resources can be preserved by intelligent methods.

Among the vanishing or destructible resources we can enumerate are coal, iron, ore, oil, and gas, not to mention many others. Among the resources which may be preserved by intelligent methods are the fertility of our soil and its productivity, the rebuilding of our forests, the protection of our streams from pollution, the preservation of our wild life, and, finally, the conservation of our play spaces and points of historic interest.

A corporation is usually required to make an accurate balance sheet of statement of its resources and liabilities, and such a statement is the basis of its credit. By the same token, I venture to say that it should be required of our states and our federal government.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: The next matter to be considered is the demonstrated possibilities of commissions on interstate cooperation. First, the individual commission. Hon. Harold C. Ostertag is chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG: The New York Committee on Interstate Cooperation devoted a part of its time this year to seeking to perfect, at least in New York, the internal machinery of the commission. We still feel that a great part of the work of these instrumentalities for interstate action is exploratory. We could almost generalize and say that every field of intrastate action has as a concomitant ramification an interstate problem. Consequently, we divided our joint committee into subcommittees, each charged with the exploration of a particular subject with a view toward ultimate action. From a glance at the subjects handled by these subcommittees, you will be able to picture clearly the scope of the work of the commissions on interstate cooperation in the eastern region: crime; Delaware River Basin and water resources;

highway safety and motor vehicle regulation; parks; social security; conservation; transient relief and settlement laws; mills control and agriculture; labor compacts; tax compacts; liquor control; banking; real estate reorganizations and securities; and insurance.

CRIME

Last year the New York joint committee was able to secure the passage of all four measures recommended by the Interstate Commission on Crime, and we feel sure that we shall succeed this year in securing the adoption of any new recommendation of that body.

NATURAL RESOURCES

There is no need to review here the establishment upon the part of these states (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) and of the state of Delaware of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. Nor is there any need to mention the formation, through compact, by New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York of the Interstate Sanitation Commission to deal with the pollution of the waters in and about New York Harbor. However, the New York committee feels that the methods used in these cases could well be applied to the related problems of pollution and flood control—in short, the effective utilization of the water resources of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin may well be the forerunner of other like bodies. Its evolution as it passes through various stages of development will provide a chart and a program for those that may follow.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

In January of 1936 the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation held a regional Highway Safety Conference in New York City, at which the representatives of nine states were in attendance: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

This conference recommended the adoption by the participating states of legislation which would require: (1) compul-

sory instruction in the schools; (2) reciprocal reporting of motor vehicle violations; and (3) compulsory fingerprinting of all motor vehicle operators.

The bill requiring compulsory education in high schools was introduced too late for passage in New York, but its introduction aided in the extension of safety education generally.

The bill requiring reciprocal reporting of motor vehicle violations was adopted. This act requires the exchange between the states of records of convictions for violations of motor vehicle laws and the record of the forfeiture of bonds or collateral for such violations.

We recommend these two statutes for consideration by the other states represented here.

The New York committee was authorized by the Highway Conference to continue the studies on the highway safety problem in its interstate phase. We are planning to call a conference some time during the month of February to consider, among other things: (1) uniformity of equipment requirements; (2) compulsory automobile insurance and its interstate ramifications; (3) uniform speed law for the states in the region, or rather agreement so far as possible as to what constitutes excessive speeding; (4) traffic signals and sign uniformity in accordance with the codes already projected; (5) uniform and compulsory periods of inspection for motor vehicles, although we feel that this might be limited to inspections of chronic violators; and (6) uniform weights and dimensions of buses and trucks, although consideration of this problem will probably be delayed by the assumption of authority by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

LIQUOR CONTROL

In an effort to solve at least some of the problems in the field of liquor control which occur at the state line, New Jersey and New York joined in calling a regional meeting on the subject on November 21, 1936. At this conference representatives of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island discussed such points of conflict as importation limits, warehouse receipts, labelling, and licensing. Drafts of uniform bills generally accepted

at this conference will be considered by a subcommittee which will meet here tomorrow and include: (1) uniform act authorizing the importation of limited quantities of alcoholic beverages for personal consumption; (2) uniform act prohibiting the sale of liquor warehouse receipts except pursuant to license issued by the state liquor authority; (3) uniform act to authorize the state liquor authority to adopt labelling regulations.

I hesitate to try to review the work of our subcommittees in all these fields. In some as yet we have not reached conclusions definite enough to be presented here. However, New York will call a regional conference on interstate conservation problems during the month of February. One of the leading problems to be discussed at this conference is the saving of the cisco and other fisheries of Lake Erie. In preparation for the event, the New York committee has requested the introduction and passage of a federal act giving congressional consent to a compact among the states and between states and "contiguous sovereignties, dominions and states or provinces thereof" for the conservation of wild life resources. At the conference we hope also to discuss shad fisheries, uniform bag limits, reciprocal licenses, and a host of other interstate problems in the realm of conservation.

In the field of banking the subcommittee is preparing for a banking conference next year in which we will present for consideration: (1) an act providing for uniform capitalization requirements, following the standards set by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; (2) a possible act for uniform interest requirements, and other legislation dealing with the interstate problems of banking. We do take occasion to point out the danger inherent in the chartering by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of state home-owners loan associations with lower requirements than similar state organizations, and the possibility of federal legislation permitting national banks to extend their activities across state lines into trade areas.

Similarly in the field of securities and real estate reorganization our subcommittee, in a series of meetings, points out that there will be need for state legislation in

the instance of the issuance of securities having an aggregate offering price to the public of less than \$100,000. In such a case the Securities and Exchange Commission has no authority, nor is it likely to receive such authority. We tentatively suggest: (1) a uniform bill governing real estate reorganizations; (2) a uniform bill regulating the insurance of securities; (3) legislation designed to control securities having an aggregate offering price of less than \$100,000 in interstate transactions.

These are merely some of the fruits of the experiment your honorable bodies authorized two years ago. From the effort in this region have resulted the interstate commissions which have reported at this assembly. During this assembly you have established the Interstate Commission on Council Development, which is to become the agency for establishing more commissions on interstate cooperation. We of the eastern region breathe a fervent prayer that you will be successful in establishing commissions on interstate cooperation in every state of the Union, integrated by a host of regional offices. Then cooperation among the states will become a fact.

New York has tried. New York realizes the value and the endeavor of interstate cooperation.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: The activities of the regional group of commissions will be discussed by the Hon. Thomas A. Logue of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

HON. THOMAS A. LOGUE: The brief report which I am to present to you, covering the activities and the objectives of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, pertains to a region which includes portions of only four states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. It includes, statistically, an area of some 12,000 square miles, and a population of approximately 5,000,000 people.

THE PROBLEM

The use of the Delaware River and its tributaries as a present and future source of water supply has been, and remains, a vital problem. Closely connected with the need for maintaining a large, potable source of water supply is the problem of protecting

that supply—abating and preventing pollution.

Other converging water use problems: recreation, navigation, power development, agriculture and forestry, conservation, flood protection, fish and game preservation, industrial use, real estate and property interests—all are closely interrelated.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY

Just as there has been an awakening as to the necessity of planning for the conservation and development of the physical resources within the basin, so has there been a much more recent, but remarkably accelerated, realization that the protection and the enjoyment of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin is no longer the responsibility of the individual states and their local communities. What were once independent problems now affect a wide variety of interests and communities.

The political, legal, and administrative difficulties which are involved in considering a planned approach to the problems of an area which lies within four states and which embraces hundreds of local governmental units are obvious.

ORGANIZATION

At a conference called April 3, 1936, it was deemed advisable to create the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, known hereafter in this report, for purposes of brevity, as "Incodel." That commission was to be composed of four members from each of the four states, to be designated by each state's commission on interstate cooperation. Each of these four state members—one, a member of the senate, one, a member of the house of representatives, one, an administrative official of the state government, and one, a member or executive of the state planning board—was to serve for a term of two years, provided that, during that period, each retained his status as a member of his state's commission on interstate cooperation.

It was also decided that the regional representative of the Council of State Governments should serve as secretary-treasurer of the interstate commission, and, further, that a formal request be made to

the federal government, through the National Resources Committee, for securing its cooperation in the development of this enterprise.

OPERATION

The commission was then formed in line with its articles of organization; an office was established in Philadelphia, and the services and expenses of a secretary were furnished to Incodel as a donation by the Council of State Governments.

At this time, also, the National Resources Committee undertook a nation-wide study of the problem of water resources through the assignment, to the major drainage basins, of consultants and coordinating agents for the various regions in the country. A consultant was accordingly appointed to collect, assimilate, and analyze material concerning the Delaware River Basin. Headquarters and secretarial services were made available to this technical expert in the Philadelphia office of Incodel.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE

On June 22, another meeting of the commission was held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of discussing what steps should next be taken in the development of a program. As a result of this meeting invitations were issued for a regional conference to be held on October 2-3, 1936, in the Delaware Water Gap region.

Out of this meeting which, in many respects, marked the high point of our efforts during the past six months, there developed a crystallization of opinion as to the interests and responsibilities of each of the four states, of the federal government, and of the local units within the basin, as to our related water problems. Approximately three hundred delegates participated in general and sectional meetings, out of which constructive suggestions, in the form of recommendations to Incodel, were developed.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

To organize itself more effectively in its consideration of these recommendations, the commission next proposed to subdivide itself again into committee groups. A proposed committee organization and work

program was devised and the members of the commission gathered again on December 11, in Trenton, New Jersey, to act upon the proposed plan. Six standing committees were established to consider, in detail, and report back to the larger group, on the following phases of the water resources problem in the Delaware River Basin: planning; engineering; legislation; financing; federal cooperation; and public cooperation. These committees have been appointed and are to meet on the final day of this assembly to organize their work program.

FINANCING

Since no money has been made available by the state legislatures to be appropriated directly to the purposes of Incodel, an agreement was reached whereby each of the commissions on interstate cooperation within the region would be responsible for a portion of the expenses incidental to the operation of the Incodel office. These funds are to be budgeted over a period of six months, from January 1, 1937, until June of this year. By that time it is hoped that adequate financing for this enterprise will have been provided by the four state legislatures.

SUMMARY

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin has now been organized and operated for a period of six months. It has succeeded in bringing together, for the first time, a group of legislators, planners, and administrators from four states as well as representatives of the federal government, for the purpose of solving those problems of water resources within the area which can only be met on a broad mutual basis.

The study of the Delaware River Basin, made by the associate water consultant as assigned to the commission by the National Resources Committee, has been completed and is shortly to be released for consideration and discussion by the general public. That study has been pursued on the terms which Incodel considers it should follow, in that it is not an original work, involving new inquiries and research, but is rather a synthesis of viewpoints which have been expressed in official and semi-official docu-

ments, published over a period of many years.

Numerous proposals which will require cooperative action on the part of two or more states in this drainage basin are included in that study, and it is anticipated that Incodel will foster the adoption of such of those proposals as it may think desirable.

Through its organization on the subcommittee pattern, the commission is attempting to make use of more than a score of federal and state agencies now engaged in some phase of activity in relation to the problems of water supply and pollution in this area. Through the appointment of advisory members to the commission, every effort will be made to enlist the services of all of those within the four-state region who are qualified to participate in the moulding of a joint program for the betterment of existing conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

With only six months behind us, we cannot point to a specific list of accomplishments. We have only made beginnings.

With the continuing interest which each member of Incodel and each of the parent commissions on interstate cooperation has shown in this project; with the enduring support of the Council of State Governments; with the ready assistance which is being given us by the state planning boards, by the state health departments, and by other state agencies; and with the aid which is contemplated from the National Resources Committee, we hope to be able, at future assemblies, to present more specific reports of progress.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: Mr. Toll wishes to say a few words.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOLL: This morning the staff had a breakfast session, and we were discussing the proposed organization of the meeting of the Interstate Commission on Council Development in Chicago within the next thirty days, which was contemplated and ordered by the resolution which was adopted without discussion. The more we talked that matter over the more worried we became. Under that resolution it would become necessary for us to send out, within, let us say, the next ten days, to the senate, the house of representa-

tives, and the governor of each of the forty-eight states, a request that they do now designate a delegate to attend a meeting to be held within twenty days thereafter, in Chicago, to discuss council development. Of course, we would advise that they should provide finances for the attendance of that delegate at the meeting. That is the first step, and I am afraid that the reaction would be distinctly adverse.

In the second place, the sessions are becoming more and more absorbing, and thirty days from now I think most of the responsible legislators will find it exceedingly difficult to come to a meeting of that sort unless they live in adjacent states, and you do not want questions of this sort decided simply by a regional group. It is certain that there would not be any attendance which was representative in a way comparable to the representation at this session. So the suggestion has been made that that matter be postponed until later on; that we will look forward to such a meeting, but not immediately, if that be the pleasure of the assembly. That could be done by amending the resolution.

A motion was made by Judge Hartshorne, seconded, and carried, that the resolution be amended to read as follows:

For the purpose of making clear the recognized need for actual participation of each of the constituent members in the management and organization of such council of state governments,

WE MOVE, that there be and is hereby created an "Interstate Commission on Council Development" of the Council of State Governments,

AND WE FURTHER MOVE, that the president of the Council of State Governments set a date within the calendar year for a meeting of such Interstate Commission on Council Development at Chicago, Illinois, and that the designation of delegates and representatives be made as recommended by your committee on operations of the Interstate Commission on Council Development at this Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments.

SENATOR J. NEAL LAMOREAUX (Michi-

gan): I am interested in particular in this proposed act for affiliation with the Council of State Governments.

The proposed bill here provides for five members from each house and five representatives of the governor, which seems to us, at least in Michigan, a rather large and unnecessary number, and it would be quite costly. The cost of this is going to have quite a lot to do with the prestige that we might have in getting it enacted. I want to know whether it is necessary that we have such a large commission or whether it is just a matter of general opinion.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOLL: I think that calls for a somewhat general statement as to the structure of these commissions. Under the act which has been recommended, which proposes a commission similar to the first one which was established in the state of New Jersey, and which is the pattern which has been followed by, I think, fourteen of the seventeen states which have established such commissions, the plan is this: first, in the senate there should be a standing committee on interstate coöperation established as are other standing committees in the senate; with the designation of the chairman according to the practices of the particular state; second, there should be a similar committee of five in the house of representatives similarly established; finally, the New Jersey Act creates a state commission on interstate coöperation made up of five senators, five representatives and five administrative officials appointed by the governor. One of the administrative officials is appointed chairman of the commission by the governor.

An administrative officer in those states which have administrative members (all but two have) is made chairman of the commission because it is contemplated that there will be constant dealing between the senate and house committees. If there is an administrative officer as the chairman, it means that there is an official in the capitol of each state with an office which is always open and ready for the transaction of business.

The actual operation in New Jersey, for instance, is this: there is a question of interstate coöperation which is considered by the commission of fifteen and they decide, after conference with New York and

Pennsylvania and other states, that they favor a particular program. That program almost always involves some legislation. A measure is then introduced in the senate and it is referred to the senate committee on interstate coöperation; that committee is made up of five men who sat at the commission table throughout the negotiations. If it comes out of that committee and goes through the senate, it goes over to the house and is referred to the interstate committee on coöperation. There you have exactly the same situation, and the bill has the assurance of an understanding action by the committee. Then it goes to the governor where the chairman of the commission is in a position to explain it if necessary.

That is the purpose of a commission of that size.

It is not contemplated that all the members of the commission from Oregon, for instance, will come to meetings of the general assembly. The theory has been that this assembly would eventually be made up of 144 members, namely: the chairman of each commission, an administrative official, the chairman of each senate committee, and the chairman of each house committee. In that way you get a beautifully integrated agency.

SENATOR LAMOREAUX: That satisfied me very much.

The next question I might ask is, What method and what contribution may be expected from our organizations back home to support this?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOLL: At the present stage we care much more about having somebody to deal with than about the money. While the money is important, it is a matter of secondary consideration, and the majority of those states which have established commissions on coöperation have as yet made no appropriation whatever, either to their commissions or to the Council of State Governments.

The basis on which we are operating at present, if carried through a year, would amount to about \$100,000. The great bulk of our financing has come by grants from the Spelman Fund of New York, which is a Rockefeller foundation.

The work increases very rapidly as new commissions are established, and I am satisfied that the proper budget would be

in the neighborhood of \$150,000, which would be an average of \$3,000 per state. If you allot it arbitrarily, for instance, 10 per cent to each of the sections of the council, it would mean you were putting \$300 into crime work, \$300 into tax work, \$300 into social security, and so on.

The suggestion in that connection has been that there should be developed an allocation which could be submitted in the case of those states which wanted to bear their pro rata of the total operating budget, with perhaps a minimum of \$2,000 and a maximum of \$10,000. I would say that in a general way a \$2,000 appropriation would be the probable desired minimum in such an allocation.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: The thought, in that regard, is to make the allocation upon consideration of various factors: population, ability to pay, and many other factors. That is part of the work of the committee on finance.

HON. R. C. BECKETT (Delaware): I would like to mention also the question Senator Lamoreaux brought up. Delaware happens to have sixteen state senators. To go there and ask for a committee of five out of sixteen will encounter some opposition. I was just wondering whether Senator Toll's statement could not be amended to excuse a state that has only three counties.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: There is nothing hard and fast about that. There could be three, one from the senate, one from the house, and one appointed by the governor, just as we have delegates here, but the thought was that if you have a standing committee of five it would be a standing committee of the house and of the senate and would function as such; all bills having to do with interstate coöperation would be referred to that committee, and it would be very helpful in securing legislative action.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOLL: I think that I intended to mention, when I started on that statement as to this form of organization, that there are two other arrangements which have been followed by specific legislatures. In New York State it was preferable to have no administrative representation. They desired to keep it entirely within the control of the legislature, so they set up a joint legislative committee. New York is the one state in which it is not a

commission but a committee, consisting of seven members of the senate and five members of the house of representatives.

In Indiana a still different system has been followed. There is a standing committee of five in each house merged into a joint commission of ten legislators.

MR. THOMAS J. FITZGERALD (New York): I was very much interested in the discussion, but it is not entirely accurate to say that we do not recognize the executive department. We do. Five members are appointed by the governor. Their capacity is as advisory members to the commission, but in all our affairs and deliberations we accord them full recognition as members of the committee.

MR. OSTERTAG: New York does not want to usurp all the time of the meeting, but I want to make just one suggestion to the Assembly. In the report of the committee on council development we gave very careful consideration to the possibilities of how states can participate. Copies of that report are made available to all delegates and to all states, and I think it gives you all the answers that you might find pertinent to your participation. The three plans so far in operation were written into that report.

The meeting recessed at 12:30 P.M., to reconvene at 2:00 P.M.

SATURDAY LUNCHEON

January 23, 1937

THE Saturday luncheon session of the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments was held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., Hon. Paul V. McNutt, presiding.

PRESIDENT McNUTT: The pleasure which I have is both official and personal—to present to you a dear and an old friend, secretary of the Governors' Conference, Hon. Cary A. Hardee, former governor of the state of Florida.

HON. CARY A. HARDEE: I am for this Council of State Governments. I believe that it is doing a great work. I know it has done some work for the Governors' Conference, which we have passed along to the various governors of the Union and which has been very much appreciated.

The Governors' Conference was organized thirty years ago. Back in 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt called the governors into conference here in Washington, and growing out of that meeting was what has lived from that time until now as the Governors' Conference.

There were two thoughts in President Theodore Roosevelt's mind in calling the governors together. Particularly there was the conservation of natural resources. Another thought that the then president had

in mind was adding to the impetus and movement for the adoption of uniform laws. As you all know, the American Bar Association has done a remarkable work in that regard, and all along the Governors' Conference has cooperated. In fact, many times we have had on our program particular laws that ought to be adopted in the various states, and we have lent what influence we had toward the adoption of such measures.

Just a few years ago one of the foundations offered to finance the Governors' Conference in rather substantial amounts, and it was thought by one particular governor that we should have a secretariat, carry along research work in various types and forms of governmental policies, and pass it along. It was debated on the floor of the conference, and there were only a few governors in favor of the proposition. It looked to them simply like a duplication of such work as the Council of State Governments and other organizations are doing. So no secretariat was set up. Hardly any office is maintained.

Annually the governors come together in a kind of family party. You know governors are rather independent fellows, and they want to do all the talking, so they have a conference—a round table among themselves—and discuss the questions in

which different ones are interested. They benefit from the suggestions they get from their fellow governors and learn from them how they handle mutual problems.

Perhaps you will be surprised to know that the Governors' Conference passes no resolutions other than merely formal ones, because it is composed of men of different political parties, and it is not well to have a nonpartisan meeting disturbed by the adoptions of resolutions distasteful perhaps to many of the governors present.

We are thinking, as a body, of the very thing that you people have been discussing here at this wonderful meeting. Looking

over the paper this morning, I noticed that the governor of Illinois had recommended the passage of a bill creating a commission on interstate cooperation. I think most of the governors are interested in that question. The members of the executive committee of the Governors' Conference, to whom I have mentioned it, feel that our next meeting, our round-table discussion, our little family party as we sometimes call it, will feature the question of interstate cooperation—cooperation among the states and with the federal government.

The meeting closed at 2:00 P.M.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

January 23, 1937

THE meeting convened at 2:00 P.M., President McNutt presiding, followed immediately by Senator Jacob Weiss in the chair.

CHAIRMAN WEISS: It is my pleasure at this time to present Hon. Theodore Dammann, president of the National Association of Secretaries of State.

HON. THEODORE DAMMANN: The National Association of Secretaries of State welcomes this opportunity to report to the general assembly. Interstate cooperation is not new to us. Our association is the oldest organization of state public officials which has maintained a continuous existence. Our first meeting was held at St. Louis in 1904.

At our nineteenth conference in New York last summer the association established a permanent committee on state publications. In so far as publishing is centralized in state governments, in most cases it is a duty which falls to the secretary of state. Our committee on publications is studying the feasibility of establishing state publications similar in purpose to the *Federal Register*. The purpose of such publications is to give full publicity to rules and regulations of the administrative divisions of state governments, which have the force of law. In our study we are receiving the cordial cooperation of the editor

and staff of the *Federal Register*. In order that such publications may be as nearly uniform as possible, and of the greatest use to the legal profession and government officials, we recommend that each state legislature consult with the standing committee on state publications of our association before taking steps to establish such a publication.

The state manual or yearbook is the most important single source of information concerning the government and resources of each state. Our committee on state publications, headed by Secretary of State Brown of Missouri, has established standards of minimum factual material which should be included in such books. We recommend that this committee be consulted by each state publishing any form of yearbook or manual, in order that the most useful material may be included.

For use within the state where published, it is necessary that certain information concerning all of the states be available. Our central clearing house at the Council of State Governments, in Chicago, assembles such material from all of the states, and it is urged that each secretary of state secure his information concerning other states from this central source maintained by the association. It is further urged that each secretary of state's office which publishes a state yearbook, and which finds itself handicapped by an inadequate staff in as-

sembling and publishing this material, make use of the staff of our central clearing house at the Council of State Governments.

In all of the states the secretary of state administers the trade-mark and trade name laws. The National Association of Secretaries of State is making a thorough investigation of the question of the registration, use, and abandonment of trade-marks and trade names. We urge that each state legislature defer the enactment of legislation concerning trade-marks and trade names until the twentieth conference of the National Association of Secretaries of State, which convenes this year, shall have agreed upon a uniform policy in this regard.

The National Association of Secretaries of State is actively investigating the question of corporations organized as nonprofit, membership organizations only, but which are in fact profit-making corporations. We urge that state legislators consult with us upon this problem.

We are very happy to have this opportunity as administrative officers to present our problems to you as legislators. We expect this new union which has been provided by the Council of State Governments to formulate policies which will prove of lasting benefit. All of these subjects are particularly the concern of the secretary of state. We shall be particularly grateful if you, as legislators, will consult with us before taking action on these matters.

Although secretaries of state find a large field of interstate coöperation in administrative matters only, many subjects with which we are vitally concerned require legislative action. We urge the fullest consultation and coöperation between administrative officers and legislators. As time goes on you may rest assured that the National Association of Secretaries of State will offer to you only practical and feasible recommendations which will contribute to the permanent improvement of public administration.

CHAIRMAN WEISS: At this point on our program we reach that time assigned for discussion on taxation. The session on taxation will now begin, and during that discussion Hon. Seabury C. Mastick, former senator of New York, will preside. Mr. Mastick.

CHAIRMAN MASTICK: I presume I shall have to address myself as Mr. Chairman and

then proceed with the report that I have here.

The problems submitted to the consideration of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation have been very largely absorbed by similar problems submitted to the consideration of the Tax Revision Council. It is, therefore, necessary to consider the question of taxation from the viewpoint of both of these bodies.

While the Tax Revision Council has as yet made no report, and the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation has rendered several reports to the various meetings of the assembly, it might be well to review the recommendations of the commission before considering some of the other problems.

In its 1935 report the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, among other subjects, endeavored to segregate certain tax fields to the state governments on the one hand and to the federal government on the other. It was proposed that the federal tax on gasoline was originally levied only as a temporary expedient on account of the emergency; and that the federal government relinquish this source of revenue for the exclusive use of the states. The commission reiterates this recommendation and is hopeful that the federal government will give consideration to this relinquishment. In this instance the states were first in the field of gasoline taxation, and it would seem natural that they should be given the pre-eminent right to this form of revenue.

It was also recommended that Congress should leave the electrical energy taxes to the states for their exclusive use. Here again the federal government had only recently entered a field which had been previously utilized by the states. This recommendation is again submitted for the consideration of Congress.

In return for the retirement from the gasoline and electrical-energy field, the commission suggested that the federal government be allocated the tobacco taxes and the volume taxes or so-called "gallonage taxes on liquor." The commission still holds to this opinion.

However, during the past two years no substantial change has been made in any of these respects from either the state or federal point of view. Some of the states

have levied volume or gallonage taxes on liquor; and some states, which hitherto had not, levied tobacco taxes.

The universal scramble for revenue on the part of all levels of government—federal, state, and local—has been so great and the emergency has been so pressing, that taxes have been levied in the various fields with little or no regard paid by one level of government to the other.

This might be well illustrated by the effect of the federal gift tax. This tax is three quarters the estate tax, and has resulted in the transfer of a large amount of property and the consequent reduction in the estates to be finally administered under the state tax. It is obvious that the larger the aggregate estate, the larger the estate tax and the larger the share of the state governments in those states which have progressive rates of taxation. Now, if the federal government encourages the transfer of property under the gift tax, and the state gets no share whatever of the gift tax, then the estate or inheritance tax coming to the states will be very much lessened. In the case of the State of New York, for example, it has been estimated that this ultimate decrease will amount to about 50 per cent of the expected revenue under present existing law. In this instance the federal government apparently overlooked the fact that the states would be penalized in the operation of the gift law.

Aside from the consideration of the problem of separation of sources of revenue, there have been other problems brought to the attention of the respective commissions, all of which have been given some consideration. Where the federal government and the state both levy taxes on the same subject-matter, the question arises whether the federal government, to avoid duplication, should share the tax on some basis of allocation with the states, or on the other hand should, perhaps, permit the states to collect the tax or a portion thereof, and have a credit from the federal government, as is the case in connection with the estate tax. Here there is a difficulty of allocation, and on what basis? If neither of these plans should turn out to be practical, should there be a further consideration of direct federal aid to the states for particular functions of government?

All of these subjects require statistical information, which has not been available to either of the commissions under consideration.

There has been suggested, for example, by the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation that, in personal income taxes, the federal government leave to the states the relatively small incomes, say those under \$10,000, and that the federal government collect the tax on the larger incomes, giving a share of their collection from these larger incomes back to the states. Such an arrangement would have several very valuable results, in that it would decrease duplication of returns by nearly 50 per cent, and consequently would decrease the labors of the federal government in examining returns to the same extent. By sharing in the larger incomes the total return to the states could be adjusted to about the same as it is at present.

No one solution of tax conflicts is possible. The problem must be solved by a combination of all of the various plans which have been suggested. Some sources of revenue may be separated, but there is not sufficient in this item alone to give either the states or the federal government the requisite amount of revenue. This plan would have to be supplemented by either a sharing proposition between the respective governments, or by an accrediting device, or by direct aid, or by a combination of all of these.

It is obvious that any consideration of these subjects requires a large amount of study and collection of statistical information. It is quite possible to enlarge upon each of these subjects in discussion, but if no conclusions have been reached relative to any of them, it seems as if such discussion would be out of order at the present time.

Both the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation and the Tax Revision Council are confronted by the same problem as that of the federal, state, and local governments—that is the question of revenue. No appropriation has been made from any source to assist directly in the work of these commissions, and what work has been done on the problem of conflicting or multiple taxation has been undertaken by the research agencies of certain state

tax commissions, and the research facilities of Congress and the Treasury. These, however, have not been coördinated. It is necessary for the carrying out of the plans of both of these commissions that funds be provided for such study and coördination, and that it be done in such a way that the work of the commission receive official consideration when presented both to Congress and to this assembly.

Following the report, motions were made, seconded, and carried to adopt resolutions requesting, first, federal assistance in financing the Tax Revision Council, and, second, urging Congress to relinquish the field of gasoline taxation.

CHAIRMAN MASTICK: I have the very great pleasure of presenting Congressman Doughton, who is not only chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the house, but has a much more distinguished position as chairman of the Tax Revision Council of the Council of State Governments.

HON. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON: The Tax Revision Council was set up by your assembly to attack, first, the problem of conflicting taxation, and, second, the closely related problem of determining the functions which can best be performed by the various levels of government.

The Tax Revision Council is an outgrowth of the work of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation. The investigations of this interstate commission, covering a period of some three years, showed that there were certain obstacles to overcome before the necessary work data could be obtained. First, it was necessary to develop more adequate financial statistics of state and local governments as well as more complete information regarding their functional activities. Second, many of the states need to conduct investigations of their own state and local problems. Tied in with this is the need for a broad campaign for public education regarding state and local taxation. Third, the commission realized that its work on the state level would be in vain without the development of some mechanism whereby there could be a sustained investigation of multiple taxation by an agency officially representative of federal, state and local governments.

Thus, to supply these needs and to expedite more definite work in these fields, the Second General Assembly created the Tax Revision Council.

With a major objective of developing means for simplifying and harmonizing federal, state, and local tax systems, and an intermediary objective of assembling data and work material from which the proper groundwork could be laid, your Tax Revision Council has held two meetings. These meetings were attended by practically the full membership of the council, made up as it is of representatives of the three levels of government, among whom are numbered leading tax authorities and experts, as well as those who are in positions of prominence in our various governmental levels.

In considering the existing framework and machinery which we now have available for the purpose of grappling with the problems of duplicate taxation, it might be well to consider our genealogy. Hearty commendation is due to the American Legislators' Association and the Council of State Governments for their valuable spadework in the tax field. No other group has done so much to focus the spotlight of public attention upon the complexities of the tax maze. No one else has done half so much toward educating the public in general, and governmental officers in particular, to a realization of the existence of the problem and the pressing necessity for its solution. There has been a generous giving of time and talents for the public good, and this fact is recognized by all who are informed on American governmental affairs.

In speaking to the Second Interstate Assembly two years ago, I drew attention to the causes of the difficulty: To the constitutional sovereignty of both the federal and state governments over the same people and same subject matters of taxation. To the fact that, with the exception of tariff duties, which are reserved for the federal government, and *ad valorem* property taxes, which only the state and local governments can effectively levy, the wide field of taxation between these two reserved extremes is a happy hunting ground for all taxing units of government.

Since that time, we have seen both the

federal and state governments imposing additional taxes both with respect to raised rates in existing taxes and to the imposition of new levies. As these additional taxes are enacted, the conflicts increase, and the problem becomes more serious. The resulting multiple or conflicting taxation is not necessarily an evil, but it rapidly becomes one unless there is due regard for the combined burden of taxes.

The inequitable distribution of the tax load is a matter of considerable resentment to the taxpayer. The financial burden alone is not the sole cause of his resentment. The waste of time and money involved in filing the necessary multiple returns, the keeping of proper accounts and data, and the annoyance of irksome detail and multiplicity of incidents are also a source of ill feeling.

If we are to accomplish our purpose, we must keep in mind that there must be a fair and just distribution of the tax load, measured by ability to pay, and at the same time due regard must be given to simplification and coordination of the mechanics of taxation.

I have studied the various proposals that have been advanced for the solution of these problems. There is the proposal that the tax field be divided between the federal and state governments; that the federal government allow a credit for state taxes paid; and that the federal government collect the tax and allocate a proportion thereof to the states. It seems unlikely that either of these methods alone will effectively solve our double taxation problems. There is, however, a possibility that a program based upon a combination of these proposals will accomplish a satisfactory settlement.

We must frankly face the fact that there seems to be little basis for expecting any substantial reduction in the total tax burden of the American taxpayer, at least in the next few years. While we cannot be optimistic about reducing the financial burden of taxes on our taxpayer as a whole, we can, by diligence and adherence to certain fundamental rules, cooperate with each other to obtain an equitable redistribution of this burden. And we can simplify the mechanics of taxation by reducing the incidents thereof to a minimum of workable convenience.

We have made progress in this field. Data has been collected from a number of sources and has been analyzed and compared. Channels have been developed for the further accumulation of facts and figures. Avenues of approach to, and methods of solution of, the whole duplicate taxation field have been discussed and considered.

In simply maneuvering ourselves into position to grapple more effectively with this problem, the battle is partially won. There seems no reason to doubt but that a new spirit of cooperation and confidence between the officers of our various governmental units is taking the place of the old mistrust and suspicion that have prevailed in times past. Let us nourish this cooperative spirit to the end that these conflicts and injustices, which we all recognize as bad, but which we heretofore accepted as necessary evils, may be eternally banished from our tax fields.

CHAIRMAN WEISS (after resuming the chair): Thank you, Congressman Doughton.

I understand that at this time there is to be an open discussion.

MR. J. H. WALLIS (Wisconsin): I have been very much impressed with the fact that the problems confronting this Council are the same problems that confront us in our municipal work. I have been agreeably impressed with the vigor and the earnestness with which you are attacking those problems. You have your ideas of unifying the taxing power of the government, coordinated with that of the states; we have the same problem regarding municipalities and state governments. This perhaps affords me a golden opportunity to speak to you state officials and remind you that in your work as state officials you are doing some of the same things to the municipalities that the two houses of Congress are doing to the state governments—monopolizing the field of taxation and leaving no tax base to be broadened except that of general property. So our problems are very much alike.

DR. RICHARD A. GIRARD (New York): I was struck by the fact that Congressman Doughton spoke about the possibility of the sharing of taxes administered by the federal government with distribution of the proceeds to the states. It was a striking con-

trast to the remarks made on Thursday at the private meeting of the Interstate Commission on Taxation. I wonder if Senator Mastick would indicate the reasons that the commission is so skeptical about the possibilities of the sharing of taxes.

SENATOR MASTICK: Yes, the Commission is somewhat dubious about the sharing of taxes. We hark back to the 80 per cent credit on estate tax in the 1926 law, and then we see that the federal government has progressively increased the inheritance tax on estate tax, has levied a gift tax, and that in neither the increases nor in the gift tax is there any sharing of that tax with the state governments. So we are somewhat hesitant in suggesting a future sharing of taxes in view of the fact that there might be, as we say, a change in the philosophy of government which would cause the Congress of the United States, in some other administration or at some future time, to take a similar course to that which they took in the estate tax. If they should, for example, give the states a 25 per cent credit now, say on personal income tax, another Congress might think that 10 per cent was enough, and we felt there would be no stability in that form.

We find that in the states that same condition prevails in the matter of sharing taxes, and in the matter of state aid one legislature differs in philosophy from another one. In neither case can we rely upon stable taxation. So we have felt that in the question of sharing it was not something which would be elastic in its proportion of the sharing. Does that answer your question, Mr. Girard?

DR. GIRARD: Not entirely, Senator Mastick. By sharing I have in mind not merely coöperation in the broadest sense, but rather the possibility of the unified administration of tax by some one authority, or primarily by some one authority and then the allocation of the proceeds between, say, two governmental levels. Take specifically for example the case of the gasoline tax. It has been suggested that the tax be administered by the federal government and the proceeds distributed back to the states. That is not a credit device, as you see; it is a matter of the sharing of the proceeds collected under a single administration.

Some of the criticisms that apply to crediting do not apply to sharing, although it is true that some of the criticisms that may be brought against sharing will apply to crediting.

SENATOR MASTICK: I think that you have paraphrased what I said, because I think we are meeting on the same basis on that question of sharing. In speaking of the gasoline tax, you have selected perhaps the easiest one of all (and the inheritance tax is about the same) in the matter of allocation of the tax, because it is relatively easy to allocate the collection of the gasoline tax. It is a little more difficult to allocate, for instance, the income tax, because the states differ in their interpretation of the income tax with different rates and different classifications. So until there is coördination in the states and agreement upon a more or less uniform personal-income-tax law, it would be very difficult to make any allocation.

As to the question of the gasoline tax, the commission takes the position, as you noted, that it should be left to the states anyway and not be collected by the federal government and re-allocated. Of course the money that is now collected by the federal government for gasoline, if you choose to put it that way, is allocated to the states for federal roads and one thing and another, but that is not allocated on a basis of collections; it is based on need. That can scarcely be called an allocation; it is more a sharing due to emergency reasons.

The question has been raised whether or not it is a fair situation for an eastern state, which contributes heavily to the gasoline tax of the federal government, to find that money, which is so collected, expended in some western state far distant from the eastern seacoast. I think for the most part we are agreed that our transcontinental highways are of as much benefit to one state as to another and that the revenues collected on the eastern seaboard are spent for the benefit of both. But when that road assistance is transferred to market highways or farm-to-market roads, as we call them in New York, the benefit which would be derived by the eastern states from money spent in some western or midwestern state is not so great.

In our state we have exactly the same

problem—the collection of a gasoline tax all over the state and then the reallocation of the funds, on a basis of need, to the various counties for highways. My county, for example, contributes a million and a half or more to the gasoline tax and gets back about \$75,000, while other counties contribute considerably less than they receive. Those counties which contribute less than they receive are the ones which have a large highway mileage. In our county we feel that, while we would like to have a greater return, nevertheless, we are benefited by the growth of the state and by the highways in other parts of the state. The same argument applies to the federal government.

HON. P. E. WARD (Ohio): I might just mention that one phase of this tax situation that has not been brought out here is the competitive situation between states. Personally, I feel that every state ought to have a personal-income tax. Our state has not. It is a highly competitive field, and if the federal government, by a crediting device, could compel every state to set up a tax of that nature it would seem to me to be very, very helpful.

HON. SIMEON E. LELAND (Illinois): I want to carry a little farther the point which Mr. Ward made—this matter of competition between the states.

My proposition is that you cannot tax national enterprise, national income, or national wealth on a state basis, and that the basic philosophy upon which the report of this commission is predicated, namely, that you can separate the spheres of federal and state taxation, is completely untenable and unsound.

The report proceeds on the assumption of making horse trades between the states and the federal government, offering to trade one sphere of government out of one form of taxation in return for the vacancy of another sphere; and there is no attempt to proceed from the initial point of trying to construct what would be a reasonable, rational, or equitable tax system, and then allocating the parts of that system to the particular governmental units on the basis of their technical and administrative efficiency. Rather each particular tax has been analyzed singly and solely on the basis of problems connected with it, the result being

that you make a recommendation that one tax be given the federal government, another tax be given to the state governments, and then you set out for new fields to conquer.

It seems to me that it is almost time to back up and start anew to see what kind of system can be devised which ought to meet the needs of the country as a national revenue system, and then to see what particular units can be given the duty.

Judge Leser, have you some remarks you would like to make that would be helpful to us?

JUDGE OSCAR LESER (Maryland): I heard a remark made here that every state ought to have an income tax. I beg to differ with that idea. I think no state ought to have any tax that it does not need. We had quite an experience along that line when Congress introduced this system of crediting against the inheritance tax or the death tax. It was practically admitted to be a scheme to compel the states to adopt an inheritance tax whether they wanted it or not—held out as a bribe.

CHAIRMAN MASTICK: Proceeding from Maryland to South Carolina, we have the treasurer of the National Tax Association here, the tax commissioner of the state of South Carolina, and I think we would like to hear something from Mr. Query on this subject.

MR. W. G. QUERY (South Carolina): I believe uniform laws relating to a great many things could be adopted. I am, however, of the opinion that when it comes to a matter of uniform tax laws that the states would be very far apart.

HON. IRWIN ARNOVITZ (Utah): This discussion intrigues me particularly because in our state we have a little different situation than we find in some of the larger and more affluent states. We have large industries in our state. We find that the capital to develop those industries came originally from the more affluent states, so when we adopt anything like an income tax and then start looking around for the income we find that most if it has gone back, of course, to the state from which the capital came.

I find myself somewhat in accord with the idea of Senator Ward, of Ohio, that if income taxes are to do any good some of the states finding themselves situated as our

state, must get some system of crediting by the federal government for taxes paid in the other states.

With Judge Leser I, too, must agree that taxes should be adopted only in so far as they become necessary.

HON. ROY G. BLAKEY (Minnesota): Is there a motion to adopt the report?

CHAIRMAN MASTICK: No. The report was given for information only and there were two resolutions, both of which were passed. This is a general discussion of the subject of taxation for the interest of anyone who wishes to take part or who wishes to contribute the information to the rest of us.

Honorable James J. Boyle took the Chair.

HON. THOMAS REED (Mississippi): I think that Congressman Doughton made a most pertinent remark when he stated that the reason the field of taxation was so complex, so insolvable, was the demands made upon the federal government and the state governments. There is always conflict and agitation against taxation without much thought on the subject of where the money actually goes.

In looking at this question of taxation we should consider it as twofold; money comes in and money goes out. Does the money come from the source that it should come from and does the money go to the benefit of all the people?

It requires education. We as members of the Council can go back to the states and take part in any discussion that we can to enlighten public opinion, not only for the clarification of the tax system but to make the public realize that the reason the problem is so great is because the demands of society are so great.

CHAIRMAN BOYLE: I believe Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Commission on Council Development, has his report ready.

SENATOR ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON (New Jersey): An analysis of the financial needs of the Council during the coming year seems to indicate that to meet properly the task ahead, which includes the establishment of state commissions or committees

on cooperation, the development of regional and nation-wide commissions on various subjects, and the increased service for various organizations of governmental officials, the Council, based upon its present state of development, will need approximately \$150,000. If it were possible to distribute this cost proportionately among the several states and demand contributions upon such a basis, there would be imposed an average obligation of \$3,000 per state. Of course, the states will not all contribute equal amounts, but the suggested quota for each state would probably range from \$2,000 to \$10,000, varying because of differences in population, wealth, and income of various states. Unfortunately, no definite arrangement of this character is either practical or possible at present.

However, in order that the Council may work to the end that such a plan can be formulated with regard to its financial structure, your committee urges each of the several delegations here assembled to carry back to their respective states a message as to the great need for the continuance of the Council and its work, and the importance of the participation of the forty-eight states in the Council's activities—participation both as to program and finances—and promotion of a general plan or policy which will permit the Council not only to carry on but to move forward. To this end your committee offers resolutions.

Following the report a motion was made, seconded, and carried to adopt resolutions on the topics as outlined: contributions to the Council of State Governments by legislatures; establishment of district secretariats; topics to be considered by the Interstate Commission on Council Development; cooperation between chairmen of commissions on interstate cooperation and legislative reference bureaus; additional copies of the reports of the New Jersey and New York commissions on interstate cooperation; appreciation of the National Resources Committee. See pages 179-180.

SENATOR JACOB WEISS (Indiana): Mr. Chairman, the signatories below move that the committee on operations of the Commission on Council Development of the Council of State Governments, consisting

of Hon. Harold C. Ostertag of New York, Hon. Joe Paul of New Jersey, Hon. Louis N. Laderman of Ohio, Hon. Ellwood J. Turner of Pennsylvania, and Senator Jacob Weiss of Indiana, chairman, be continued and act as a committee for the purpose of developing and presenting a program and plan for the proposed meeting of the Commission on Council Development as provided for in the motion adopted on January 22, 1937, by this Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments.

Harold C. Ostertag
Joseph C. Paul
Ellwood J. Turner
Jacob Weiss
Louis N. Laderman

In explanation of this motion, first it is for the purpose of clarifying the record. There was a motion of similar effect adopted this morning but the record is not clear on the purpose of that motion. The

object in presenting this motion at this time is to clarify the record, to continue this committee with some power and potency for the purpose of getting together sometime before the Commission on Council Development meets within the year, as provided for in the resolution of this morning, and present a concrete plan for the actual participation of the states and their commissions in the government of the Council of State Governments; in other words, to sit down and draft for presentation to the Commission on Council Development a constitution and by-laws, with such other recommendations which we think may be necessary for the full development of all of the potentialities of the Council of State Governments.

The motion was seconded by Senator Reed of Mississippi and carried.

The meeting recessed at 4:10 P.M.

SATURDAY EVENING DINNER

January 23, 1937

THE Saturday evening dinner of the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments was held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., Executive Director Henry Toll presiding.

Speaker Furman, speaker of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, introduced Hon. George H. Earle, governor of Pennsylvania.

HON. GEORGE H. EARLE: I speak tonight of progressive government. To my mind that means liberal government. How much suffering and distress in our country during recent years may be attributed to our lack of liberal government I think you all know. We have seen homes lost; women and children go hungry; and business establishments collapse.

We have learned, from bitter experience, that government must progress or be destroyed. We have come a long way since those dark days when every bank in the nation had closed its doors. We may well be proud of our progress. But we have

come only part of the way. We have fed the hungry, but we have not abolished poverty. We have provided unemployment compensation, but we have not ended unemployment. We have saved farms and homesteads, but there still are others to help. We have preserved the Constitution, but we have not wiped out those forces which tend to destroy civil liberties, upon which our Constitution rests.

Part of the responsibility for the correction of the many evils in our national life rests with the federal government. Under President Roosevelt, the national government has accepted that responsibility. But we cannot shirk our own share of the task. The states themselves must bear their part of the burden. We cannot run to Washington for help every time a problem arises. We should see to it first that our own house is in order.

No people can justifiably ask the continuance of an administration which has failed in what seems to me to be the "musts" of state government. My opinion is that a state must protect its minorities

and give them a fair and equal opportunity; protect the worker, the farmer, the child, and the weak from exploitation; protect legitimate business from the chiseler and the fraud; and protect the farmer and home owner from excessive taxes.

All these we must do for ourselves within our capacity. Behind them, however, is always the federal government, now ready to aid us in transforming them into reality.

Taxes based on the ability to pay, and naturally held within reasonable limits, are not the fearsome things that some of us holding official responsibilities might think. It is my belief that in a democracy such as ours fair men have little objection to taxation based on ability to pay. What they rightly demand is that their tax money be spent honestly and wisely and for the present or ultimate benefit of the state and nation. Americans want their money to produce good things.

There are a great many states in the Union that are taking the path of least resistance in the method of taxation and are putting on a certain tax that, to me, is the most viciously subtle tax in the whole category of taxes, and that is the sales tax. It is so easy to put on; it is comparatively easy to collect; it brings in cash immediately; and for those reasons a lot of the state legislatures have succumbed to the temptation to lay a sales tax. Let me tell you the truth about the sales tax. Those in favor of a sales tax argue that it is a fair one.

In our state of Pennsylvania, the average man or woman earns from \$400 to \$2,500 a year. He or she spends it all right in the immediate community. Practically every dollar of it pays a sales tax. Now a sales tax does not tax one necessity of life; it does not bring in enough. The sales tax on luxuries amounts to very little; therefore, everything has to be taxed—milk, meat, bread, and clothes—if there is any income to be derived from it. Hence, the average citizen of my own state, who earns from \$400 to \$2,500 a year, pays a sales tax on practically every dollar of his income.

Let's take a man of wealth and then you will understand why it is that those legislators, controlled by people of wealth, want a sales tax, or why it is that the people of wealth themselves want a sales tax. In

the first place, the man of wealth has a large apartment in the city, on which he pays very high rent—from \$2,000 to \$15,000 a year; there is no sales tax on the dollars that go for the rent. The dollars that he spends for the wages of servants are not taxed. If he wants to buy an expensive automobile or a mink coat or a diamond necklace for his wife—or somebody else—he goes right over to New York City. New York City has a sales tax, but not for people living outside the city. Then he takes his family and goes to Europe, Africa, Australia, Canada, California, or Florida, and spends thousands and thousands of dollars traveling. There is no sales tax on those dollars; not a cent. On that part of his income which he does not spend, which he puts away for traveling or some other purpose, there is no sales tax. So you see, my friends, instead of being based on the ability to pay, a sales tax is absolutely the reverse; it soaks the poor and practically exempts the rich.

That is the reason why I campaigned up and down the state of Pennsylvania; and we beat it as it has never been beaten before. There will never be a sales tax in Pennsylvania as long as I am governor.

Tonight there are 300,000 homeless or threatened with evacuation due to the unseasonable rains and floods. Those floods started, for the most part, in Pennsylvania. Persistent rains and spring temperatures combined to swell the headwaters of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Last year, after the disastrous St. Patrick's Day deluge took hundreds of lives and destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property, Pennsylvania, in conjunction with its neighboring states and the federal government, started a program of prevention. The President espoused it and gave it the support of his administration. Because of the change in living conditions, our close proximity to each other due to speedy transportation, the wiping out of state lines by modern communication, and economic necessity, we know flood control is a national problem of great economic and social importance. We know that all of us must work together to solve it.

I want to tell you our experience with government in Pennsylvania last year, by referring again to the St. Patrick's Day

flood, when raging streams tore houses from their moorings and ruined towns and cities and farms over much of the East and South. In its wake, we asked the legislature of Pennsylvania to permit a constitutional amendment to enable the state to borrow \$50,000,000 for flood control. We asked the legislature to grant us other legislation to permit coöperation with President Roosevelt's long-range flood control plan. Our hope was to match federal grants dollar for dollar, to reforest the denuded hills, to construct impounding basins and to establish a series of reservoirs in strategic places, and to construct dikes and walls around these low lands where people periodically suffer from rising rivers.

We faced an opposition senate controlled by the utilities, and the utilities and the republican senators stupidly refused all substantial aid. They gave us a few emasculated bills that allowed us to make surveys. They even stripped the bills of what should be the state's right of eminent domain, and they prescribed low-head reservoirs to make sure that water power never would become a by-product of flood control.

That senate, I might add, is no longer an opposition body. It is liberal for the first time in ninety-one years—a warning to all of us that the people will not stand for ignorance bred of selfishness.

Now we are conscious of our responsibilities in instituting flood control in the headwaters of the Ohio. We are going to ask our legislature to find \$5,000,000 to match an equal federal grant and so take the first real step—a \$10,000,000 step—to subdue or control the menace of unbridled waters.

Once control is accomplished, with its saving to every state along the Ohio and Mississippi, I know what the people will say. They said it of the Panama Canal, Boulder Dam, TVA, and other progressive developments that took patience and courage. They said, "That money was well spent."

Flood control is only one major problem which progressive government must meet squarely and solve. There are others just as vital, perhaps more so. Some are less apparent and more complicated.

The tremendous advance of science in the last one hundred years has given us the most astonishing labor-saving devices. It

is strange that instruments that gave many so much comfort should cause others such unhappiness. Of what use are those machines if they bring our people unemployment, starvation, and destitute old age? Where do we benefit if they condemn hundreds of thousands of our workers to the dole?

Ladies and gentlemen, this to me is the greatest problem today in America.

From 1800 to 1900 our country was expanding in great leaps and bounds; great transcontinental railroads were being built, our plains were being turned into fields of corn and wheat, our forests were being timbered, our streams and rivers were being developed, big buildings were going up, and all the time the machine was increasing in efficiency. But so great was the expansion of the country that we did not feel it; we could take care of it. Then about the turn of the century, 1900, our expansion slackened, our great transcontinental railroads were built and our other great developments were either completed or nearing completion.

I was out in Chicago in 1912 or '13 and the first part of '14, the last year of the Taft administration and the first year of the Wilson administration. It had nothing to do with politics. I wish I could describe to you the unemployment I saw then. This unemployment we have today does not seem nearly so great.

We were due for a showdown with the machine age at that time, and then the World War came. Europe sent its men into its armies and they had to buy agricultural products, munitions, and manufactured products over here. That took up most of our unemployment. Then when we went into the World War we sent our men to camps here and into the battle lines in Flanders, and that took up all the rest of the unemployment. After the war, all those who sent this European golden credit over here thought it was a safe place for investments, and that gave us the inflation bubble, which burst in '29, and now we are having a showdown with the machine age.

Ladies and gentlemen, do you realize this is the first time in American history when you have a great recovery in agriculture, in industry, in business, in commerce, and no attending improvement or recovery in em-

ployment? A very sinister thing. These machines have gone on becoming more and more efficient.

The president of the Bell Telephone Company testified some months ago before the Senate Investigating Committee that since 1929 their business had increased, but due to the labor saving devices, such as the dial system and others, they were employing 140,000 fewer men.

I went down to Memphis, Tennessee, and saw that cotton picking machine. Two men and that machine do the work of fifty men. What is going to happen to the other forty-eight?

The President told me, when I was traveling with him during the campaign, that every year the Roosevelt family, the clan up there in Hyde Park, have two men come in and chop their kindling wood for the whole family for the winter. It takes them about two and a half or three weeks to chop all the kindling wood necessary for the members of the Roosevelt families. He heard about this kindling machine. He sent it up to be tried out because he is tremendously interested in this great problem. Two men took that machine, and what it took them three weeks to do before by hand they did in two and a half days.

My friends, it does not make any difference where you go, down in the mine, into the mill, the factory, out on the farm, into the office where they take dictation by machine and have computing and adding machines, every day, it is getting worse.

If we do not solve this problem I predict to you that within ten years' time half of us who can get work will be taking care of the other half who want work but cannot get it. It is the biggest problem today in America; it is the biggest problem today in the world. Our production is magnificent; our distribution is terrible. Until a solution is found for this great problem there can be no lasting prosperity.

When our mechanical genius develops machinery which permits one man with a machine to do the work of ten men, does society owe the other nine an opportunity to earn a living?

President Roosevelt recognized this moral obligation and through NRA provided a means to discharge it. NRA shortened hours and increased wages. That meant

more employment, higher pay rolls. It established a way of sharing wealth in the only way that wealth can be shared—by giving labor its fair share of the wealth it produces.

That principle was nothing more than fair play. Established nationally, it placed every state on an equal footing. It was fair to labor and it was fair to industries in the various states. Shall we have fair play through regulation of business and industry? I say we must have it if our nation is to go forward. We have had enough of sweatshops. We have had enough of the rule of the claw in mine and mill and factory.

If we are to have progressive government, government which goes forward with the times, the states and the federal government must work shoulder to shoulder toward solution of the critical problems of our machine age. Even more than that, business and industry must help to make our government progressive by joining in those efforts, by accepting social responsibility for their activities. Unless government serves its purpose it must fall.

It is ridiculous to suppose that government can be separated from our economic system. We cannot have one government by elected officials and another by corporation directors. Let us admit frankly that we have only scratched the surface in our quest of social progress, which is national and individual progress. Let us remember that just as our nation could not survive half slave and half free, it cannot survive and grow while large sections of its people are in economic bondage.

Progress means change. Progressive government means changing government, government constantly adjusting itself to social needs, government conscious of its great and only major responsibility—to provide for the general welfare.

Ladies and gentlemen, truly these are challenging times. In unity we can meet them and enjoy the conquest.

CHAIRMAN TOLL: I know I express the sentiment of everyone here when I thank you, Governor Earle, for this intimate, personal, expression of this political philosophy. I think it is a privilege for all of us to have heard this discussion by a man with whom we are all acquainted by repu-

tation and with whom it is a privilege to be acquainted in person.

This is the last of our dinners together during these sessions. I think that all of us who are interested in the development of the Council of State Governments feel that the Council has traveled perhaps 25 per cent farther along the route than it had traveled three days ago. These days have meant a building up of great additional momentum for this cause of governmental harmony, for integration of administration, and for the effective utilization of the state as a unit of government in which we are all interested.

We see individuals who have been elected to office under the established partisan system coming together in these meetings with no spirit of criticism, with no thought of anything except the effective organization of our government as an institution which we have in common in our patriotic ambition to make America the best governed and the happiest land in the world. So with that thought it is my duty to announce this gathering adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 9:10 P.M.

RESOLUTIONS

COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT

FOR the purpose of making clear the recognized need for actual participation of each of the constituent members in the management and organization of such Council of State Governments:

WE MOVE THAT THERE BE AND IS HEREBY created an "Interstate Commission on Council Development."

AND WE FURTHER MOVE, that the president of the Council of State Governments set a date within the calendar year for a meeting of such Interstate Commission on Council Development at Chicago, Illinois, and that the designation of delegates and representatives be made as recommended by your Committee on Operations of the Interstate Commission on Council Development, at this Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments.

FINANCIAL PROGRAM

BE IT RESOLVED, that the delegates to the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments urge their respective legislatures to contribute to the Council of State Governments a just share to assist in maintaining the services which it renders to the American Legislators' Association, the National Association of Attorneys-Generals, National Association of Secretaries of State, Governors' Conference, the

Interstate Commissions on Conflicting Taxation, Crime, Social Security, Council Development, and all public officers, and to maintain the central secretariat and such district secretariats as are now or which may hereafter be established.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the quota which each state legislature be urged to contribute as its share to the maintenance of the services rendered by the Council of State Governments shall be determined by the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the suggested allocation of the aggregate sum received for the Council of State Governments shall be determined by the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

BE IT RESOLVED, that district secretariats of the Council of State Governments shall be established as rapidly as may be made possible by appropriations from the several state legislatures.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on Council Development through the Council of State Governments shall direct its efforts to the following projects in order of chronological importance as follows:

1. Establishment of a commission on interstate cooperation in every state.
2. Establishment of a budget for the maintenance of the Council of State

Governments in all its activities, which budget shall provide for quotas to be raised by particular states and which also shall provide for the apportionment of receipts.

3. Development of district secretariats in areas where Commissions on Interstate Cooperation have been established and where financial support can be secured, provided these projects shall be carried on simultaneously where possible.

RESOLVED, that the delegates to the Third General Assembly urge the Chairmen of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation to request their legislative reference bureaus and legislative councils to assist actively the commissions which are at present without staff.

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly urge the chairmen of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation and of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation to have additional copies of their excellent reports published for the use of all the members of the Third General Assembly.

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly express its appreciation to the National Resources Committee and urge upon the Congress and the President of the United States that this agency be established on a permanent basis in order to continue the close cooperation between the federal government and the state governments.

SOCIAL SECURITY

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of the Third General Assembly that uniform settlement laws be enacted, providing for

(a) A period of one year's residence as a requirement for gaining settlement.

(b) A provision for the retaining of settlement in one state until a new one is acquired in another state.

(c) Relief and service to unsettled persons in accordance with the local standards of relief, wherever they may be found in need, and until such time as the necessary investigations regarding settlement are completed.

(d) Vesting in the state department of public welfare the power to determine the final decision as to the retention of an unsettled person in the state or the return of such person to his place of legal residence.

(e) Authorization of state departments of public welfare or the corresponding agency to reimburse the local units for the costs of relief and service given to the person without legal settlement.

(f) Authorization of state departments of public welfare or the corresponding agency to provide relief and service for transients—interstate and intra-state—as an integral part of the general relief and service department.

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly recommend the adoption of the Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act, and urges the application of the principle of reciprocal agreements between groups of two or more states having adequate laws to encourage uniformity of practice between the co-operating states.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly urge the Congress of the United States to develop the necessary legislation and make appropriations to take care of the problems of the transient and needy, stranded migratory laborer, and other unsettled persons through grants-in-aid to the states on the basis of certain basic requirements.

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly urge the federal government to accept full financial responsibility for providing old age assistance and other forms of relief for Indians, and persons of Indian blood, who, because of their peculiar relationship to the federal government should be its particular concern.

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly request the Staff of the Council of State Governments to undertake the following studies relative to unemployment compensation, and to report to the Interstate Commission on Social Security, with recommendations not later than July 1, 1937.

A. The problems arising through unemployment in industrial and agricultural areas, which are undergoing fundamental economic changes, with the aim of providing for the retraining of workers or relocation in other areas.

B. The subject of uniform determination of wages and of contributions related thereto, including the question of wages that are earned in more than one state.

C. The problem of uniform laws on the subject of disqualifications of benefits.

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly urge the Congress of the United States to develop the necessary legislation and make appropriations to take care of the problems of the transient, the needy, stranded migratory laborer, and other unsettled persons through grants-in-aid to the states on the basis of certain basic requirements.

ANTI-CRIME BILLS

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments assembled at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1937, heartily endorse the principles of the Uniform Act on Fresh Pursuit of Criminals across States Lines, as drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime, and urge its speedy enactment in all the states of the Union for the better protection of the citizens of these United States.

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments assembled at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1937, heartily endorse the principles of the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act, as drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime, and urge its speedy enactment in all the states of the Union for the better protection of the citizens of these United States.

RESOLVED, that this Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments assembled at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1937, heartily endorse the principles of the Uniform Act to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from Without a State in Criminal Proceedings, as drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime, and urge its speedy enactment in all the states of the Union for the better protection of the citizens of these United States.

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly of the Council of State Governments assembled at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1937, heartily endorse the principles of the Uniform Act for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision, as drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime, and urge its speedy enactment in all the states of the Union for the better protection of the citizens of these United States.

TAX REVISION PROGRAM

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly hereby request the Committee on

Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the United States to insert an item for \$25,000 in the deficiency appropriation bill in order to match a similar appropriation from the Council of State Governments for the purpose of financing all advisory committees and the technical staff of the Tax Revision Council which has been jointly established by the federal government and the Council of State Governments to the end that the proper financing of the Tax Revision Council may be consummated at the earliest time. The chairman and secretary of the Tax Revision Council, together with a committee appointed by the chairman, are hereby directed to confer with the proper congressional officials, with the Secretary of the Treasury, and, if it seems advisable and feasible, with the President of the United States.

The original temporary emergency nature of the federal gasoline tax, improving yields from federal levies, the vital importance of gasoline taxes as state revenue sources, and the essential role of gasoline as a commodity utilized in transportation and communication prompt the Third Interstate Assembly of the Council of State Governments to request and urge that the Congress of the United States relinquish this recognized field of state taxation at the termination of the current fiscal year or as soon thereafter as possible.

OHIO BASIN COMMISSION

RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly recommend the adoption of a uniform act creating state commissions on interstate cooperation affiliated with the Council of State Governments, which among other functions would assist in the institution and consummation of a federal long range program of flood control and regulation of flood waters within the cooperating states, thus meeting the requirements of the federal 1936 Flood Control Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Third General Assembly recommend the passage of necessary state legislation for the establishment of a state agency with authority to (a) deal with the federal government or any other state or states or state agency in behalf of the state, (b) to recommend to the governor and legislature all

necessary state legislation, (c) to serve as a proponent body on flood control, and (d), as a clearing house, to pass on all plans, surveys, proposals or requests from localities within the state concerning flood control.

THE INTERLEVEL COMMISSION

There is hereby established a committee to promote interlevel coöperation between federal, state, and local governments in this country. At the outset it shall consist of five members; three appointed by the president of the Council of State Governments, and, ex-officio, the president and the executive director of the Council of State Governments. The said executive director shall be, ex-officio, chairman of this committee, shall appoint its secretary and other staff members, if any, and shall direct their

activities in obedience to the decisions of the committee. For its own guidance, this committee may adopt articles of organization not inconsistent with this resolution, providing for additional members of the committee and for other arrangements to render it a joint agency representative also of federal and local levels of government, providing for methods of committee procedure which will be mutually acceptable to the federal, state, and local members of the committee, providing for a suitable name for the committee, and providing for any other arrangements which the committee considers appropriate. The term of each of the three appointive members mentioned above shall extend to the first of February in the year following his appointment, and thereafter until his successor is appointed.

CONDENSED MINUTES
of the
CONFERENCE
of the
INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on the
OHIO BASIN

FEBRUARY 5 AND 6, 1937
DESHLER-WALLICK HOTEL
COLUMBUS, OHIO

ROSTER

ILLINOIS

Walter Blucher, American Society of Planning Officials
 K. D. Grimes, American Society of Planning Officials
 Clifford Ham, American Municipal Association
 Frank W. Herring, American Public Works Association
 Fred K. Hoehler, American Public Welfare Association
 Louis E. Hosch, American Public Welfare Association
 Hon. Otto Kerner, Attorney-General
 Hon. Robert Kingery, Chairman, State Planning Commission
 Albert Lepawsky, Public Administration Clearing House
 Senator James O. Monroe
 Paul Oppermann, American Society of Planning Officials
 Representative Paul Powell
 Representative R. R. Randolph
 Henry W. Toll, Council of State Governments

INDIANA

Hon. Paul V. McNutt, President, Council of State Governments
 Dr. D. B. Myers, Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board
 Hon. Lawrence V. Sheridan, Consultant, State Planning Board
 Hon. Laurence F. Sullivan, State Auditor
 Senator Jacob Weiss

KENTUCKY

Hon. James W. Cammack, Jr., Public Service Commission
 Hon. Keen Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor

NEW YORK

Edwin S. Cullings, State Planning Council
 Assemblyman Emerson D. Fite
 Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag
 Assemblyman Herbert A. Rapp
 R. F. Shornstein, Clerk, Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation

OHIO

Kyle W. Armstrong, State Planning Board
 Hon. Willis M. Baker, Director, Central States Forest Experiment Station

Representative Robert J. Beatty
 Representative Walter Becker
 Hon. Alfred A. Benesch, Director of Commerce
 Senator Emerson Campbell
 Hon. Orra B. Chapman, Director, State Industrial Relations
 Hon. Carlton S. Dargusch, Vice-Chairman, Tax Commission
 Representative W. H. Daugherty
 Representative Paul J. DeCarlis
 Fred Elsass, Clerk, House of Representatives
 J. I. Falconer, State Planning Board
 Senator W. F. Garver
 Representative Frank Grubbs
 Hon. Herbert A. Hard
 Representative John J. Hayden
 Representative Charles E. Justus
 Representative George F. Ketterer
 Representative Louis N. Laderman
 Ann Makley, Deputy Clerk, House of Representatives
 Representative Charles A. Mauer
 Representative H. H. McEwen
 Senator Verner E. Metcalf
 Representative Frank J. Richter
 Hon. John P. Schooley, Chairman, State Planning Board
 Hon. A. L. Sorensen, State Director, Rural Rehabilitation
 Senator E. Matthews Steele
 Senator John Taylor
 Representative P. E. Ward
 Hon. David C. Warner, Executive Secretary, Water Conservation Board

PENNSYLVANIA

Hon. Alex W. Dann, Vice-President, Mississippi Valley Association
 Ralph C. Edgar, Tri-State Authority
 Hon. Edmund W. Kirby, Deputy Attorney-General
 Hon. F. A. Pitkin, Director, State Planning Board
 Senator William B. Rodgers
 Representative Ellwood J. Turner

TENNESSEE

Representative Charles L. Coffelt
 Hon. W. T. Ellis, Jr., Executive Director, State Planning Commission

Gerald Gimre, Consultant, State Planning Commission

Senator Andrew Jackson Graves

Representative R. G. Kinkle

Senator Cannon G. Moore

Representative T. Bennett Wright

VIRGINIA

Major Charles J. Calrow, Director, State Planning Board

Hon. Morton L. Wallerstein, Chairman, State Planning Board

WEST VIRGINIA

Hon. John J. D. Preston, Chairman, Public Service Commission

FEDERAL

Colonel J. D. Arthur, Jr., United States Army Engineer

Alfred Bettman, National Resources Committee

Dan. E. Bulfer, Assistant Forest Supervisor, United States Forest Service

David J. Guy, United States Chamber of Commerce

David T. Herrman, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Lasley Lee, District Engineer, United States Geological Survey

Arthur C. Ringland, Chairman, Flood Control Coördinating Committee

L. Segoe, Consultant, National Resources Committee

Frederick H. Weed, Water Consultant for Ohio Valley, National Resources Committee

Hon. Abel Wolman, Chairman, Water Resources Committee, National Resources Committee

Hon. Gladwin E. Young, Resettlement Administration, United States Department of Agriculture

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

February 5, 1937

The conference on the Ohio Basin, held under the direction of the Council of State Governments, was called to order at 9:30 A.M. in the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, by the president, former Governor Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: The Ohio River Valley has suffered a major catastrophe. The response on the part of all agencies has been nothing short of remarkable.

Unfortunately, in the past, when such things have taken place, each agency concerned has gone its own way without co-ordination or integration of effort. This meeting has been called in order to assure, if possible, the co-ordination of the effort of all governmental agencies.

All of us recognize that it will be necessary to have a long range plan, well conceived and well executed, in which all of the states affected can participate in the prevention of floods.

In order to render more effective in the future the commissions on interstate co-operation already existing in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and, we hope soon, Illinois and Tennessee, the machinery has been set up here to bring about the necessary co-ordination.

SENATOR ELLWOOD TURNER (Pennsylvania): It seems to me everyone is willing to coöperate, and we all know what the problem is. The question is how we can best accomplish that through these groups or agencies in the states.

I, therefore, offer as a motion that the chair appoint a committee to formulate some plan of organization of this group and to report back some time later in the conference.

The motion was seconded by Senator Weiss, of Indiana, and carried.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: The committee will consist of the following: Senator Turner, chairman; Senator Weiss, Indiana; Mr. Kingery, Illinois; Mr. Wallerstein, Virginia; and Senator Campbell, Ohio.

I would like to present at this time Mr.

Abel Wolman, chairman of the Waterworks Committee of the National Resources Committee.

MR. ABEL WOLMAN: Most of you are aware that in the past forty-eight hours the President of the United States has submitted to Congress the results of a very rapid but reasonably thorough review of the problems of water resources of the United States. Naturally, among those recommendations and among the field and office studies the Ohio River Basin was covered in considerable detail.

There are tasks in the Ohio River Basin which can only be performed by state, county and municipal governments. One of the most important of these is the task of zoning, restricting, and preventing encroachment upon the normal, natural flood ways of the Ohio River. Without that zoning, without that restricting, without that control locally, of the natural stream beds upon which man has encroached, no flood protection program upstream or downstream is likely to result in the permanent elimination of all serious flood damage.

Everyone feels free to edge closer and closer to the natural and normal province of the Ohio River, the Mississippi River, the Potomac River, and any number of others.

The federal government cannot prevent that encroachment. State governments must begin to restrain the interest of individuals, industries, and property owners of one kind or another in territories which, I am inclined to predict, are going to be flooded regularly from now on regardless of what kind of flood protection and restriction program is built. I am referring now to the natural, low flood plain which belongs not to individuals but to the river. That area must either be protected at a cost that is unduly high or it must be left to its natural overflow propensities.

There is a second undertaking which is the responsibility of state, county, and municipality, not of Washington. Prompt, continuing discussion and thought should be given to the location and tie-ins of all public utilities; that is, consideration to the loca-

tion of water supply sources, filtration plants, pumping stations, and their tie-ins with upstream reservoirs and with highly distributive reservoirs of increased and larger capacity.

Third, in the Ohio Basin, as in every other basin in the United States, interest and pressure vary from year to year as individual problems become acute. One time it is emphasis on pollution. The next time it is emphasis on flood. The third time it is emphasis on navigation. Beginning today the problems of the Ohio River should be treated as one.

Those are the three ideas of local participation which I should like to emphasize. It is your job to see that they are all dovetailed and to see that your local authorities attack those problems which are peculiarly their responsibility.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: Mr. Bettman, I should like to have you tell the members of the conference what the Ohio Valley Regional Planning Commission has done or is doing in the way of physical change.

MR. ALFRED BETTMAN (Ohio State Planning Board): The Ohio Valley Regional Planning Commission is a subordinate body of the National Resources Committee. It is simply a part of the planning machinery of the country relating particularly to the Ohio Valley.

So far we have acted on the principle that we should gather our data up to the point that it can be intelligently interpreted and organized, before we attempt to influence public action. We are still in that data-gathering stage.

I think there is a danger of overdoing the creation of agencies, each of which goes ahead independently "planning." I believe it would be wise if we would place our minds in order as to the functional parts the various types of groups can play in the solution of problems created by water. It would seem to me we should distinguish between, first, the general program of action; second, the legislation necessary for carrying out the general program; and, third, the execution of the program.

Mr. Wolman has pointed out that control of land is an integral part of control of water. The city of Cincinnati has already started the passage of a zoning ordinance along the lines he mentioned. We are al-

ready at work, for the future distribution of land uses, on the affected territory of the city; taking out of normal flood, or more frequently occurring flood, areas those industries which have contributed to our great distress and those individuals who are causing our largest economic burden.

While it is true, as Mr. Wolman has pointed out, that local action is needed, it is quite important that local action fit into some general principles, and the federal government can best point out what these general principles are.

Whatever action the legislative bodies decide to take, I hope they will place what we call "the planning ends" in some agency with a general program. We ought to know by this time that flood prevention is not a separate subject; that it is related to navigation; that it is related to pollution; that it is related to land use along the stream and in the vicinity of the stream; that it is related to power stations; and that these subjects are interrelated.

We should seek to avoid duplication, a lack of adequate unification in our planning procedure as distinguished from our legislative and executive procedure.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: It might be interesting at this time to hear from those who have been working for an organization with a specific purpose. Is there anyone here who can tell us about the Ohio Valley Treaty Conference, which was a state pollution conference called in November of last year by Governor Davey?

MR. FRANK W. HERRING (executive director of the American Public Works Association): Any program of flood protection that is not closely coordinated with the local public works undertaking would be unwise. Today a community is a community only by virtue of the facilities which must be kept in operation.

Legitimate uses to which water can be put are many. Flood control is one consideration. Navigation is largely a federal concern. Pollution and health are largely of state and local concern. Water supply is of local concern. In some of the other drainage basins, irrigation is a perfectly valid use of the water in the river course, and that is a combination usually of federal, state, and special district concern. This whole problem involves the

participation of at least the technical staffs of all levels of government.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: We have in our group today, Mr. Fred K. Hoehler, executive director of the American Public Welfare Association, formerly the director of public safety in Cincinnati, who was brought back to Cincinnati to assist the city manager during this emergency.

MR. HOEHLER: I think the important factor about Cincinnati's beating the last situation was the fact that the city is accustomed to centralized administrative authority in the city manager. The people were aware that one man with authority to control and dictate policies on police, fire, water supply, health, and all other functions of government could be trusted with the job of virtual dictator.

Mr. Dykstra associated with himself a group of prominent citizens representing the president of the utility companies, the head of the Red Cross of the county, the president of one of the largest grocery concerns, and so forth. Each man was given his responsibility for the centralized authority in his particular field. Individuals in every section of the city played the game loyally and with perseverance.

The cooperation of the social agencies, the civil authorities, and the individuals brought that city out of the mud more rapidly than many of us had anticipated. It means that government can survive emergencies provided the people who create that government have confidence in it.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: We will next hear from Mr. Arthur C. Ringland, of the flood committee of the United States Department of Agriculture.

MR. ARTHUR C. RINGLAND: The immediate activity of our department is confined to carrying out with the army engineers, the Omnibus Flood Control Act, passed by Congress last June. It says that federal investigations and improvement of water ways for flood control purposes shall be under the Secretary of War, and that federal investigations and measures for watershed control and soil erosion prevention shall be under the Secretary of Agriculture.

Following that policy, Congress directed the examination and survey of some three hundred waterways and watersheds. The Department of Agriculture, working with

the Department of War, is making preparations to complete such examinations.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: Mr. Benesch, would you care to give a résumé of the Ohio ideas as they have been formulated?

MR. BENESCH: I can only refer again to the resolutions adopted by the Flood Control Conference.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: Some of us read résumés of them in the papers this morning. Just whom did that conference represent?

MR. BENESCH: The meeting was attended by 475 members of business organizations and public officials covering nine states.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: Mr. Walter Blucher is the executive director of the American Association of Planning Officials. We would like to have some comment from him.

MR. WALTER BLUCHER: Everyone appears to agree that we ought to have some kind of a broad program of development for the region before proceeding with isolated improvements. My interest is in finding just what we can do to make such a plan.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: Mr. Gallagher, could you give a statement about the work of the Interstate Commission of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

MR. HUBERT GALLAGHER: The Interstate Sanitation Commission for those three states was set up to handle the pollution problems in the New York Bay region. It is composed of legislative and administrative members, somewhat similar to the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

The commission was given full authority to negotiate this compact which has been drafted by the sanitary officials of the three states. At present there is some opposition of a minor nature from Connecticut because of the fact that the Interstate Sanitation Commission has become an administrative authority instead of being merely a policy making and advisory commission. I think that is a question which will have to be ironed out in all these commissions.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: Would you mind making a comparison between that, for example, and the Interstate Commission on the Red River?

MR. GALLAGHER: The Interstate Com-

mission on the Red River is composed principally of planning officials. The question of membership should be given further attention because many of these commissions which were set up consisted of a staff of administrative experts, planners, directors of state planning agencies, and sanitary officials. Many thought the commissions should have legislative members.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: Senator Rodgers, will you give us a brief case history of the Tri-State Authority of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

SENATOR RODGERS: In 1907 Pittsburgh had a flood which caused so much concern that we felt something had to be done. The citizens, through the chamber of commerce of Pittsburgh, formed a commission called a "Flood Commission for the Purpose of Studying the Question As to Whether Floods Could Be Prevented in the City of Pittsburgh."

Over a twenty-five year period a plan was formulated, which the United States engineers said they believed was workable and would result, if carried to its conclusion, in the ultimate solution of the flood problem in so far as Pittsburgh was concerned and, of course, in turn would relieve everyone in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys of that great volume of water which causes so much concern.

After twenty-five years the next step was the forming of a citizens' group, the main object of which was to bring pressure to bear on the legislature and on the authorities in Washington to bring about the completion of this plan. So the Tri-State Authority was set up.

This Tri-State Authority has no official status. It is made up entirely of the citizens and is supported by the citizens. The large steel interests, the railroad interests, the city of Pittsburgh, and the county of Allegheny all subscribe annually to the support of this organization.

It is my duty as head of the organization to pledge our support to any organization which you might form.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: We have with us today Colonel Arthur, who is in charge of the Muskingum Conservancy District.

COLONEL ARTHUR: We are building in the Muskingum Valley approximately one and one-half million feet of storage pro-

vided by fourteen dams at a cost to the United States of twenty-five and one-half million dollars and to the localities of approximately fourteen million.

The project was authorized by the Public Works Administration and by agreement of the local citizens that they would bear the cost of acquiring all necessary lands and relocating all highways.

Mr. Wolman mentioned the fact that people have encroached on the flood ways of various streams. That is quite true. But let us not forget there was a very definite reason for that encroachment. They did not go into the valleys of the Monongahela or the Allegheny above Pittsburgh and take the chance of being flooded as they were in 1936 for any reason other than the very definite one of economics. They went there and took a chance that the natural advantages of locating in those extreme valleys would outweigh the possibilities of a flood once every twenty-five years.

In 1928 Congress told the War Department and the Secretary of War to study all of the main streams in the United States. Those comprehensive reports have been prepared and have been submitted to Congress. As far as the Ohio Valley is concerned, there are twenty separate reports covering the twenty-one main tributaries. Those reports contain all data that is available concerning the water which has fallen, what has happened to that water, and what we can do about it.

In the last session of Congress there was passed what is known as the "Omnibus Control Bill of 1936." That bill authorized certain projects which were recommended in these various reports. Incidentally, there was authorized for the protection of Pittsburgh a system of nine reservoirs which would cost approximately eighty-five million dollars.

Congress was very generous in authorizing \$310,000,000 worth of flood control projects, but unfortunately it adjourned without appropriating a single dollar. I think I can say that within sixty days after Congress appropriates the money the War Department can start construction of these reservoirs, the purpose of which is, of course, to prevent floods. Construction on one of them can start within thirty days after the money is made available.

The House Document Number 306 of the seventy-fourth session of Congress contains a detailed description of possible reservoirs to control flood in the Ohio Valley. The system consists of a total of thirty-nine different dams, and I might say that the estimated cost is approximately two hundred ten million dollars for the construction alone, not including the cost of lands or dams. The law and announced policy for the states is that after these structures have been erected they shall be maintained and operated by local interests. It happens that in the Muskingum Valley a local interest represented by a conservancy district, created under the terms of this act which I have mentioned, has agreed to do just that.

If this group believes that the policy contained in this 1936 bill is wrong, you must persuade Congress to that effect. If you think the federal government should consider this as a national project, that flood control in the Ohio Valley is not a local problem but part of a national one, persuade Congress to that effect.

I think there now exists in the various re-

ports which have been submitted to Congress all the necessary information, data, studies, and possible schemes for preventing future floods in this valley. The only thing that remains is for Congress to do something about it.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: I see that Mr. Clifford W. Ham, executive director of the American Municipal Association, has returned to the room.

MR. CLIFFORD W. HAM: I think the city administrations have done and are continuing to do an excellent job in the responsibilities which face them in connection with problems of disaster. They have acted in the first hour of rescue of individuals from the flood areas and in the second hour of rehabilitation. The third hour, of course, is this regional planning for the prevention of disasters. This is a job that must be joined together through municipal action, through state action, through federal action.

The meeting recessed at 12:30 P.M. The afternoon was devoted to meetings of special sections which were not reported.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

February 6, 1937

THE meeting was called to order at 9:45 A.M. by former Governor McNutt.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: I desire to place in the record a telegram from Mr. Thomas A. Logue, secretary of Internal Affairs, state of Pennsylvania.

"As Chairman Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin regret impossibility to be present with Ohio Basin representatives meeting today tomorrow in Columbus. Please convey to delegates assembled my good wishes in their approach to the important problems of water resources in the Ohio Basin and my hope that out of their deliberations will come a continuing organization allied with the Council of State Governments which can make constructive use of the states concerned in the handling of interstate and local problems.

"Thomas A. Logue,
Secretary of Internal Affairs
State of Pennsylvania"

The first order of business this morning is the consideration of the report of the committee on action, Mr. Turner, chairman.

SENATOR TURNER: Your committee respectfully submits the following:

I. That there should be organized an Interstate commission on the Ohio Basin in the form set forth in a resolution attached to this report.

II. The committee considers that the functions of the commission should be:

A. To consider the plans and data which have been developed or which may come to be developed by various national, regional, state, and local planning and administrative bodies relating to the conservation and uses of the water and land resources of the Ohio Basin and such other matters as are of regional significance.

B. To develop the means and procedure by which the general plans and policies proposed for the development of the region may be carried out.

C. To sponsor the carrying out of properly developed plans which result from surveys and research concerning population, land, and water resources and uses and other related subjects.

D. To coordinate the activities of the commissions and committees on interstate cooperation in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee, and their joint agency, the Council of State Governments, with the work of the appropriate state and federal agencies for the prevention and control of floods and the elimination of pollution, and for the proper general use and control of the waters of the Ohio Basin.

E. To encourage such interstate compacts, uniform laws, and such other measures as may be needed to accomplish the foregoing purposes.

F. To advance, perpetuate, and outline the work recommended by this conference and to develop and propose new objectives.

Ellwood J. Turner, Pennsylvania, Chairman

Emerson Campbell, Ohio

Morton L. Wallerstein, Virginia

Robert Kingery, Illinois

Jacob Weiss, Indiana

Following this a motion to adopt the report and the resolution establishing the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin and a motion to adopt the resolution requesting legislatures to appropriate funds were passed. For text of the resolutions as passed, see page 195.

SENATOR TURNER: I desire to offer a resolution suggested by Senator Campbell from Ohio. It reads as follows:

"It is the realization of the committee that the flood hazards in the Ohio Basin present a problem beyond the financial and engineering ability of the several states, and it being both an emergency and long range matter, we recommend it be considered as an interstate-federal project, with each of the several states cooperating to the extent of their ability, and further we recommend each of the several states favor amendments to the Federal Flood Control Act of 1936 by providing for a modification of local contributions and damages."

SENATOR MONROE (Illinois): I would suggest the gentleman explain more fully what he has in mind.

SENATOR CAMPBELL: I do not know of any state represented here that can meet the financial problems which will be required of states under the present federal and state laws to meet the flood situation. For that reason, I have presented this resolution.

MR. P. E. WARD (Ohio): This resolution states clearly that it is the opinion of this group that the financing of flood control is largely a federal problem. The drainage area of the Mississippi Basin is 41 per cent of the entire area of the United States. If that one statement is not sufficient evidence that this is a national problem rather than a local one, my logic is not very good.

I hope something can be done in the way of adopting this resolution or one that conveys the same general idea.

SENATOR MONROE (Illinois): I believe that the states should do something about this. I think there are points at which the states can and probably ought to participate. We frustrate the whole procedure if we merely memorialize Congress to do something about it. The idea of interstate cooperation is negated on the spot.

Is the idea to have the federal government pay all the damages?

SENATOR CAMPBELL: It might be all. The Wilson-Copeland Bill provided the state should furnish the real estate and pay the damages.

SENATOR MONROE: I think we are quarreling about matters that ought to be considered by this Commission we have just created.

MR. WARD (Ohio): I think we as a group ought to indicate whether or not we sympathize with the attempts being made in Washington to do something further in the financing of flood prevention.

The National Resources Committee has studied these problems; the army engineers have studied them; independent organizations have studied them. There is no information we need. It is activity we need. It seems to me there is nothing out of line if we express ourselves as being in sympathy with the further action of Congress.

SENATOR GRAVES (Tennessee): It seems to me that the representatives of the various states are here for the purpose of encourag-

ing and welcoming the federal government to cooperate in relieving our troubles.

MR. PRESTON (West Virginia): The resolution before the conference, to my mind, does not involve or imply the abandonment of this interstate movement. It specifically provides that each of the several states should cooperate to the extent of its ability. I know that West Virginia could not hope to do the splendid work Pennsylvania is doing, because it is not financially able to do so. For that reason, I think this resolution is worthy of this convention as a particular step which might be taken in this emergency.

MR. MONROE (Illinois): The financial condition of the states becomes somewhat of a psychological factor. I remember in the beginning we felt rather impotent on the subject of relief in Illinois; at one time the federal government was spending as much as ten million dollars in our state. It finally said we had to do it ourselves; and we proceeded to provide relief. As long as the federal government will do it, the state will not.

The question is whether we expect to memorialize Congress to do the whole job or assert our willingness to participate in it.

SENATOR WEISS: The language of the resolution is not exactly proper to carry out its intent, as expressed by the gentlemen who are supporting it from the floor.

I think the following wording would accomplish everything this conference can undertake in the way of requesting federal cooperation in connection with the arguments which have come forth today.

"It is the realization of this conference that the flood hazards in the Ohio Basin present problems beyond the individual abilities of the several states, it being both an emergency and long range matter, and that it is a federal as well as an interstate problem, each to cooperate to their full abilities and according to their respective responsibilities."

I move the language I read as an amendment to the resolution presented by Senator Campbell.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Kingery.

MR. CAMPBELL: The first resolution does

not relieve the state of expense, but will leave to the states the problem of securing right of way, title, and other things. There are two states in the Ohio Valley Basin which have no conservancy acts. Such acts would have to be set up by those states. I doubt if the states are financially able to do so. If the first resolution is adopted, and there is the modification by which the federal government pays for the land and title, then those two states could come in for immediate relief. We are not relieving the states of responsibility, but we are asking the federal government not to require all the states to pay the entire amount of dams and damages and the entire cost of the land.

This is going to be a long range program, and after certain sections of the state have been protected by dams and by this conservancy act of the federal government it will be difficult to carry a bond project in any of these states, because that part of the state which has protection will hesitate about voting a bond issue upon themselves to help out the balance of the state.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: Is there any further discussion on the motion to substitute?

SENATOR WEISS: In the drafting of the substitute, I left out any reference to modification or recommendation of any kind of law to Congress. I think the recommendation proposed by Senator Campbell in the original resolution is too indefinite; I myself would not know how to approach the suggestion for recommendation to Congress. If we are to make such a recommendation it should be the subject of another resolution. We are stating the opinion of this conference as to what the problem is and what our respective responsibilities may be. That is as far as this particular resolution should go.

If we urge Congress to change any legislation now on the books we ought to be at least definite and specific and name the law to which we refer.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: The question is on the substitute motion.

All in favor say "Aye"; contrary "No."

The motion was carried.

SENATOR TURNER: I agree that it might be necessary to ask for some modification of the acts to which the gentleman referred, but, it seems to me, that can be done better

by this Commission, and is one of the reasons for which we created it.

SENATOR CAMPBELL: I would like to have an expression from Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee of their attitudes toward a resolution asking for a modification of the 1936 Flood Control Act.

MR. PRESTON (West Virginia): As far as West Virginia is concerned, we would favor it. If there is any question about the meaning of the modification, our idea of that would be to eliminate any liability of contribution by the state.

SENATOR CAMPBELL: I move the chair appoint a committee of three to draft a resolution embodying what it considers best concerning modification of the 1936 Flood Control Act.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ward of Ohio and carried, New York and Virginia not voting.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: I shall appoint on that committee Mr. Cammack of Kentucky, Senator Campbell and Senator Monroe of Illinois.

The committee withdrew and a recess was declared.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: I shall now ask Senator Campbell to report for his committee.

SENATOR CAMPBELL: "This conference recommends to Congress that the provisions be eliminated in the Flood Control Act of 1936 requiring states or local subdivisions to furnish land and right of way to be used in connection with flood control projects."

I move the adoption of this resolution.

MR. WARD: I second the motion.

SENATOR RODGERS: If this convention passes a resolution of that character and Congress considers it seriously, I am sure we would delay the flood program for at least another year. Pennsylvania has gone on record as willing to pay approximately one-half of the cost of the entire program. The original estimate was twenty-five million, and the estimate of the federal government was twenty-nine and one-half million. That has been raised considerably because of the additional cost of labor and material. I am sure Pennsylvania would be glad to have Congress modify to some

extent the state participation provision. But if you put this back to a 100 per cent federal load it is the three billion dollar project submitted to Congress originally. You can imagine what would happen should the federal government have to pay the full 100 per cent of this appropriation.

So I say the states have to participate to some degree, at least, in this flood control program.

MR. BETTMAN (Ohio): I would like to present the following resolution to this conference:

"In furtherance of the aims of this conference, the conference recommends that the legislatures of the constituent states lend encouragement to and cooperate with the state planning boards and local planning agencies by enacting appropriate enabling legislation and by other means to make possible the effective work of these agencies."

I move the adoption of this resolution.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sullivan, of Indiana, and carried, after which a five minute recess was declared.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: The question is on the resolution presented by Senator Campbell.

SENATOR MONROE: I wish to offer a substitute which is not an elimination but a liberalization of the requirement that states participate.

"WHEREAS, because of the depression some states are not financially able to meet the requirements of the 1936 Flood Control Act, the conference recommends to the federal Congress that the provisions of that act requiring states or local subdivisions to furnish land and right of way, to be used in connection with flood control projects, be liberalized, so that the states can at this time effectively cooperate in the construction of such projects."

I move the adoption of this resolution as a substitute.

The motion was seconded by Senator Weiss.

SENATOR WEISS: It seems to me that there is a provision in the 1936 Act which can effectively accomplish the intent and purpose and hope of the Ohio delegation, the Kentucky delegation, and others who

find themselves representing states which cannot at the present moment meet the obligations as set forth in the bill.

Section 4 of the Copeland Act is as follows: "The consent of Congress is hereby given to any two or more states to enter into compacts or agreements in connection with any project or operation authorized by this act for flood control or the prevention of damage to life or property by reason of floods upon any stream or streams and their tributaries which lie in two or more such states, for the purpose of providing, in such manner and such proportion as may be agreed upon by such states and approved by the secretary of war, funds for construction and maintenance, for the payment of damages, and for the purchase of rights of way, lands, and easements in connection with such project or operation. No such compact or agreement shall become effective without the further consent or ratification of Congress, except a compact or agreement which provides that all money to be expended pursuant thereto and all work to be performed thereunder shall be expended and performed by the Department of War, with the exception of such reasonable sums as may be reserved by the states entering into the compact or agreement for the purposes of collecting taxes and maintaining the necessary state organizations for carrying out the compact or agreement."

My interpretation of Section 4 is that Congress has authorized the entering into agreements and compacts, cooperation among states, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, permitting the agreement of the payment of a proportion of the damages for the purchase of right of way, lands, and easements. We already have that authority from Congress. The nine states affected by this catastrophe on the Ohio River can meet in another conference, or continue this one, and agree upon terms of approach and proportionate undertaking by each of these several states affected.

SENATOR TURNER: In view of the statement by the gentleman from Indiana and the very clear statement in the act, I move that the original resolution introduced and the substitute resolution be laid on the table, and that the whole matter be referred to the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin as soon as organized, to take action under

the provisions of this act of Congress.

The motion was seconded by Senator Weiss.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: All who favor this motion to table will signify by saying "Aye"; opposed "No." A division is called for. All in favor make it known by rising.

The following arose: Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Virginia. Those opposed: Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia.

SENATOR TURNER: I now move that this discussion be transcribed, and together with a copy of this act and the references made by the Senator from Indiana, that it be referred to the commission at the organization meeting.

The motion was seconded by Attorney-General Kerner, of Illinois, and carried.

CHAIRMAN McNUTT: I should like to present to this body the former speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, Speaker Bevins.

MR. BEVINS: Governor Davey wished me to express his regrets for his inability to attend any of your meetings. He also asked me to extend greetings to the delegates from the various states at this convention.

Governor Davey is intensely interested in local government, and his theory of government, as explained and asked for by the legislature, is that local governments should contribute to the support of all public enterprises. The other day he asked the legislature to extend the relief bill so that the political subdivisions could contribute at least a part of the cost.

MR. KINGERY: Would it be appropriate at this time to express our appreciation of the great courtesy of the Ohio Delegation, of the city of Columbus, and of the Council of State Governments?

Such a motion was made, seconded and carried unanimously.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOLL: I would like to repeat what Mr. Kingery has said in thanking the Ohio Delegation--Mr. Bettiger, Senator Ward, and Senator Campbell

—who worked on the committee, and others who helped us in the preparation of this meeting, and the hospitality connected with it.

I believe we see very definitely in this work the development of statesmanship, where men elected as partisans in their local communities can come together without

partisanship but with a spirit of coöperation to attempt to make a more perfect union.

SENATOR TURNER: I move that this body adjourn.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

RESOLUTIONS

I

WHEREAS, it appears that there are many interstate problems affecting the welfare, health, and happiness of the people residing in the Ohio Basin, among which problems are the prevention and control of floods, the fuller enjoyment of natural resources, the improvement of industry, transportation, navigation, commerce, utilities, education, recreation, and the abatement of pollution; and

WHEREAS, it cannot be overemphasized that flood prevention, important as it is, cannot be understood or treated as an isolated problem, but that it is integrally related to other problems of the control, use, and conservation of both water and land, such as pollution, navigation, water supply, recreation, irrigation, drainage of agricultural and other lands, conservation of both surface and subsurface waters, power, reforestation, soil erosion, wild life, and transportation, and that these interrelations should be recognized in any planning of or program for the Ohio Basin; and

WHEREAS, it seems advisable to create an interstate commission to coördinate the activities of the commissions and committees on interstate coöperation and their joint agency, the Council of State Governments, the state and regional planning boards, the National Resources Committee, the corps of army engineers and other federal and state agencies interested in and charged with the solution of these problems; and

WHEREAS, it seems imperative that this commission shall evolve a plan of action; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this conference of the commissions and committees on interstate

coöperation of the states of Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the representatives to this conference from the states of Illinois and Tennessee, hereby establishes the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, to be composed of three members of the commission or committee on interstate coöperation from each state, one member from each house of the legislature, and one from the executive branch of the state government (a member of the planning board where feasible); each to be named by the chairman of the state's commission or committee on interstate coöperation, or by the governor where there is no such commission or committee.

The term of each member of the commission shall extend to the first day of February of the year following his appointment and thereafter until his successor is appointed.

The chairman of the commission shall be named by the president of the Council of State Governments from among the members of the commissions by and with the consent of the commissions, and the district representative of the Council of State Governments shall be ex-officio secretary-treasurer of the commission, and as such its chief of staff.

The commission may adopt articles of organization and rules of procedure not inconsistent with this resolution.

The National Resources Committee and the corps of army engineers shall be requested to send representatives to each meeting.

The commission shall meet at the call of the president of the Council of State Governments for the purpose of organization and action at the earliest possible date.

II

It is the realization of this conference that the flood hazard in the Ohio Basin presents problems beyond the individual ability of the several states, it being both an emergency and long range matter, and that it is a federal as well as an interstate and state problem, each cooperating to its full ability and according to its respective responsibility.

III

In furtherance of the aims of this conference, the conference recommends that the legislatures of the constituent states lend encouragement to and cooperate with the state planning boards and local planning

agencies by enacting appropriate enabling legislation and by other means to make possible the effective work of these agencies.

IV

RESOLVED, that the conference recommends and requests that the legislatures of the nine states participating in this Ohio Basin conference make appropriations of funds to their respective commissions or committees on interstate cooperation, so that the work of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin can be expedited and made effective, and that in those states in which the legislature is not in session that the governor be requested to make available to the commission funds for this purpose.

CONDENSED MINUTES
of the
ORGANIZATION MEETING
of the
INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on the
OHIO BASIN

FEBRUARY 19 AND 20, 1937

CLAYPOOL HOTEL

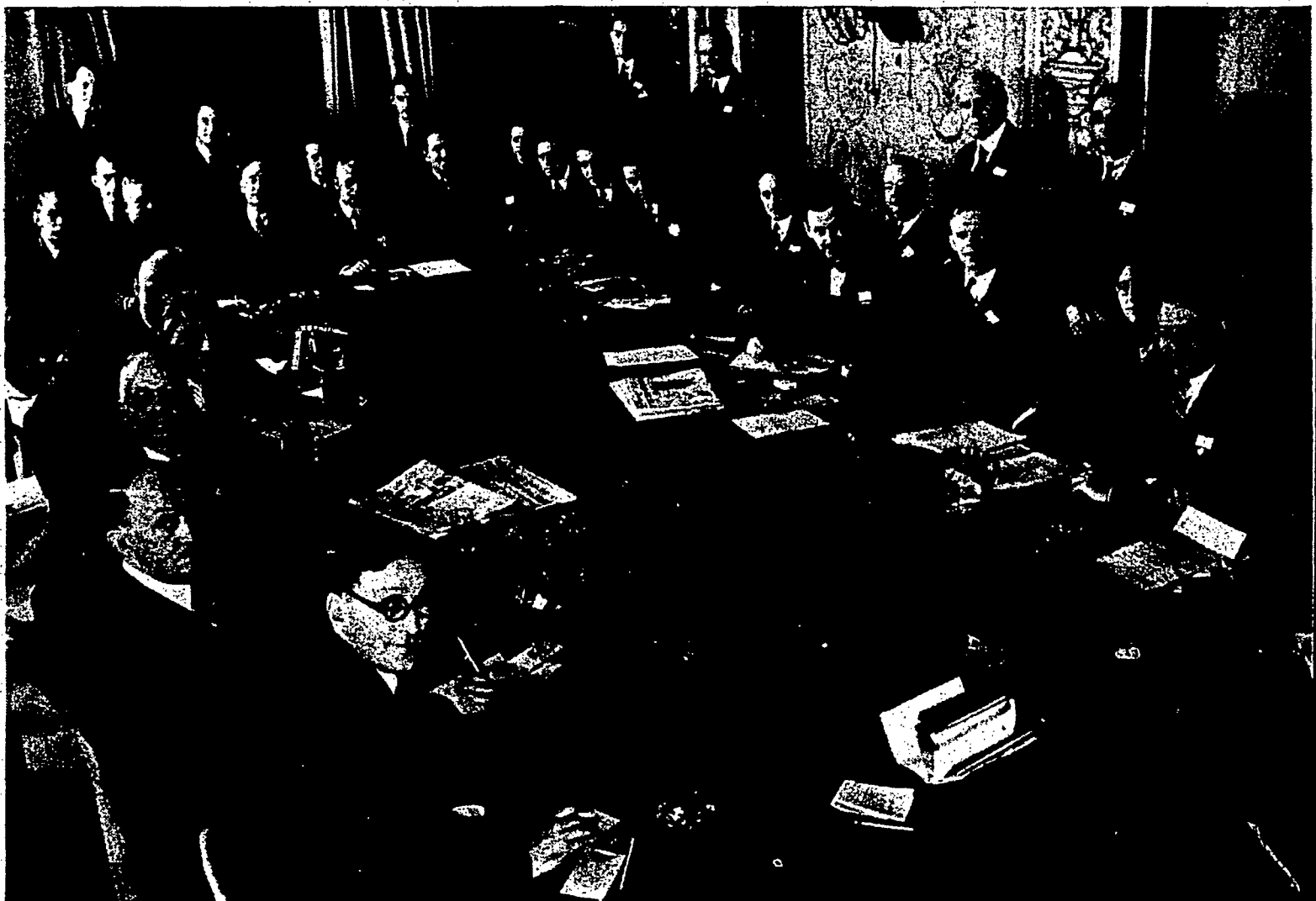
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

NINE STATES ORGANIZE INCOHIO AT INDIANAPOLIS

Around the table, clockwise, from the lower left: Colonel J. D. Arthur, Jr., United States Army Engineers; Senator Emerson Campbell, Ohio; Representative P. E. Ward, Ohio; Representative R. G. Kinkle, Tennessee; D. W. Eagan, Assistant Director, State Planning Commission, Tennessee; John E. Ulrich, State Planning Board, Kentucky; David W. Robinson, Executive Secretary, Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin (standing); Stewart G. Wilson, Council staff member, seated behind Lawrence V. Sheridan, Consultant, State Planning Board, Indiana; Wayne D. Heydecker, Director State Planning Council, New York (standing); Alfred Bettman, District Chairman, National Resources Committee, Ohio; Miss Margaret Casmon, Council staff member; Major Charles J. Calrow, Director of Planning, Virginia; George W. Olcott, Executive Secretary, Ohio Valley Regional Planning Commission, Ohio (standing); Senator Jacob Weiss, Indiana; Miss Evelyne Sparling, Council staff member; Morton L. Wallerstein, Chairman, State Planning

Board, Virginia; Representative Lloyd Harris, Illinois; Charles E. Mills, Council staff member (standing); Representative Paul Powell, Illinois; Hubert R. Gallagher, District Representative of the Council (standing); Robert Kingery, Chairman, State Planning Commission, Illinois; Raymond T. Nagle, Council staff member; Charles P. Casey, Director, Department of Public Works and Buildings, Illinois; Senator James O. Monroe, Illinois, Chairman of the Commission; Dr. B. D. Myers, Vice Chairman, State Planning Board, Indiana, and John J. D. Preston, Chairman, Public Service Commission, West Virginia (standing); stenotypist; and Henry W. Toll, Executive Director, Council of State Governments.

Present but not shown in the photo: Senator I. Floyd Garrott, Hon. Paul V. McNutt, Senator Ura Seeger, and Representative William E. Treadway, all of Indiana; James W. Cammack, Jr., Public Service Commissioner, Kentucky; and Ralph C. Edgar, Executive Secretary, Tri-State Authority, Pennsylvania.



FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

February 19, 1937

THE Organization Meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin was called to order at 10:00 A.M., in the Florentine Room, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, By Hon. Paul V. McNutt, president of the Council of State Governments.

Senator James O. Monroe of Illinois was elected chairman after which the roll call was taken.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: I think we may start by hearing from the planning commissioners of the different states.

Mr. Heydecker is present from New York.

MR. WAYNE - D. HEYDECKER: As the National Resources Committee in its recent publication, "Public Works Planning," has aptly said, "The Ohio River is a sewer, a source of water supply, an outlet for floods and a highway." One-seventh of the population of the United States, approximately sixteen million persons, are directly concerned with the waters of the Ohio Basin.

The great problem of the Ohio River is that of flood control. The army engineers argue that reforestation and soil erosion control will not aid materially in solving the problem. In consequence, the engineers have recommended a comprehensive plan of reservoir control as the most feasible method of meeting the flood problem on the Ohio River. The greater part of the flood benefit, they say, can be secured by building thirty-nine of these reservoirs, but under present conditions only fourteen appear to justify immediate construction. These have been authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1936.

From the standpoint of the planning authorities in the states affected, the occupancy of the flood plains appears to be one of the most important factors in the whole situation. Remove the human occupants to a safer locality and the problem becomes less complicated and far less expensive. The land would still be available for those uses in which occasional flooding would not be serious.

What is here submitted is this: We have

been overlooking the opportunity to rebuild our river towns on a more spacious plan on higher ground with better traffic facilities, better housing, and a better pattern of communication, while at the same time lessening the damage to property and the danger to life that must otherwise remain in spite of the best flood control reservoir systems which can be designed and financed. The areas thus evacuated can be put to a wise and salutary public use as river front parks, camping and picnic areas, athletic fields, and similar uses, or devoted to agriculture.

As a practical measure for accomplishing such a result it is suggested that the legislatures of the several states consider the possibility of amending their state and local planning and zoning laws so as to give public authorities power to prevent the erection of permanent structures within areas subject to frequent and dangerous floods. We believe, however, that there should be a comprehensive study made by the state and local planning authorities in the areas subject to frequent floods and that each state should devise for itself a program which will best accomplish the results sought. We have been gambling with nature, flying in the face of Providence. How much more effective it will be if we can work with nature in seeking a solution of the problem of this great river basin!

SENATOR EMERSON CAMPBELL (Ohio): I think Mr. Heydecker's plan in theory probably is all right, but practically it would mean the greatest loss that Ohio could possibly sustain. To abandon the shipping facility of the River entirely seems to me to be an impractical thing, and one that would ring the death knell of that section of our nation. Furthermore it seems to me entirely unreasonable for us to expect a state to dictate to private industries where they shall locate their plants.

DR. B. D. MYERS (Indiana): I have the feeling that Senator Campbell does not understand the spirit of this report. It is not to abandon the Ohio River Valley. We have problems essentially like those in Ohio down in Lawrenceburg and Aurora, and

we could move the population of the towns to higher land. If it is correct that you cannot completely control floods by dams, we ought to take this extra precaution.

MR. HEYDECKER: Senator Campbell brought up two very pertinent points. I would anticipate that shipping would continue as before, and certainly with such permanent physical improvements and heavy construction necessary to provide terminals.

With respect to the point that it is unreasonable to dictate the location of business or industry or residences, some 1,553 municipalities in the United States, according to the last report of the National Resources Committee, have, over a period of years, enacted zoning ordinances in which they act for the protection of the public interests and the protection of public safety.

MR. BETTMAN: Most of us have on our statute books right now the legislation Mr. Heydecker suggests. Indiana has a complete set of planning laws which includes county planning and zoning and city planning and zoning. Ohio has a city planning law. Kentucky has county and municipal planning and zoning laws.

MR. HEYDECKER: Have you power to designate any areas as prohibited for building?

MR. BETTMAN: I do not know whether the zoning power would go that far or not. We have had a zoning ordinance for twelve years that creates industrial districts, in which any of the more restricted types of buildings can be constructed. This means that dwellings may be built in an industrial district.

We have drawn an ordinance prohibiting new residential structures in the industrial district. That makes all existing residential structures nonconforming, and the 75 per cent rule prevails, which means that a building destroyed by fire or by any other casualty cannot be reconstructed if the drainage amounts to more than 75 per cent of the reproduction value of the building. In the course of years the actual residential developments in the low-lying districts will tend to disappear.

There is the supposition that the city will buy up lots along the river with a view to developing parking spaces, and open

recreation spaces, where the flood damage would be only slight and temporary. There is also a consideration of double-decking. Industrial buildings would be on the upper level, and others which would not be hurt by flood would be on the lower level.

The Ohio Valley Regional Commission, of which I am chairman, issued a call to all the municipalities along the Ohio River which have not already created planning commissions and planning methods to do so without delay.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: Illinois has a problem which is undoubtedly a little different from the other states. Suppose we hear from Mr. Kingery.

MR. ROBERT KINGERY (Springfield): By the gradual encroachment on the Illinois River bottoms, and the building of levees too close together and too high, we simply concentrate the flood in a peak that moves at an unusual high all the way down the river.

There is constant demand on the part of those land owners who built the levees at their own expense, and farmed the land for a time, for state and federal help to keep those levees high enough to keep the water at its peak within the channel. The actual fact is that, during the past three or four years, our state planning board and our department of public works jointly checked on the economic value of the land behind those levees. They found in quite a number of cases that the land which is being protected back of those levees is not worth the cost of replacing or repairing the levees or the cost of the pumping stations.

As to the procedure, flood prevention should certainly come first.

Second, each of the cities and villages should study the feasibility, with or without state and county help, of moving out the man who cannot afford to move out himself or who cannot afford the cost of rehabilitation after a flood.

Third, in cities where the value of investments in industry and life and property is so great that it would be absurd to try to pick it up and move it, the construction of dikes and levees is the answer.

Would it not be a good idea for us to enumerate the modes of attack in our respective states; list them along with the subjects that have been discussed; and then

list the legislative matters which might be taken before our respective legislatures?

CHAIRMAN MONROE: I think that suggestion is very pertinent and in line with the general intent of the conference.

HON. MORTON L. WALLERSTEIN (Virginia): I would like to have Major Calrow make the detailed report for Virginia.

MAJOR CHARLES J. CALROW (Richmond): The report of the corps of engineers of the United States Army covers the situation in so far as floods in the subbasin of the New River are concerned. It states that the principal service to be rendered by flood control projects affecting the New River would be a reduction of floods in the Kanawha River.

The recommendations made by the United States district engineer, in the report just mentioned, included one for the construction of what is to be known as the "Bluestone Reservoir," the dam for which will be located in West Virginia about three miles south of Hinton, with back water extending across the Virginia line up to the vicinity of Narrows in Giles County, a distance of about thirty-six miles upstream from the dam.

As far as can be seen from the studies so far made of the Virginia section of the New River, Virginia's principal interests in this stream lie in its potentialities as a source of hydro-electric power.

SENATOR WARD: I am not at all in favor of the zoning and planning which has been discussed. In dealing with floods in the Ohio Valley originally, attempts were made to conform with the normal bed of the river.

That has been proved to be impossible and will sooner or later be wholly abandoned.

When you talk about the losses in connection with these floods, my personal idea is that the loss from erosion exceeds all others.

Even so I think the immediate thing before us is to advocate in every way we can the building of flood prevention devices.

MR. LAWRENCE V. SHERIDAN (Indiana): It seems that we might possibly sum up this whole matter by realizing that the planning problems involved are both of a local and of a regional nature. Each community and each county along the river has a large number of local planning problems. Then we have the larger regional problem of preventing the floods, so far as it is possible to prevent them, and that takes us to the little streams at the upper end of the water sheds.

The corps of engineers has made an excellent series of studies and has devised this scheme of large reservoirs, which, so far as they go, are of tremendous value in preventing floods. There is great need for a more thorough and complete study of what can be done on the small streams to retain waters so that they will not add to the floods.

The only way we can reach final and sound conclusions is to make a thorough estimate of the situation in each of these basins, determine what the actual cost would be, then balance the different types of plans against each other, so we can use the most economical one.

The session adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

February 19, 1937

THE meeting convened at 2:00 P.M., Chairman Monroe presiding.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: I suggest that we start off by having a word from Mr. Preston, chairman of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

MR. JOHN J. D. PRESTON (West Virginia): In connection with the discussion this morning of practical control of this problem by any zoning methods, that would

not be favored and would be impossible in West Virginia.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: Do you have much territory outside of Wheeling subject to flooding?

MR. PRESTON: The whole stretch of the state, from Cameron down within approximately 200 miles of Huntington is subject to these large, recurrent floods. Actually a great deal of our most severe

and frequent damage is caused by the sudden overflow of the streams in the mountains which destroys not only agriculture but industrial property, such as coal mines.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: We will hear from Mr. Eagan of the Tennessee Planning Commission.

MR. DENNIS W. EAGAN: If you could examine the record of the Tennessee Valley Authority a little more closely, I think you would see the advantages in considering all of the features of the problem which are not concentrated purely on flood prevention. So far, practically all of our Tennessee development is a power development, but the effect of those power dams has been to alleviate the flood conditions on that river.

In regard to levees which were mentioned, I realize that they are not a solution of the problem and yet we are proud of our levees in Tennessee, because they did save us along the Mississippi.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: I suggest we hear from Colonel Arthur who has spent a great deal of time studying these questions.

COLONEL J. D. ARTHUR, JR. (U. S. Army Engineering Corps, Zanesville, Ohio): In 1927 Congress told the corps of engineers to prepare a comprehensive plan covering practically all of the streams in the United States, including not only navigation but also flood control, irrigation, and power. Those studies are practically complete, and in so far as the Ohio Basin is concerned, there have been twenty-one separate reports covering twenty-two of the main tributaries. Those reports are supplemented by another report covering the Ohio Valley as a whole, and still another report covering the Ohio Valley as a tributary of the Mississippi.

Complete protection can be afforded by reservoirs as an engineering problem, but I would certainly not advocate such a system as the proper method of providing flood control. It is a dollars and cents proposition.

If Congress, in its wisdom, wants to provide complete protection, all that is necessary is to give us the money. We have the plans for fourteen reservoir systems which will cost \$85,000,000. That is not complete protection. If you want more protection, we will give you the thirty-nine

reservoir system, which will cost you \$211,000,000, not including the cost of the land. Finally to get to the ultimate development of the Ohio Valley, \$2,000,000,000 dollars is all that we ask.

These reports that we have submitted covered, as I said, flood control, navigation, irrigation, and power. You might well ask about soil erosion, water pollution, submarginal lands, and fisheries.

My answer is that they have no connection with the engineering problem of the location of those reservoirs. We have plans now for the reservoirs. There are no plans for these other corrections, but certainly it is not inefficient to superimpose on the system that now has been drawn up any studies of submarginal lands.

Congress for the first time in 1936 enunciated a national flood control policy. Briefly, Congress says, first of all, that any flood which produces damage, no matter to whom, which exceeds the cost of preventing that damage is a national problem. It says, furthermore, that the localities must assume certain responsibilities, and the responsibilities as outlined in that bill are that the localities furnish the land, pay the damages, and, when the systems have been completed, operate and maintain them. All that is necessary is simply to have Congress pass an act which changes that policy and appropriates the money. We are ready to start building the reservoirs within sixty days. In the case of the Blue-stone we can start construction within thirty days after the money is available, and that brings me to the detail of what is now law, as far as the Ohio Valley is concerned.

There are now authorized for construction, but with no money, fourteen reservoirs for the protection of Pittsburgh and the lower Ohio Valley. The estimated cost of those is \$85,000,000, which, as the law now stands, must be paid up to \$42,500,000, one-half of the total, by the benefited localities.

The Tygart River Reservoir is now under construction on a tributary of the Monongahela entirely at federal expense, because the federal government has recognized navigation as primarily a federal responsibility. The Tygart Reservoir is being constructed, not primarily for flood control, but primarily for navigation. From

an engineering point of view, it generally is cheaper to build what we call a "combined purpose" or "dual purpose" reservoir than to build separate reservoirs for each of the purposes.

Now, the only question that I see in connection with a solution is how far can we go in controlling these tributary streams when we consider the economics of the problem? The engineering has been solved. We can build anything that Congress decides it can pay for, and how much will be built will depend entirely on the appropriations.

MR. POWELL: If you construct these reservoirs let us say in Cincinnati, for instance, to take care of the water at certain intervals, is there not a possibility that the levee could be so constructed that when the reservoirs took this water and held it back it could not reach the high point which it did this time, and therefore would not overflow the levee?

COLONEL ARTHUR: Yes. Congress directed the army engineers to review their plans for reservoirs with the idea that possibly the most economic relief could be afforded by supplementing the reservoirs with levees.

There is a feeling among a large number of people that if we can afford reservoir protection, it is to be preferred to levees, because people living behind levees are certainly under a psychological fear that something might happen to them.

What the correct economic answer is I am not in a position to say. It is the same proposition as in the case of the Mississippi River where we furnished \$300,000,000 worth of flood control.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: That \$300,000,000 which you spent was mainly for the construction of levees and setback levees in flood areas?

COLONEL ARTHUR: Levees supplemented by what we call "flood waves." Flood waves cost money, because of the fact that the people who normally would be living in that flood wave must be reimbursed in the event that they are flooded out.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: What form of compensation was provided for those people?

COLONEL ARTHUR: Generally flood easements.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: Did the government buy that land?

COLONEL ARTHUR: No, the government has an easement to flood it whenever it sees fit, and the frequency of the flooding determines the amount of easement.

MR. TOLL: Colonel Arthur, in the case of a flood such as this recent one, would any amount of expenditure provide such control that virtually all of the damage could be averted?

COLONEL ARTHUR: It is engineeringly possible to control these streams 100 per cent, but it is not, in my opinion, economically justified. In other words, if we, by the expenditure of \$85,000,000, can eliminate 76 per cent of the damage, are we justified in spending an additional \$500,000,000 to eliminate the other 24 per cent? I think not.

SENATOR CAMPBELL: I think this Council of State Governments should send a delegation to Washington to contact the members of Congress as early as possible for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear about the appropriations.

I make that as a motion.

SENATOR WARD: I think we ought to go on record as being perfectly willing to endorse what Congress has already accepted as a matter of policy.

DR. MYERS: It seems to me that we ought to take advantage of the psychology of the present situation to get something done.

MR. EAGAN: I would like to clear up one point. When you say \$85,000,000 for fourteen dams, do you mean \$42,500,000 from the federal government and \$42,500,000 from the localities? If so, you will only be memorializing Congress for \$42,500,000.

COLONEL ARTHUR: The Flood Control Act of 1936 authorizes \$300,000,000 worth of flood control program. Congress generally makes a lump sum appropriation, and then tells the chief of engineers to take that money and spend it on authorized projects which will produce the greatest benefit.

MR. SHERIDAN: I think perhaps we should make a more careful study of these upper water sheds. Through a system of very small retention dams which will serve the purposes of drouth relief and erosion control as well as flood control, we might find a more economical way.

COLONEL ARTHUR: There can be no

question that such reservoirs have a value. But certainly in the Muskingum Valley we have found that for the same dollars and cents, results by that method of control average only about 50 per cent of what is being accomplished by larger reservoirs covering larger territories.

These small tributary dams have other uses than flood control, and if we add in the collateral benefits of the small reservoirs, we might find that they are justified.

MR. SHERIDAN: That is what I was trying to get at. It may be a coordinate thing, whereas otherwise it might be supplemental.

MR. KINGERY: In my opinion we ought to give our approval to that part of the program, authorized by Congress, which will immediately affect the flood waters in the Ohio River, and recommend appropriations to carry it out without specifying the number of reservoirs or the amount of money.

SENATOR WEISS: The point was made at Columbus that under Section 4 of the Flood Control Act it is permissible for states to get together, through interstate compacts, to work out a comprehensive plan in conjunction with, and subject to, the approval of the army engineers; and that, in such a case, a compact can be made between the states for a lesser contribution than the one-half that is required by the other provisions of the law under which the state acts individually.

Under the Copeland Flood Control Act, West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New York can get together, and work out a plan whereby they contribute not 50 per cent but 25 per cent, according to their ability to pay. Therefore, I suggest that it would be bad psychologically to have this meeting organize itself and memorialize Congress.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: Would it be proper in connection with this resolution not only to ask Congress to proceed with its appropriation, and to go on with the necessary jobs, but also to ask the legislatures and the governors of these four states to do their share?

MR. TOLL: Is there a pending appropriation?

COLONEL ARTHUR: The budget which

has been presented to Congress contains a certain sum for flood control purposes. When Congress appropriates money, it says, "We hereby appropriate \$100,000,000 for authorized flood control projects." Then the Secretary of War has the option of spending that \$100,000,000 where he thinks it will do the most good provided that he spend it only on some project which has previously been authorized.

MR. TOLL: This resolution might be construed by Congress as an endorsement of an appropriation of, let us say, \$200,000,000 to be expended as the Secretary of War and the chief of the army engineers might determine. Two hundred million dollars might be appropriated, and then it might be decided to spend it in Oregon, and none of it would find its way into the Ohio project.

SENATOR CAMPBELL: I am willing to change the resolution to specify the fourteen dams, if you desire.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: If there is no further discussion upon the resolution of Senator Campbell, which has been restated, the chair will put the question for the adoption of this resolution.

A roll call of states resulted in the following vote: New York, not voting; Virginia, aye; West Virginia, aye; Ohio, aye; Kentucky, absent; Tennessee, divided; Indiana, not voting; Illinois, aye.

A formal vote was retaken on the resolution after the Commission was officially organized. See page 206.

SENATOR WEISS: Might I suggest that, since what we do will have the force and the weight of the commission behind it, we first organize. The proper procedure would be to organize this commission and then appoint a committee to adopt the resolution which would, in effect, be our constitution and bylaws. I so move.

After a discussion, the motion to appoint a committee for organization was carried, and the following committee was appointed: Indiana, Senator Weiss; Tennessee, Mr. Kinkle; Kentucky, Mr. Ulrich; Ohio, Senator Campbell; West Virginia, Mr. Preston; and Virginia, Mr. Wallerstein.

A committee to redraft Senator Campbell's motion consisting of Mr. Ward, Colonel Arthur, Mr. Bettman and Mr. Kingery was appointed.

MR. TOLL: I would like to read a resolution at this time which, I think, will be of interest to you.

"BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING, that the general assembly of the state of Indiana hereby commends President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the appointment of former Governor Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana, as United States High

Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, and hereby expresses its cordial appreciation for the honor and distinction which has thereby been conferred on former Governor McNutt and upon the state of Indiana.

"That the secretary of the senate is hereby instructed to transmit an engrossed copy of this resolution to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and former Governor Paul V. McNutt."

The conference recessed.

FRIDAY EVENING BANQUET

February 19, 1937

THE Friday evening banquet of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin was held at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis; Senator Monroe, toastmaster.

GOVERNOR TOWNSEND: You have met here as the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, and your organization was suggested and inspired by the Council of State Governments. I signed the bill which made us part of this organization.

To me this flood is a great national problem. But to lift ourselves out of any difficulty, I find that the most reliable help is always at home, and so I congratulate you representatives of states who are uniting to do something about your problem. Indiana cannot solve this problem alone, neither can Virginia or Ohio, but by uniting nine, or probably eleven, states you have great power and resources. You can at least correlate the efforts of the states and the federal government.

Indiana will do her share as she always has done. We are all interested in this great interstate movement. It has been my

privilege to serve in the Indiana House of Representatives, where I learned about the purposes of this great national organization, and I can see great possibilities in these united activities. After all, the keynote of everything we strive for and everything we accomplish is coöperation. The more we are able to break down state prejudices and state lines and similar barriers which in the past have tended to separate us, the more nearly we will accomplish the great ends which we desire for our people.

MR. J. W. CAMMACK (Kentucky): We have no hesitancy in saying that we look upon the control of the Ohio River as a national problem. We have assumed that the first step in the control of the flood waters of the Mississippi is to carry out the plan of the building of the dams recommended by the army engineers. That, as I understand it, is only a step in the total problem of controlling the Ohio. We are very hopeful that whatever this Commission thinks should be done will not be long in coming forth.

The meeting adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

February 20, 1937

THE Saturday morning session convened at 9:30 A.M., Chairman Monroe presiding.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: The first thing to take up will be the report of the committee on organization.

Mr. Wallerstein read the articles of organization (see page 206 for final text) and moved their adoption. The motion was seconded by Mr. Eagan and carried. A motion to designate Senator Monroe as chairman and a motion to ratify all previous

actions of the conference were made by Senator Weiss, seconded, and adopted.

At this time Senator Weiss presented Senator Campbell's resolution and moved its adoption. The motion was carried. (See page 208 for text.) In accordance with the resolution Chairman Monroe appointed the following committee: Mr. Roy E. Furman, Pennsylvania; Mr. Virgil M. Simmons, Indiana; Senator Emerson Campbell, Ohio; Mr. Harold C. Osterberg, New York; Mr. John J. D. Preston, West Virginia; Mr. J. W. Cammack, Kentucky; Representative R. G. Kinkle, Tennessee; Mr. A. P. Staples, Virginia; and the chair, representing Illinois.

Two resolutions, one instructing delegates to make a compilation of studies in their own states and directing the Commission's chief of staff to make available to members of the Commission plans and programs already developed by other agencies, the other urging cooperation with the National Resources Committee in its study of the Ohio Basin, were passed at this time. (See page 208 for texts.)

CHAIRMAN MONROE: The budget committee consisting of Senator Campbell, Dr. Myers, and Mr. Preston is in with its recommendation as follows: Pennsylvania,

\$500; Ohio, \$1,000; West Virginia, \$500; Kentucky, \$500; Indiana, \$500; Illinois, \$1,000; Virginia, \$250; New York, \$250; Tennessee, \$500. This aggregates \$5,000.

SENATOR WEISS: I think this ought to be considered as a report for a tentative budget.

CHAIRMAN MONROE: Shall this Commission's representatives report back these various requests, or ought the committee do it?

SENATOR WEISS: I think the committee ought to do it by formal letter.

MR. EDGAR (Pennsylvania): A week from yesterday there is to be a meeting in Washington at which it might be well for the action committee of this group to be represented. It is a meeting of the United States Flood Control Federation which is a blanket organization that knits together the activities of about twenty regional citizens groups.

MR. PRESTON: There is also an organization known as the Ohio Valley Conservation and Flood Control Congress which has a stated meeting to be held in the City of Huntington, West Virginia, on Monday, February 22.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 P.M.

ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE OHIO BASIN

THE name of this Commission shall be the "Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin." It is organized pursuant to the resolution adopted by the conference of nine states enumerated in the resolution set forth herein below and made a part hereof:

"WHEREAS, it appears that there are many interstate problems affecting the welfare, health, and happiness of the people residing in the Ohio Basin, among which problems are the prevention and control of floods, the fuller enjoyment of natural resources, the improvement of industry, transportation, navigation, commerce, utilities, education, recreation, and the abatement of pollution; and

"WHEREAS, it cannot be overemphasized that flood prevention, important as it is, cannot be understood or treated as an isolated problem, but that it is integrally related to other problems of the control, use, and conservation of both water and land, such as pollution, navigation, water supply, recreation, drainage of agricultural and other lands, conservation of both surface and subsurface waters, power, reforestation, soil erosion, wild life, and transportation, and that these interrelations should be recognized in any planning of a program for the Ohio Basin.

"WHEREAS, it seems advisable to create an interstate commission to coordinate the activities of the commissions and com-

mittees on interstate coöperation and their joint agency, the Council of State Governments, the state and regional planning boards, the National Resources Committee, the corps of engineers of the United States Army, and other federal and state agencies interested in and charged with the solution of these problems; and

"WHEREAS, it seems imperative that this Commission shall evolve a plan of action; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that this conference of the commissions and committees on interstate coöperation of the states of Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, and of the representatives to this conference from the states of Illinois and Tennessee, hereby establishes the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, to be composed of three members of the commission or committee on interstate coöperation from each state; one member from each house of the legislature and one from the executive branch of the state government (a member of the planning board where feasible), each to be named by the chairman of the state's commission or committee on interstate coöperation, or by the governor where there is no such commission or committee.

"The term of each member of the Commission shall extend to the first day of February of the year following his appointment and thereafter until his successor is appointed.

"The chairman of the Commission shall be named by the president of the Council of State Governments from among the members of the commissions by and with the consent of the Commission, and the district representative of the Council of State Governments shall be ex-officio secretary-treasurer of the Commission and as such its chief of staff.

"The Commission may adopt articles of organization and rules of procedure not inconsistent with this resolution.

"The National Resources Committee and the corps of engineers of the United States Army shall be requested to send representatives to each meeting.

"The Commission shall meet at the call of the president of the Council of State Governments for the purpose of organiza-

tion and action at the earliest possible date. Friday, February 5, 1937."

The meetings of this Commission shall be held at such times and places as shall be determined by the Commission or upon the call of the chairman. The chairman shall call a meeting and a meeting shall be held upon the request of any three states.

The permanent offices of this Commission shall be located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary law of this commission.

There shall be selected a vice-chairman in the same manner and for the same term as the chairman.

The terms of the first chairman and vice-chairman shall extend until March 1, 1938. Thereafter these officers shall be appointed for the term ending on the last day of February in the year following their appointment, or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

The Ohio district representative of the Council of State Governments shall be the secretary-treasurer of this Commission, and as such, its chief of staff. Such district representative shall determine the number of, hire, and discharge any assistants who may be necessary.

In voting, each state shall vote as a unit and the unit rule shall apply in determining the vote of each state. Each state represented at a meeting shall be entitled to one vote regardless of the number of delegates present, and no split vote shall be permitted.

Six states shall constitute a quorum. It shall be necessary for at least five states to agree to a proposition before the same shall be considered carried. The same may be submitted and voted on by mail, at the discretion of the chairman.

The provision in the first paragraph of the above, set forth resolution concerning the selection of the executive member from each state is construed by this Commission to mean that in any state which has a planning board the executive member shall be an individual connected with such board.

Whenever any member of the Commission is unable to attend a meeting he shall designate an alternate to serve in his place at such meeting. If such absentee is a senator, he shall appoint a senator, if he is a representative, he shall appoint a representative, and if he is an executive member

his alternate shall be an administrative official.

The chairman shall name the following standing committees: 1) budget, 2) planning and engineering, 3) legal, 4) public relations, 5) federal-state relations.

Membership on the committees shall not be restricted to members of this commission but shall be confined to governmental officials. Any person, however, may serve in an advisory capacity.

The budget committee shall recommend the budget for the Commission and deter-

mine the contribution to be requested from each state to defray the costs of this commission.

These articles may be amended at any time by the affirmative vote of at least six states, either at a meeting of the Commission or by mail ballot.

This Commission, or the chairman, subject to the approval of the commission, may invite the participation of other states, of individuals, of agencies representing the federal government, and of affiliated organizations of the Council of State Governments.

RESOLUTIONS

I

RESOLVED, that the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin endorse and approve the flood control project contained in House Document 306, 74th Congress (providing for fourteen flood control reservoirs), and authorized by the Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1936, and direct the chairman of this Commission to appoint a committee to take such steps as it deems advisable to secure action which will put in effect that project.

II

BE IT RESOLVED, that the delegates to this meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin are instructed to undertake in their respective states the immediate compilation of studies and plans for the needs of the respective states for the development of the Ohio Basin, including water conservation, flood control, and related matters, for the welfare of the people residing in the Ohio Basin, and that this Commission's chief of staff shall promptly collect and make available to the members of this Commission such plans and programs as have already been developed by various agencies for the development of the Ohio Basin.

III

WHEREAS, the National Resources Committee in its report to the President recommended joint investigations of selected river basins by state and federal agencies to provide bases for interstate action or permanent programs of water use and control utilizing the National Resources Committee for correlation and coordinating,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the additional studies of the Ohio Basin as enumerated in the report of the National Resources Committee, be carried forward by that committee, and

That the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, in order to carry forward these investigations, request the National Resources Committee to assign one or more planning consultants to work jointly with this Commission and the Ohio Valley Regional Planning Commission.

And, further, this Commission express its appreciation of the helpful and cordial cooperation which it is receiving from various federal agencies, and especially from the Department of Agriculture, the army engineers, and the National Resources Committee.

INDEX

- Alloway, Joseph E., 65-66
 American Bar Association, 13-14, 23
 American Legislators Association, 145
 Arthur, J. D., Jr., 189-190, 202, 203, 204
 Association of States Signatory to the Prison Labor Contract, 23-25
 Bates, Sanford, 5, 23
 Beacom, J. Patrick, 148
 Brownlow, Louis, 138-139
 Burlin, C. W., '88
 Calrow, Charles J., 201
 Campbell, Emerson, 116, 192, 199
 CCC Camps and crime prevention, 51-52
 Cincinnati flood, 188
 Close pursuit, see fresh pursuit
 Cochran, Cornelius, 71-72
 Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 17-18, 35-36
 Compacts,
 Parole and probation, 53-55
 Prison labor, 23-25
 Conferences,
 Governors' Conference, 99-104
 Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, 113-116
 Interstate Commission on Council Development, 105-112
 Interstate Commission on Crime, Boston, 9-32; Trenton, 1-8; Washington, 33-52
 Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, 77-90
 Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, Columbus, 183-196; Indianapolis, 197-208
 Interstate Commission on Social Security, 63-76
 Tax Revision Council, 91-98
 Third General Assembly, 117-182
 Conflicting Taxation, Interstate Commission on, see Taxation
 Cooperation,
 Federal-state, 127-128
 Interlevel, 138-139, 139-142
 Interstate, 86-87, 88, 105-112, 125-127, 159-161
 Corson, John J., 73
 Council development,
 Interstate Commission on, discussion at Gemblly, 151-152, 163-164; report at Gemblly, 149-150; resolution and motion at Gemblly, 179
 Meeting of Interstate Commission on, 105-112; affiliation with Council of State Governments, 108-109; commissions on interstate coöperation, 107; committees on interstate coöperation, 107; finances, 112; interstate coöperation, 109; National Resources Committee districts, 109-110; regional secretariat, 106, 108, 110
 Cosgo, see Council of State Governments
 Council of State Governments, see also Third General Assembly
 Declaration of Interdependence, 143-144
 Development, 105-112; see also Council Development
 Finances, 41-44, 112, 165
 Government machinery, 151
 Toll, Henry W., on, 101, 142-144, 151
 Court jurisdiction, enlarging, 25
 Craig, General Malin, 103-104
 Crediting device, 114
 Crime,
 Compacts, 4, 6, 7-8, 21, 22, 23-25, 53
 Conference of Interstate Commission on, at Boston, 9-32: Bates, Sanford, 23; Curley, James M., 11; enlarging court jurisdiction, 25; extradition, 22; Frank, Mr., 13; fresh pursuit, 19-21; finances, 12; Hannan, John J., 23-24; interstate detection and apprehension bureaus, 25; McNutt, Paul V., 14-17; Parkman, Henry, Jr., 17-18; parolee supervision act, 21-22; removal of out-of-state witnesses act, 18-19; radio broadcasts, 27-31; Ransom, William L., 13-14; resolutions, 31-32; roster, 10; Schwarzkopf, H. Norman, 13
 Conference of Interstate Commission on, at Trenton, 1-8: Bates, Sanford, 5; committee on permanent organization, 4; Hoffman, Harold G., 4; Lehman, Herbert H., 5; Lewis, Burdette, 4; Miller, Justin, 4; radio symposium, 5; resolutions and reports, 5-8
 Conference of Interstate Commission on, at Washington, 33-52: attendance, 35; CCC camps, 51-52; finances, 41-44; firearms discussion, 44-48; model laws' discussion, 36-40; motor vehicle identification, 48-49; release procedures, 51; resolutions, 181; sight identification, 48-50
 Control, 51, 132
 History of Commission on, 11
 Incocrime report at Gemblly, 128-132
 Model laws, text, 53-62; adoption by states, 35
 Cummings, Homer S., 127, 128
 Curley, James M., 11
 Dammann, Theodore, 167-168
 Declaration of Interdependence, 143-144
 Delano, Frederic A., 157-159
 Delaware River Basin,
 Delaware and the River, 85
 Interstate Commission on, report at Gemblly, 161-163
 Meeting of Interstate Commission on, at Shawnee, 77-90: Burlin, C. W., 88; Eliot, Charles W., 85-86; Hoffman, Harold G., 87-88; resolutions, 89-90; telegrams, 86; Toll, Henry W., 86-87; Walker, Isaac S., 80-81; Wolman, Abel, 80
 New Jersey and the River, 84
 New York and the River, 83, 84
 Pennsylvania and the River, 84
 Dependents, 68
 Detection and apprehension bureaus, joint interstate, 25
 Doughton, Robert L., 170-171
 Dykstra, Clarence A., 94, 139-142
 Eager, Gordon P., 72-73
 Earle, George H., 175-178
 Eliot, Charles W., 85-86
 Ellis, William J., 132
 Extradition,
 Discussion, 22, 36-40
 Model law, 55-60
 Firearms, 44-48
 Fiscal year, 115

- Flood Control Act of 1936, 188
 Compacts among states, 194, 204
 Description, 188, 203
 Modification, 192, 193
 Proposed commissions, 145-149
 Flood control: commissions under act, 145-149;
 financing, 191-194, 203, 204; general planning,
 202; local responsibilities, 186-187; master
 plan, 201; municipal action, 187; reservoir
 system, 189, 202
 Flood control conference, 188
 Frank, Mr., Radio Corporation of America, 15
 Fresh pursuit,
 Discussion, 19-21, 36
 Model law, 53
 Gallagher, Hubert, 188, 189
 Gembly, see Council of State Governments
 Goodhue, Frank W., 68
 Governors' Conference,
 Hardee, Cary A., on, 166-167
 Meeting, St. Louis, 99-104: Hoffman, Harold
 G., 101; medal to General Craig, 102-103;
 Miles, Vincent M., 100; resolutions, 103-104;
 Toll, Henry W., 101; treasurer's report, 102
 Graves, Mark, 114, 115
 Ham, Clifford W., 190
 Hannan, John J., 23
 Hannestad, S. Edward, 82-83
 Hardee, Cary A., 166-167
 Hartigan, John P., 37, 38, 39, 40
 Hartshorne, Richard, 11, 30-31, 35, 65, 152-153
 Hendrickson Robert C., 147, 174
 Herring, Frank W., 187-188
 Heydecker, Wayne D., 199
 Hoehler, Fred K., 188
 Hoffman, Harold G., 4, 87-88
 Identification,
 Criminal, 13, 48-50
 Motor Vehicle, 48-49; see also sight identifica-
 tion
 Incocosgo, see Council Development, Interstate
 Commission on
 Incocrime, see Interstate Commission on Crime
 Incodel, see Delaware River Basin, Interstate
 Commission on
 Incosec, see Social Security, Interstate Commis-
 sion on
 Incotax, see Taxation, Interstate Commission on
 Conflicting
 Interstate Commissions, on,
 Conflicting Taxation, conference, 113-116
 Council Development, conference, 105-112
 Crime, Boston conference, 9-32
 Crime, Trenton conference, 1-8
 Crime, Washington conference, 33-52
 Delaware River Basin, conference, 77-90
 Ohio Basin, Columbus conference, 183-196
 Ohio Basin, Indianapolis conference, 197-208
 Red River, 188
 Social Security, conference, 63-76
 See also under topics
 Interstate Cooperation,
 Commissions
 New York Committee on, 159-161
 Interstate Sanitation Commission, 188
 Jones, Lawrence C., 19-22
 Joyner, Andrew, Jr., 139
 Kingery, Robert, 200
 Kirk, Paul G., 49-50
 Lansdale, Robert T., 66-67
 Lehman, Herbert H., 5
 Lewis, Burdette, 4, 73
 Logue, Thomas A., 80, 190
 Long, Henry F., 115, 116
 Master plan for river basins, 80, 82
 Mastick, Seabury C., 168-170
 McNutt, Paul V., 14-17, 205
 Messick, Charles P., 84
 Miller, Justin, 4
 Model Laws,
 Crime, 53-62
 Reciprocal Agreement Form, Public Welfare,
 75-76
 Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act, 74-75
 Morse, Wayne L., 51, 146
 Motor vehicle identification, 48-49
 Moving pictures to identify criminals, 13, 48-50
 Muskingum Valley Project, 189
 Nagle, Raymond, 152
 National Association of Attorney-Generals, 152
 National Association of Secretaries of State,
 167-168
 National Resources Committee, 85-86, 157-159
 Ohio Basin,
 Conference of Interstate Commission on, at
 Columbus, 183-196: action committee report,
 190-191; Arthur, J. D., 189-190; organiza-
 tion committee appointed, 186; resolutions,
 195-196; roster, 184-185; Wolman, Abel,
 186-187
 Conference of Interstate Commission on, at
 Indianapolis, 197-208: articles of organiza-
 tion, 206; finances, 203; planning commis-
 sioners' remarks, 199-201; resolution about
 Governor McNutt, 205; resolutions, 208;
 Townsend, M. Clifford, 205
 Ohio Valley Conservation and Flood Control Con-
 gress, 206
 Ohio Valley Regional Planning Commission, 187
 Ohio Valley Treaty Conference, 187
 Old Age benefits, 100
 Omnibus Flood Control Act, 188
 Compacts among states, 194, 204
 Description, 188, 203
 Modification, 192, 193
 Proposed Commissions, 145-149
 Oneal, Ben G., 146, 147
 Ostertag, Harold C., 106, 107, 159-161
 Out-of-state witnesses, 18-19, 60-62
 Parkman, Senator Henry, 17-18, 145
 Parole,
 Bates, Sanford, on, 23
 Discussion, 21-22, 23; 40
 McNutt, Paul V., on, 14-17
 Model Law, 53-55
 Paul, Joseph C., 151
 Penology, see prisons and crime
 Prisoners, treatment of,
 Hannan, John J., on, 23
 McNutt, Paul V., on, 14-17
 Pollution, 82
 Prisons,
 Association of States Signatory to Prison Labor
 Compact, 23-25
 Employment compact, 23-25
 Employment in, 23-25

- Pryor, J. C., 36
 Public assistance plans, 136
 Public utility tie-ins, 186
 Radio broadcasts,
 Hartshorne, Richard H., on Crime, 30-31
 McNutt, Paul V., on Crime, 14-17
 Round table on crime, 27-30
 Symposium on crime, 5
 Ransom, William L., 13-14
 Reed, Thomas, 174
 Regional secretariat, New York, 159-161
 Release procedures, 51
 Residence requirements for public aid, 136
 Ringland, Arthur C., 188
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., 118, 144
 Rural resettlement, 153-157
 Safety, Highway, 101
 Schwarzkopf, H. Norman, 13
 Secretaries of State, National Association of,
 167, 168
 Sewage treatment plants, 81
 Sight identification, 48-50
 Smith, T. V., 125-127
 Social security,
 Conference of Interstate Commission on, 63-76:
 Alloway, Richard E., 65-66; Cochran, Cornelius,
 71-72; Corson, John J., 73; Eager, Gordon P.,
 72-73; Goodhue, Frank W., 68; Hartshorne,
 Richard H., 65; Lansdale, Robert T., 66-67;
 old age assistance, 66; resolutions, 69, 74;
 roster, 64; social security administration,
 65-66; social security board, 66; Social Security
 Act, 72-73; unemployment compensation, 71-72
 Florida system, 67, 69
 Incosec report at Gemby, 132-135
 Reciprocal agreement form, 75-76
 Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act, 74, 75
 Winant, John G., on, 135-137
 Social Security Act, 72-73, 100, 135-137
 Studenski, Paul, 115
 Tax Revision Council,
 Conference, May, 1936, 91-98: committees, 93;
 general survey report, 95; federal-state planning
 report, 96; finances, 96, 97-98; membership,
 92; roster, 93; state-local functions report, 94;
 state-local planning report, 93-94, 95; WPA study,
 95, 97-98
 Gemby report, 170-171
 Taxation, Interstate Commission on Conflicting,
 Minutes of conference, 113-116
 Report at Gemby, 168-170
 Taxes,
 Crediting device, 114, 115
 Forms for returns, 115
 Sharing, 172
 Tennessee Valley Authority, 202
 Third General Assembly, Council of State Governments,
 Addresses: Brownlow, Louis, 138-139; Cummings,
 Homer S., 127-128; Dammann, Theodore, 167-168;
 Delano, Frederic A., 157-159; Doughton, Robert L.,
 170-171; Dykstra, Clarence A., 139-142; Earle,
 George H., 175-178; Hardee, Cary A., 166-167;
 Ostertag, Harold C., 159-161; Smith, T. V., 125-127;
 Toll, Henry W., 142-144; Wallace, Henry A., 153-157;
 Winant, John G., 135-137
 Conferees and committees, 119-124
 Declaration of Interdependence, 143-144
 Discussions: crime control, 152-153; council
 development, 151-152, 163-164; finances, 165;
 flood control, 145-149; taxation, 171-175
 Reports: American Legislators' Association, 145;
 finance committee, 174-175; Incocosgo, 149-151;
 Incocrime, 128-132; Incodel, 161-163; Incosec,
 132-135; Incotax, 168-170; National Association
 of Attorney-Generals, 152; National Association
 of Secretaries of State, 167-168; Tax Revision
 Council, 170-171
 Resolutions: anti-crime bills, 181; council
 development, 179; financial program, 179; interlevel
 commission, 182; Ohio Basin, 181; social security,
 180; tax revision, 181
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., letter, 118, 144
 Toll, Henry W., 42, 43, 44, 86-87, 93, 142-144,
 164-165
 Townsend, M. Clifford, 205
 Transfer of Dependents Act, 74-75
 Transients, 68, 132
 Tri-State Authority of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and
 West Virginia, 189
 Turner, Ellwood J., 106, 148
 Unemployment compensation, 71-72, 134
 Uniform acts, see model laws
 United States Flood Control Federation, 145, 206
 Van Hynning, Conrad, 67, 69
 Walker, Isaac, S., 80-82
 Wallace, Henry A., 153-157
 War Department, study of streams, 189, 202
 Ward, P. E., 173
 Water resources Committee, 80-81, 86
 Water supply, 81
 Weiss, Jacob, 192, 204
 Winant, John G., 135-137
 Witnesses, removal of out-of-state,
 Discussion, 18-19
 Model law, 60-62
 Woelfle, John W., 48-49
 Wolman, Abel, 80, 186-187
 Zoning of stream beds, 186-187, 199, 200, 201