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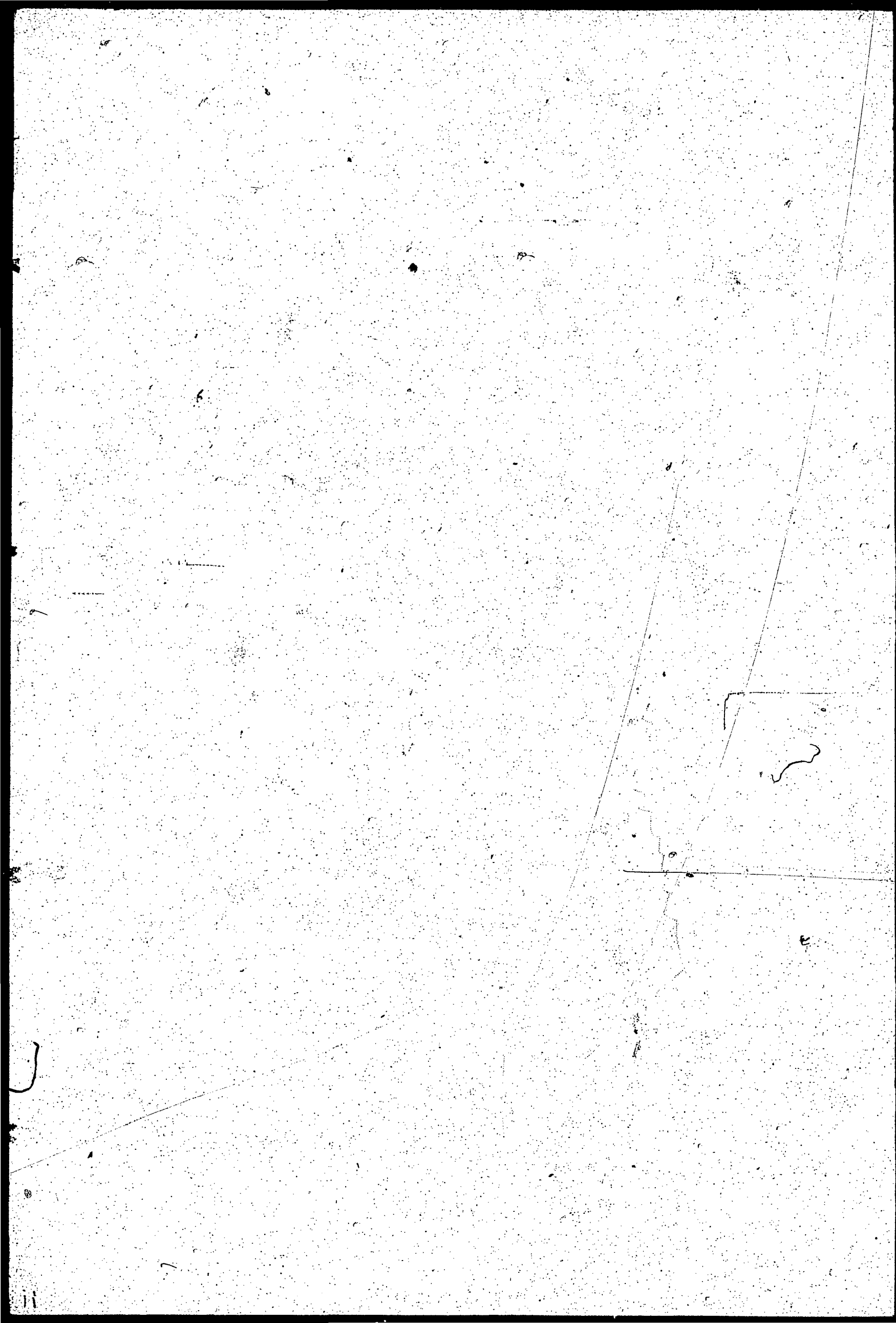
THE BOOK OF THE STATES 1941-1942

VOLUME IV



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
CHICAGO

THE BOOK
OF THE STATES



THE BOOK OF THE STATES 1941-1942

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VOLUME IV



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
CHICAGO

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

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FOREWORD

LIKE previous editions, the current volume of *The Book of the States* is aimed, first, to provide an authoritative source of information on state activities, and, second, to report the work of the Council of State Governments and the commissions on interstate cooperation during the past biennium.

The Council wishes particularly to acknowledge the invaluable help of state officials throughout the country, all of whom gave information upon a wide variety of subjects having to do with their states. Contributions from others are acknowledged individually throughout the book.

While every effort has been made to assure accuracy, the Council will welcome suggestions or revisions for the Supplement which will appear in early 1942.

FRANK BANE
Executive Director

April, 1941

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
IS PUBLISHED BIENNIALY BY THE
COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS AT
1313 EAST SIXTIETH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK BANE, *Executive Director*
HUBERT R. GALLAGHER, *Assistant Director*
VIRGINIA SAVAGE LANAHAN, *Editor*

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PART I

Biennial Report of the
Council of State Governments

Chapter I

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

UNDER the Constitution of the United States of America, the federal government exercises only certain enumerated powers, and all other governmental powers are reserved to the people and governments of the 48 states. Problems frequently arise which are too broad to be solved by any single state, but for which federal action alone may not be suitable—sometimes because the federal government lacks the necessary constitutional power, sometimes because the problem is of regional rather than national interest, and sometimes because federal action needs to be supplemented by cooperative state action. To assist the states in performing these functions and to facilitate the exchange of information concerning internal problems of state administration and state legislation, the Council of State Governments, a joint governmental agency serving the several states, was organized. The Council was founded in 1925 as the American Legislators' Association, and it assumed its present name, with expanded functions, in 1935.

The Council is the secretariat of the Governors' Conference, the American Legislators' Association, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the National Association of Secretaries of State; and it works in close cooperation with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. It acts as a clearing house and research center for legislators, legislative reference bureaus, state administrators, and

for the above national organizations of public officials.

The Council provides a medium through which many federal-state and interstate problems are resolved and a forum for the consideration of an increasing number of problems which overlap state boundaries: Questions of national defense, flood control, pollution, highway safety, interstate truck regulations, conflicting taxation, interstate trade barriers, liquor control, relief, social security, and transiency. All of these matters have been the subject of conference and reports which have been beneficial to each of the states. For instance, at the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers some 400 state officials from 43 of the 48 states met in Chicago in April, 1939, adopted resolutions strongly opposing the rapidly developing menace of interstate trade barriers, developed a plan for immediate action with respect thereto, and to all intents and purposes stopped the spread of such barriers throughout the United States.

The component parts of the Council of State Governments are the commissions on interstate cooperation, which have been established by the legislatures in 41 states and by executive action in 3 other states. Through these commissions the Council has demonstrated that this method of cooperation among the several states, and between the states and the federal government, is valuable, practical, and necessary.

A typical commission on interstate cooperation consists of five members of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house, five senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and five administrative officials, appointed by the governor. One of the governor's appointees is designated chairman of the entire commission. While a majority of those states which are at present members of the Council of State Governments adhere to this standard pattern, there are individual variations.

Action by the Council of State Governments, as a rule, is undertaken at the request of the several commissions on interstate cooperation. Such subjects as interstate control of commercial fisheries on the Great Lakes, reciprocal agreements regarding interstate shipment of liquor throughout the midwest, and the raising of standards of milk production throughout the entire midwestern area, had to be inaugurated by the individual commissions on interstate cooperation, who had felt the necessity for action to benefit one or more of the states in the area. Commissions on interstate cooperation function continuously during the biennium between legislative sessions and are prepared in advance to place before the several legislatures such a program as may have been agreed upon before the rush of the legislative session.

The Council and the commissions on interstate cooperation have taken an important part in the program for national defense and have rendered valuable services in meeting the many state and local problems which have arisen as a result of defense efforts. In most of the states, cooperation commissions are serving as the legislative committees for state defense councils, and in all states they are cooperating fully with state defense programs.

In several regions where groups of states have specific problems that require

continuous local attention, special interstate commissions have been created and provided with headquarters and staffs of their own. Such offices have been set up in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., to deal with problems of river control and stream pollution. In addition, the Council's New York regional office works in close cooperation with the cooperation commissions of that area, helping them to arrange conferences and in general supplementing the services provided by the Chicago office for the country as a whole.

Over a period of years, the Council has built up an extensive interstate research and inquiry service for the use of legislators and public officials. Its primary purpose is to serve as an informational clearing house for individual public officials, state legislative reference bureaus, and legislative councils. In addition to the biennial *Book of the States*, the Council publishes a monthly magazine, *State Government*, devoted to governmental matters of current interest to state public officials. Special digests and research bulletins are published frequently for the benefit of state reference bureaus and legislative councils, and special digests and research bulletins are also prepared for the national associations affiliated with the Council. In connection with the work of the National Association of Attorneys General, the Council each week publishes a brief *Digest of Opinions* of particular current interest, rendered by the several attorneys general throughout the country.

In the Council of State Governments the states have set up machinery specifically designed to facilitate the smooth functioning of state interrelationships. They are taking increasing advantage of its help, affording a continuing and encouraging example of interstate cooperation upon every phase of state government.

Chapter 2

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL

May, 1939–April, 1941

THE following chapter traces the chronological development of the Council of State Governments since the date of publication of the last edition of *The Book of the States*, May, 1939, until the date of publication of the present volume in April, 1941. The 1937 edition of the book contains a record of the history of the Council, and of the American Legislators' Association, from the dates that they were founded, while the 1939-40 edition covers the period August, 1937–May, 1939. Each future volume will outline the developments of the biennium preceding its publication, as does this present book.

1939

June 21. Interstate Commission on Social Security, meeting. Statler Hotel, Buffalo, New York.

June 26-29. Governors' Conference. Thirty-first annual session. Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, and Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

July 10-11. National Association of Attorneys General. Thirty-third annual meeting. The Clift Hotel, San Francisco.

August 16-19. National Association of Secretaries of State. Twenty-second conference. The Balsams, Dixville Notch, New Hampshire.

August 28. Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, meeting. Representatives from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

September 11. Conference between officials of Indiana and Kentucky on question of policing Green River Island, a part of Kentucky geographically located nearer to Indiana. Louisville, Kentucky.

September 15. New York-Vermont Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. Conference on Lake Champlain Fisheries. Attended by legislators, sport fishermen, and conservation officials. Basin Harbor, Vermont.

September 16. Texas Committee on Interstate Cooperation appointed by Attorney General Gerald C. Mann.

September 29-30. Interstate Conference on Truck Problems. Meeting of cooperation commissioners and motor vehicle administrators from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin to discuss interstate problems arising from the operation of trucks. Offices of the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

October 6-7. Regional Conference on Dairy Problems. Called by the Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Council to explore legislation and regulations governing the production of milk and cream in the midwest area. Representatives from Illinois, In-

diana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Offices of the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

October 17. Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin. Called by the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Council to devise ways and means of bringing about the participation of Pennsylvania in the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact. Representatives from the basin states: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Hotel William Pitt, Pittsburgh.

October 21. Governors' Conference. Executive Committee meeting. Offices of the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

October 22. Council of State Governments. Annual meeting of the Board of Managers. Shoreland Hotel, Chicago.

October 25. Meeting of representatives of Kansas and Missouri concerning boundary difficulty. Jefferson City, Missouri.

October 26-28. Western Conference on Governmental Problems. Representatives present from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.

October 27. Regional Conference of the New England Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. Representatives from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Boston.

November 10. Conference between New York and New Jersey on Hudson River shad. Hackensack, New Jersey.

November 17. Joint Meeting of the New York and New Jersey Commissions on Interstate Cooperation and the Interstate Sanitation Commission. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

November 18. Program conference of northeastern commissions. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

November 20. Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. Organization meeting. Representatives from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

November 29. Nevada Committee on Interstate Cooperation appointed by Governor E. C. Carville.

December 8-10. Special Committee on Relief. Conference in connection with annual meeting of the American Public Welfare Association. Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

1940

January 5-6. Regional Conference on Liquor Control. Meeting to deal with questions of regulation of out-of-state shipments of liquor, trade barriers, and other problems requiring legislative or administrative adjustment. Representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Hotel Statler, Buffalo.

January 11. New York-Pennsylvania Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. Meeting to discuss trade barriers and other sources of friction between the states. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

January 12. Third Eastern States Conservation Conference. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine,

Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Hotel Statler, Boston.

January 19. Missouri Committee on Interstate Cooperation appointed by Governor Lloyd C. Stark.

January 19. Hudson River Shad Meeting. Representatives from New York and New Jersey Cooperation Commissions, conservation officials, representatives of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and shad fishermen. Newark.

January 25-27. Southern Conference on Interstate Problems. Representatives from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri,

North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville.

February 5. Special Relief Committee meeting. Offices of the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

February 5. Executive Meeting of the National Association of Secretaries of State. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

February 16-17. Fifth Regional Highway Safety Conference. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

February 23. Southern Marine Fisheries Conference. Representatives from Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. Hotel Francis Marion, Charleston, South Carolina.

March 1. Midwest Conference on Liquor Transportation Problems. Representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Offices of the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

March 6. New England Regional Committee on Milk and Dairy Problems. Representatives from Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and the federal government. Hotel Biltmore, Providence.

March 15. Committee on Dairy Technicians. Representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Offices of the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

March 21. Hudson River Shad Meeting. Representatives from New York, New Jersey, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and shad fishermen. New York.

April 15-16. Midwestern Regional Conference on Relief. Representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Offices of the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

April 26-27. Northeastern Regional Conference on Relief. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New

Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

May 1. Tennessee Valley Authority Inspection Trip. Representatives from Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

May 17-18. Southern Regional Conference on Relief. Representatives from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta.

June 2-5. Governors' Conference. Thirty-second Annual Session. Hotel Duluth, Duluth, Minnesota.

June 12-15. National Association of Secretaries of State. Twenty-third Conference. Hotel DeSoto, Savannah, and The Cloisters, Sea Island, Georgia.

June 14. New Jersey-Delaware Menhaden Meeting. Representatives from New Jersey and Delaware. Office of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, Philadelphia.

June 19. Meeting of the Chairman of the Board of the Council of State Governments, the Chairman of the Governors' Conference, and the President of the National Association of Attorneys General with the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Washington, D. C.

June 21. Northeastern Regional Committee on Motor Truck Problems. Offices of the Council of State Governments, New York.

July 9. New York-Pennsylvania Subcommittee on Taxation. Offices of the Council of State Governments, New York.

July 16. New York-Pennsylvania Subcommittee on Bus Registration. Offices of the Council of State Governments, New York.

August 2. Hudson River Shad Meeting. Representatives from New York and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Albany.

August 5-6. Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense. Representatives from all the states and the federal government

were invited. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

August 8. Meeting of the Tax Committee. New York.

August 19-20. Rocky Mountain Regional Relief Conference. Representatives from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. Brown Palace Hotel, Denver.

August 23-24. Pacific Coast Regional Relief Conference. Representatives from Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah. Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

September 9-10. National Association of Attorneys General. Thirty-fourth conference. Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

October 15. Subcommittee of Northeastern Regional Committee on Motor Truck Problems, representing Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. New York.

November 15. The Council of State Governments. Meeting of Board of Managers. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

November 18. Conference of Midwestern State Defense Councils. Representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Offices of the Council of State Governments; Chicago.

November 25. Conference of New England and Mid-Atlantic State Defense Councils. Representatives from Con-

necticut, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and the federal government. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

November 30. Northeastern Regional Committee on Motor Truck Problems. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

December 2. Conference of Southern and Southwestern State Defense Councils. Representatives from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and the federal government. Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans.

December 6. Northeastern Regional Committee on Motor Truck Problems. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

December 6. Subcommittee on Banking of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Members of New York Committee, Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, representatives of Association of Surrogates. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

December 11. Conference of Western and Mountain State Defense Councils. Representatives from California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and the federal government. Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

1941

January 11. Fourth Eastern States Conservation Conference. Delegates from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Hotel Statler, Boston.

January 21. Governors' Conference. Executive Committee meeting. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

January 21-23. Council of State Governments. Fifth General Assembly, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

January 23. National Association of Secretaries of State. Executive Commit-

tee meeting. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

January 23. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. Executive Committee meeting. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

February 14-15. Sixth Regional Conference on Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle Problems. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

March 1. Northeastern Regional Tax Conference. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

March 7. Regional Conference of State Defense Councils and commissions on interstate cooperation. Delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

March 22. Regional Conference of State Defense Councils and Commissions

on Interstate Cooperation. Delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee.

March 26. Interstate Water Pollution Conference. To discuss pending Pennsylvania legislation permitting participation by the commonwealth in interstate stream pollution abatement and control programs in Delaware, Ohio, and Potomac River Basins. State Capitol, Harrisburg.

Chapter 3

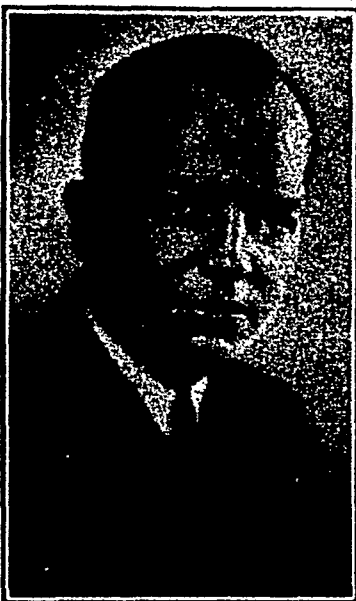
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE COUNCIL

THE Council of State Governments is an organization of and for the states. For this reason its Board of Managers is widely representative of the states since every state which appropriates to the Council is entitled to representation on its Board of Managers and to participate directly in the organization and management of the Council. In addition, the Council's Board has serving on it, in an ex-officio capacity, or as managers-at-large, other outstanding public officials.

Each state which contributes to the support of the Council for any year is entitled to name one delegate as a member of the Board for that year. The delegate is chosen by the commission on interstate cooperation of the state. Ex-officio managers are the five members of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, the presidents of the

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the American Legislators' Association, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the National Association of Secretaries of State, and the Executive Director and the Honorary President of the Council of State Governments. In order to provide continuity, and to retain valuable members who may change their governmental position by virtue of which they are members of the Board of Managers, 10 managers-at-large are elected for staggered five-year terms.

The Executive Committee of the Board is composed of the President, who is a governor, the First Vice President, who is a legislator, two other Vice Presidents, an Auditor, who is a state fiscal officer, the Honorary President of the Council, and the Executive Director.



HAROLD E. STASSEN



EDGAR A. BROWN



FRANK BANE

The First Vice President serves as Chairman of the Board.

As a body representing the integral parts of the Council, and responsible to

them for the effectiveness of the Council's program, the Board of Managers stands as one of the most important units in the structure of the organization.



HENRY W. TOLL

STASSEN, HAROLD E. *Lawyer.* County attorney, 1930-38; Governor of Minnesota, 1938-; Chairman, Governor's Conference, 1941-; President, Council of State Governments, 1940-.

BROWN, EDGAR A. *Lawyer.* Member, South Carolina House of Representatives, 1921-26; Speaker of the House, 1925-26; Member, Senate 1929-; Chairman, South Carolina Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 1940-; First Vice President and Chairman of the Board of Managers, Council of State Governments, 1940-.

BANE, FRANK. *Administrator.* Director of Public Welfare, Tennessee, 1923-26; Commissioner of Public Welfare, Virginia, 1926-32; Director, American Public Welfare Association, 1933-36; Director, Social Security Board, 1936-38; Executive Director, Council of State Governments, 1938-; Director, Division of State and Local Cooperation, Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, 1940-.

TOLL, HENRY W. *Lawyer.* Member, Colorado Senate, 1923-31; President of the American Legislators' Association, 1926-28; Executive Director of the Amer-



ERNEST K. JAMES

ican Legislators' Association, 1928-38; Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, 1935-38; Honorary President of the Council of State Governments, 1938-.

JAMES, ERNEST K. *Lawyer.* Member, West Virginia House of Delegates, 1935-37; State Tax Commissioner, 1937-41; Member, West Virginia Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 1937-; Auditor, Council of State Governments, 1940-.

JONES, CHARLES H. *Lawyer.* Member, Ohio House of Representatives, 1927-33; Member Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation; Chairman, Ohio School Survey Commission; Assistant Attorney General of Ohio, 1933-37; State Director of Commerce, 1939-; Chairman, Ohio Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 1939-; Vice President, Council of State Governments, 1940-.

HOLLIS, ARTHUR W. *Insurance Executive.* Member, Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1925-29; Member, Massachusetts Senate, 1929-; Chairman, Senate and Joint Committees on Ways and Means; Member, Joint Committees on Metropolitan Affairs and on Mercantile Affairs; Vice President, Council of State Governments, 1940-.



CHARLES H. JONES



ARTHUR A. HOLLIS

BOARD OF MANAGERS

(In Addition to Officers)

HON. WILLIAM B. BELKNAP
Former President of the
American Legislators' Associa-
tion

SENATOR THURMAN A. BIDDINGER
Member of Indiana General
Assembly

SENATOR MAUPIN CUMMINGS
Member of Arkansas General
Assembly

HON. FRANK M. DIXON
Governor of Alabama

HON. GORDON P. EAGER
Administrator, New Hamp-
shire Unemployment Com-
pensation Commission

HON. FRANK N. GRAASS
Member of Wisconsin
Legislature

HON. MARK GRAVES
President, New York State
Tax Commission

HON. WINFIELD B. HALE
Chairman, Tennessee Co-
operation Commission

JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE
Court of Common Pleas,
New Jersey

SENATOR ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
Member of New Jersey
Legislature

HON. WALTER HOWE
Member of Connecticut
General Assembly

HON. HAROLD I. HUEY
Member of Rhode Island
General Assembly

HON. ELMER M. JACKSON, JR.
Member of Maryland General
Assembly

HON. KEEN JOHNSON
Governor of Kentucky

HON. SIMEON E. LELAND
Former Chairman, Illinois
Tax Commission

HON. HENRY F. LONG
Commissioner of Corporations
and Taxation of Massachu-
setts

HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK
Governor of South Carolina

HON. DEAN S. MCGAUGHEY
Member of Illinois General
Assembly

HON. PAUL V. McNUTT
Former Chairman of the
Governors' Conference

HON. E. E. MONSON
President, National Associa-
tion of Secretaries of State

HON. C. H. MORRISSETT
Tax Commissioner of
Virginia

HON. HERBERT R. O'CONOR
Governor of Maryland

HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG
Member of New York
Legislature

HON. ALBAN J. PARKER
Attorney General of Vermont

HON. W. B. PARKER
Director, California Depart-
ment of Agriculture

SENATOR HENRY PARKMAN, JR.
President, American Legis-
lators' Association

HON. WILLIAM A. SCHNADER
President, National Confer-
ence of Commissioners on
Uniform State Laws

SENATOR THALE P. SKOVGARD
Member of Kansas Legisla-
ture

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER
Member of Pennsylvania
General Assembly

HON. EARL WARREN
President, National Associa-
tion of Attorneys General

HON. J. TOM WATSON
Attorney General of Florida

HON. MULFORD WINSOR
Director, Department of
Library and Archives of
Arizona

SENATOR GEORGE WOODWARD
Member of Pennsylvania
General Assembly

Chapter 4

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE General Assembly of the Council of State Governments, meeting once each biennium, provides a forum for the discussion of important problems facing each of the states. Scheduled to coincide with the opening of 43 of the state legislatures convening in January of the "odd" years, the Assembly draws representation from legislators and state officials gathered in state capitals for the session. Each state commission on interstate cooperation is represented by at least one senate member, one house member, and one administrative official. In addition, many governors attend and participate in the program. The timing of the Assembly permits legislative action on programs worked out by the conferees.

It has happened that the primary subject before each meeting of the General Assembly has been set by circumstances. The first "Interstate Assembly" convened under the auspices of the American Legislators' Association on February 3, 1933, for a two-day session in Washington. This Assembly was unique, both in composition and in purpose. Its 105 delegates, state legislators and fiscal officials from 39 states, came together to develop a rational plan for reducing tax competition and conflict between the various areas of government within the nation. The first Interstate Assembly created a suitable monument to itself in the form of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation. The report of the Commission, issued two years later, still remains the most thorough and comprehensive work on the subject.

But much more than this came from the first interstate meeting: It set a pattern which has been followed since that time. In 1935, the second Interstate Assembly convened in Washington on February 28 for a three-day meeting. This time the 153 state legislators and officials who assembled from 41 states discussed the tax dilemma, but other things were on their minds, too. They adopted a plan for the Council of State Governments, an organization of the states more comprehensive in scope than the American Legislators' Association which had originally brought the states together.

Since then General Assemblies of the states have been held by the Council of State Governments every two years in Washington. In 1937, it convened on January 21 for a four-day session with more than 250 public officials from 45 states in attendance. By this time the horizons of the General Assembly were as broad as the field of state government. Problems of interstate relationships, social security, crime control, legislation and administration, as well as taxation, were studied and discussed.

Representatives from 46 states were present at the 1939 General Assembly which met January 18 in Washington. At sessions of the Assembly, delegates discussed the Council's program for interstate and federal-state cooperation, considered the state implications of the federal farm program, studied administrative reorganizations of state governments. But the problem which took the spotlight and which still continues to be

widely discussed by the general public was that of interstate trade barriers. This problem, although much has been accomplished toward its solution, still remains a matter of concern to all state officials.

Again, in 1941, chance dictated the matters considered by the 308 delegates from 46 states who convened for the Fifth General Assembly in Washington on January 21. Each conferee hoped to gain a clearer idea of what he, and his state, might do to help the nation in its defense program.

Speakers connected with national defense outlined the part that states and localities might play to facilitate national effort. William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, sounded the theme of the Assembly. After explaining defense problems and what is expected not only from the nation's industry but also from its state and local governments, Mr. Knudsen said:

I do not know of anything that could ever be accomplished on a large scale without the co-operation of everybody. If we have faith in one another, if we have confidence in one another, and if we are willing to spend a little sweat for a year or so, then we might save a little blood later on.

Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, President of the Council, emphasized the part played by the Council in forwarding the national defense program, stressing the fact that all steps that maintain the standing and respect of state governments will not only contribute to the strength of the Union but will constitute added safeguards to individual liberties.

In his address, "The States and the Present Emergency," Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York pointed out that, while states and localities are anxious to cooperate in the development of plans necessary for protection of the civilian population, they cannot act effectively without direction from federal authorities in such matters as construction of air raid shelters, fire fighting, and the evacuation of civilians. On the other hand, certain precautionary measures for civilian populations can and should be

taken by the states on their own initiative; for example, state guards can be organized to replace national guard units called to active duty, and plans for emergency mobilization of police units can be adopted. Such steps have already been taken in New York.

Problems that may confront the Council of State Governments in the future were discussed by Ellwood J. Turner, member of the Pennsylvania legislature and retiring Chairman of the Council's Board of Managers. Describing the work of the Council in the field of relief and welfare, Mr. Turner said that "national defense may relieve us of a part of the financial problem and give us a 'breather' now, but the same problem may in intensified velocity be waiting for us at the end of the armament production." He said the Council must provide the leadership for state governments to build for that day.

Law enforcement problems of national defense were discussed by Governor Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland, and by U. S. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson. Governor O'Connor gave a detailed description of the work of the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense, held in Washington, D. C., in August, 1940, and said "those in attendance exhibited an earnestness and singleness of purpose unsurpassed by the membership of any other conference in my experience."

Mr. Jackson described Department of Justice activities in combating military and economic "fifth columns," and outlined the work of the department in preventing sabotage and in controlling foreign propaganda.

The function of the Division of Labor of the National Defense Advisory Commission was described by Isadore Lubin, special aide to Associate Director General Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management, in a talk on "Labor Supply and Training in Defense." The Division of Labor, Mr. Lubin said, has the job of seeing to it that the \$17,000,000,000 worth of goods needed in the defense program are produced as effectively and efficiently as

labor can possibly do it. He pointed out that the combined outstanding order for airplanes, airplane engines, parts and accessories, necessitated employment of 230,000 people, and that to keep up with commitments the industry must step up its labor supply to 450,000 workers before August, 1941.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and third speaker of the Wednesday morning defense session, discussed the question having to do with health, welfare, and total defense. The tremendous problems of public health involved in serving both civilians and the expanding military forces of the country, and the need of increased scientific knowledge of medical problems relating to defense, both military and industrial, were discussed by Mr. McNutt, who then pointed out how much better governmental agencies are prepared to deal with community problems arising from military and industrial concentration needed in defense than they were in 1916.

Charles E. Merriam, Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, and Daniel W. Hoan, Associate Director of the Division of State and Local Cooperation of the National Defense Advisory Commission, spoke Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Merriam, discussing "Planning for Defense," stressed particularly the necessity for mobilization for "national morale." He ridiculed complaints that democracies could not act with decisiveness and pointed out that "decisionism" in any government, be it of democratic or autocratic form, rests not on arbitrariness, but on cooperation soundly organized for action.

Mr. Hoan emphasized that preparation for our national defense requires cooperative effort with unity of purpose throughout the country. In reviewing the work of the Division of State and Local Cooperation, Mr. Hoan characterized its method of operation as the essence of the democratic way.

A letter from President Roosevelt, pointing out that "now as never before the utmost cooperation of all levels of government is necessary to provide the nation with total defense," was read by

Governor Stassen at the State Dinner Wednesday night to delegates who then heard Secretary Knox speak on "Our First Line of Defense." Secretary Knox characterized the European conflict as "the age-old struggle between human liberty and human slavery . . . an irreconcilable conflict," and declared that the preservation of liberty and the future of our form of government are now at stake.

Reports of the Council's special committees on relief and on taxation were presented to the General Assembly Tuesday afternoon. The report on relief, which was later adopted by the Assembly, urged the transfer of the administration of relief and welfare programs to the states under general federal supervision and standards, and the establishment of a system of federal grants-in-aid to states in proportion to their needs and ability to participate. The proposal would involve the sharing of the cost of all public assistance and work programs—such as aid to the aged, the handicapped, dependent children, work relief and general relief—according to a fixed formula between federal and state governments.

The report of the Special Committee on Taxation was presented by Simeon E. Leland, a member of the Council's Board of Managers and a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The report called attention to the maze of conflicting federal, state, and local taxes and recommended that a national tax council be established to work out methods by which federal, state, and local tax systems may be harmonized—a recommendation later urged by resolution of the General Assembly. Particular attention was directed to fiscal policies in relation to defense. Mr. Leland held that defense activities may be financed by loans until virtually full employment has been attained; after that the cost of defense should be met by current revenue from taxation. Mr. Leland urged closer cooperation in all fiscal matters between federal, state, and local governments, and pointed out that the lack of coordination often prevents such policies from achieving desired results.

From the general session on interstate trade barriers, held Thursday morning, January 23, came a suggestion that Congress establish a continuing committee on federal-state relations to study trade barrier problems and various aspects of federal-state relationships. The suggestion was made after Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council, read a message to the Assembly from U. S. Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, who was prevented by illness from attending. Mr. Sumners said "there is no more important task for the state governments from the standpoint of their self-preservation as the responsible agencies of democratic government—and the only one which we have or can have in our system of general governmental purposes—than to demonstrate our ability, acting individually and in coopera-

tion with each other, to remove the abuses from what are known as interstate trade barriers." The same note was emphasized by Robert C. Hendrickson, state senator from New Jersey and member of the Council's Board of Managers.

The General Assembly later reaffirmed its stand against interstate trade barriers by adopting two resolutions continuing the campaign against enactment of such barriers and offering its good offices in the drive to eliminate them.

Thus, in 1941, the Fifth General Assembly again demonstrated the practicality of the interchange of information and the spirit of friendly compromise between the conflicting interests of the several state governments which has made the Council of State Governments an effective agency for the solution of interstate problems.

Chapter 5

THE COMMISSIONS ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

THE commissions on interstate cooperation make up the framework and machinery through which the Council operates to carry out its program of activities. After five years of growth and development, the commissions are functioning in an increasingly effective manner and are daily demonstrating that they are capable of meeting the interstate and federal-state problems of our American government.

Forty-four states are now officially cooperating in the work of the Council through such commissions. Of these, 41 have been established by legislative action and 3 are official agencies appointed by the governor pending the establishment of a statutory commission. Arizona, Idaho, North Dakota, and Washington still lack commissions, but it is expected that such agencies will be appointed by the governors of two of these states before the end of their current legislative sessions.

The commissions in most of the states are patterned after the model bill drafted by the Council and, with few exceptions, consist of 15 members, including 10 legislators and 5 administrative officials. Five of the legislative members constitute the senate standing committee on interstate cooperation, and 5 make up the house standing committee on interstate cooperation. These committees are appointed as are other standing committees of the legislatures. In most cases the speaker appoints the house members, the president of the senate appoints the senate members, and the governor names the administrative committee, usually from the members of his cabinet.

Notable exceptions to this general pattern are Kentucky and Kansas, which have designated their legislative council to act as the cooperation commission; New York, which provides for a 17-member committee by a joint legislative resolution every year; and Wisconsin, Delaware and Maine, which have commissions of 9 members instead of 15. Tennessee is served by a 5-man commission, the members of which are appointed by the governor. A joint committee composed of appointees of the governor and the attorney general serves in Texas—the forty-second state to establish an agency to cooperate with other states.

In general, the achievements of the commissions have been in direct proportion to the appropriation received from their legislatures. Those commissions which have made the best record have had sufficient funds to employ an executive secretary and, in some cases, a research staff.

Effective action has been demonstrated during the past two years in preventing the erection of trade barriers, in the development of the Council's relief program, and more recently in connection with defense activities, and in carrying out the administrative and legislative recommendations of the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

The commissions have been leaders in initiating investigations toward solving interstate problems. Frequently the commissions call regional conferences themselves, with the assistance of the Council's staff; and often they request the Council to call a conference on a specific

problem. Massachusetts has taken the lead in conferences held in the New England states, and its cooperation commission has been influential in activating other commissions in that region. The New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, with the assistance of the Council's New York district office, has called a great many conferences on subjects ranging from conservation of fisheries to banking practices and highway safety. The New Jersey Commission has initiated conferences on transiency and crime control. The Wisconsin Commission requested the Council to arrange a conference of certain midwestern states on conflicting taxation among those states. The Indiana Commission has been particularly active in the midwest, and at its suggestion regional assemblies have been held on interstate trade barriers and on dairy problems. The Tennessee Commission, also active, called the Southern Regional Conference on Trade Barriers, held in Nashville in January, 1940. More significant, the points agreed upon by these groups have been adopted by the states in a gratifying number of instances.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The active participation of the commissions in the defense program during the past year gave convincing proof of their ability to meet an emergency.

As the entire nation gathered its forces for national defense, channels of interstate and federal-state cooperation became increasingly important. This fact was recognized by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense immediately after it was created in June, 1940. The Commission, composed of outstanding leaders in every field of endeavor, attacked the problem of national defense on a twofold front—the first, to provide speedily the necessary materials, equipment, and men; the second, to devote equal attention to the maintenance of those democratic principles and ideals the nation would defend.

To meet both these obligations effectively, the Advisory Commission early realized that it must have the active co-

operation and participation of state and local governments. It therefore requested the Council of State Governments and its affiliated organizations to meet with it and to assist in developing a comprehensive national program.

On June 19, 1940, the Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, the Chairman of the Governors' Conference, and the President of the National Association of Attorneys General were asked to meet with the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense in Washington. At that time they agreed to cooperate with the Commission in developing and operating a program designed to focus all activities of federal, state, and local governments upon this most important problem—national defense. A plan was jointly developed which provided for the establishment of state and local councils of defense, and for the creation of the Division of State and Local Cooperation as an integral part of the National Defense Advisory Commission, designed to integrate the activities of all levels of government.

The foundation laid by the Council and the commissions on interstate cooperation has proved a sound base for meeting the emergency needs of recent months. The fact that most states already had commissions prevented much loss of time in coordinating defense activities. From the beginning the commissions have placed their facilities at the disposal of the state defense councils, and increasingly they have been called upon to undertake a wide variety of tasks. In many states, for example, the commissions have been requested to give attention to defense matters and have served as legislative committees for their state defense councils.

An outstanding problem for cooperative action in the national defense program is that of law enforcement. To map coordinated plans in this field, a Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense was called by the Council of State Governments, the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the Interstate Commission on

Crime, in cooperation with the United States Department of Justice. Held in Washington, D. C., on August 5 and 6, this conference was attended by more than 250 public officials and legislators and cooperation commissioners from 46 states and the federal government. Some 26 specific recommendations, involving administrative and legislative action by both the states and the federal government, were unanimously approved by the conference. Many of these have already been carried out. Following the conference, a committee was appointed to draft model state laws dealing with subjects recommended by the conference—sabotage prevention, creation of state guards, regulation of explosives, the protection of interstate public property, and fresh pursuit by military forces. Representatives of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws also assisted with the technical details of drafting. The draft bills were published in a report entitled *A Legislative Program for Defense*, which was sent to governors, attorneys general, and chairmen of commissions on interstate cooperation for their consideration.

As another step toward facilitating coordination of defense activities, a series of regional conferences was organized during November and December, 1940. Called by the Division of State and Local Cooperation of the National Defense Advisory Commission in conjunction with state defense councils, commissions on interstate cooperation, and state planning boards, these meetings were held in New York City, Chicago, New Orleans, and Salt Lake City.

TRADE BARRIERS

The majority of the delegates in attendance at the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers, held on April 5, 6, and 7, 1939, were commissioners on interstate cooperation.

Since the conference was held while a number of legislatures were still in session, it was possible in many instances for the commissioners to return to their states in time to put recommendations of the conference into effect. The 44 state commissions on interstate coopera-

tion thus worked, one with the other and through the Council, in calling attention to trade barrier legislation pending in the several states and in bringing about its defeat.

This national conference has been supplemented, during 1939 and the early part of 1940, by regional conferences on particular types of barriers.

A Regional Liquor Control Conference, held in Buffalo, New York, in January, 1940, brought together cooperation commissioners and other representatives from middle Atlantic and midwestern states. Among other problems, it discussed that of transportation and trade barriers. As a direct outgrowth of this meeting, a Midwest Liquor Transportation Conference was held in Chicago in March. This resulted in an agreement, by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission, to amend its record-keeping in line with the recommendations of conferees from other states, and thus to remove a major difficulty in apprehending illegal liquor shipments.

During this Chicago conference it was brought out that a bill on the transportation and labeling of liquor, passed by the Kentucky Legislature, was highly discriminatory. Governor Johnson vetoed this bill.

The Midwest Dairy Conference, held in Chicago on March 15, was concerned with marketing problems particularly as regards the eastern states. The midwest position is that eastern state markets are unfairly closed by the refusal of those states either to send an inspector west, or to admit milk from uninspected herds, except upon occasion of an eastern shortage. Arrangements were made to communicate this view to the commissions on interstate cooperation in the eastern states, in the hope of working out a mutually satisfactory arrangement.

The Southern Regional Assembly, which met in Nashville, Tennessee, January 25-27 at the call of the Tennessee Cooperation Commission, discussed trade barriers in general and, by resolution, called upon the southern states to eliminate local barriers among themselves. Arrangements were made to call this action of the Nashville conference to the

attention of the legislatures of the southern states which meet in 1941.

At the suggestion of the Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation, a joint request of the Council and the Illinois Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, whose assistance was secured, prevailed upon the Purchasing Division of the Illinois Department of Finance to agree to consider bids from out-of-state firms.

The Council's New York office has continued to assist the northeastern states in their efforts to eliminate discriminatory practices and to repeal or prevent the passage of trade barrier legislation. It is working with New York and Connecticut on the ice cream mix situation where the Connecticut law is discriminatory; with New Jersey and Pennsylvania on a problem arising from the New Jersey procedure which gives preference in the granting of state contracts to concrete pipe dealers located in New Jersey; and with New Jersey and Delaware in their effort to eliminate the discriminatory provisions of licenses issued in New Jersey to boats engaged in the taking of certain species of fish in Delaware Bay.

At the request of the New York Cooperation Committee, the Council's New York office suggested to the cooperation commissions in the 10 northeastern states that they consult with their appropriate administrative departments regarding laws which are listed as discriminatory in a report by the Marketing Laws Survey of the Work Projects Administration. The aim is to amend or repeal such laws if they are found, in fact, to be discriminatory and not justified police measures.

The New England Committee on Dairy and Agricultural Problems, created in the fall of 1939, has been expanded to include New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. A meeting was held in March, 1940, in Providence, Rhode Island, at which the possibility of establishing uniform inspection standards in the northeastern states was discussed. It was decided that, although uniformity in this field is not now feasible, the steps taken by midwestern states to meet the problem should be explored.

The Council's staff, through correspondence and by conferences, brought about the settlement of difficulties having to do with the shipment of poultry between Oregon, California, and Washington. At the request of the Council, Washington withdrew administrative regulations which had previously acted as trade barriers in the shipment of poultry to other states, and a reciprocal agreement satisfactory to all three states was reached and signed.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF

Cooperation commissioners have devoted considerable attention to problems having to do with unemployment and relief. To develop a factual background for the discussion of these questions, the Council's Board of Managers late in 1939 appointed a Special Committee on Relief, composed of cooperation commissioners and experts in this field.

The Special Committee decided that an adequate appraisal of the relief problem in the states required a twofold approach: compilation of statistical data, and firsthand discussion through regional meetings of interstate commissioners, legislators, and administrators.

At the Committee's request, the Council undertook both projects. Its research staff, working with the close cooperation of the Social Security Board, Work Projects Administration, and the Farm Security Administration, assembled and summarized all available information on the financing and administration of relief in the several states. This material was furnished both to the Special Committee and to the state delegates in advance of regional conferences. The Council arranged five regional conferences—in Chicago, New York, Atlanta, Denver, and San Francisco. One hundred and thirteen legislators and administrators, including cooperation commissioners, officially representing 34 states, participated in these meetings.

The discussions, which were based on a uniform agenda approved by the Special Committee, were marked throughout by frank and sincere efforts to get at the roots of the problems that have long troubled those responsible for relief—both legislators and administrators. One

significant aspect of these discussions was the divergence in regional points of view on federal participation in public assistance financing. The southern states favored variable grants, and federal participation in general relief as well as in the categories now included under the Social Security Act. The northeastern states felt that any basis for federal grants, other than the present equal-matching provision, would tend to subsidize the less able states at the expense of those with more adequate resources. Midwestern legislators urged that the federal government step completely out of the picture, holding that their states have little need for public assistance, and that W.P.A. wages set a standard with which it is unfair to expect farmers to compete. The western meeting placed its emphasis on the problems of migrants, an issue of particular concern to Arizona and California.

The proceedings of the regional conferences were summarized by the Council in a report entitled *This Problem of Relief*, which was later supplemented by a more detailed analysis of the attitudes of the conferees on each item of the agenda. At its November, 1940, meeting the Council's Board of Managers voted to continue the Special Committee. On the basis of its studies and conferences, covering a full year, the Committee prepared recommendations which were submitted to the Fifth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments in January, 1941. (See page 23 for the report of the Special Committee.)

Though action on the Committee's proposals may be temporarily delayed by the emergency problems now confronting the states and the federal government, its work represents a long step toward developing an effective welfare system coordinated on a nationwide base. But this important endeavor is not the only line along which the year saw progress in solving relief and welfare problems. A number of specific questions, relating mainly to state residence requirements, have also been up for consideration and interstate action.

New York and Pennsylvania, as a result of the work of their cooperation commissions, are now cooperating effec-

tively in cases involving state settlement. The Pennsylvania law, as formerly interpreted, ruled that indigent persons who had had a legal settlement in Pennsylvania lost that settlement by migrating, and therefore were not eligible for relief upon their return to that state. This placed a heavy financial burden upon the New York Department of Social Welfare. The points at issue were discussed at a joint meeting of the New York and Pennsylvania cooperation commissions. As a result, the Attorney General of Pennsylvania reviewed the state law, and his reinterpretation makes it possible for New York to return Pennsylvania indigents with the assurance that they will receive relief in their home state.

Within the last year a number of other states in the northeast have worked out interstate agreements for the transfer of dependents. Uniform state settlement laws have been an important item in the program of the Council and have been recommended to legislatures by a number of the state commissions.

TAXATION

For some time the Council and the commissions on interstate cooperation have been working on the difficult problem of taxation in an effort to develop a comprehensive and constructive tax program for the federal, state, and local governments. Representatives of the cooperation commissioners have served on the Council's Special Committee on Taxation. In cooperation with the Federation of Tax Administrators, this committee has worked with the Federal Treasury Department in developing a report on the maze of conflicting and overlapping tax measures existing among federal, state, and local governments. This report has been submitted to Congress with a strong recommendation that a national tax commission be created to explore this entire field. Although Congressional concern over the defense emergency postponed consideration of the proposal during 1940, a meeting with representatives of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee was held in November, looking toward definite and concrete proposals to be submitted to the

Congress in 1941, and there is some possibility of favorable action.

Meanwhile tax cooperation on the interstate level has also progressed. The eastern commissions on interstate cooperation established a regional tax committee which is working on the problem at issue in a decedent's estate, when two or more states claim domicile. A plan of reciprocal legislation is being developed under which states may voluntarily compromise their differences and prorate the collected taxes or, on failure to compromise, submit the case to arbitration.

A New York-Pennsylvania subcommittee on taxation has been working on problems resulting from conflicts among their state taxes. It has recommended to the Pennsylvania Cooperation Commission that the latter sponsor legislation: (1) permitting the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue to exchange tax information with tax officials of other states, a practice now prohibited by the Pennsylvania statute; and (2) eliminating double taxation of stock transfers on out-of-state exchanges. Legislation along these lines has been introduced in a number of eastern legislatures by their cooperation commissions.

TRANSPORTATION

During 1939-1940, the northeastern states continued to take the lead in efforts to achieve state uniformity in motor vehicle laws and regulations, and to improve highway safety practices. A 10-state Highway Safety Conference was held in New York in February. A result of this conference was the creation of a committee comprised of one legislator and one administrator from each state to study motor vehicle problems and the possibility of achieving uniformity in size and weight regulations in the region.

The Committee's recommendations for state and federal action were adopted at its final meeting on November 30. These included a model act to regulate the transportation of inflammable liquids, and a plan for uniform size and weight regulations in northeastern states, based on the existing requirements in the region. These recommendations—together with a statement presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission expressing

the opinion of the northeastern states that the regulation of sizes and weights is a state function—have been circulated among the governors, cooperation commission chairmen, motor vehicle administrators, highway officials, attorneys general, and others in this region. Several states have already had bills drafted covering the essential points of the program and the entire project was thoroughly discussed at the Highway Safety Conference held in New York in 1941.

The movement of the National Guard and naval forces into training camps away from their home areas has raised a licensing problem which many states are solving through recognition of drivers' licenses and automobile license plates belonging to out-of-state trainees. Fifteen states at present have followed the precedent set by Indiana and West Virginia. In November, Governor Townsend of Indiana and Governor Holt of West Virginia entered into a reciprocal agreement under which West Virginia guardsmen, arriving in Indiana for military training, will be granted full privileges in the use of their automobiles and drivers' licenses without having to pay an out-of-state fee. Indiana later reached a similar agreement with Mississippi. Most states have taken similar action.

CONSERVATION

At a meeting of cooperation commissioners and conservation officials held in Detroit in 1938, recommendations were made urging the President, the Secretary of State, and the Congress to undertake a survey of the international aspects of the problem of conserving and developing the Great Lakes fisheries. In the past the development of interstate agreements on uniform regulations having to do with the Great Lakes fisheries has been complicated because of the international aspects of this problem, with which both Canada and the United States are concerned. Other conferences, held by the Council and the cooperation commissions since the Detroit meeting, have also recommended that the problem be handled by treaty or agreement between the two governments. As a step in that direction, the Secretary of State in February, 1940, arranged for an exchange

of notes between the two governments, establishing an International Board of Inquiry of four members, with the Assistant Director of the Council of State Governments serving as chairman, to study the taking of fish and to submit recommendations for the preservation and development of the Great Lakes fisheries. This Board has been holding public hearings to explore the problems involved, and to determine the best method of bringing about the full development and conservation of the fisheries. Nearly 400 fishermen and public officials, including cooperation commissioners, attended the 12 hearings held in Canada and the United States in 1940.

On the Atlantic coast, the 10 northeastern states and Maryland, working through their commissions, held their Third Eastern States Conservation Conference in Boston, in January, 1940, to consider revision and approval of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact. In February, 1940, a meeting of the southern states, held in Charleston, South Carolina, under the auspices of the South Carolina Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Council, also considered the compact. Later during the year the commissions on interstate cooperation along the Atlantic coast held meetings with representative fishermen to discuss the conservation problem and acquaint them with the compact. By the end of the year the cooperation commissions in Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey had approved the compact in principle. Final approval was given at a conference held in Boston in January, 1941, and the compact has been introduced in a number of state legislatures during their 1941 sessions. This compact will provide the machinery for bringing together legislators, conservation officials, and fishery representatives along the Atlantic coast in a coordinated conservation effort.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS

The similarity of interests of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the Council of State Governments has been recognized for several years. Their organizations

complement each other and efforts toward closer relations culminated during 1940. To facilitate legislative consideration of bills drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the Council on July 1, 1940, joined with that organization in a program of cooperation.

Cooperation commissions throughout the nation have given intensive consideration to the acts drafted by the National Conference. Several hundred bills have been introduced in this effort to make uniform the statutory law deeply involved in interstate commercial intercourse. Those which have been selected for preferential treatment by the state commissions on interstate cooperation have received legislative impetus which it is expected will net a considerable advance in this important field.

BOUNDARIES

The good offices of the Council have continued to be called upon in efforts to settle the boundary dispute between Indiana and Kentucky concerning the Evansville area. Through field visits and correspondence, staff members have continued to work on this problem. Governor Townsend and the Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation met with Governor Johnson and representatives of the Kentucky Commission in November to review the situation. At this meeting, the establishment of a formal boundary commission was approved by both states. This commission will have full authority to arrange a settlement of this long-standing dispute. By thus avoiding litigation both states will save thousands of dollars.

Efforts are being made to settle a similar boundary controversy between Kansas and Missouri, through the good offices of the Council.

RIVER BASINS

Delaware River. The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, representing New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, continues to stand as an outstanding example of the constructive and beneficial work that can be done through interstate

cooperation. The Commission's major achievement during the year was the development of an equitable plan for allocating the Delaware River waters among the four states concerned. One of the country's leading hydraulic engineers has been checking the work of the Commission's Quantity Committee in the formulation of this plan. When finally adopted the plan may obviate the necessity of expensive court litigation on this problem in the future. In spite of certain setbacks due to court action, the Commission has also made definite progress in pollution control, land utilization, and recreational development. The cooperation commissions, as in the past, have continued to participate directly and actively in this work.¹

Potomac River. The past year has seen considerable progress toward putting the Potomac River Commission on a statutory operating basis, due in large part to the work of the cooperation commissions in that area. Previously the interstate compact had been approved by the Maryland General Assembly. Since the Council began to work with the Commission, the compact has been approved by the Virginia General Assembly, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Congress of the United States, and appropriations have been made for both Virginia and the District of Columbia. The 1941 session of the Maryland Legislature is expected to make an appropriation, and the compact has been introduced in the West Virginia Legislature and seems likely to pass. When the Maryland appropriation becomes available, the Commission will be able to proceed with its formal organization and to utilize the considerable amount of technical and other information concerning the Potomac River which the Council's Washington office has gathered during the past year. The end of the 1941 legislative sessions should see the Potomac River Commission go forward with its own program.

Ohio River. The Ohio River Sanitation Compact has been approved by

Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia. The effectiveness of the approval of Ohio and West Virginia, however, is contingent upon similar action by Pennsylvania. In that state the opposition of certain industrial interests has held up consideration, but there seems some likelihood that the question may be settled during the 1941 session of the legislature. The cooperation commissions will continue their efforts to place the Ohio River Commission on an operating basis.

Interstate Sanitation Commission. During 1940 the New York and New Jersey commissions on interstate cooperation and the Interstate Sanitation Commission have continued their efforts in behalf of the New Jersey municipalities—their purpose being to finance sewage disposal facilities by allowing the Interstate Sanitation Commission to act as trustee of special sewer bond issues. During 1940 New York passed legislation consenting to such use of the Interstate Sanitation Commission as New Jersey may require for these projects. New Jersey legislation permitting municipalities to work through the Interstate Sanitation Commission is now pending.

The Connecticut Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation is studying the possibility of that state's becoming a full partner to the Interstate Sanitation Compact. There appears to be good prospect of such action.

The biennium 1939-1940 has seen the Council of State Governments take its place as an essential part of the governmental machinery of the nation. This machinery which the states have themselves established to solve their mutual problems has proved itself a useful and effective agency in dealing with a multitude of interstate questions. The states have shown their competence to deal with complicated problems affecting numerous units of government. The Council looks forward to continued and increasing service during the next biennium. It willingly assumes its share of the burden imposed upon all governmental agencies to make our democratic federal system function efficiently during the period of critical national emergency.

¹ For further information on the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, see p. 213.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RELIEF OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Your committee on relief has examined the situation with respect to general relief and public assistance through five regional conferences in which state legislators and public officials concerned have participated.

Out of the discussions in these conferences and related information your committee has formulated certain proposals for the consideration of this assembly.

These proposals cover only so much of the present system of administering public relief and assistance as in our opinion urgently requires simplification or revision at the present time. The proposals are:

1. Direct relief should be added as a category to the federal security program to be administered by the states as a part of their general shared relief program.

2. All work relief should be operated by the states as a part of the general shared relief programs. This means a transfer of administrative responsibility for work relief from the federal government to the states.

3. The relief of migratory workers or persons should be handled by the states as a part of their general relief programs, and should be reimbursable by the federal government. To facilitate this proposal the question of uniform state settlement laws should be dealt with at the earliest moment.

4. The same rate of federal reimbursement should be applied to each shared program of public assistance within any state.

5. The rate of federal reimbursement should vary among the states from a minimum of 50 per cent to a maximum of 75 per cent. The schedule upon which federal reimbursements vary should be predetermined and publicly announced by the federal agency concerned. In

making up the schedule that agency should give consideration to such factors as the volume of unemployment, costs of living, and per capita income in the several states.

6. All *administrative costs* of state and local welfare agencies operating the shared programs should be reimbursed by the federal government at the same rate as applies to other reimbursements.

7. The distribution of surplus commodities in any state should be in accordance with plans developed and mutually agreed upon by the federal government and the state agency charged with public assistance in that state.

8. Occupational training of potentially employable persons should be intensified.

9. Rehabilitation through medical care and treatment of physical defects should be intensified and should be a part of the reimbursable program of general relief.

10. There should be a continuing joint congressional committee working with state legislative and administrative groups in planning for new or modified legislation, and for the purpose of providing for research in public assistance.

11. This assembly should provide a legislative counterpart to the joint congressional committee by a continuing committee on relief of the Council of State Governments.

12. It is urged that all public officials recognize the crushing force of the soaring burden of all public relief on the taxpayer, and we recommend vigorous effort on their part for a more efficient and economical administration.

Your committee believes that these proposals if adopted would lead to: (a) better service to the needy person, (b) more efficient administration, and (c) substantial savings to both the states and the federal government.

Chapter 6

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE COUNCIL

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

A FEELING that some thought should be given to conservation of the nation's resources, rather than thoughtless exploitation, led President Theodore Roosevelt to call the first meeting of the Governors' Conference, in 1908. Invitations were issued



GOVERNOR HAROLD E.
STASSEN

to the governors of the 46 states then existing to confer at the White House. The meeting was well attended, and resulted not only in the creation of state departments of conservation in many of the states, but in the appointment of a continuing committee to consider the possibility of future meetings.

In 1910 the governors again met in Washington, and there laid the foundation of the present Governors' Conference. In addition to an interest in conservation, the objectives of the conference were broadened to include uniform state laws.

As now constituted, the Governors' Conference is an association of the governors of the several states and territories of the United States. The affairs

of the Conference are managed by an Executive Committee of five governors, each of whom is elected for a period of one year by the Conference at its annual meeting. The Chairman of the Conference is selected by the Executive Committee from its own membership. The Executive Director of the Council of State Governments serves as Secretary-Treasurer, in which capacity he makes necessary arrangements for its annual meeting, handles the accounts of the Conference, and performs other functions requested by the Executive Committee.

The object of the Conference is to facilitate "an exchange of views and experiences on subjects of general importance to the people of the several states, the promotion of greater uniformity in state legislation, and the attainment of greater efficiency in state administration." In addition, it cooperates with other organizations, societies, and agencies designed to promote uniformity of legislation and administrative practice.

Since the organization of the Conference, annual meetings have been held in various sections of the country. Papers are read by the governors, round-table discussions are conducted without formal procedure, matters of common interest are explored, but no resolutions or official expressions of opinion are adopted.

Because of their feeling that the subjects are of vital importance to the welfare of the nation, the governors dur-

ing recent conferences have voluntarily broken their precedent of passing no resolutions, going on record in 1938 as opposed to the erection of interstate trade barriers, and in 1940 expressing their belief that every effort should be made quickly to strengthen the country's defenses, and that individuals as well as all areas of government should cooperate to the utmost in this endeavor.

The Conference makes use of the research facilities of the Council of State

Governments, and its Executive Committee serves on the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments. Individually, its members avail themselves of the inquiry service of the Council and further cooperate with it through their administrative appointees to the state commissions on interstate cooperation. Proceedings of the Governors' Conference are published annually for distribution to the governors, state libraries, and other interested groups and individuals.

THE AMERICAN LEGISLATORS' ASSOCIATION

The American Legislators' Association was instituted in 1925 by Senator Henry W. Toll of Colorado after he encountered difficulty in securing information regarding the experiences of other states on problems similar to those which the Colorado Legislature was then considering. After several trying years, during which encouragement and support were received from a small group of public-minded legislators from widely scattered states who agreed with the objectives, the idea and the Association were firmly established. The Association was organized and operated on a nonpartisan basis. The states were represented through five-member house and senate councils of the American Legislators' Association in each state. Between 1931 and 1937, the Association was officially endorsed by the legislatures of all 48 states. Previous to and during that time it had established and carried on services designed to assist each legislature in performing its work more effectively. One of its primary purposes was to maintain a clearing house of information for the various state legislative reference bureaus and to procure for such bureaus and for legislators themselves whatever information and advice they desired in connection with their problems.

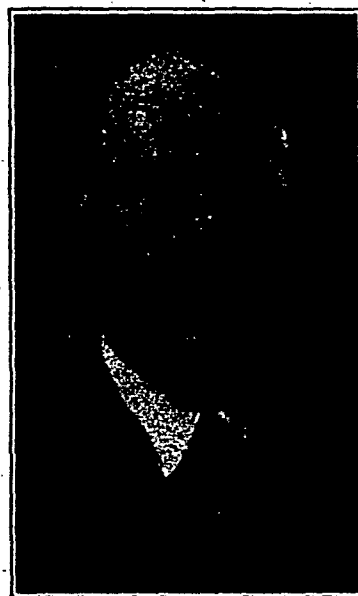
While it was performing a valuable reference service by directing inquiries to the best sources of information, it was also conducting research into the states' legislative processes which contributed most to efficient organization and procedure. In the meantime, the Association organized legislative pre-session

conferences in a number of states. This proved a popular and effective method of meeting the situation which exists at the opening of the session, when, without previous preparation, legislators are confronted by a staggering legislative program.

At such meetings an attempt is made to outline the major problems to be considered, and to suggest possible solutions.

The American Legislators' Association was the forerunner and the germ of the idea for the Council of State Governments. From the American Legislators' Association, the services it was performing, and from its objectives of increased cooperation among legislators for their mutual good, grew the idea of a common clearing house for chief administrative officers as well.

Today the American Legislators' Association functions as a Section of the Council. It continues to maintain a clearing house for state legislative reference bureaus, to maintain an inquiry service for legislators, and to conduct studies on legislative organization, techniques, and personnel. It encourages the establishment of reference bureaus in



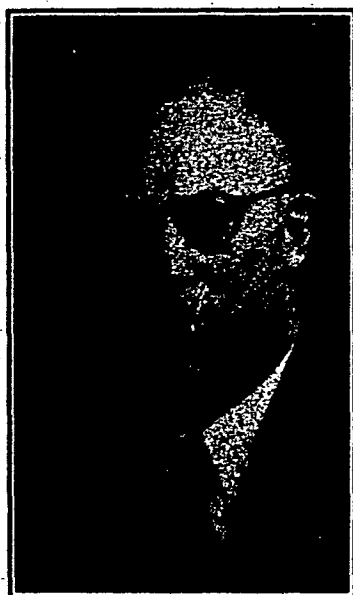
HENRY PARKMAN, JR.

those states which do not have them and the improvement and expansion of those which do exist. The Council publishes the monthly magazine *State Govern-*

ment, which is successor to the original *American Legislator*, publication of the American Legislators' Association.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

The National Association of Attorneys General, organized in 1907 in St. Louis, is composed of all the state and territorial attorneys general and their assistants and deputies. It is the medium through which the chief legal executives of the states and territories may cooperate for the better functioning of their several offices.



EARL WARREN

By a constitutional amendment at the 1940 annual conference, which was held in conjunction with the meeting of the American Bar Association, the Council of State Governments was officially designated as the Secretariat, charged with performing the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer.

During the annual conference, discussion centered on legal problems common to all of the states, and addresses were presented by federal and state officials on subjects of mutual interest.

For the past year, the interim activities of the association have included the sponsorship of the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense; participation in the drafting of emergency defense statutes; sponsorship of federal legislation providing for the right of intervention by states in certain cases involving validity of the exercise of powers by the United States; and the sponsorship of the so-called Buck

Resolution authorizing the application of state sales and use taxes to transactions occurring in whole or in part in federal areas.

Officers for the year 1940-41 are: President, Hon. Earl Warren, Attorney General of California (ex officio a member of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association); Vice-President, Hon. Abram P. Staples, Attorney General of Virginia; Secretary-Treasurer, the Council of State Governments. In addition to the officers, the members of the Executive Committee are: Hon. Thomas J. Herbert, Attorney General of Ohio; Hon. Francis A. Pallotti, Attorney General of Connecticut; and Hon. Claude T. Reno, Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

The annual dues for the Association are \$15 for each active member and \$1 for each associate member—provided that the department of the attorney general in any state or territory may in any year pay the dues of all the members from such state or territory by a single payment of \$25.

In 1936 the Attorneys General Section of the Council of State Governments was created as a clearing house for the interchange of opinions of the state attorneys general. To facilitate this work, the Council publishes weekly the *Digest of Opinions* of the several state attorneys general. Since many thousands of opinions are rendered each year, the *Digest* includes only those which may have a general application. The complete text of any opinion digested is furnished upon request and from time to time the *Digest* includes opinions in full on important current topics. An index is issued every year to render the material readily available for research purposes. This service is unique in that it is the only medium through which

opinions of the attorneys general are currently publicized. It has for its purpose the uniformity of interpretation so essential to any adequate system of uniform laws.

In addition to the publication of the

Digest, the Attorneys General Section performs research services at the request of individual attorneys general and publishes the proceedings of the annual conference of the National Association of Attorneys General.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES OF STATE

The Twenty-second and Twenty-third Conferences of this oldest organization of state public officials, established in 1904, were held in 1939 in New Hampshire and in 1940 in Georgia, respectively. Hon. John B. Wilson, Secretary of State of Georgia, presided at both conferences—at the Twenty-second as Acting President and at the Twenty-third as President. President for 1941 is Hon. E. E. Monson, Secretary of State of Utah.



E. E. MONSON

At the New Hampshire conference a detailed report was made by the Association's Committee on Trade Mark Registration. The Association discussed this matter at length and took an official stand opposing compulsory registration in the states.

At the Twenty-second Conference, Acting President Wilson appointed a standing Committee on Corporation Registration headed by Hon. Sophia M. R. O'Hara, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This Committee vigorously opposed proposed compulsory federal licensing of corporations doing an interstate business. The matter of corporation licensing was considered at length at the Georgia meeting and the Association continued the Committee

under Miss O'Hara's chairmanship in order that the Association might be ready at all times to oppose such legislation if it was considered by Congress, and might be represented in Congressional hearings on the matter.

The Association has had for many years a standing Committee on Election Procedure. At both the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Conferences the Association adopted the Committee's recommendation that Congress institute a proposed federal statutory amendment which would provide that vacancies in the United States House of Representatives be filled by gubernatorial appointment as now is the case in vacancies in the United States Senate.

In 1941 the Association is looking forward to the suggestion by its Committee on Election Procedure of a uniform election code for adoption in each of the 48 states. At the Association's Executive Committee meeting in January it also decided to investigate the possibilities of uniform as opposed to compulsory state legislation concerning the registration of trade marks.

It is anticipated that tangible recommendations will be made by the Association's standing committees at the 1941 meeting.

In addition to Secretary Monson as President, other officers for 1941 are: Hon. Thad Eure, Secretary of State of North Carolina, Vice-President; Hon. Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State of Illinois, Recording Secretary; Hon. Sophia M. R. O'Hara, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Corresponding Secretary; and Hon. Earl Snell, Secretary of State of Oregon, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS
ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at the 1940 conference, which was held as usual in conjunction with the meeting of the American Bar Association. The Conference has for its purpose the promotion of uniformity in state laws on all subjects where uniformity is deemed desirable and practicable. It is an official body created by state statutes. The three commissioners appointed by the governor of each state or territory are usually members of the bar or teachers in law schools. The procedure of the Conference is such as to inspire confidence in its work. All uniform acts are considered over a period of years and must be approved by the representatives of 20 or more states and by the American Bar Association before release.

During the 50 years of its existence, the Conference has drafted and approved nearly a hundred acts. Some of the earlier acts have been declared obsolete or have been withdrawn, leaving 53 laws, some of which are currently being recommended to the several state legislatures.

The officers of the Conference are: President, William A. Schnader, Philadelphia; Vice-President, W. E. Stanley, Wichita, Kansas; Secretary, Barton H. Kuhns, Omaha, Nebraska; Treasurer, Murray M. Shoemaker, Cincinnati, Ohio; Chairman, Executive Committee, J. C. Pryor, Burlington, Iowa.

The Council of State Governments in 1940 entered into a program of cooperation with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws for the purpose of facilitating the legislative consideration of their acts. The program calls for close integra-

tion with the Council's legal and field services and for the submission of certain selected uniform laws to the commissions on interstate cooperation for their consideration. If, in the commissions' judgment, the laws are deemed desirable for their respective states, the Council, with the cooperation of legislative reference bureaus and legislative councils, undertakes the technical task of preparing the laws for introduction. Many uniform acts have been considered by 1941 legislatures.

In many states, the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws have closely allied themselves with the commissions on interstate cooperation in order to facilitate their work.



WILLIAM A. SCHNADER

"THIRTEEN-THIRTEEN"



1313 East 60th Street, Chicago

The following national governmental organizations are housed in the same building as the Council of State Governments, at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois:

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

Earl D. Mallery, *Executive Director*

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

Fred K. Hoehler, *Executive Director*

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION

Frank W. Herring, *Executive Director*, on leave;
Norman Hebden, *Acting Executive Director*

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS

Walter H. Blucher, *Executive Director*

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA

James M. Mitchell, *Acting Director*

FEDERATION OF TAX ADMINISTRATORS

Albert Lepawsky, *Executive Director*

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

Clarence E. Ridley, *Executive Director*

MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Carl H. Chatters, *Executive Director*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE AUDITORS, COMPTROLLERS, AND TREASURERS

Carl H. Chatters, *Chicago Agent*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSING OFFICERS

Albert W. Noonan, *Executive Director*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS

Coleman Woodbury, *Executive Director*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

Louis Brownlow, *Director*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

David L. Robinson, Jr., *Executive Director*

PART II

Reference Manual of the Forty-eight States

STATE AND LOCAL COOPERATION IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

To organize and coordinate the nation's resources for defense, President Roosevelt appointed on May 28, 1940, the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. This action was taken under authority of an Act of

Congress of August 29, 1919 (39 Stat. 649). On May 29, 1940, rules and regulations for the conduct of its work were adopted by the Council of National Defense. The texts of these documents are given below.

ACT OF AUGUST 29, 1916 (39 STAT. 649)

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes.

Section 2. That a council of National Defense is hereby established, for the coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare, to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor.

That the Council of National Defense shall nominate to the President, and the President shall appoint, an advisory commission, consisting of not more than seven persons, each of whom shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility, or the development of some natural resource, or be otherwise specially qualified, in the opinion of the council, for the performance of the duties hereinafter provided. The members of the advisory commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed actual expenses of travel and subsistence when attending meetings of the commission or engaged in investigations pertaining to its activities. The advisory commission shall hold such meetings as shall be called by the council or be provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the council for the conduct of its work.

That it shall be the duty of the Council of National Defense to supervise and direct investigations and make recommendations to the President and the heads of executive departments as to the location of railroads, with reference to the frontier of the United States so as to render possible expeditious concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense; the coordination of military, industrial, and commercial purposes in the location of extensive highways and branch lines of railroad; the utilization of waterways; the mobilization of military and naval resources for defense; the increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and of the people during the interruption of foreign com-

merce; the development of seagoing transportation; data as to amounts, location, method and means of production, and availability of military supplies; the giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed by the military and other services of the Government, the requirements relating thereto, and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation.

That the Council of National Defense shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its work, which rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the President, and shall provide for the work of the advisory commission to the end that the special knowledge of such commission may be developed by suitable investigation, research, and inquiry and made available in conference and report for the use of the council; and the council may organize subordinate bodies for its assistance in special investigations, either by the employment of experts or by the creation of committees of specially qualified persons to serve without compensation, but to direct the investigations of experts so employed.

That the sum of \$200,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available for experimental work and investigations undertaken by the council, by the advisory commission, or subordinate bodies, for the employment of a director, expert and clerical expenses and supplies, and for the necessary expenses of members of the advisory commission or subordinate bodies going to and attending meetings of the commission or subordinate bodies. Reports shall be submitted by all subordinate bodies and by the advisory commission to the council, and

from time to time the council shall report to the President or to the heads of executive departments upon special inquiries or subjects appropriate thereto, and an annual report to the Congress shall be submitted through the President, including as full a statement of the activities of the council and the agencies subordinate to it as is consistent with the public interest, includ-

ing an itemized account of the expenditures made by the council or authorized by it, in as full detail as the public interest will permit: Provided, however, That when deemed proper, the President may authorize, in amounts stipulated by him, unvouchered expenditures and report the gross sums so authorized not itemized.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Under authority of Section 2 of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), the Council of National Defense adopts, subject to the approval of the President, the following rules and regulations for the conduct of its work:

Section 1. The Advisory Commission provided for in Section 2 of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), shall be composed of an Advisor on Industrial Production; an Advisor on Industrial Materials; an Advisor on Employment; an Advisor on Farm Products; an Advisor on Price Stabilization; an Advisor on Transportation; and an Advisor on Consumer Protection. Each of such advisors shall be in charge of and responsible to the Council for investigation, re-

search, and coordination in his designated field.

Section 2. The Administrative Assistant to the President in charge of the office for Emergency Management in the Executive Office of the President is hereby designated as Secretary to the Council and to the Advisory Commission.

Section 3. The Secretary to the Council shall provide suitable and necessary personnel, supplies and facilities for the Advisory Commission and its several members and for such experts, special advisors, or other subordinate bodies as the Council may from time to time employ under the provisions of said Section 2 of the Act of August 29, 1916; and he shall perform such other duties as the Council may direct.

THE DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL COOPERATION

On August 2, 1940, the Division of State and Local Cooperation of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense was established in the office of the Secretary of the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission. At that time, the Advisory Commission approved the memorandum entitled, "State and Local Cooperation in National Defense," and the memorandum was sent to the Governors of the forty-eight states in a letter announcing establishment of the Division. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, was named Director of the Division of State and Local Cooperation.

Following are the texts of the letter and of the memorandum of August 2.

THE ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Washington, D. C.

August 2, 1940.

My dear Governor:

On June 19th, at the request of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, the chairman of the Governors' Conference, the Chairman of the Council of State Governments and the president of the National Association

of Attorneys General met with it to explore Federal-State cooperation for national defense. After extensive discussion of the general problem, these State officials posed the following questions:

1. What can the States do now and what should the States plan to do in the near future which would be helpful in developing an adequate and effective program for national defense?
2. What, in the opinion of the Advisory Commission, is the most effective governmental organization which could be established in the States to provide necessary and desirable cooperative effort?
3. How can necessary liaison be best maintained and operated between the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and such organizations or agencies as may be established in the several States?

It was agreed that the Advisory Commission would inquire into these questions, and as requested, make its suggestions available to the Governors of the States.

Some study has been given to this subject and in recognition of the need for a central point of contact between State and local governments in matters of defense, there has been established in the office of the Secretary of the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission a Division of State and Local Cooperation.

It is suggested that whenever, in the opinion of the Governor, it seems desirable, a state coun-

cil of defense be created, and that such council, in turn, guide and assist in the formation of councils of defense in the local subdivisions of the State whenever the need becomes apparent.

The attached memorandum describes the organization and functions of the Division of State and Local Cooperation of the Council of National Defense. It also embodies suggestions which may be of assistance in setting up state and local councils of defense.

Perhaps it should be emphasized that under the plan suggested, an organization to handle defense matters may be developed step by step. The State or local executive initially may assume responsibility for defense matters, or, when needed, he may appoint a single aid, who, with appropriate committees, would perform the functions suggested for a council of defense. In some states and local communities this might meet every need, at least for the time being. As defense activities in the state or local community expand, persons might be appointed one by one to assume responsibility for particular functional areas, as needed. It is believed essential, however, that responsibility for coordination and adjustment of defense programs and clearance of information should be centered in one person who will have responsibility for handling communications between the local, State and Federal governments and through whom all proffers of assistance may be channeled.

The Director of the Division of State and Local Cooperation will be glad to make explanation or give any further assistance desired with respect to these matters.

In the very near future suggestions will be transmitted to the Governors of the several States as to particular activities in which State and local governments may be of immediate assistance to the National Defense Advisory Commission, and similar suggestions will thereafter be forwarded from time to time as plans and programs are further developed.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. H. McREYNOLDS,
Secretary.

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: *State and Local Cooperation in National Defense*

THE PROBLEM

Preparation for our national defense requires cooperative effort with unity of purpose throughout the country. The nation must have strong military and naval forces, adequately trained and equipped; it must assure the economic, physical and social fitness of the people as a whole; it must refresh and make more firm their loyalty to the national interest by affording opportunity for officials and citizens alike to gain a clear understanding of programs and objectives and give fruitful expression to their desire to serve. Fortunately, a vast network of organized effort, both public and private, may be enlisted to achieve these ends.

Public agencies exercise constitutional and legal powers vital to total defense. These powers are distributed among federal, state and local governments. Each jurisdiction has its own policies, programs and administrative machinery. In addition, certain national programs are executed cooperatively by federal, state and local jurisdictions. In some, the federal government exercises substantial administrative control. In others, its participation is limited to the prescription of minimum standards and administrative guidance. In still others, only cooperative working relationships exist.

In the interests of national defense, new national programs are being devised and existing programs are undergoing changes in scope or emphasis. These new or changed streams of activity flow out from the federal government into state and local communities. Furthermore, governmental programs are being initiated at state and local levels, which supplement or buttress federal activities at many points.

Although defense is primarily the responsibility of government, quasi-public organizations of governmental units and of public officials for cooperative effort and improvement of administrative methods and private agencies which direct or influence the voluntary action of individuals also have important potentialities for useful service. These private agencies are organized in labor, trade, industrial, scientific, professional, civic, religious or fraternal bodies, many of which have programs and administrative machinery operating on a national, state and local basis. Some of them maintain a close liaison with various governmental jurisdictions and agencies. Others foster activities which affect the social, physical and economic well-being of their members. Many of these quasi-public and private agencies have both a desire to cooperate and an ability to contribute. Together, they constitute a pool of knowledge, skill, power and influence flowing through organized machinery into group action. This may be drawn upon advantageously to facilitate and supplement governmental activity and to promote that common understanding of defense measures and objectives which is essential to self-disciplined unity of effort.

Widespread interest is already being manifested in the defense program. Evidence of an active desire to participate is abundant. Several states have set up councils or committees of defense and the governors of other states have similar action under consideration but are awaiting suggestions from the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission. Private organizations and local communities are undertaking various types of activity—some meritorious, some ill-conceived, some untimely—and many groups and individuals are proffering facilities, services and ideas of varying degrees of usefulness.

The problem, then, is to provide means for full utilization of the powers and administrative organizations of federal, state and local governments and for adjusting and coordinating programs and procedures in order that closely integrated administrative machinery may function

STATE DEFENSE AGENCIES*

As of February 15, 1941

State*	Title of Council	When Organized	How Organized	Funds			Source
				Amount	Made Available	For How Long	
Alabama.....	Alabama State Defense Council	Jan. 1941	Executive order	Expenditures allocated to departments represented on council			
Arizona.....	State Council of Defense	June 1940	Governor's proclamation				Governor's contingent fund
Arkansas.....	Arkansas Defense Committee	August 1940	Executive order	\$21,600	3/25/41	6/30/42	Legislative appropriation
California.....	State Council of Defense	June 1940	Governor appointed				Governor's emergency fund
Connecticut....	Connecticut Defense Council	June 1940	Governor appointed	\$10,500	June 1940	Flat sum	Governor's contingent fund
Delaware.....	State Council for National Defense	Oct. 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established in 1941 by law	Operating expenses borrowed pending appropriation			
Dist. of Col.	District of Columbia Council of Defense	Nov. 1940	Exec. order, Bd. Comm'rs	None			
Florida.....	State Defense Council of Florida	Fall 1940	Governor appointed	\$3,000	No date	No date	Governor made available.
Georgia.....	Georgia Committee for National Defense	June 1940	Executive order	None			
Illinois.....	Illinois Emergency Defense Council	Dec. 1940	Governor appointed	No data			
Indiana.....	Governor's Emergency Defense Council	August 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established in 1941 by law	\$200,000	3/10/41	No date	Legislative appropriation
Iowa.....	Iowa Industrial and Defense Commission	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established in 1941 by law	\$10,000 20,000 20,000	Perior ending 6/30/41 7/1/41 7/1/42	6/30/42 6/30/43	Legislative appropriation
Kansas.....	Kansas Council of Defense	July 1940	Governor appointed	None			
Kentucky.....	Kentucky Civil Defense Commission	August 1940	Governor appointed	None			
Louisiana.....	National Defense Council of Louisiana	June 1940	Governor appointed	No data			Governor's special fund
Maine.....	Military Defense Commission	June 1940	Legislative act	\$2,000,000	June 1940	No date	Legis. approp. for Gov's. use
Maryland.....	Maryland Council of Defense and Resources	August 1940	Governor appointed	None			
Massachusetts..	Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed	No data			
Michigan.....	Michigan Council of Defense	July 1940	Executive order	\$4,000	July 3, 1940	Until legis. makes approp.	Governor allotted from executive budget
Minnesota.....	State Defense Coordinator	July 1940	Governor appointed	Such funds as are necessary	No date	No limit	Legis. emergency of state. Funds used by depts. from reg. appropriations
Mississippi.....	State Council of Defense	Feb. 1941	Governor appointed	No data			
Missouri.....	State Defense Council	Jan. 1941	Governor appointed	Expenses	No date	No limit	State Planning Board and governor's office; W.P.A. to provide clerical help.
Montana.....	Montana Preparedness and Advisory Commission	March 1941	Legislative act	Traveling expenses	3/11/41	No date	Legislative appropriation
Nebraska.....	Nebraska Advisory Defense Committee	Feb. 1941	Legislative act	No information			
New Hampshire..	Defense Committee on Indus. Cooperation	July 1940	Governor appointed	\$1,500 5,000 5,000	4/4/41 7/1/41 7/1/42	6/30/41 6/30/42 6/30/43	Legislative appropriation
New Jersey.....	New Jersey Defense Council	Sept. 1939 1st meeting 10/26/39	Governor appointed in 1939; established in 1940 by law	\$1,750	July 1, 1940	Fiscal year	Legislative appropriation
New Mexico.....	N. M. State Council of National Defense	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed	No data			
New York.....	State Council of National Defense	August 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established in 1941 by law	No data			

North Carolina	State Council of National Defense for North Carolina	Nov. 1940	Governor appointed	No data			
Ohio	Ohio State Defense Council	Jan. 1941	No information	No data			
Oklahoma	Adjutant General (No council)			No data			
Pennsylvania	State Council of Defense	March 1941	Legislative act	\$25,000	3/19/41	No date	Legislative appropriation
Rhode Island	State Council of Defense	Nov. 1940	Governor appointed	None			
South Carolina	S. C. Council for National Defense	August 1940	Governor appointed	\$5,000	No date	No date	Governor's contingent fund
South Dakota	Adjutant General (No council)			No funds			
Tennessee	Tennessee Advisory Committee on Preparedness	May 1940	Executive order	\$4,200	7/1/40	6/30/41	Governor's emergency fund
				4,200	7/1/41	6/30/42	
				4,200	7/1/42	6/30/43	Legislative appropriation
Texas	National Defense Aviation Board for Texas	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed	No data			
	Governor's National Defense Committee	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed	No data			
Utah	Utah State Defense Council	No data		No data			
Vermont	State Defense Council	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed	None			
Virginia	Virginia Defense Council	May 1940	Governor appointed	Funds controlled by governor's office			
Washington	Washington State Defense Council	August 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established in 1941 by law	\$40,000	3/21/41	No date	Legislative appropriation
West Virginia	State Council of Defense	March 1941	Legislative act	No information			
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Council of National Defense	Oct. 1940	Governor appointed	Staff service and incidentals provided by State Planning Board			
Wyoming	Wyoming State Council of Defense	Feb. 1941	Legislative act	No information			

* States not included had no defense agency as of February 15, 1941.

* Prepared by Katherine A. Frederic, Division of State and Local Cooperation, Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

with the maximum speed and effectiveness. At the same time, private agencies should be afforded opportunity to put their knowledge, skill and organized facilities at the service of the nation, and individual offers of aid should be properly appraised and their constructive values assimilated. Through such blending of powers and harmonious collaboration, public and private organizations, groups and individuals may participate effectively in preparation for our mutual protection against any threat of danger from within or without.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM

In order to provide facilities for the implementation of state and local cooperation in achieving the purposes indicated there has been established in the office of the Secretary of the Council of National Defense and of the Advisory Commission, a Division of State and Local Cooperation.

It is now proposed that there be transmitted to the governor of each state (a) suggestions as to the organization, functions and procedure of a state council of defense to be created whenever, in his discretion, it may appear desirable, and (b) the further suggestion that, when a state council of defense has been established, it encourage and guide the creation of local councils of defense where and when the need is, or thereafter becomes, apparent.

The organization and functions of these facilities, briefly outlined, would be as follows:

Division of State and Local Cooperation

Organization. The Division of State and Local Cooperation is composed of a director, an assistant director, and staff and secretarial aids. The director of the Division works under the supervision of, and reports to, the Secretary of the national Council and Commission.

Functions. The functions of the Division are to (1) serve as the channel of communication between the Council of National Defense and Advisory Commission and the state councils, and through the state councils with local councils in each state; (2) keep the state and local councils currently informed regarding the national defense program as it develops, particularly with respect to the specific activities in which the cooperation of state and local agencies is required from time to time; (3) receive from defense councils in the states reports upon problems of coordination requiring federal attention, recommendations for necessary adjustments in programs, suggestions regarding new activities, proffers of facilities or services, and be responsible for their routing and follow-up to insure appropriate disposition; (4) clear information between defense councils in different states regarding matters of council organization, administration and activity.

State Councils of Defense

Organization. Environment, tradition, constitutional authority and the administrative arrangements of government differ from state to

state. Hence, any suggested plan of organization may require adaptation to meet varying situations. Certain considerations can be presented, however, which may be of assistance in setting up state defense councils.

1. A state council of defense should advise and not execute. Its advice should go to the governor, in his capacity as chief executive and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the state.

So far as practicable, all action on defense programs should be taken through existing agencies, public or private. Additions to current programs should be routed through established channels for execution, new types of activity assigned to existing agencies wherever possible and new agencies created only when unavoidable. Neither state nor local defense councils should attempt to take over, supervise, or control existing and continuing activities of Government including present Federal-State or State-Local relationships. The council, by submitting its recommendations or suggestions to the governor, places them in the action stream. If the matter involved is within state competence, the governor, through his constitutional or moral authority, may direct or suggest the desired course of action to the proper officers. If it lies within federal competence, he may refer it to the appropriate federal agency for consideration.

2. A state council may consist of the governor as chairman ex-officio, an executive vice-chairman, and members to be appointed by or with the approval of the governor. Each member should be charged with responsibility for a broad functional area of subject matter in which he is especially qualified.

The executive vice-chairman would preside at meetings of the council in the absence of the governor, would be responsible to the governor for the coordination of the work of the council, and subject to the governor's direction, would serve as the central point of contact between the state council and the national Council and its Advisory Commission on the one hand, and local councils within the state on the other.

The functional areas represented in the membership may vary from state to state and from time to time. It is not essential that the same functional areas now recognized in the federal Advisory Commission be duplicated at the state level. For example, price control is a national problem that cannot be dealt with effectively by individual states, while civil protection is a major responsibility of state and local agencies. States generally might well consider recognition of the following functional areas (which are later defined), with the understanding that, as the defense program unfolds, circumstances may justify subdivisions within some of these areas or the addition of new ones: (1) agricultural resources and production; (2) civil protection; (3) health, welfare and consumer interest; (4) housing, works and facilities; (5) human re-

sources and skills; and (6) industrial resources and production.

3. Under each functional member, a committee may be formed, composed of state executives of both state and federal agencies whose activities lie in that functional area, and members drawn from private agencies having a legitimate interest in it, to be appointed by the governor.

The Committee for the functional area of human resources and skills, for example, might include the director of the state employment service, the chairman or executive director of the state civil service commission (if any), the state directors of Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps (if any), the state superintendent of education, the state vocational director, and members drawn from state labor organizations, industry, and such technical and professional organizations as have a special interest in this area.

4. There might well be added to the state council of defense, either as members without portfolio or as staff consultants attached to the office of the executive vice-chairman (1) a member or members of the legislature; (2) the chairman or executive director of the state planning board (if any); and (3) the president or executive secretary of the state league of municipalities, or similar organizations of local governments however named.

The legislative member or staff consultant would serve as the advisor on legislative problems which may arise in connection with the defense program.

The state planning board, in those states where planning bodies are in existence, might well be designated as the fact-finding agency of the council not only to make available the material which has already been collected by the Board, but also to compile, correlate and interpret statistical and other data already available in national, state or local agencies, public and private, and to conduct such additional investigations as may be required.

Through the state league of municipalities, or other similar organizations of local governments, cooperation with local units of government may be implemented and useful channels provided for clearness of information with local communities.

5. Although, under the plan for organization of state defense councils herein suggested, the several functional areas which are to be represented should be designated and defined at the outset in the light of what may now be foreseen, it may not be necessary or desirable immediately to appoint, or if appointed, to call to active duty, all of the members of the council.

The need for the creation of a state council of defense and the time and manner of its appointment are, of course, matters which must be decided by the governor of each state, taking into account the particular situation in that state. Under the plan of organization suggested, (1) the entire membership may be appointed simultaneously and called to active duty at once, or (2), although appointed simultaneously, each may be called to active duty as definite need arises for planning future activities or for active service in the particular functional area to which assigned, or (3) appointment of any member may be deferred until his services are required for active duty.

Should the second or third of these alternatives be followed, it would seem advisable to first appoint as an aid to the governor in defense matters the person who is to be designated executive vice-chairman. Thereafter, members of the council to assume responsibility for particular functional areas may be appointed or called to active duty as occasion requires.

Functions. It would be the function of a state council of defense to advise the governor on problems arising with respect to the (1) integration of governmental programs for defense; (2) adjustments or arrangements necessary for prompt assimilation of such programs by the administrative establishment; (3) proper coordination between the activities of government and private agencies cooperating in the defense effort. Subject to the direction of the governor, the council should also (a) guide and assist in the organization and operation of such local councils of defense as may be established within the state; (b) clear information concerning defense programs and objectives among cooperating agencies; (c) receive, acknowledge and appraise proffers of facilities, services and ideas originating within the state and make appropriate disposition of them.

Local Councils of Defense

The state councils of defense may find it desirable to suggest the formation of councils of defense if, and where a definite need is apparent in the local subdivisions of the state, particularly in the more populous areas. As with the states, each community presents a different situation and adaptation of any general plan of organization should be made to fit that situation.

In general, such councils of local defense should be established in accordance with the same principles and perform the same functions with respect to matters of national defense for the local subdivisions as the state councils do for the state. A local council should occupy the same relationship to the governing authorities of the local subdivision as the state council does to the governor.

Specifically, the mayor or chief executive of a city or the chairman of the governing body of a county would serve as chairman ex-officio of a local council; perhaps with an executive officer immediately subordinate to him, charged with responsibility under his direction for co-

ordination of the activities of the council. Through this executive officer, contact would be maintained with the state council and, through the state council, with the national Council and its Advisory Commission.

Like the state council, the local council would (1) advise its chairman with respect to local problems of integration and coordination of national, state and local defense programs, public and private; (2) clear information among cooperating agencies with respect to defense programs and objectives; (3) receive, evaluate and make appropriate disposition of offers of facilities, services and ideas.

In areas where it seems advisable and local conditions would permit, a single council may be established to serve a county and any cities lying within the county, such council reporting through its executive officer to a joint committee representing the county and municipal governments. In large metropolitan areas extending into two or more counties, a single council may operate under the supervision of a joint committee representing each of the counties and important municipalities in the area; if separate councils should be organized, joint coordinating committees dealing with specific functional areas, such as civil protection, or a particular segment of a functional area, such as the labor supply segment of human resources and skills, or the health segment of health, welfare and consumer interest, may be found useful.

The functional areas to be represented on local councils will vary from place to place. Probably, on all such councils, civic protection, health, welfare and consumer interest, and human resources and skills will need to be recognized. In industrial centers, industrial resources and production, and housing, works and facilities may well be included. In rural areas, agricultural resources and production will be of definite concern.

DEFINITION OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS

The functional areas suggested may be briefly defined as follows:

Agricultural Resources and Production

Includes the conservation and use of land and the crops and livestock it supports; and the growing, marketing and processing of plant and animal products for consumption as food or as raw materials entering into industrial production.

Civil Protection

Includes the protection of civil liberties, maintenance of law and order, and measures to guard against sabotage and subversive activities, by the legally constituted authorities through the enforcement of law and the exercise of regular and duly established police powers.

(The National Guard, while serving under state authority, may be regarded as one of the agencies for civil protection. Should it at any time be mustered into the federal service, control over the Guard would pass to the War Department. Any military organization set up

within a state as a substitute for the National Guard would fall into the same category.)

Health, Welfare and Consumer Interest

Includes activities designed to contribute directly to the social, physical and economic well-being of the individual and the family; such as, maintenance of mental and physical fitness, protection from want, aid in making the most advantageous use of income, protection against unwarranted rise in prices or depreciation in quality of consumer goods and services, and care and custody of dependent, deficient or unsocial members of the population.

Housing, Works and Facilities

Includes provision of housing, particularly for people of low income and for Army and Navy personnel; buildings and structures; works for water supply and sanitation; power production and transmission; highways, airports and other transportation facilities.

Human Resources and Skills

Includes all activities relating to the supply of, and demand for, human energy, professional scientific or technical competence, trade and occupational skill, and the training and rehabilitation necessary to supply present or anticipated needs.

Industrial Resources and Production

Includes the extraction and processing of minerals, petroleum and other nonagricultural raw materials; manufacturing operations; the development and organization of the necessary facilities for such processing and manufacture, and of power, transportation and distribution facilities incident thereto.

GENERAL COMMENT

Nothing in this memorandum should be construed as urging or necessarily recommending the establishment of state or local councils of defense unless, and until, state authorities deem such organizations definitely necessary and desirable.

It is contemplated that state and local defense councils if established will confine their attention purely to defense programs and will not extend their interest to normal programs of public, quasi-public or private agencies unless they impinge directly upon matters of defense.

New currents of activity resulting from the defense program would follow two main channels. These may be designated broadly as (1) action and (2) coordination and clearance, the action channel connecting national, state and local administrative agencies and the coordination and clearance channel connecting the national, state and local councils of defense.

Through the action channel, governmental defense programs initiated at the national level would be transmitted from federal to state administrative agencies along with necessary suggestions as to method and procedure, such grants or authorizations as may be provided by law and such other assistance as the federal agencies are in position to render.

At the state level, the programs would be cleared with the state defense council; then action could proceed. Should adjustments be necessary to fit the programs into the state facilities and practice, or coordination with other programs be needed, these would be worked out in the appropriate council committee. Any difficulties that could not be resolved within the discretion of the administrative officers concerned would be referred to the governor for his consideration and action. If the matter were within federal competence, he might in turn refer it to an appropriate federal agency—either to the administrative department concerned or to the Advisory Commission through the Division of State and Local Cooperation, depending upon the circumstances of the case.

Essentially the same procedure would apply at the local level, action programs being cleared with the local council and problems being referred back to the state administrative agency or council.

With respect to defense programs of cooperating quasi-public and private agencies, the same practice would be followed as with programs of public agencies.

Through the proposed Division of State and Local Cooperation, the Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission would transmit currently information regarding general objectives and particular programs in which state and local cooperation is desired. As far as practicable, notice of programs in process of development would be issued in advance in order that preparation might be made to give them prompt attention. State councils, in turn, would keep local councils informed. Problems arising in the coordination and clearance process requiring consideration by higher authority would feed back from local to state councils and from state

councils to the National Council through the Division of State and Local Cooperation.

Through discussions in committees assisting the members of the council and by other means, information regarding programs would be cleared among the cooperating agencies concerned.

Those desiring to offer facilities, services or ideas for defense should be encouraged to submit them, first, to a local council of defense, or, where no local council exists, to the state council. If they were thought to merit consideration by higher authority, they would be routed to the state or national council, as the case might be.

The national government may be expected to initiate requests for informational surveys from time to time in which the assistance of state and local agencies, both public and private, may be required. Technical guidance and suggestions as to method and procedure for conducting desired informational surveys would be developed by the appropriate agencies in order that the data collected may be adequate and comparable. These surveys would be routed and cleared in the same way as action programs.

Finally, under the general principles of organization which have been sketched in broad outline, adaptations can readily be made to different state or local situations. The size of councils of defense can be kept within workable proportions and can be expanded or contracted as activity increases or declines. The interests of institutions and agencies having legitimate concern with a particular functional area may be represented on the appropriate committee, thus affording opportunity for participation and useful service. Defense programs, both public and private, may be brought into harmony, ill-conceived or untimely lines of action discouraged, and the most fruitful use made of the organized facilities which are available.¹

A PROPOSED STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE ACT

An Act Relating to National and State Defense, Providing for the Establishment of a State Council of Defense and of Local and District Councils of Defense, and Prescribing the Power and Duties Thereof

BE IT ENACTED, etc.

Section 1. Short Title. This Act may be cited as the ["State Council of Defense Act"].

Section 2. Establishment of State Council of Defense. The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered in time of emergency or public need in the Nation or the State to create by proclamation a State Council of Defense, hereinafter designated as the "Council," for the general purpose of assisting in the coordination of the State and local activities related to National and State defense. Whenever he deems it expedient, the Governor may, by proclamation, dissolve or suspend such Council or reestablish it after any such dissolution or suspension.

Section 3. Organization of Council. (a) The Council shall consist of . . . members appointed by and holding office during the pleasure of the Governor. The Governor shall serve as chairman of the Council. He shall designate one of

the members of the Council as vice-chairman. Appointment of members shall be made without reference to political affiliation and with reference to their special knowledge of industry, agriculture, consumer protection, labor, education, health, welfare, or other subjects relating to National or State defense.

(b) The Council may employ an executive director and such technical, clerical, stenographic, and other personnel, and fix their compensation, and may make such expenditures within the appropriation therefor, or other funds made available to it, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(c) The members of the Council shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their actual and necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in connection with attendance upon meetings of the Council.

¹ A supplement to this memorandum was in preparation as this book went to press.

(d) The Council shall be provided with appropriate office space, furniture, equipment, supplies, stationery, and printing in the same manner as other State agencies are supplied.

Section 4. Powers and Duties. The Council shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To adopt, amend, and repeal rules, regulations, and by-laws governing its procedure and activities.

(b) To cooperate with the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense through its Division of State and Local Cooperation, or with any similar Federal agencies hereafter created, and with any departments or other Federal agencies engaged in defense activities.

(c) To cooperate with similar councils of defense in other States.

(d) To cooperate with local defense councils.

(e) To supervise and direct investigations, and report to the Governor with recommendations for legislation or other appropriate action as it may deem necessary, with respect to the following matters in so far as they are or may be related to defense:

- (1) Industrial materials and facilities.
- (2) Production and manufacturing facilities.
- (3) Agriculture, food supply, and land use.
- (4) Transportation facilities.
- (5) Labor supply and training, labor relations, and human resources, professions, trades, and skills.
- (6) Consumers and consumer protection.
- (7) Housing and related facilities.
- (8) Health, hospitals, and sanitation facilities.
- (9) Welfare.
- (10) Educational facilities.
- (11) Recreational areas and facilities.
- (12) Finance.
- (13) Civil liberties, including but without limitation, the protection thereof, maintenance of law and order, and measures to guard against sabotage and subversive activities.
- (14) Civil defense, including police mobilization, coordination for fire protection, and disaster relief.
- (15) Any other type of activity directly or indirectly related to defense.

(f) To create committees, either within or without its membership, to aid it in the discharge of its powers and duties.

(g) To require and direct the cooperation and assistance of State and local governmental agencies and officials.

(h) To make full investigation as to all questions directly or indirectly relating to the pow-

ers' or duties vested in it by this Act, or by any other law.

(i) To do all acts and things, not inconsistent with law, for the furtherance of defense activities.

Section 5. Utilization of Existing Services and Facilities. In order to avoid duplication of services and facilities the Council and the local and district councils of defense established under the authority of this Act are

(a) directed to utilize the services and facilities of existing officers, offices, departments, commissions, boards, bureaus, institutions and other agencies of the State and of the political subdivisions thereof, and

(b) all such officers and agencies shall cooperate with and extend their services and facilities to the Council and to the local and district councils of defense as they shall request.

Section 6. Local Councils of Defense. Each political subdivision of the State may establish a local council of defense by the proclamation of the executive officer or governing body thereof. Local councils of defense, if and when established, shall cooperate with and assist the Council, and shall perform such services as may be requested by it. Local councils may act jointly with other such councils. In so far as applicable, local councils shall have the same power and duties within their respective jurisdictions as are vested in the Council. Such local councils shall terminate or cease activity whenever the Council is dissolved or suspended.

Section 7. District Councils of Defense. In cooperation with local officials the Council is authorized to establish district councils of defense in critical areas of the State of especial importance in defense activities. Such district councils shall act as coordinating agencies under the supervision and direction of the Council, and in cooperation with local governmental agencies.

Section 8. Authorization for Appropriation. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums annually as shall be necessary for the Council to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Section 9. Separability of Provisions. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Section 10. Effective Date. This Act shall take effect. . . .

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE

To strengthen and unify local, state, and national law enforcement is as vital a part of our defense program as the production of armament, for the preservation of civil order is the first step in securing the ultimate production of ships, guns, planes, and tanks. It is imperative to guard against activities interfering with the plans of the military and naval establishments. So, too, we must further on a broad national front education for democracy and good citizenship.

Law enforcement in the field of defense requires the cooperation of every citizen and of every unit of government. Our objective is common defense for all; our way is through the normal channels of local, state, and national law enforcement. The calling of the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense grew out of the realization that a unified program for civil protection was required and that a calm appraisal of the problem was necessary to determine such program.

The Conference was called by the Governors' Conference, the Council of State Governments, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the Interstate Commission on Crime, with the cooperation of the Department of Justice. Two hundred and thirty representatives from 46 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal government were in attendance. In this group were included governors of 14 states, 26 state attorneys general, the Attorney General and Solicitor General of the United States, and other representatives of various state and federal agencies.

It was the general recommendation of the Conference that the states review their statutes in order to determine whether they had effective laws relating to (1) sabotage, (2) criminal conspiracy,

(3) the control of explosives, (4) the control of firearms, (5) the reciprocal protection of public properties among the several states, (6) the deputizing of special guards, (7) regulation of subversive groups and uniform-wearing organizations, and (8) the protection of civil rights. It was also recommended that the Joint Conference Committee take up with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws technical problems having to do with the drafting of appropriate laws on the foregoing subjects.

Thereafter, a Drafting Committee of state officials was appointed to develop a state legislative program based on the above recommendations. This Committee, with the technical assistance of a Special Committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, carefully considered the legislative recommendations of the Conference and, after consultation with recognized authorities, prepared model state legislation on sabotage prevention, control of explosives, state home guard mobilization, and the protection of interstate public properties.

After careful consideration, the Drafting Committee decided not to prepare model state legislation on the control of firearms, regulation of subversive groups and uniform-wearing organizations, and the deputizing of private guards. However, the Committee after extensive discussion went on record favoring a federal enactment providing for the registration of all firearms. It was the sense of the Committee that from the standpoint of national defense and the general enforcement of criminal law, a central registration system should be established for the purpose of providing immediate information as to the number, type, and location of all firearms. The Uniform Pistol Act, recently approved by the Na-

tional Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the Interstate Commission on Crime, differs from the proposed federal firearms legislation in that it is limited to firearms having a barrel less than 12 inches long; with certain exceptions it does not apply to mere possession; it provides only a limited informational source to the state adopting the act, rather than to the national government; and, it is essentially a licensing rather than a registration measure. Nevertheless, it has many valuable features and may very well serve as a companion bill supplementing the proposed federal legislation.

A proposed model state act for strict regulation of subversive groups and uniform-wearing organizations was disapproved because it was felt that, since the enactment by Congress in October of the Voorhis Bill requiring federal registration of various foreign political and military groups, no state legislation in this field was advisable at least for the time being. The problem was thoroughly explored by the Committee and various specific suggestions and drafts were carefully analyzed and discussed from every point of view. The Committee suggested, however, that state officials confer with Department of Justice representatives and reconsider the subject after the federal government has had experience in enforcing the Voorhis Act.

The suggestion that a bill should be drafted regulating the deputizing of private or special guards to protect industrial defense property was also tabled by the Drafting Committee. Experience shows not only that such legislative authority has been abused in the past but also that the need for deputized guards is not apparent. Therefore, the Drafting Committee concluded that legislation of this character should be discouraged.

Other, and equally important, recommendations were made by the Conference having to do with the amendment of various federal statutes including the law relating to sabotage. An amendment of the Federal Sabotage Act has since been introduced and enacted. General suggestions were made concerning public education and foreign propaganda. In addition, recommendations concerning administrative procedures in the field of law enforcement and national defense were adopted by the Conference and many of these have already been carried out through correspondence or by conference between state and federal officials.

This report has been sent to governors, attorneys general, chairmen of commissions on interstate cooperation, representatives of the Interstate Commission on Crime, and state defense councils, for consideration of the 43 state legislatures convening in 1941.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

THE constitutions of the various states at the present time vary greatly in age, length, and number of subjects covered. In general, it may be said that the older states tend to have the shorter constitutions, reflecting the fact that state governments were less complicated at the time the constitutions were drawn. The five oldest constitutions are found in the New England states, and, with the exception of Massachusetts', these constitutions are among the shortest.

The age and estimated length of the various constitutions are shown in the accompanying table. As is noted there, most of the existing state constitutions date from the nineteenth century, only three (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont) dating from the eighteenth century, and only seven having been adopted since the beginning of the present century.

Oddly, the oldest constitutions do not necessarily have the most amendments; this is true although the present constitutions of Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts were the first ones adopted. Seven of the existing state constitutions were promulgated. Of the five most recent constitutions, those of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, the states last admitted to the Union, were so adopted. It is also notable that Louisiana, whose constitution is longest as well as among the most recent, has had 10 constitutional conventions, and a large number

of amendments, although it has no constitutional provision for the calling of constitutional conventions. Nine of its conventions have resulted in complete revisions.

CONVENTIONS

A total of 189 conventions of one sort or another had been called or held by the several states through 1940. Of these, only 21 have been held in the present century. Of these 189 conventions, 126 were concerned with the complete revision of the constitution, 12 with revision by amendments later approved by the voters, 25 with total revision which the voters rejected, 13 with revision by amendments which were only partially approved by the electorate, and 3 conventions failed to submit any revision or amendments. Three met in the form of special constitutional commissions appointed by the governor.

Sixteen states have had only one convention and their present constitutions are the creations of those conventions. A number of states have held 10 conventions or more—Georgia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The latter two have mandatory provisions for calling conventions at periodic intervals. However, it cannot be said categorically that the number of conventions increases in direct proportion to the facility with which conventions can be called. Louisiana, with no provision for calling conventions, has had 10 meetings; Mississippi, with no provision, has had 7; similarly, Arkansas has had 6; Alabama, requiring a majority vote of the legislature and a referendum, has had 6; Virginia, with the same provision, has had 8; while New York, with the same requirement plus a mandatory provision calling for a popular referendum every 20 years, has had 8. Neither

* Prepared by W. Brooke Graves, Professor of Political Science, Temple University, and Irving J. Zipin, member of the Philadelphia Bar. While all of the items in the table beginning on p. 48 have been checked against recent data, the authors wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to work previously done by Professors Charles C. Rohlfing and Edward W. Carter of the University of Pennsylvania, and to Dr. Raymond Manning of the Library of Congress.

is it true that those states having fewer conventions tend to have a larger number of amendments. Thus, Georgia has apparently 132 amendments; Louisiana, 108, while Tennessee, with only three conventions, has had no amendments. Probably the ease with which the constitution may be amended is a more important factor than the frequency of conventions.

CONVENTION PROCEDURE

Twelve states have no constitutional provision for the calling of constitutional conventions. Of the remaining 36 states, 20 provide, as an initial step, for a two-thirds vote of the legislature, 11 for a majority vote of the legislature, 1 for a three-fifths vote, and 1 (Oregon) for an alternative procedure by initiative petition signed by 8 per cent of the voters, besides a majority vote of the legislature. Eight constitutions contain mandatory provisions for calling conventions, five requiring a referendum on the question every 20 years, one every 10 years, and one every 7 years. Of these eight, only four stand by themselves; four are accompanied by provisions for calling conventions by a majority vote or by a two-thirds vote of the legislature.

AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

The total number of amendments to all 48 state constitutions is 2,040; the average number is 43.4. Tennessee alone has had no amendments, for, in spite of the fact that its constitution is 71 years old and is the ninth shortest, its amendment procedure is one of the most difficult. Illinois has had only seven amendments, and Kentucky only eight. Four states have more than 100 amendments; of these, only California has an initiative provision for the amendment of its constitution. Georgia and Louisiana have simple amendment procedures, while South Carolina's requirement of ratification by the general assembly after approval by the people would seem to impair facility of the amending process.

Only New Hampshire has no provision for amending its constitution; all others provide for amendment by legislative action. Thirteen states have addi-

tional and alternative provisions for amendment by initiative.

Of the 47 states which permit amendment, all except Delaware require a referendum, usually a majority of the votes cast on the amendment, but in a few instances a majority of total vote cast at the election. Extraordinary majorities are required in some cases. Provisions for legislative and referendum vote are brought out on the table beginning on page 48.¹

Since provision that an amendment is adopted if it receives a majority of the votes cast on the amendment may permit minority control of the amendment procedure, while requirements of a majority of total vote cast may cause defeat of important amendments by disinterest rather than informed decision, two states, Massachusetts and Montana, have sought a solution to the problem by a provision, in the former, that initiated amendments must receive 30 per cent of the total vote at the election as well as a majority of those voting on the amendment, and a requirement, in the latter, that amendments receive a minimum of 35 per cent of the total vote.

In those states where a majority or proportion of those voting "at the election" is required, another serious problem arises. This is illustrated by the recent experience of Minnesota, where a noncontroversial and nonpartisan measure, with no opposition expressed, failed to obtain approval because the blank ballots were sufficient to prevent a majority of the total votes cast "at the election," in spite of the fact that the affirmative votes were 49 per cent of the total votes cast, or 635,815 to 287,286 negative votes out of a total of 1,301,573. This same amendment had been defeated three times previously, although there had been substantial favorable majorities on each occasion. If the pro-

¹ In the discussion on initiated amendments to constitutions, only the states which specifically mention amendments by the initiative have been considered. Provisions for initiated legislation exist in a total of 20 states; in some instances, by interpretation, initiated amendments may be customary under constitutional authorization of direct legislation. Such instances, if they exist, have been given no consideration in this study.

cedure requiring a majority of those voting on the amendment, such as is the case in three-fourths of the states, had existed in Minnesota at this time, the favorable vote on this amendment would have been a 68 per cent majority.² In some states, by judicial interpretation, amendments are considered passed if they receive a majority of votes on the amendment even though the wording of the constitution would seem to indicate a requirement of a majority of the total vote cast.

Some state constitutions contain other provisions under the amendment procedure, relating to the number of amendments that may be proposed and submitted to the voters at one time, or to restrictions on the period of time within which an amendment may be re-submitted. Most constitutions do not provide for the automatic inclusion of adopted amendments in the appropriate articles or sections of the constitution, although such a procedure is preferable.

DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE CONSTITUTIONS

1939-1940

During the past biennium the states made wide use of their power to change their basic laws by constitutional amendment.

The outstanding number of amendments in any one state were voted upon in 1940 in Louisiana. Here a thorough reorganization of the state government was adopted by the state legislature early in 1940. A number of legislative acts were ratified by constitutional amendment in November and a number of constitutional amendments were proposed by the legislature at this time to effectuate the reorganization contemplated by the administration.

Civil service amendments were adopted in Louisiana, Michigan, and Texas. Efforts of the states to increase the salaries of legislators and to limit sessions met with less success. Six states defeated moves to increase legislators' salaries and four states endeavored to change sessions of their state legislatures. New Mexico voted to inaugurate a bifurcated session

providing for a first term of 30 days, to be followed by a 30-day recess and then a second term of 30 days—limiting the entire session to 60 days. South Carolina voters approved a change from annual to biennial session of its general assembly, but the measure must receive legislative indorsement before becoming effective.

Colorado refused to amend its constitutional amendment establishing a \$45 a month minimum pension law while Washington adopted an initiated statute establishing a \$40 minimum. West Virginia failed to adopt the short ballot for state officials and a general referendum providing for greater appointive powers in the hands of the governor.

A continuation of lessons learned from the depression brought demands in four states to repeal the so-called double liability of stockholders in state banks. Indiana, Utah, and Washington by constitutional amendment removed the liability, while Utah refused to ratify such a provision. Tax exemption amendments again received widespread attention. Florida abolished by amendment state assessed ad valorem taxes on real and personal property, while Maryland removed the exemption of salaries of judges and other public officers from the income tax.

In connection with her general reorganization, Louisiana abolished the poll tax, refused to give exemptions to industries using waste materials, refused to exempt further particular manufacturing establishments on the New Orleans Industrial Canal, and also refused to apply tax exemption provisions to corporations established under the Rural Electrification Act.

By constitutional amendment, Idaho, Nevada, and South Dakota prohibited the diversion of gasoline tax funds to any use other than highway construction and maintenance. At the same time, Arizona reversed the trend visible among the states in 1939 by refusing to provide homestead exemptions up to a value of \$5,000. North Dakota rejected a unique amendment providing for a land tax created according to area or value so as to increase returns on larger holdings.

² *Minnesota Municipalities*, December, 1940, pp. 478-79.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

State	Dates of Conventions ^a	Effective Date of Present Constitution	Estimated Length (Number of Words)	Rank of States by Length	Number of Amendments to Present Constitution ^b		Amendment Procedure By Legislature	
					Proposed	Adopted	Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote
Alabama.....	1819* 1861+ 1865* 1867* 1875* 1901* 1901*	1901	25,378	43	....	36	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Arizona.....	1910*	1912	15,642	30	15 ^c	22 8 ^d	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Arkansas.....	1836* 1861+ 1864* 1868* 1874* 1917-18 [□]	1874	19,305	36	24 ^c	25 7 ^d	Majority members elected ^e	Majority vote on amendment
California.....	1849* 1878-79*	1879-80	46,404	47	56 ^c	145 16 ^d	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Colorado.....	1875-76*	1876	23,095	39	36 ^c	42 10 ^d	2/3 members elected ^f	Majority vote on amendment
Connecticut....	1818* 1902 [□]	1818	6,741	4	....	41	Majority of House Representatives; next Assembly, 2/3 each House	Majority of voters in town meeting
Delaware.....	1776* 1791-92* 1831* 1852 [□] 1896-97*	1897*	13,409	18	....	14	2/3 members elected, 2 successive sess.	.....
Florida.....	1838-39* 1861-62+ 1865* 1868* 1885*	1887	14,988	24	....	55	3/5 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Georgia.....	1776-77* 1788 ^b 1789 (Jan.) 1789 (May) 1795* 1798* 1833 [□] 1839 [□] 1861* 1865* 1867-68* 1877* 1889*	1877	32,478	45	....	132	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Idaho.....	1889*	1890	13,492	19	....	28	2/3 members elected	Majority of electors

^a Key:

* Indicates complete revision of constitution which was adopted.

□ Indicates complete revision of constitution which was rejected.

+ Indicates revision of constitution by a large number of amendments which were adopted.

▲ Indicates partial revision of constitution by a large number of amendments which were only partly adopted.

φ Indicates convention failed to submit any revisions or amendments.

Note: The date in italics indicates the date of the convention which framed the present constitution for that particular state.^b The sources of information for these data are very inadequate. In most cases the state manuals, blue books, rosters, et cetera, give no help as to the number of proposed amendments. Where this information could be obtained, it is indicated. The figures on the number of adopted amendments are not very accurate and were not obtained from uniform sources since, in some cases, the total number of amendments were listed in a manual or at the end of the constitution. In most cases, the footnotes to the state constitution were counted, in which cases the totals were usually higher than the actual number.^c Number proposed by initiative only.^d The convention of 1876 used the constitution of 1868 as a

basis but made numerous amendments to it. The present constitution, however, has generally been considered as the constitution of 1876.

^e No more than three amendments may be substituted at a time.^f Legislature may not propose more than six amendments at a time.^g It is the usual practice to submit revisions of constitutions to the voters for their approval. This footnote indicates the present state constitutions where this practice was not followed and where the constitution instead was promulgated or adopted by the state convention.^h The convention of 1788 proposed a constitution to be submitted to a convention in January 1789. This latter convention proposed amendments. A third convention in May considered the work of both and adopted the constitution of 1789.ⁱ Only one article may be amended at a time; the same article may not be amended within four years.^j No more than two amendments may be submitted at a time; no amendment may be resubmitted within five years.^k Amendments must be introduced within first 30 days of session.^l This was merely a rearrangement inserting amendments in appropriate places. The original constitution is still in force, as amended and rearranged. In Maine and

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
—Continued

Amendment Procedure By Initiative		Citation	Procedure for Calling a Convention		Citation	State
Size of Petition	Referendum Vote		Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote		
.....	.....	XVIII, 284	Majority mem- bers elected	Majority vote— special elec- tion	XVIII, 286	.....Alabama
15% of total voters for governor at last election	Majority vote on amend- ment	XXI, 1	Majority vote	Majority vote on question	XXI, 2	.....Arizona
10% of legal voters	Majority vote on amend- ment	XIX, 22 V, 1	.....	.....	.....	.....Arkansas
8% of total voters for governor at last election	Majority vote on amend- ment	XVIII, 1 IV, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XVIII, 2	.....California
8% of legal voters	Majority vote on amend- ment	XIX, 2 V, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XIX, 1	.....Colorado
.....	.....	XI	.....	.....	.....	.....Connecticut
.....	.....	XVI, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XVI, 2	.....Delaware
.....	.....	XVII, 1	2/3 all members	Majority vote on question	XVII, 2	.....Florida
.....	.....	XIII, 1, par. 1	2/3 all members	No referendum	XIII, 1, par. 2	.....Georgia
.....	.....	XX, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast	XX, 3	.....Idaho

Vermont the rearrangement was done by the Supreme Court of the state.

^m No initiative proposals have been adopted, and only one has been submitted.

ⁿ Of this number, 25 were initiative proposals; of these, 3 were adopted.

^o This was not a convention but a special constitutional commission appointed by the governor under authority of an act of the legislature.

^p In Mississippi a secession convention met in 1861 and a reconstruction convention in 1865. North Carolina had a secession convention in 1861-62. South Carolina's secession convention met in 1860-61. Other southern states had similar conventions.

^q This number, included in the total above, indicates the number of initiative proposals which were adopted.

^r Of this number, six were initiative proposals; of these, three were adopted.

^s Minimum vote on amendment, 35% total cast.

^t Rejected amendments may not be considered again until after five years.

^u Amendments dealing with franchise and education must be proposed by a 3/4 vote of legislature and ratified by 3/4 vote of electorate, and 2/3 vote in each county.

^v In spite of the constitutional convention of 1938, the New York constitution has been considered as the constitution of 1894 as amended by the convention of 1938.

since only six of the nine proposals were approved by the voters, leaving in force numerous sections of the constitution of 1894.

^w Of this number, 70 were initiative proposals; of these, 25 were adopted.

^x Prior to 1842, the organic law of Rhode Island was the charter of 1663. During 1841-42, a constitution drawn by the illegal People's Convention (Dorr's Rebellion) was adopted. Contemporary with this convention was one called by the General Assembly. Its draft was rejected. Another convention ordered by the General Assembly in 1842 drew up the present constitution of the state.

^y Rejected amendments may not be considered again until after six years.

^z Total vote cast for both successful and unsuccessful candidates is computed. Amendments must receive simple majority of this figure.

^{aa} The constitution of Vermont from 1777-1870 provided for a council of censors with 13 members to meet each seven years to propose amendments. This council thus met periodically in the years listed and submitted to conventions 106 proposals for adoption or rejection, of which only 26 were adopted. In 1869 the council was abolished and the present method of amending the constitution was adopted.

^{ab} Amendments may be submitted only at 10-year intervals.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
—Continued—

State	Dates of Conventions ^a	Effective Date of Present Constitution	Estimated Length (Number of Words)	Rank of States by Length	Number of Amendments to Present Constitution ^b		Amendment Procedure By Legislature	
					Proposed	Adopted	Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote
Illinois.....	1818* 1847* 1862□ 1869-70* 1919□ 1922□	1870	13,838	20	15	7	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast
Indiana.....	1816* 1850-51*	1851	7,816	5	34	11	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority of electors
Iowa.....	1844□ 1846* 1857*	1857	7,997	6	...	16	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
Kansas.....	1855* 1857* 1858* 1859*	1861	8,052	8	56	34	2/3 members elected*	Majority vote on amendment
Kentucky.....	1792* 1799* 1849-50* 1861φ 1890-91*	1891*	16,545	32	....	8	3/5 members elected ^l	Majority vote on amendment
Louisiana.....	1811-12* 1844-45* 1852* 1861+ 1864* 1867-68* 1879* 1898* 1913* 1921* 1819*	1921*	63,179	48	....	108	2/3 members elected ^k	Majority vote on amendment
Maine.....	1776* 1850-51* 1864* 1867*	1820 and 1876 ^l	10,032	11	....	60	2/3 both houses	Majority vote on amendment
Maryland.....	1776* 1850-51* 1864* 1867*	1867	22,143	38	....	43	3/5 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Massachusetts..	1778□ 1779-80* 1820-21+ 1853□ 1917-19 ^l	1780 and 1919 ^l	16,473	31	74 ^m	71	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
Michigan.....	1835* 1850* 1867□ 1873° 1907-08*	1909	13,211	16	73 ⁿ	32	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Minnesota.....	1857*	1858	15,389	28	....	45	Majority both houses	Majority vote cast
Mississippi.....	1817* 1832* 1851φ 1861φ 1865φ 1868* 1890*	1890*	15,302	27	....	24	2/3 each house, passed 3 several days	Majority vote cast
Missouri.....	1820* 1845-46□ 1865* 1875* 1922-23 ^Δ	1875	24,569	42	27°	47 8 ^q	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Montana.....	1889*	1889	17,409	33	....	23	2/3 members elected*	Majority vote on amendment
Nebraska.....	1866* 1871□ 1875* 1919-20+	1875	11,677	13	49 ^r	37	3/5 members elected	Majority vote on amendment*

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
—Continued—

Amendment Procedure By Initiative		Citation	Procedure for Calling a Convention		Citation	State
Size of Petition	Referendum Vote		Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote		
.....	.....	XIV, 2	2/3 each house	Majority vote cast	XIV, 1	..... Illinois
.....	.....	XVI, 1	.....	.....	.....	..... Indiana
.....	.....	X, 1	Question man- datory every 10 years; leg- islature may consider at other times	Majority voting at election	X, 3	..... Iowa
.....	.....	XIV, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast	XIV, 2	..... Kansas
.....	.....	Sec. 256	Majority mem- bers elected, 2 successive sessions	Majority vote on question; at least 1/4 qualified voters at last election	Sec. 258	..... Kentucky
.....	.....	XXI, 1	.....	.....	.....	..... Louisiana
.....	.....	X, 2	2/3 both houses	.....	IV, Pt. 3rd, 15	..... Maine
.....	.....	XIV, 1	Question man- datory every 20 years	Majority vote— special elec- tion	XIV, 2	..... Maryland
At least 25,000 voters; vote of 1/4 of all members 2 successive joint sessions of General Court	30% of total voters at elec- tion and ma- jority vote on amendment	XLVIII, 1-4	.....	.....	.....	..... Massachusetts
10% legal voters for governor at last elec- tion	Majority vote on amend- ment	XVII, 1, 2	Question man- datory every 16 years	Majority vote— special elec- tion	XVII, 4	..... Michigan
.....	.....	XIV, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority voters at election	XIV, 2	..... Minnesota
.....	.....	XV, (273)	.....	.....	.....	..... Mississippi
8% legal voters at last elec- tion of justice of Sup. Ct., in each of at least 2/3 Cong. dis- tricts	Majority vote on amend- ment	XV, 2	Question man- datory every 20 years	Majority vote on question	XV, 3, 4	..... Missouri
.....	.....	XIX, 9	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XIX, 8	..... Montana
10% voters for governor at last election	Majority vote on amend- ment ¹	XVI, 1 III, 2	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XVI, 2	..... Nebraska

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
—Continued—

State	Dates of Conventions ^a	Effective Date of Present Constitution	Estimated Length (Number of Words)	Rank of States by Length	Number of Amendments to Present Constitution ^b		Amendment Procedure By Legislature	
					Proposed	Adopted	Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote
Nevada.....	1864*	1864	12,662	15	....	30	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
New Hampshire..	1775-76* 1778-79□ 1781-83* 1791-92△ 1850-51△ 1876△ 1889△ 1902△ 1912△ 1918-20□ 1921□	1784	8,020	7	....	97	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	1776* 1844*	1844	6,276	3	....	16	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment ^c
New Mexico.....	1910*	1912	15,158	26	....	16	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment ^u
New York.....	1777* 1801+ 1821* 1846* 1867△ 1894* 1915□ 1938△	1894 and 1939 ^v	19,036	35	....	74	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
North Carolina..	1776* 1835+ 1861-62 ^p 1865-66□ 1868* 1876 ^d 1889*	1868 and 1876 ^(d)	8,861	10	....	19	3/5 each house	Majority votes cast
North Dakota...	1889*	1889	17,606	34	18°	33 ^{8a}	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Ohio.....	1802* 1850-51* 1873-74□ 1912+	1851	15,417	29	24°	20 ^{7a}	3/5 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Oklahoma.....	1906-07*	1907	35,630	46	25°	12 ^{5a}	Majority members elected	Majority votes cast
Oregon.....	1857*	1859	12,623	14	158 ^w	71	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Pennsylvania....	1776* 1789-90* 1837-38* 1872-73* 1919-20°	1874	15,092	25	61	45	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment ^t
Rhode Island...	1824□ 1834φ 1841-42** 1841-42□x 1842*	1843	5,824	2	....	21	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	3/5 voters on amendment in town meetings
South Carolina..	1776* 1778* 1790* 1860-61 ^p 1865* 1868* 1895*	1895*	30,063	44	....	159	2/3 members elected. Ratification by majority next General Assembly	Majority vote on amendment
South Dakota...	1889*	1889	19,305	37	....	42	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Tennessee.....	1796* 1834* 1870*	1870	8,190	9	10	....	Majority members elected; 2/3 members elected succeeding sess.	Majority of vote cast for members of legislature
Texas.....	1845* 1861+ 1866* 1868* 1875*	1876	23,177	41	....	68	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
—Continued

Amendment Procedure By Initiative		Citation	Procedure for Calling a Convention		Citation	State
Size of Petition	Referendum Vote		Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote		
10% voters for justice of Sup. Ct. at last elec- tion	Majority vote on amend- ment	XVI, 1 XIX, 2, 3	2/3 members elected	Majority voters at election	XVI, 2	Nevada
.....	.....	.....	Question man- datory every 7 years	Majority voters in town meet- ings	Pt. II, 99	New Hampshire
.....	.....	IX	.....	.....	.....	New Jersey
.....	.....	XIX, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XIX, 2	New Mexico
.....	.....	XIX, 1	Majority of leg- islature. Ques- tion manda- tory every 20 years	Majority vote on question	XIX, 2	New York
.....	.....	XIII, 2	2/3 members elected	Majority votes cast	XIII, 1	North Carolina
20,000 of elect- ors	Majority vote on amend- ment	XV, 202	.....	.....	.....	North Dakota
10% of electors	Majority vote on amend- ment	XVI, 1 II, 1a	2/3 members elected. Ques- tion manda- tory every 20 years	Majority vote on question	XVI, 2	Ohio
15% legal voters in last general state election	Majority votes cast	XXIV, 1 V, 2	Majority vote of legislature. Question man- datory every 20 years	Majority vote on question	XXIV, 2	Oklahoma
8% legal voters in last elec- tion for jus- tice of Sup. Ct.	Majority vote on amend- ment	XVII, 1 IV, 1	Majority of leg- islature or ini- tiative peti- tion of 8% of legal voters	Majority vote on question	XVII, 1 IV, 1	Oregon
.....	.....	XVIII, 1	.....	.....	.....	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	XIII	.....	.....	.....	Rhode Island
.....	.....	XVI, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast	XVI, 3	South Carolina
.....	.....	XXIII, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast	XXIII, 2	South Dakota
.....	.....	XI, 3	Majority mem- bers elected	Majority vote cast	XI, 3	Tennessee
.....	.....	XVII, 1	.....	.....	.....	Texas

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

—Continued

State	Dates of Conventions ^a	Effective Date of Present Constitution	Estimated Length (Number of Words)	Rank of States by Length	Number of Amendments to Present Constitution ^b		Amendment Procedure By Legislature	
					Proposed	Adopted	Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote
Utah.....	1895*	1896	13,261	17	....	15	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Vermont.....	1777* 1786* 1793* 1813 ^{aa} 1820 ^{aa} 1827 ^{aaa} 1834 ^{aaa} 1841 ^{aa} 1848 ^{aaa} 1855 ^{aa} 1869 ^{aaa}	1793* and 1913 ^l	5,759	1	185	40	2/3 vote Senate, majority House; majority members elected succeeding sess. ^{ab}	Majority freemen voting on amendment
Virginia.....	1776* 1829-30* 1850-51* 1861+ 1864* 1867-68* 1901-02* 1927-28 ^o	1902*	23,101	40	....	69	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
Washington.....	1889*	1889	14,650	22	....	15	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
West Virginia...	1861-63* 1872*	1872	14,928	23	36	15	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Wisconsin.....	1847-48*	1848	10,517	12	73	47	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
Wyoming.....	1889*	1890	14,603	21	....	10	2/3 members elected	Majority of electors

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*
—Concluded

Amendment Procedure By Initiative		Citation	Procedure for Calling a Convention		Citation	State
Size of Petition	Referendum Vote		Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote		
.....	XXIII, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast	XXIII, 2	..... Utah
.....	II, 68	.....	.....	.....	..... Vermont
.....	XV, 196	Majority mem- bers elected	Majority vote on question	XV, 197	..... Virginia
.....	XXIII, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast	XXIII, 2	..... Washington
.....	XIV, 2	Majority mem- bers elected	Majority vote cast	XIV, 1	..... West Virginia
.....	XII, 2	Majority of leg- islature	Majority vote on question	XII, 2	..... Wisconsin
.....	XX	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast	XX, 3	..... Wyoming

* Prepared by W. Brooke Graves, Professor of Political Science, Temple University, and Irving J. Zipin, member of the Philadelphia Bar.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERSTATE COMPACTS

THE compact device was originally used by the states mainly to settle boundary disputes, for the construction of interstate public services, or for the allocation of the waters of our western rivers. In recent years it has been utilized to meet an increasing number of interstate problems, including crime control, water pollution, and oil production.

Since 1937 there have been several interesting developments in the field of interstate compacts. In 1937 Congressional approval of the Connecticut and Merrimack River Compacts, negotiated pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1936, was withheld because in the opinion of the Federal Power Commission the compacts went beyond the purpose and intent of the Flood Control Act and constituted a departure from the established policy of the federal government with respect to the development and conservation of the water power resources of the United States.¹

The Supreme Court in 1938 commented on the nature and legal status of an interstate compact in the case of *Hinderlider, State Engineer v. La Plata River and Cherry Creek Ditch Company*.² The Court held that "the assent of Congress to the La Plata River Compact between Colorado and New Mexico does not make the compact a 'treaty or statute of the United States'"³ within the meaning of the federal Judicial Code so as to be reviewable by the Supreme Court on appeal.

The President in 1939 refused to sign the consent-in-advance act to the Atlantic

States Marine Fisheries Compact and explained in his memorandum of disapproval that the joint resolution was not in conformity with the usual and accepted method because it lacked a provision requiring submission of the compact to Congress for approval after it had been approved by the states in its final form. The President expressed the opinion that it would be "unwise to establish the policy of granting in advance the consent of Congress to interstate compacts or agreements in connection with subjects described only in broad outlines." The act was redrafted to include such a provision and became law in 1940.

Several interstate compacts are pending in the 1941 legislative sessions of the several states. The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact is before the legislatures of a number of the Atlantic seaboard states; a bill has been introduced in New York providing for the participation of that state in the interstate oil compact, and the Ohio River Valley Compact and the Potomac River Basin Compact will probably be introduced in Pennsylvania.

The table below lists interstate compacts entered into by the several states since 1934, names the states which have ratified them, and indicates on what dates Congress consented to the compacts. The table is based on that contained in the 1939-40 edition of *The Book of the States* which was adapted from a study by Miss Alice Mary Dodd.⁴ The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress supplied much of the information on recent ratifications.

¹ Senate Committee on Commerce, Rept. 955, 75th Cong., 1st sess., p. 4.

² 304 U. S. 92.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 109.

⁴ *United States Law Review*, February, 1939, pp. 86-88.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS 1934-1940

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Colorado River Compact	For equitable division of the waters of the Colorado River and establishing an interstate commission	Arizona, 1939 ^a California, 1929 Colorado, 1925 New Mexico, 1925 Nevada, 1925 Utah, 1929 Wyoming, 1925	1928	45 Stat. 1057-1066
Crime Compact of 1934	Interstate supervision of parolees and probationers	Arizona, 1937 Arkansas, 1937 California, 1939 Colorado, 1939 Delaware, 1937 Illinois, 1937 Indiana, 1937 Iowa, 1937 Louisiana, 1939 Maine, 1939 Maryland, 1937 Massachusetts, 1937 Michigan, 1937 Minnesota, 1937 Montana, 1937 Nebraska, 1937 New Hampshire, 1937 New Jersey, 1937 New Mexico, 1937 Ohio, 1937 Oregon, 1937 Pennsylvania, 1937 Rhode Island, 1937 Tennessee, 1939 Utah, 1937 Vermont, 1937 Virginia, 1938 Washington, 1937 West Virginia, 1939 Wisconsin, 1940 Wyoming, 1939	1934 (blanket consent)	48 Stat. 909
Pennsylvania and New Jersey Toll Bridge Compact	Creation of Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission for acquisition of interstate toll bridges on the Delaware River	Pennsylvania, 1931 New Jersey, 1934	1935	49 Stat. 1058
Tri-State Pollution Compact	Creation of Sanitation District to deal with pollution in New York Harbor. (Connecticut empowered to become a party by terms of compact)	New Jersey, 1935 New York, 1935	1935	49 Stat. 932

^a Ratification to become effective when California and Nevada accept tri-state compact embracing the terms of the water distribution set up in the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Interstate Oil Compact	Allocation of state petroleum production	Arkansas, 1941 Colorado, 1935 ^b Illinois, 1939 ^c Kansas, 1939 ^c Michigan, 1939 ^c New Mexico, 1939 ^c Oklahoma, 1939 ^c Texas, 1939 ^c	1935 } consent 1937 } for two 1939 } years	49 Stat. 939 50 Stat. 617 53 Stat. 1071
Tobacco Compact of 1936	Regulation and control of tobacco production	Virginia, 1936	1936	49 Stat. 1239
New York and Vermont Agreement	Construction of bridge across Lake Champlain	Vermont, 1927 New York, 1927	1928 1935 } consent 1936 } to amend	45 Stat. 120 49 Stat. 736, 1472
Development of Parkway and Recreational Areas	Authorizes any two or more states to negotiate compacts for planning, developing, improving, and maintaining any park, parkway or recreational area	(Ohio River Valley Compact)	1936 (Further approval by Congress required)	49 Stat. 1895
New England-Ohio Basin Pollution Control	Authorizes any two or more of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Ohio to make compacts for the abatement of pollution in interstate streams		1936 (Further approval by Congress required)	49 Stat. 1490
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact	For the control and reduction of the pollution of the streams of the Ohio River drainage basin	Indiana, 1939 Illinois, 1939 Kentucky, 1940 New York, 1939 Ohio, 1939 ^d West Virginia, 1939 ^e	1936 (Further approval by Congress required) 1940 (Approval granted)	49 Stat. 1490 54 Stat. 752

^b Ratification act of 1935 gave governor authority to place Colorado in compact by executive order.

^c Ratification for 2 years; must be reenacted every 2 years if state to participate.

^d Ratification to go into effect when New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia enter compact as parties and signatory states.

^e Ratification to go into effect when New York, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania enter compact as parties and signatory states.

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Flood control com- pacts	Authorizes any two or more states to enter into com- pacts or agree- ments in connec- tion with any project or opera- tion authorized by Secs. 5, 6 and 7 of Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1572-1596) for flood control or prevention of damage to life or property by reason of floods upon interstate streams and for purpose of pro- viding funds, as agreed upon by states and ap- proved by Secre- tary of War, for construction and maintenance, pay- ment of damages, and purchase of rights - of - way, lands, and ease- ments in connec- tion with such project or opera- tion		1936	49 Stat. 1571
Concord Compact of 1934 (signed by 7 states)	Compacts for mini- mum wages for women and chil- dren	Massachusetts, 1934 New Hampshire, 1935 Rhode Island, 1936	1937	50 Stat. 633.
Palisades Interstate Park Agreement	Establishment of park and recrea- tional systems in New York and New Jersey	New York, 1900, 1937 New Jersey, 1900, 1937	1937	50 Stat. 719
Potomac Valley Pol- lution and Con- servation Com- pact of 1937	Creation of conser- vation district for prevention of pollution	District of Columbia, 1940 [†] Maryland, 1939 Virginia, 1940 West Virginia, 1941	1937 (Further approval by Congress required) 1940 (Approval granted)	50 Stat. 884. 54 Stat. 748
Maine-New Hamp- shire Interstate Bridge Authority	Creation of author- ity with power to construct, main- tain, and operate bridge between Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Kittery, Maine	Maine, 1937 New Hampshire, 1931	1937	50 Stat. 538

[†] By joint resolution of Congress.

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Pymatuning Lake Compact	Establishment of recreation district, for conservation of water, with concurrent penal jurisdiction of lake	Ohio, 1937 Pennsylvania, 1937	1937	50 Stat. 865
Yellowstone River Compact	Authorizes compact between Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Yellowstone River		1937 (Further approval by Congress required) 1940 (North Dakota added. Further approval required)	50 Stat. 551 51 Stat. 399
Red River Flood Control Compact	For flood control of Red River of the North, utilization of waters and prevention of pollution, and establishment of Tri-State Water Commission	Minnesota, 1937 North Dakota, 1937 South Dakota, 1937	1938	52 Stat. 150
Great Lakes Fisheries Compact	For uniform regulation of fishing in the Great Lakes and connecting waters by any two or more of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin		1938 (Further approval by Congress required)	52 Stat. 200
Delaware River Vehicular Tunnel	Authorizes New Jersey and Pennsylvania to make compacts for construction, maintenance, and operation of vehicular tunnel under Delaware River	New Jersey, 1937 (authorized)	1938	52 Stat. 1163
Missouri - Iowa Boundary Agreement	Agreement between Iowa and Missouri establishing a boundary between the two states	Missouri, 1939 Iowa, 1939	1939	53 Stat. 1345
Rio Grande Compact	For use of the waters of the Rio Grande above Fort Quitman, Texas	Colorado, 1939 New Mexico, 1939 Texas, 1939	1939	53 Stat. 785

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NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact	Authorizes any two or more of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to make compact to promote better utilization of marine, shell, and anadromous fisheries of the Atlantic Seaboard and to establish the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission		1940 (Further approval by Congress required)	54 Stat. 261
Little Missouri River Compact	Authorizes Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to make compact for division of waters of the Little Missouri River		1940 (Further approval by Congress required)	54 Stat. 382

STATE REORGANIZATION*

THE accompanying table lists the 28 states which have partially or nearly completely reorganized their state governments in the past quarter century. The term "reorganized" is used to refer to the consolidation of many small agencies independent of one another into a small number of large departments with subordinate bureaus. These consolidations often provide for the substitution of single directors for boards to head the various departments and the attempt has been to increase the governor's power to appoint and remove subordinate administrative officers. Related reforms such as the executive budget, centralized purchasing, and the merit system have not been included in the table since they have often been adopted separately and would only serve to confuse the picture here presented.

Only those states which have made consolidations of an extensive nature are included in this table. Numerous minor consolidations and readjustments in other states as well as in these 28 have been omitted. In addition, it is important to note that in each of these states many offices and agencies, especially those provided for by the respective state constitutions, have been left materially as they were prior to reorganization. In Illinois, for example, the constitutional officers, the trustees of the University of Illinois, the adjutant general, the civil service commission, the state board of equalization, and several minor agencies were not touched. In most states independent regulatory commissions have remained independent of the administrative departments. Only three states—Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia—have amended their constitutions to facilitate reorganization.

* Prepared by M. Harvey Sherman under the supervision of Dr. Leonard D. White, University of Chicago.

The reorganization movement is generally said to have begun with the report of the People's Power League in Oregon in 1909, proposing a reorganization plan which would concentrate executive power in the hands of the governor. This proposal was defeated. The first comprehensive plan of administrative reorganization to be adopted was that of Illinois under Governor Frank O. Lowden in 1917. The accompanying table gives the 20 states which had adopted fairly complete reorganizations and the eight states which had provided for partial reorganizations by 1940, the dates and citations of the reorganization plans, the number of consolidated departments provided for, claims as to the number of agencies consolidated or abolished, the names of the departments set up, and whether or not a cabinet was provided for. Because the names applied to departments are so varied, departments with odd names are classified, where possible, according to the major type of work done. Claims as to the number of independent agencies consolidated vary considerably owing to disagreement over the classification of independent agencies before reorganization and to the controversy concerning "actual" versus "paper" consolidation afterwards. Two trends not included in the table are discussed below. These developments deal with the governor's power of appointment and removal, and his power to reorganize the state administrative structure.

"Efficiency and economy" are the commonly declared purposes of state administrative reorganizations. However, despite the agreement on *purpose*, the *results* of state reorganizations remain a principal controversial issue. This situation results largely from the defects in the relevant data. J. M. Jacobson asserts that the primary factors in the

failure to evaluate administrative reorganization statistically are (1) the lack of complete and adequate financial data, (2) the changing methods of state financial reporting, (3) the noncomparability of data among the several states, and (4) the presence of numerous variable factors that render impossible any truly objective interpretation of the material collected.¹

In general there appears to have been an increase in the power of the governors of the reorganized states subsequent to the adoption of reorganization plans. This result has been accomplished largely by establishing a sufficiently small number of departments to make the governor's control effective, and by increasing his power to appoint and remove. In analyzing the administrative structure of the 48 states, A. E. Buck has arrived at six standards of administrative reorganization, namely, (1) concentration of authority and responsibility, (2) departmentalization, or functional integration, (3) undesirability of boards for purely administrative work, (4) coordination of the staff services of administration, (5) provision for an independent audit, and (6) recognition of a governor's cabinet.² A cursory glance at the accompanying table will illustrate some of these standards. For example, all but one or two of the fairly completely reorganized states concentrated staff services in a general department of finance or executive department, although three of these states later abolished such departments. Four of the eight partially reorganized states set up similar departments. Six states, four since 1930, have specifically provided for a governor's cabinet in their reorganization plans. The reorganization of the New York state government served as the immediate cause for the establishment of a cabinet by Governor Smith. In addition, five states have created administrative or executive boards which consist of some or all of the department heads. These

boards, however, are not limited to an advisory capacity but have other duties to perform as well.

As noted above, two important trends are not brought out in this table. The first is the increased authority of the governor to appoint and remove. This development has not been limited to the reorganized states. Since only three states have amended their constitutions to provide for reorganization, the constitutionally elected officials have remained in practically the same position throughout the years. There has been a definite movement, however, toward the appointive method of selection for statutory officials. An interesting example of a method used to augment the governor's appointive power is found in Rhode Island. Prior to 1935, the senate of that state interpreted the phrase "advice and consent of the senate," to mean that it had the right not only to reject a governor's appointee but also to substitute its own selection. A law of 1935, however, provided that whenever the governor makes an appointment to an office which by law requires the advice and consent of the senate, "the senate may give its advice and consent or refuse to give said advice and consent but the senate shall not elect or appoint any person to any such office."

During the past decade Kentucky in 1934 and Tennessee in 1939 gave their respective governors practically unlimited powers of removal. In addition, Missouri in 1933 provided that the governor might remove appointive officers at his discretion giving no reason "when in his opinion such removal is necessary for the betterment of the public service."

The second development is found in several states which have granted the governor the right to reorganize state administrative agencies by executive order. During the past decade the governors of three reorganized states—Indiana, Wisconsin, and Tennessee—were given this power. In addition, the governor of West Virginia was given similar authority in 1933; the governor of Colorado was authorized to "suspend or discontinue, in whole or in part, the functions

(Continued on page 70)

¹ "Evaluating State Administrative Structure—the Fallacy of the Statistical Approach," 22 *American Political Science Review* (1928), 934.

² *The Reorganization of State Governments in the United States*, 1938, pp. 14 ff.

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REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS *

State	Date	Citation	Number of Consolidated Departments Provided for (Created, Reorganized, or Re-established) ^a	Departments Provided For						
				Finance or Administration	Executive or Governor's Office	State	Treasury, Taxation, or Revenue	Justice, Law, or Attorney General	Agriculture	Labor or Industrial Relations
Alabama.....	1939	Nos. 4, 12, 13, 14, 91, 112, 161, 162, 170	8 ^a	★	..	..	★	..	..	★
California.....	1921	Cs. 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 610	5	①	..	..	..	..	★	..
	1927	Cs. 49, 105, 128, 251, 252, 276, 440, 453, 515, 580, 595	9	★	..	..	..	..	★	★
	1929	Cs. 191, 264, 277, 290, 660	4 (new) ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado.....	1933	C. 37	6 departments 1 executive council ^o	..	③ ^f	①	①	①	..	..
Connecticut.....	1937	Cs. 126, 132, 280	2	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	1931	P. 7	13 consolidated departments, boards, offices, etc.	..	..	①	④ ^h	①	①	①
			6 departments and agencies not affected by the reorganization act	..	..	..	① ^h	..	..	..
Idaho.....	1919	C. 8	9 ⁱ	★	..	..	..	★	★	★
Illinois.....	1917	P. 2	9 ^m	★	..	..	..	..	★	★
Indiana.....	1933	Cs. 4, 137	8 ⁿ	..	②	④	④	④	..	..
Kentucky.....	1934	C. 155	17 departments 7 independent agencies	③	..	①	①	①	①	..
	1936	1st ex. C. 1	7 constitutional departments 10 statutory departments 6 independent agencies ^q	★	①	①	★ ① ^r	①	①	★
Louisiana.....	1940	No. 47	20 departments 2 independent agencies ^q 1 state auditor 1 governor's office	★	..	①	★ ① ^t	..	①	★
Maine.....	1931	C. 216	5 ^v	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland.....	1922	C. 29	19 (groups)	(w)	③	..	..	①	①	★

Symbols:

- ★ Single head appointed by governor.
- ① Single head elected by people.
- ② Single head elected by legislature.
- ③ Governor himself heads department.
- ④ Board or commission head (a department in which a board and a director both are at the head, but in which the director is appointed by the board, is listed as having a plural head.)

* For footnotes see pp. 68-69.

Sources:

- A. E. Buck, *The Reorganization of State Governments in the United States*, 1938.
- William H. Edwards, "A Factual Summary of State Administrative Reorganization," *19 Southwestern Social Science Quarterly* (1938) 53-67.
- Session laws of the various states.

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REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

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Departments Provided For (Continued)											
Conservation or Reclamation	Mines and Minerals	Public Works or Highways	Education	Public Welfare	Public Health	Banking and/or Insurance	Institutions	Commerce	Other	Cabinet Specifically Provided For	State
★	..	★	★	★State Docks and Terminals ★Corrections and Institutions	No	.....Alabama (partial)
..	..	★	①	..	..	..	★	..	.....	No	.....California ³
★	..	★	④	★	★	..	★	..	.....	Yes	
..	Investment ^d ★Professional and Vocational Standards ★Penology ★Military and Veterans Affairs ①Auditing	....
..	①	..	..	..	..	..	.....	No ²	.....Colorado
..	..	★	Yes	.....Connecticut (partial)
..	④	..	★	..	..	..	★Audits and Accounts ★Veterans' Service Office ④Forestry and Geological Development ④Board of Control ④Board of Regents ④Public Service Commission ★Military Department ★Fish and Game Department ④Prison Commission	No	.....Georgia
..	..	④	..	..	..	★	..	..	.....
★	..	★	..	★ ^k	..	..	..	★^l	★Public Investments	No	.....Idaho
..	★	★	..	★	★	★ ^m	★Registration and Education	No	.....Illinois
..	..	④	④	..	..	..	..	④	④Audit and Control	No	.....Indiana
..	★	④	①	④	★	★★ ^p	..	..	★Military ④Revenue and Taxation ★Library and Archives ④Public Accounts ④Public Property ★Libraries and Archives ★Military Affairs ★Business Regulation	Yes	.....Kentucky
★	★	★	①	★	★	..	..	..	.....	Yes	
★	★	★★ ^u	①	★	★	★	★	..	★Occupational Standards ④State Lands ④Public Service ★Public Safety ★Military Affairs	Yes	.....Louisiana
..	★	④Audit ★Health and Welfare ★Sea and Shore Fisheries ★Department of Militia ④Department of Charities ★Commissioner of Motor Vehicles ④Department of Public Utilities ④State Industrial Accident Commission ④Maryland State Board of Census ★Department of State Employ- ment and Registration ★Inspector of Tobacco ④Maryland Racing Commission	NoMaine (partial)
★	..	④	④	④	④	Yes ^xMaryland

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REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

State	Date	Citation	Number of Consolidated Departments Provided for (Created, Reorganized, or Re-established) ^a	Departments Provided For						
				Finance or Administration	Executive or Governor's Office	State	Treasury, Taxation, or Revenue	Justice, Law, or Attorney General	Agriculture	Labor or Industrial Relations
Massachusetts...	1919	C. 350	20 ^y	(aa)	..	①	①	①	★	①
Michigan.....	1921	Nos. 2, 13, 17, 43, 123, 163	5 departments ^{aa} 1 administrative board ^{af}	..	..	..	..	..	★	①
Minnesota.....	1925	C. 426	13 departments 1 executive council ^{al}	①	..	..	①	..	★	①
	1939	C. 431	4	★	..	..	★	..	..	..
Nebraska.....	1919	C. 190	6 ^{am}	★ ^{an}	..	..	..	..	★	★^{ao}
	1933	Cs. 18, 149	6	..	..	..	..	..	★	★
	1935	Cs. 3, 57, 115, 116, 135, 136, 143, 173	8 ^{ap}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey.....	1915	Cs. 241, 242, 244, 387	4 ^{aq}	..	..	..	..	..	①	★
(partial)	1916	Cs. 40, 268, 269	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York.....	1918 ^{ar}	C. 147	1	..	★ ^{at}	★	★	①	① ^{au}	★
	1926	C. 343, etc.	18 ^{aa}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Carolina..	1931	Cs. 60, 202, 243, 261, 277, 312	2 ^{ax}	..	..	..	..	..	..	①
Ohio.....	1921	P. 105	8 ^{as}	★	..	..	..	..	★	★
Pennsylvania....	1923	No. 274	14 departments ^{bb} 3 commissions	..	..	★	..	★	★	★
Rhode Island....	1935	Cs. 2187, 2188, ex. c. 2250	11	..	①	①	①	①	★ ^{be}	★
South Dakota...	1939	Cs. 660, 661	12 ^{bf}	★	①	①	①	①	★ ^{be}	★
(partial)	1925	C. 115	2	★	..	..	..	..	★	..
Tennessee.....	1923	C. 7	3	★	..	..	..	..	★	★
	1937	C. 33	10	★ ^{bg}	..	..	★	..	★	★
	1939	C. 11	(bg)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont.....	1923	Nos. 7, 8	7 ^{bh}	★ ^{bi}	..	..	..	..	★	..
Virginia.....	1927 ^{bj}	C. 33	12 departments ^{bk} 1 governor's office	(bl)	①	..	★	①	(bm)	★
Washington.....	1921	C. 7	10	..	..	..	..	..	★	★
	1935	C. 176	11	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	1937	Ex. Cs. 8, 9	4 ^{bu}	①	..
(partial)	1939	Cs. 12, 68, 85, 410, 412, 413, 435	5	★	..	①	..

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REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

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Departments Provided For (Continued)

Conservation or Reclamation	Mines and Minerals	Public Works or Highways	Education	Public Welfare	Public Health	Banking and/or Insurance	Institutions	Commerce	Other	Cabinet Specifically Provided For	State
★	..	①	★	★	①	① ^{ab}	..	..	① Auditor ★ Corporations and Taxation ① Civil Service and Registration ^{ac} ① Industrial Accidents ① Mental Diseases ^{ad} ★ Corrections ★ Public Safety ① Public Utilities ① Metropolitan Districts Commission ★ Public Safety	No	.. Massachusetts
①	★ ^{ae}	..	..	..	..	★ Dairy and Food ^{ak} ① Rural Credit ★ Drainage and Waters ① Social Security ★ Public Examines	No ^{ah}	..... Michigan (partial)
① ^{aj}	..	★	①	..	①	..	①	①	.....	(^{al})	..... Minnesota
.. Nebraska
..	..	★	..	★ ^{ao}	★	★★	..	★	★ Roads and Irrigation	No	.....
①	①	① Shell Fisheries ① State Board of Taxes and Assessments	No	..... New Jersey (partial)
..	①	..	.....	.....	.....
★	..	★	①	..	★	★★	..	..	① Audit and Control ★ Mental Hygiene ① Charities ^{av} ★ Correction ★ Public Service ① Civil Service	(^{aw})	..... New York
..	★ ^{ay}	..	..	.....	No	.. North Carolina (partial)
..	..	★ ^{ba}	★	★	★	..	..	★	.....	No	..... Ohio
★	★	★	★	★	★	★★	★ Military Affairs ★ Property and Supplies	(^{bd})	.... Pennsylvania
..	..	★	★	★	★	★ Taxation and Regulation	No	.... Rhode Island
..	..	★	★	★	★	★ Business Regulation	No	.....
..	No	.... South Dakota (partial)
..	..	★	★	..	★	★	★ ^{bg}	..	.....	No	..... Tennessee
★	..	★	★	..	★	★	Yes	.....
..	..	①	①	★	①	..	..	..	① Public Service	No	..... Vermont
(^{bn})	..	①	(^{bm})	(^{bo})	(^{bo})	..	..	..	① Corporations ① Workmens' Compensation	No	..... Virginia
..
★	..	★ ^{bp}	..	..	★	..	..	..	★ Business Control ★ Efficiency ★ Taxation and Examination ^{ba} ★ Licenses ★ Fisheries and Game ★ Public Service ★ Licenses ★ Fisheries and Game ^{bt}	(^{br})	..... Washington
★	..	★	..	★ ^{ba}	★	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
..	★	① Mental Hygiene ① Corrections ★ Motor Vehicles ★ Securities	No	..... Wisconsin (partial)
..	①	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....

REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

- ^a Estimates of the numbers of departments abolished or consolidated in reorganization vary greatly.

Alabama

- ^b A department of personnel was also created (No. 58). Despite this reorganization, there remained approximately 100 separate agencies in the state government.

California

- ^c All four of these departments are "paper departments," the divisions remaining separate agencies. Additional departments have been created as follows: a department of motor vehicles (formerly the division of motor vehicles of the department of public works) under a director appointed by the governor in 1931; and a department of employment under the unemployment reserves commission in 1935.
- ^d The heads of the various divisions of the department form a board of investment. Each division head serves in rotation as director of investment for six months.

Colorado

- ^e The executive council consists of the heads of the departments except the superintendent of public instruction. It has three divisions: budgets, accounts and control, and purchases.
- ^f The executive department consists of about a dozen divisions which are in reality departments performing the major part of the administrative work of the state.
- ^g The executive council is made up much like a cabinet.

Georgia

- ^h The new agency was the state revenue commission; the old, the treasury department.

Idaho

- ⁱ There are now three lesser offices under the direction of the governor: bureau of accounts, state budget officer, and state purchasing agent.
- ^j The department of immigration, labor and statistics is practically inoperative.
- ^k A new department of public welfare was created in 1939 and a board placed at its head.
- ^l The department of commerce and industry was abolished in 1921 and its functions transferred to the department of finance. The latter department has been relieved of practically all of its staff and fiscal functions and confines itself to business regulation and tax administration.

Illinois

- ^m There were also five commissions placed in some one of the departments but directed to perform their duties independently of the department. In 1925 a conservation department was set up. In the same year a department of purchases and construction was set up but was abolished in 1933 and its functions divided between the department of finance and the department of public works and buildings. In 1933 the department of trade and commerce was abolished and a department of insurance set up in its stead.

Indiana

- ⁿ A ninth department, public welfare, was added in 1936. It is headed by a board.

Kentucky

- ^o The independent agencies were the board of election commissioners, the railroad commission, the state racing commission, the workmen's compensation board, the state inspector and examiner, the state board of bar examiners, and the judicial council.
- ^p The two departments were the department of banks and securities and the department of insurance.
- ^q The independent agencies were the auditor of public accounts, the legislative council, the board of election commissioners, the railroad commission, the state racing commission, and the public service commission.
- ^r The department of revenue is under an appointive head; the department of taxation under an elective head.

Louisiana

- ^s The independent agencies are the Louisiana University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and a department of personnel.
- ^t Department of revenue is under an appointive head; department of treasury under an elective official.
- ^u Department of public works and department of highways.

Maine

- ^v A department of institutional service was created in 1939 (c. 223).

Maryland

- ^w The finance department was placed under the comptroller and the treasurer, both elective officials. In 1939 (c. 64) centralized purchasing was transferred from the finance department to the newly created department of budget and procurement in the executive department.
- ^x A governor's advisory council of 13 directors and commissioners was set up.

Massachusetts

- ^y Many functions were placed under the governor and council.
- ^z "Practically all the officials connected with the previously existing administrative agencies are retained, their offices being placed under the several departments without alteration either in personnel or duties."
- ^{aa} Commission on administration and finance created in 1922.
- ^{ab} Headed by three commissioners, each at the head of a division.
- ^{ac} Headed by a commissioner and two associates in charge of civil service, and a director in charge of registration.
- ^{ad} Name changed to department of mental health in 1938 and a commissioner appointed by the governor and council for a term of six years placed at its head.

Michigan

- ^{ae} In 1937 a state department of corrections and a department of public assistance both headed by commissions were created in addition to several other new agencies. In 1939 the state welfare department was abolished and a state department of social welfare under a commission set up.
- ^{af} The administrative board was made up of seven elective officials: governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, highway commissioner, and superintendent of public instruction.
- ^{ag} See note ^{ae} above.
- ^{ah} Only insofar as the administrative board served as a cabinet.

Minnesota

- ^{ai} The executive council was composed of the governor, auditor, secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general.
- ^{aj} Changed to a single administrator in 1937.
- ^{ak} Consolidated with department of agriculture in 1929.
- ^{al} Only insofar as the executive council served as a cabinet.

Nebraska

- ^{am} The reorganization did not affect the constitutional administrative officers and four constitutional boards. In the 1920 revision of the constitution four additional administrative agencies were added: the tax commission, the board of education of state normal schools, the board of pardons, and the state board of equalization.
- ^{an} The department of finance was abolished in 1929 (c. 51).
- ^{ao} In 1929 the head of the department of labor was assigned to serve also as the head of the department of welfare.
- ^{ap} Eight new agencies were set up in 1935: state racing commission, liquor control commission, aeronautics commission, compensation court, commission for the control of the feeble-minded, public library commission, state assistance committee, and commission of old age pensions.

New Jersey

- ^{aq} A state department of health under a board was also created in 1915 (c. 288).
- ^{ar} Additional changes of importance were made in 1931, 1933, 1935 and 1938. The office of state commissioner of finance was created in 1933; in 1935 the state highway commission was abolished and a state highway department created under a single administrator; in 1938 a department of local government under a commissioner elected by the legislature was created.

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REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS—Concluded

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New York

- ^{aa} In 1925 a constitutional amendment (Laws, 1925, p. 1147) provided for 20 departments but authorized the legislature to reduce this number. The two extra departments were the department of architecture (made a division of the department of public works by the legislature) and the department of military and naval affairs (made a division of the executive department).
- ^{at} A 1927 amendment made the governor, rather than his appointee, head of the executive department.
- ^{au} Placed under a single head appointed by the governor in 1935.
- ^{av} Designated by a 1929 law as the department of social welfare.
- ^{aw} Buck reports that soon after the reorganization, governor Smith created a cabinet on his own initiative.

North Carolina

- ^{ax} In addition to the creation of these two departments, all the institutions of higher learning were consolidated into the University of North Carolina; centralized purchasing was provided under the governor's office; a division of personnel (abolished in 1933) was set up under the governor's office, and control over the budget and indebtedness of all local subdivisions of the state was provided. A department of justice under the attorney general was created in 1939.
- ^{ay} A banking commission created in 1939 was given powers superior to those of the banking commissioner.

Ohio

- ^{az} Three commissions (tax, industrial, public utilities) were associated with their respective departments but functioned independently. Later, the tax commission and the public utilities commission were made independent agencies.
- ^{ba} Split into two departments (highways and public works) in 1927.
- ^{bb} The fourteen departments included thirteen reorganized and one (property and supplies) newly created. In addition certain activities were transferred to three previously existing departments headed by elective officials. These were the department of the auditor general, the department of internal affairs, and the treasury department. The code also provided for an executive department made up of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of the commonwealth, attorney general, auditor general, state treasurer, secretary of internal affairs and superintendent of public instruction. An executive board (governor and four heads of departments) was also created. The state police was left under the governor and twenty independent boards and commissions remained undisturbed. In 1927 the code was revised to add the previously existing department of internal affairs and a new department of revenue; other departments and commissions have been added since. The three original commissions were the board of game commissioners, the board of fish commissioners, and the public service commission.
- ^{bd} Only insofar as the executive department and/or executive board served as a cabinet.

Rhode Island

- ^{be} Department of agriculture and conservation.
- ^{bf} The code also provided for five independent agencies (sinking fund commission, commission on interstate cooperation, commission on uniform state laws, the unemployment compensation board, and the retirement board), the executive committee in charge of state colleges and the legislative council. A department of civil service was created in 1939.

Tennessee

- ^{bg} In the 1939 amendment the department of administration was abolished and its functions were set up in separate departments really operating as divisions of the governor's office. The department of institutions and public welfare was split in two.

Vermont

- ^{bh} Three administrative departments have been created since 1923; the department of motor vehicles and the department of industrial relations under single appointed heads, and the department of conservation and development with a plural head.
- ^{bi} The department of finance was abolished in 1939 (No. 9) and its functions transferred to the state treasurer and the auditor of accounts.

Virginia

- ^{bj} Amendments to the constitution in 1928 provided for a short ballot and other changes.
- ^{bk} A department of alcoholic beverage control under a board was created in 1934.
- ^{bl} The department of finance has no department head; each of its four divisions is in effect independent.
- ^{bm} The department of education and the department of agriculture and immigration each had two heads—an appointive board and an elective commissioner. The constitutional amendment of 1928 made it possible for the governor to appoint the commissioners.
- ^{bn} The department of conservation and development has no administrative head. It consists of a group of three commissions.
- ^{bo} The department of health and the department of welfare were each placed under the control of a board and an appointive commissioner.

Washington

- ^{bp} The office of state highway engineer was created in 1923 to take over the work of the division of highways of the department of public works. In 1929 this office was made into a department of highways.
- ^{bq} The department of taxation and examination was abolished in 1925 and its functions transferred to the newly created tax commission.
- ^{br} An administrative board consisting of the governor and the heads of the departments was created.
- ^{bs} The department of public welfare was renamed the department of social security in 1937.
- ^{bt} Headed by a director appointed by the game commission the members of which are appointed by the governor.

Wisconsin

- ^{bu} The reorganization acts of 1937 were repealed and the four departments set up in that year abolished in 1939 (cs. 12, 413).

or services of any department, commission, board, or bureau of the State Government" for a period not to exceed three months but subject to periodic renewals for like periods; and the governor of Louisiana was permitted to authorize the heads of departments to revise the internal organization of their respective departments.

There is, however, a group of students, of whom Harvey Walker and William H. Edwards are representative, who view the results of state reorganizations in a less favorable light. They claim, first, that the governor was not meant to be and cannot effectively be made to be the chief administrator of the state government. In the second place, they assert that the economies which have been effected in the reorganized states are due to such innovations as centralized purchasing, for example, rather than to the consolidation of independent agencies into a small number of departments. Thirdly, they declare that much that has passed for reorganization in the light of statutory enactments has in reality amounted to paper rather than actual consolidations; that a large number of formerly independent agencies have merely been attached to the new departments rather than abolished completely, and that many of the independent agencies actually abolished were minor or temporary in character. Dr. Edwards in an analysis of the first 25 states to reorganize came to the following conclusions: (1) Even on paper, consolidation by the reorganization law is limited, and in practice it is still more limited; (2) plural-headed, headless, and elective headed code departments have been retained in violation of the one-man-

control principle; (3) the concentration of responsibility in the governor has been defeated by the use of independent elective officers for administrative functions; (4) attached agencies are relatively independent in spite of apparent consolidation by the codes, and often result in confusion; (5) in both law and practice, the governor is still burdened with many appointments and may still allocate political patronage; (6) disintegrating influences have tended to destroy the codes since their adoption.³ His last point particularly should be emphasized, for reorganizations once effected do not stand for all time. The concept of reorganization should be a live, not a static, one. Constant revision is necessary if failure is to be avoided. When new agencies are established, careful thought should be given to their proper place in the administrative hierarchy.

The movement for reorganization involves the use of more or less exhaustive surveys of state governmental organizations. Two methods of conducting state surveys have been employed, the use of home talent, and the employment of a professional survey organization. The latter method has been utilized with more and more frequency in recent years. There are at present four professional survey organizations in the United States: the Institute of Public Administration (formerly the New York Bureau of Municipal Research), Griffenhagen and Associates, the Brookings Institute for Government Research, and Public Administration Service.

³ "A Factual Summary of State Administrative Reorganization," 19 *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly* (1938), 61.

THE COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATION IN MINNESOTA*

THE machinery for management in state government constructed by the 1939 session of the Minnesota State Legislature has been hailed in many directions as the most conspicuous step for the improvement of state government in recent years.

Unlike the city manager, the commissioner of administration, in the State of Minnesota, who is commonly referred to as the state business manager, has no power over the appointment of department heads, outside of the divisional heads of his own immediate department. A state auditor, a state treasurer, an attorney general, and a secretary of state are elected directly by the voters. The voters also elect a railroad and warehouse commission and the justices of the supreme court. In all, there are about 60 departments, boards, bureaus, and commissions. For all practical purposes, however, the major functions of the state government are performed through 22 state departments. These are the departments of which the heads are appointed by the chief executive, generally speaking, with the advice and consent of the State Senate.

It is thus evident that Minnesota has not reduced the number of her departments to the degree that such consolidation has been effected in some other states. This condition, however, has improved as a result of action taken at the 1939 session of the legislature in abolishing two boards of long standing. One was the State Tax Commission; the other the State Board of Control, which for many years had charge of the state penal, charitable, and correctional institutions. Taxation now is under the direction of a single commissioner. All important taxes, with one exception, are

centrally administered and adjudication of tax disputes is the responsibility of a separate, part-time board of tax appeals, consisting of three members. All phases of those activities commonly grouped under the heading "social security" are brought together in a Department of Social Security, comprised of three divisions: Social Welfare; Employment and Security, which includes unemployment compensation and state employment offices; and the Division of Institutions. Each of these divisions is administered directly by a divisional director appointed by the governor, and actually the board is a loose organization, created solely for purposes of coordination.

Although the trend in recent years, in Minnesota, has been toward one-man administration of state departments, we still have a number of important departments under the jurisdiction of boards or commissions. Seven major departments have one-man administrative control. These departments include Administration, Highways, Conservation, Agriculture, Taxation, Liquor Control, and Rural Credits.

In practical effect, because of the few powers conferred on the Social Security Department, each of its three divisions should be treated as a separate department and can, therefore, be said to have one-man control. A similar situation exists with respect to the Department of Commerce which includes the divisions of securities, banking, and insurance.

Four other important administrative agencies are run by single elective officials; namely, the auditor, treasurer, secretary of state, and attorney general. There are only two full-time administrative boards; the Commission of Labor and Industry, which is appointive, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, which is elective. Part-time boards, which receive their offices through ap-

* Prepared by Leslie M. Gravlin, Commissioner of Administration.

pointment, head the Departments of Education, Health, and Civil Service, with administration in charge of a commissioner or director.

The terms of both single departments heads and members of boards and commissions vary. Generally speaking, the long term still prevails, most terms being for either four or six years. In the case of the commissioner of administration the term is two years, the theory being to obtain executive responsibility.

Some people believe that executive responsibility might be much better achieved if the terms of all department heads were coterminous with that of the governor, just as is that of the commissioner of administration. A bill to substitute two-year appointments for the longer terms now enjoyed by some department heads was introduced in the 1941 legislature.

The reorganization of 1939 was the second time within 15 years that Minnesota's state government has been revamped. The first reorganization occurred in 1925. Relatively little stress was placed upon the objective of consolidating state agencies along functional lines. The heart of the 1925 act was the commission of administration and finance, which became generally known in the state as the "Big Three." The reorganization was essentially based on fiscal controls.

Under the terms of the act the governor was empowered to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, three men to act as a full-time commission—one as budget commissioner, one as purchasing commissioner, and the third as comptroller. In theory, these three men were to act in concert as a board; in practical operation, each commissioner exercised exclusive control over his own activity and when the three members met as a commission they rather perfunctorily approved each others' acts.

Early in its history the commission was divested of the responsibility for making certain important state purchases. The state highway department set up its own purchasing agency. It was ruled that the University was not

subject to the control of the commission. Similarly, the state board of control, which administered all of the state penal, correctional, and charitable institutions, was exempted from the purchasing provisions and maintained an independent purchasing agency. Thus the advantages of centralized purchasing were lost.

The purchasing law itself was not strong. The act creating the purchasing commissioner did not directly specify advertising for bids, although it implied such procedure for amounts over \$500. In general, the law left the regulations for purchasing very largely in the hands of the commission. This led eventually to abuses which drew public condemnation.

While the 1925 act made provision for operating a budgetary system, based upon quarterly allotments, and while an allotment system was operated in a modified form by the budget commissioner, this section of the act was weak in that it omitted any reference to encumbrance accounting.

All of these various defects in the law and in its operation led more and more people to the belief that a change was necessary. Official recognition of this situation was made by the Interim Tax Committee of Investigation and Inquiry, which reported to the 1937 Minnesota Legislature. The Commission urged that the "Big Three" be abolished.

The 1939 Reorganization Act unquestionably is a tremendous improvement over its predecessor. The most significant point in the plan is the centralization of authority. As indicated previously, a tax commissioner was substituted for a three-man tax commission, and in essence the new department of social security represents a similar type of centralization. But more significant is the willingness of the legislature to entrust to one man the manifold responsibilities of state management.

Management is exercised by the commissioner of administration along numerous major lines.

1. He prepares the biennial budget for the governor, or governor-elect, estimating both expenditures and receipts. This

permits the commissioner to reflect in the biennial budget the results of numerous studies, surveys, etc., made by his staff during the previous years.

2. He is required to keep expenditures and revenues balanced after the budget is made, and he has authority to reduce expenditures to accomplish this result. The magnitude of this task may be gauged by the fact that he has control over the expenditure annually of approximately \$100,000,000.

3. He is responsible for all the state's purchasing, of which supplies, materials, and equipment alone reach over \$1,000,000 a month. He not only has the power to say how much shall be spent for these things in total, each quarterly period, but through the setting up of specifications he may determine specifically what shall be bought and for how much.

4. In order to eliminate duplication and promote economy and efficiency, he is empowered under certain circumstances to transfer employees from one department to another.

5. He is required to supervise and control the preparation of plans for the construction of all state buildings and summarily has control over their repair and alteration.

Definite provision is made in the act for a budget of the executive variety. This had been one of the weak points in the previous budgeting procedure. Under the new act the commissioner of administration is directed to prepare, biennially, a budget for all state departments and agencies, to be presented by the governor to the legislature. Provision is also made to provide an incoming governor with the facilities of the budget division.

Minnesota is not unlike other states in having a problem complicated by numerous dedicated funds. In the past these funds have too often been regarded as possessing some kind of immunity not possessed by departments depending for their existence upon keeping in the good graces of a legislature. Not more than one-third of all the various kinds of revenues and receipts collected by the State of Minnesota are subject to appro-

priation by the legislature at its biennial sessions. Two-thirds is reserved by constitutional or statutory authority, or through conditions laid down by the federal government incident to the distribution of federal aid for particular purposes.

The machinery for a better control of expenditure from these funds is afforded by the new reorganization act. Every department and agency, irrespective of whether it gets its funds by legislative appropriation or lives on revenue of a particular kind dedicated to it, must justify to the department of administration all of the expenditures it proposes to make. No department or agency, except the courts and the legislature itself, is exempt from the operations of the allotment system. Before the beginning of each quarter, each department or agency is required to submit a request for quarterly allotment. Upon review by our office, and the final determination of the amounts to be allowed, the department must live within the allotment unless in exceptional instances it can justify a release of supplemental amounts.

Moreover, it is mandatory upon the commissioner of administration to harmonize expenditures with revenues. In other words, the state is expected to live within its income. To quote the act on this point:

In case the commissioner shall discover at any time that the probable receipts from taxes or other sources for any appropriation, fund, or item, will be less than was anticipated, and that consequently the amount available for the remainder of the term of the appropriation or for any allotment period will be less than the amount estimated or allotted therefor, he shall, with the approval of the governor, and after notice to the agency concerned, reduce the amount allotted or to be allotted so as to prevent a deficit. In like manner he shall reduce the amount allotted or to be allotted to any agency by the amount of any saving which can be effected upon previous estimates through a reduction in prices or other cause.

If at any time it seems probable that receipts will be less than anticipated, the commissioner is to take steps to reduce appropriations and allotments. This provision has been invoked in both the 1940 and 1941 fiscal years.

Another fundamental change wrought by the reorganization act is that encumbrance accounting is made mandatory. Control over expenditures begins at the point where the obligation is authorized. In years past this control was completely lacking, with the natural result that at the end of each fiscal year it was common to carry unpaid bills over into the next period. Under the new plan, the state auditor, who operates the accounting system, is not permitted to certify to any proposed expenditure unless there is a sufficient unencumbered balance in the fund, allotment, or appropriation, to meet the obligation. Legal penalties attach to the violation of this provision.

The reorganization act gives Minnesota a centralized purchasing system, the benefits of which can be seen daily. Largely as a revulsion against the evils under the old system, whereby bidders could be openly favored, specifications ignored, and public advertising and opening bids avoided, the legislature wrote into the law rather detailed and stringent restrictions upon this phase of the state's business. While the new system necessitates an increased advertising expenditure, and to some degree slows up purchasing procedure, it has placed state buying upon a new plane which is meeting with public approbation. It now is incumbent upon us to accept the lowest responsible bid. All bids involving expenditure of \$500 or more must be advertised for on two successive weeks; they must be sealed when submitted, opened in public, read aloud, and permanently recorded. Bids calling for expenditure of from \$200 to \$500 are solicited by at least three days' posting on a public bulletin board, and amounts under \$200 either on competitive bids or in the open market, but in every case must be permanently recorded.

In addition to purchasing, the department is responsible for all sales or transfers of surplus, obsolete, or unused supplies, materials, or equipment. In all such sales a procedure corresponding to that prescribed for purchases must be followed and sales can be made only to the highest bidder.

The public properties division has extremely important functions. Little or no centralized supervision was ever had over the extensive state properties until the reorganization act placed this responsibility upon the department of administration. Minnesota has nineteen institutions providing care for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, blind, and deaf, and custody of criminals and delinquents. It has six teachers' colleges, besides its large state University. Various departments have buildings and structures throughout the state. With the exception of the University, the legislature placed the supervision over construction, repairs, and alterations of these properties in the department of administration. Besides this control over physical structures, the legislature directed that the department of administration also supervise the operation of all the power, lighting, and heating plants at the state institutions.

Brief reference should be made to certain subordinate activities. One of these is supervision over the form of departmental reports issued to the public. While it has attracted less attention than other features of the act, this provision deserves more than passing notice. State reporting could well take a lead from some of the larger cities, such as Milwaukee and Cincinnati, to make state affairs more understandable to the public. However, a careful study of the volume and character of present state reports, and the extent to which they are limited by legal specifications, must precede our approach to this problem.

The office of the commissioner of administration also has control over travel by state employees, which had been costing over \$1,000,000 a year.

It is an interesting fact that this latest reorganization in Minnesota has engendered a kind of spirit which can be seen daily in the advancement of ideas from the department heads themselves. That is a sign well worth noting, for the effectiveness of a government cannot be greater than the efficiency of its employees, and the latter is gauged largely by their enthusiasm and interest in their work.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS: 1941

State	Governors	Lieutenant Governors	Attorneys General	Secretaries of State
Alabama	Frank M. Dixon (D)	Albert A. Carmichael (D)	Thomas S. Lawson (D)	John Brandon (D)
Arizona	Sidney P. Osborn (D)	Robert Bailey (D)	Joseph W. Conway (D)	Harry M. Moore (D)
Arkansas	Homer M. Adkins (D)	Ellis E. Patterson (D)	Jack Holt (D)	C. G. Hall (D)
California	Culbert L. Olson (D)	John C. Vivian (R)	Earl Warren (R)	Paul Peek (D)
Colorado	Ralph L. Carr (R)	Odell Shepard (D)	Gail L. Ireland (R)	Walter F. Morrison (R)
Connecticut	Robert A. Hurley (D)	Isaac J. MacCollum (D)	Francis A. Pallotti (R)	Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse (D)
Delaware	Walter W. Bacon (R)	.....	James R. Morford (R)	Earle D. Willey (R)
Florida	Spessard L. Holland (D)	.....	J. Tom Watson (D)	Robert A. Gray (D)
Georgia	Eugene Talmadge (D)	Charles C. Gossett (D)	Ellis G. Arnall (D)	John B. Wilson (D)
Idaho	Chase A. Clark (D)	Hugh W. Cross (R)	Bert H. Miller (D)	George H. Curtis (D)
Illinois	Dwight H. Green (R)	Charles M. Dawson (R)	George F. Barrett (R)	Edward J. Hughes (D)
Indiana	Henry F. Schricker (D)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	George N. Beamer (D)	James M. Tucker (R)
Iowa	George A. Wilson (R)	Carl E. Friend (R)	John M. Rankin (R)	Earl G. Miller (R)
Kansas	Payne H. Ratner (R)	Rodes K. Myers (D)	Jay S. Parker (R)	Frank J. Ryan (R)
Kentucky	Keen Johnson (D)	Marc M. Mouton (D)	Hubert Meredith (D)	George G. Hatcher (D)
Louisiana	Sam Houston Jones (D)	.....	Eugene Stanley (D)	James A. Gremillion (D)
Maine	Sumner Sewall (R)	Horace T. Cahill (R)	Frank I. Cowan (R)	Frederick Robie (R)
Maryland	Herbert R. O'Connor (D)	Frank Murphy (D)	William C. Walsh (D)	Francis Petrott (D)
Massachusetts	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	C. Elmer Anderson (R)	Robert T. Bushnell (R)	Frederic W. Cook (R)
Michigan	Murray D. Van Wagoner (D)	Dennis Murphree (D)	Herbert J. Rushton (R)	Harry Kelly (R)
Minnesota	Harold E. Stassen (R)	Frank G. Harris (D)	J. A. A. Burnquist (R)	Mike Holm (R)
Mississippi	Paul B. Johnson (D)	Ernest T. Eaton (R)	Greek L. Rice (D)	Walker Wood (D)
Missouri	Forrest C. Donnell (R)	William E. Johnson (R)	Roy McKittrick (D)	Dwight H. Brown (D)
Montana	Sam C. Ford (R)	Maurice J. Sullivan (D)	John W. Bonner (D)	Sam W. Mitchell (D)
Nebraska	Dwight Palmer Griswold (R)	.....	Walter R. Johnson (R)	Frank Marsh (R)
Nevada	E. P. Carville (D)	.....	Gray Mashburn (D)	Malcolm McEachin (D)
New Hampshire	Robert O. Blood (R)	Ceferino Quintana (D)	Frank R. Kenison (R)	Enoch D. Fuller (R)
New Jersey	Charles Edison (D)	Charles Poletti (D)	David T. Wilentz (D)	Thomas A. Mathis (R)
New Mexico	John E. Miles (D)	R. L. Harris (D)	Edward P. Chase (D)	Jessie M. Gonzales (D)
New York	Herbert H. Lehman (D)	Oscar W. Hagen (R)	John J. Bennett, Jr. (D)	Michael F. Walsh (D)
North Carolina	J. Melville Broughton (D)	Paul M. Herbert (R)	Harry McMullan (D)	Thad Eure (D)
North Dakota	John Moses (D)	James E. Berry (D)	Alvin C. Strutz (R)	Herman Thorson (R)
Ohio	John W. Bricker (R)	Samuel S. Lewis (R)	Thomas J. Herbert (R)	John E. Sweeney (D)
Oklahoma	Leon C. Phillips (D)	Louis W. Cappelli (D)	MacQ. Williamson (D)	C. C. Childers (D)
Oregon	Charles A. Sprague (R)	J. E. Harley (D)	I. H. Van Winkle (R)	Earl Snell (R)
Pennsylvania	Arthur H. James (R)	Albert C. Miller (R)	Claude T. Reno (R)	Sophia M. R. O'Hara (R)
Rhode Island	J. Howard McGrath (D)	.....	John H. Nolan (D)	Armand H. Cote (D)
South Carolina	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	Coke Stevenson (D)	John M. Daniel (D)	W. P. Blackwell (D)
South Dakota	Harlan J. Bushfield (R)	Mortimer R. Proctor (R)	Leo A. Temmey (R)	Olive Ringsrud (R)
Tennessee	Prentice Cooper (D)	Vacancy	Roy H. Beeler (D)	Joe C. Carr (D)
Texas	W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	Victor A. Meyers (D)	Gerald C. Mann (D)	William J. Lawson (D)
Utah	Herbert B. Maw (D)	Walter S. Goodland (R)	Grover A. Giles (D)	E. E. Monson (D)
Vermont	William H. Wills (R)	.....	Alban S. Parker (R)	Rawson C. Myrick (R)
Virginia	James H. Price (D)	.....	Abram P. Staples (D)	Raymond L. Jackson (D)
Washington	Arthur B. Langlie (R)	.....	Smith Troy (D)	Mrs. Belle Reeves (D)
West Virginia	Matthew M. Neely (D)	.....	Clarence W. Meadows (D)	William S. O'Brien (D)
Wisconsin	Julius P. Heil (R)	.....	John E. Martin (R)	Fred R. Zimmerman (R)
Wyoming	Nels H. Smith (R)	.....	Ewing T. Kerr (R)	Lester C. Hunt (D)

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

THE GOVERNORS

State	Name	Political Party	Present Term Began January	Length of Regular Term in Years	Number of Previous Terms	Maximum Consecutive Terms Allowed by Constitution	Inauguration Day	Annual Salary
Alabama.....	Frank M. Dixon	D	1939	4	..	1	First Mon. after sec. Tues. in Jan.	\$6,000
Arizona.....	Sidney P. Osborn	D	1941	2	..	..	First Monday in January	7,500
Arkansas.....	Homer M. Adkins	D	1941	2	..	..	After second Monday in January ^a	6,000
California.....	Culbert L. Olson	D	1939	4	..	..	First Monday after January 1	10,000
Colorado.....	Ralph L. Carr	R	1941	2	..	..	Second Tuesday in January	5,000
Connecticut...	Robert A. Hurley	D	1941	2	..	..	First Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	12,000
Delaware.....	Walter W. Bacon	R	1941	4	..	2	Third Tuesday in January	7,500
Florida.....	Spessard L. Holland	D	1941	4	..	1	First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	7,500
Georgia.....	Eugene Talmadge	D	1941	2	2	2 ^b	After second Monday in January ^a	7,500
Idaho.....	Chase A. Clark	D	1941	2	..	..	First Monday in January	5,000
Illinois.....	Dwight H. Green	R	1941	4	..	..	Second Monday in January	12,000
Indiana.....	Henry F. Schricker	D	1941	4	..	1	Second Monday in January	8,000
Iowa.....	George A. Wilson	R	1941	2	1	..	Second Monday in January	7,500
Kansas.....	Payne Ratner	R	1941	2	1	..	Second Monday in January	5,000
Kentucky.....	Keen Johnson	D	(^c)	4	..	1	Sixth Tuesday after Nov. 1 ^d	10,000
Louisiana.....	Sam Houston Jones	D	(^c)	4	..	..	Second Tuesday in May	12,000
Maine.....	Sumner Sewall	R	1941	2	..	..	First Wednesday in January	5,000
Maryland.....	Herbert R. O'Connor	D	1939	4	..	..	Second Wednesday in January	4,500
Massachusetts.	Leverett Saltonstall	R	1941	2	1	..	First Wednesday in January	10,000
Michigan.....	Murray D. Van Wagoner	D	1941	2	..	..	First day of January	5,000
Minnesota.....	Harold E. Stassen	R	1941	2	1	..	First Monday in January	7,000
Mississippi.....	Paul B. Johnson	D	1940	4	..	1	Second Tues. after first Mon. in Jan. ^f	7,500
Missouri.....	Forrest C. Donnell	R	1941	4	..	1	Second Monday in January	5,000
Montana.....	Sam C. Ford	R	1941	4	..	..	First Monday in January	7,500
Nebraska.....	Dwight Palmer Griswold	R	1941	2	..	..	First week in January	7,500
Nevada.....	E. P. Carville	D	1939	4	..	..	First Monday in January	7,000
New Hampshire	Robert O. Blood	R	1941	2	..	..	First Thursday in January	5,000
New Jersey.....	Charles Edison	D	1941	3	..	1	Third Tuesday in January	20,000
New Mexico....	John E. Miles.....	D	1941	2	1	2 ^b	First day of January	5,000
New York.....	Herbert H. Lehman	D	1939	4	3	..	First day of January	25,000
North Carolina.	J. Melville Broughton	D	1941	4	..	1	Set by General Assembly	10,500
North Dakota..	John Moses.....	D	1941	2	1	..	First Monday in January	4,000
Ohio.....	John W. Bricker	R	1941	2	1	..	Second Monday in January	10,000
Oklahoma.....	Leon C. Phillips	D	1939	4	..	1	Second Monday in January	6,500
Oregon.....	Charles A. Sprague	R	1939	4	..	2	Second Monday in January	7,500
Pennsylvania..	Arthur H. James	R	1939	4	..	1	Third Tuesday in January	18,000
Rhode Island...	J. Howard McGrath	D	1941	2	..	..	First Tuesday in January	8,000
South Carolina.	Burnet R. Maybank	D	1939	4	..	1	(^g)	7,500
South Dakota..	Harlan J. Bushfield	R	1941	2	..	..	First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	3,000
Tennessee.....	Prentice Cooper	D	1941	2	..	3	Third week in January ^h	4,000
Texas.....	W. Lee O'Daniel	D	1941	2	1	..	First Tues. after organ. of Leg. in Jan.	12,000
Utah.....	Herbert B. Maw	D	1941	4	..	..	First Monday in January	6,000
Vermont.....	William H. Wills	R	1941	2	..	..	First Thurs. after first Mon. in Jan.	5,000
Virginia.....	James H. Price	D	1938	4	..	1	Third Wednesday in January	10,000
Washington....	Arthur B. Langlie	R	1941	4	..	..	Second Monday in January	6,000
West Virginia..	Matthew M. Neely	D	1941	4	..	..	First Mon. after second Wed. in Jan.	10,000
Wisconsin.....	Julius P. Heil	R	1941	2	1	..	First Monday in January	6,000
Wyoming.....	Nels Smith	R	1939	4	..	..	First Monday in January	8,000

^a Legislature convenes at this date. Fixes inauguration date for within few days.

^b A governor who has served two consecutive terms shall be ineligible to serve for two terms thereafter.

^c December, 1939.

^d Officially, the fifth Tuesday after election day which is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

^e May, 1940.

^f Election announced by the Speaker of the House the first Tuesday after he is elected.

^g As provided by law after convening of General Assembly.

^h Day fixed by joint resolution of the Legislature.

THE AIDES TO THE GOVERNORS

<i>State</i>	<i>Adjutants General</i>	<i>Secretaries to Governors</i>
Alabama.....	BEN M. SMITH	ROLAND G. MUSHAT
Arizona.....	A. M. TUTHILL	HAL MITCHELL
Arkansas.....	E. L. COMPERE	LAWSON SIMPSON
California.....	J. O. DONOVAN	M. STANLEY MOSK
Colorado.....	HAROLD H. RICHARDSON	MYRTLE HANSON
Connecticut.....	R. B. DELACOUR	JAMES E. MURPHY
Delaware.....	WELLER E. STOVER	BELLA W. SYLVESTER
Florida.....	VIVIAN COLLINS	RALPH DAVIS
Georgia.....	SION B. HAWKINS	ELSIE RAY
Idaho.....	M. G. MCCONNELL	JEANNE KEITHLY
Illinois.....	LEO M. BOYLE	JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Indiana.....	ELMER F. STRAUB	EDWIN A. WILKEN
Iowa.....	CHARLES H. GRAHL	JOHN D. ZUG
Kansas.....	MILTON R. MCLEAN	WES ROBERTS
Kentucky.....	JOHN A. POLIN	ZELLNER L. PEAL
Louisiana.....	RAYMOND H. FLEMING	ROLAND COCREHAM
Maine.....	GEORGE M. CARTER	STEPHEN F. LEO
Maryland.....	MILTON A. RECKORD	A. J. BOURBON
Massachusetts.....	EDGAR C. ERICKSON	RUSSELL GEROULD
Michigan.....	EGBERT M. ROSECRANS	RONALD C. SEELEY
Minnesota.....	*JOSEPH E. NELSON	LESTER R. BADGER
Mississippi.....	THOMAS J. GRAYSON	MRS. D. C. LEA
Missouri.....	LEWIS M. MEANS	FREDERICK STUECK
Montana.....	FRED LANGE	WILL AIKEN
Nebraska.....	GUY N. HENNINGER	VAL PETERSON
Nevada.....	J. H. WHITE	ALICE C. MAHER
New Hampshire.....	CHARLES F. BOWEN	WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLIN
New Jersey.....	WILLIAM A. HIGGINS	HARRY GILROY
New Mexico.....	RUSSELL C. CHARLTON	GUY SHEPARD
New York.....	AMES T. BROWN	WALTER T. BROWN
North Carolina.....	J. VAN B. METTS	THOMAS A. BANKS
North Dakota.....	HEBER L. EDWARDS	W. R. SPAULDING
Ohio.....	VACANCY	DONALD C. POWER
Oklahoma.....	GEORGE A. DAVIS	CARL REMUND
Oregon.....	*ELMER V. WOOTON	DAVID ECCLES
Pennsylvania.....	EDWARD MARTIN	J. PAUL PEDIGO
Rhode Island.....	PETER LEO CANNON	THOMAS J. MEEHAN
South Carolina.....	JAMES C. DOZIER	FRANCIS M. PINCKNEY
South Dakota.....	EDWARD A. BECKWITH	HARRIET SKOLA
Tennessee.....	T. A. FRAZIER	JAMES N. HARDIN
Texas.....	J. WATT PAGE	TOM L. BEAUCHAMP, JR.
Utah.....	W. G. WILLIAMS	TRACY R. WELLING
Vermont.....	HERBERT T. JOHNSON	BENJAMIN GATES
Virginia.....	S. G. WALLER	WILLIAM M. KEMPER
Washington.....	MAURICE THOMPSON	ROSS L. CUNNINGHAM
West Virginia.....	*CARLETON C. PIERCE	ALETHA R. HUYETT
Wisconsin.....	RALPH M. IMMELL	MAURICE P. COAKLEY
Wyoming.....	R. L. ESMAY	HERBERT B. FOWLER

* Acting.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

VETO POWERS OF THE GOVERNORS

State	Days After Which Bill Becomes Law Unless Vetoed. (Sundays Excepted)		Days After Adjourn- ment After which Bill is Dead Unless Approved	Item Veto on Appro- priation Bills	Votes Required in House and Senate to Pass Bills on Items Over Veto ^a	Constitution Prohibits Governor from Vetoing:		
	Before Adjourn- ment	After Adjourn- ment				Initiated Measures	Referred Measures	Miscel- laneous Measures
Alabama.....	6	(b)	...	★	Majority elected	(c)	(c)	(d)(e)
Arizona.....	5	10	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	....
Arkansas.....	5	20 ^f	...	★	Majority elected	★	★	....
California.....	10	...	30	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	....
Colorado.....	10 ^f	30 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	....
Connecticut.....	5	15 ^f	...	★	Majority elected	(c)	(c)	....
Delaware.....	10	...	30 ^f	★	Three-fifths elected	(c)	(c)	....
Florida.....	5	10 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds present	(c)	(c)	....
Georgia.....	5	...	(e)	★	Two-thirds elected	(g)	..	(d)
Idaho.....	5	10	...	★	Two-thirds present	..	..	....
Illinois.....	10	10 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	....
Indiana.....	3	5 ^{f, h}	(e)	..	Majority elected	(c)	(c)	....
Iowa.....	3	(i)	...	..	Two-thirds elected	..	..	....
Kansas.....	3	...	...	★	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	(e)
Kentucky.....	10	10 ^f	...	★	Majority elected	..	..	....
Louisiana.....	10 ^f	...	10	★	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	(j)(e)
Maine.....	5	(b)	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	..	....
Maryland.....	6	6 ^k	...	★	Three-fifths elected	(c)	(c)	....
Massachusetts.....	5	...	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	....
Michigan.....	10	...	5	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	....
Minnesota.....	3	...	3 ^f	★	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	....
Mississippi.....	5	(b)	(i)	★	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	....
Missouri.....	10 ^f	...	10	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	(e)
Montana.....	5	...	15 ^{f, m}	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	....
Nebraska.....	5	5 ^f	...	★	Three-fifths elected	★	★	....
Nevada.....	5	10	...	..	Two-thirds elected	★	★	....
New Hampshire.....	5	...	(i)	..	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	....
New Jersey.....	5	5 ⁿ	...	★	Majority elected	(c)	(c)	....
New Mexico.....	3	...	6 ^m	★	Two-thirds present	(g)	..	....
New York.....	10	...	30 ^f	★	Two-thirds elected	(g)	..	....
North Carolina.....	(p)	(p)	...	..	...	(c)	(c)	....
North Dakota.....	3	15 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	....
Ohio.....	10	10 ^f	...	★	Three-fifths elected	..	..	....
Oklahoma.....	5	...	15 ^f	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	....
Oregon.....	5	20	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	....
Pennsylvania.....	10 ^f	30 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	....
Rhode Island.....	6	10 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds present	(c)	(c)	(l)(e)
South Carolina.....	3	(b)	...	..	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	....
South Dakota.....	3	10 ^f	...	..	Two-thirds present	★	★	....
Tennessee.....	5	...	(i)	..	Majority elected	(g)	..	....
Texas.....	10	20 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds present	(c)	(c)	....
Utah.....	5	10	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	....
Vermont.....	5	...	(d)	..	Two-thirds present	(c)	(c)	....
Virginia.....	5	...	10 ^f	★	Two-thirds present ^q	(c)	(c)	....
Washington.....	5	10	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	(r)
West Virginia.....	5	5 ^f	...	..	Majority elected	(c)	(c)	(s)
Wisconsin.....	6	...	6	★	Two-thirds present	(c)	(c)	....
Wyoming.....	3	15 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	(j)

^a 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.

^b Bill passed in one session becomes law if not returned within two days (Maine and Mississippi three days) after reconvening of legislature.

^c No provision for initiative or referendum in state.

^d No veto on questions of election within the legislature.

^e Proposed amendments to the state constitution.

^f Sundays not excepted.

^g No provision for initiative in state.

^h Bill becomes law if filed unsigned with secretary of state within five days after adjournment.

ⁱ Governor must act either for or against bill within 30 days after adjournment.

^j Questions affecting the prerogatives and duties of the legislature.

^k Within 6 days after presentation to the governor, regardless of how long after adjournment this may be.

^l No bill may be approved when the legislature is not in session.

^m Governor must file his objections with secretary of state.

ⁿ After delivery to governor.

^o Governor has no veto.

^p Immediately upon ratification, unless otherwise specified in the particular bill.

^q Including majority elected.

^r Resolutions.

^s Budget bills.

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE

State	Secretary of State	Present Term Began	How Selected	Term of Office in Years	Annual Salary	Acts in Governor's Absence
Alabama.....	John Brandon	1939	Elected	4	\$3,600	....
Arizona.....	Harry M. Moore	1941	Elected	2	4,000	★
Arkansas.....	C. G. Hall	1941	Elected	2	4,000	....
California.....	Paul Peek	1939 ^b	Elected ^b	4	5,000	....
Colorado.....	Walter F. Morrison	1941	Elected	2	4,000	....
Connecticut.....	Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse	1941	Elected	2	6,000	....
Delaware.....	Earle D. Willey	1941	Appointed ^a	(^o)	6,000	★ ^d
Florida.....	Robert A. Gray	1941	Elected	4	5,000	....
Georgia.....	John B. Wilson	1941	Elected	2	5,000	....
Idaho.....	George H. Curtis	1941	Elected	2	4,000	....
Illinois.....	Edward J. Hughes	1941	Elected	4	10,000	....
Indiana.....	James M. Tucker	1941	Elected	2	6,000	....
Iowa.....	Earl G. Miller	1941	Elected	2	5,000	....
Kansas.....	Frank J. Ryan	1941	Elected	2	3,000	....
Kentucky.....	George G. Hatcher	1939 ^a	Elected	4	4,000	....
Louisiana.....	James A. Gremillion	1940	Elected	4	5,000	....
Maine.....	Frederick Robie	1941	Elected ^f	2	4,000	....
Maryland.....	Francis Petrott	1939	Appointed ^a	4	2,000	....
Massachusetts.....	Frederic W. Cook	1941	Elected	2	7,000	★ ^d
Michigan.....	Harry Kelly	1941	Elected	2	5,000	★ ^d
Minnesota.....	Mike Holm	1941	Elected	2	5,700	....
Mississippi.....	Walker Wood	1940	Elected	4	4,000	....
Missouri.....	Dwight H. Brown	1941	Elected	4	3,000	....
Montana.....	Sam W. Mitchell	1941	Elected	4	4,200	....
Nebraska.....	Frank Marsh	1941	Elected	2	5,000	....
Nevada.....	Malcolm McEachin	1939	Elected	4	3,600	....
New Hampshire.....	Enoch D. Fuller	1941	Elected ^f	2	4,000	....
New Jersey.....	Thomas A. Mathis	1938	Appointed ^a	5	6,000	....
New Mexico.....	Jessie M. Gonzales	1941	Elected	2	3,000	★ ^d
New York.....	Michael F. Walsh	1939	Appointed ^a	4	12,000	....
North Carolina.....	Thad Eure	1941	Elected	4	6,000	....
North Dakota.....	Herman Thorson	1941	Elected	2	2,400	★ ^d
Ohio.....	John E. Sweeney	1941	Elected	2	6,500	....
Oklahoma.....	C. C. Childers	1939	Elected	4	3,000	....
Oregon.....	Earl Snell	1939	Elected	4	5,400	....
Pennsylvania.....	Sophia M. R. O'Hara	1939	Appointed ^a	4	10,000	....
Rhode Island.....	Armand H. Cote	1941	Elected	2	6,500	....
South Carolina.....	W. P. Blackwell	1939	Elected	4	3,600	....
South Dakota.....	Olive A. Ringsrud	1941	Elected	2	3,000	★ ^d
Tennessee.....	Joe C. Carr	1941	Elected ^d	4	5,000	....
Texas.....	William J. Lawson	1941	Appointed ^a	2	6,000	....
Utah.....	E. E. Monson	1941	Elected	4	4,500	★
Vermont.....	Rawson C. Myrick	1941	Elected	2	3,500	....
Virginia.....	Raymond L. Jackson	1938	Appointed ^a	4	4,000	....
Washington.....	Belle Reeves	1941	Elected	4	3,000	★ ^d
West Virginia.....	William S. O'Brien	1941	Elected	4	5,000 ^b	....
Wisconsin.....	Fred R. Zimmerman	1941	Elected	2	5,000	★ ^d
Wyoming.....	Lester C. Hunt	1939	Elected	4	4,800	★

^a By the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

^b Incumbent appointed to succeed Frank C. Jordan, deceased, in February, 1940.

^c At the pleasure of the Governor (Governor's term is four years).

^d In absence of both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

^e Inauguration held in December after election in November.

^f Elected by Legislature, joint ballot of the House and Senate.

^g By the Governor, with the advice and consent of the General Assembly.

^h Raised to \$6,000, effective end of present term, by Legislature, regular session 1937.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE

State	Issues Corporation Charters	Registers Motor Vehicles	Registers Securities	Custodian of State Archives	Member of Executive Council	Member of State Board of Pardons	Member of State Board of Education	Member of State Land Board	Member of State Board of Censors	Administers Election Laws	Registers Trade Marks	Custodian of Legislative Bills, Acts, and Records	Publishes State Manual, Directory or Register	Publishes Session Laws	Publishes Abstract of Votes	Issues Extradition and Requisition Papers	Attests Executive Documents	Issues Land Patents
Alabama.....	★ ^a	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	★
Arizona.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	..	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	★	..
Arkansas.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	..	..	..	★^d	..	..	..
California.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	★
Colorado.....	★	..	..	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^o	★	★	★	..
Connecticut.....	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..
Delaware.....	★	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Florida.....	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..
Georgia.....	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	★	..
Idaho.....	★	..	..	★	..	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Indiana.....	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa.....	★	★ ^b	★	..	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	★	..
Kansas.....	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..
Kentucky.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Louisiana.....	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	★	★^d	★	★	..
Maryland.....	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	★	★	..
Massachusetts.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	★	★	..
Michigan.....	..	★	..	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	★	★	..
Minnesota.....	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	..	★	..
Mississippi.....	★	..	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	..	★	..
Missouri.....	★	★	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	★	★	..
Montana.....	★	..	..	..	..	★	..	★	..	★	★	★	..	★	★^d	★	★	..
Nebraska.....	★	..	..	★	..	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	★	..
Nevada.....	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	..	★	..
New Hampshire.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	★	★	..
New Jersey.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	★	★^o	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	..
New Mexico.....	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	★	★	..
New York.....	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	..	..	★
North Carolina.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..
North Dakota.....	★	..	(c)	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Ohio.....	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..
Oklahoma.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	..	★	★	..
Oregon.....	★	★	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..
Pennsylvania.....	★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	..
Rhode Island.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	★	★	..
South Carolina.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..
South Dakota.....	★	★	..	★	..	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Tennessee.....	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	..
Texas.....	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Utah.....	★	..	(c)	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★^d	..	..	★
Vermont.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Virginia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	★	..
Washington.....	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	..	★	★	★	..	..	★	..	★	..
West Virginia.....	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	..	..	★	★	..
Wisconsin.....	★	★ ^b	..	★	..	..	..	★	..	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	★	..
Wyoming.....	★	★ ^b	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..

^a Foreign corporations only.

^b County treasurers act as agents.

^c Secretary of state is member of securities commission.

^d Incorporated in state manual.

^o Special acts only.

THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL

State	Attorney General	Present Term Began	Term of Office in Years	How Selected	Annual Salary	Private Practice Permitted by Law	Number of Regular Assistants and Deputies	Annual Appropriation for Department
Alabama.....	Thomas S. Lawson	1939	4	Elected	\$ 5,700	(a)	14	\$ 79,700
Arizona.....	Joseph W. Conway	1941	2	Elected	5,500	no	4	(b)
Arkansas.....	Jack Holt	1941	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^a	5	35,100
California.....	Earl Warren	1939	4	Elected	11,000	no	44	235,550 ^d
Colorado.....	Gail L. Ireland	1941	2	Elected	5,000	yes	14	56,000
Connecticut....	Francis A. Pallotti	1939	4	Elected	10,000	yes	11	75,130
Delaware.....	James R. Morford	1939	4	Elected	6,000	yes	5	33,710
Florida.....	J. Tom Watson	1941	4	Elected	5,000	no	12	102,000
Georgia.....	Ellis G. Arnall	1941	2	Elected	5,500	yes ^a	6	50,000
Idaho.....	Bert H. Miller	1941	2	Elected	4,000	yes ^c	4	(b)
Illinois.....	George F. Barrett	1941	4	Elected	9,000	no	28	(b)
Indiana.....	George N. Beamer	1941	4	Governor appts.	7,500	yes ^c	20	76,000
Iowa.....	John M. Rankin	1941	2	Elected	6,000	no	4 ^e	30,000
Kansas.....	Jay S. Parker	1941	2	Elected	4,000	yes	6	47,210
Kentucky.....	Hubert Meredith	1940	4	Elected	5,000	yes ^a	10 ^e	46,000
Louisiana.....	Eugene Stanley	1940	4	Elected	7,500	yes ^c	11	121,600
Maine.....	Frank I. Cowan	1941	2	Legis. selects	4,000	yes	7	25,500
Maryland.....	William C. Walsh	1939	4	Elected	8,000	yes	7	42,000 ^f
Massachusetts..	Robert T. Bushnell	1941	2	Elected	8,000	yes	15	155,000
Michigan.....	Herbert J. Rushton	1941	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^a	30	(g)
Minnesota.....	J. A. A. Burnquist	1941	2	Elected	7,000	yes ^c	8	104,380
Mississippi.....	Greek L. Rice	1940	4	Elected	6,750	yes	5	76,100
Missouri.....	Roy McKittrick	1941	4	Elected	3,000	yes	15	149,200
Montana.....	John W. Bonner	1941	4	Elected	4,500	yes	4	26,200
Nebraska.....	Walter R. Johnson	1941	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^a	6	82,735
Nevada.....	Gray Mashburn	1939	4	Elected	5,000	yes	2	11,600
New Hampshire..	Frank R. Kenison	1941	5	Governor and Council appt.	4,000	yes	1	29,150
New Jersey.....	David T. Wilentz	1939	5	Governor appts.	7,000	yes	11	114,380
New Mexico.....	Edward P. Chase	1941	2	Elected	4,000	yes	3	(b)
New York.....	John J. Bennett, Jr.	1939	4	Elected	12,000	yes	104	1,041,160
North Carolina..	Harry McMullan	1941	4	Elected	7,500	no	3	33,318
North Dakota...	Alvin C. Strutz	1941	2	Elected	3,000	no	4 ^e	52,350 ^b
Ohio.....	Thomas J. Herbert	1941	2	Elected	6,500	yes ^a	22	(b)
Oklahoma.....	MacQ. Williamson	1939	4	Elected	4,500	no	16	88,080
Oregon.....	I. H. Van Winkle	1941	4	Elected	5,000	yes ^a	12 ⁱ	40,500
Pennsylvania....	Claude T. Reno	1939	4	Governor appts.	12,000	yes ^j	140	493,000
Rhode Island....	John H. Nolan	1941	2	Elected	8,500	yes ^j	5	57,755
South Carolina..	John M. Daniel	1939	4	Elected	5,000	yes ^a	2	21,293
South Dakota...	Leo A. Temmey	1941	2	Elected	3,400	yes	8	24,700
Tennessee.....	Roy H. Beeler	1934	8	Supreme Ct. appts.	7,500	yes	7	60,800
Texas.....	Gerald C. Mann	1941	2	Elected	10,000	no	39	284,200
Utah.....	Grover A. Giles	1941	4	Elected	4,500	yes	4	30,061
Vermont.....	Alban J. Parker	1941	2	Elected	4,000	yes	1	24,000
Virginia.....	Abram P. Staples	1938	4	Elected	8,000	yes ^c	8	60,500
Washington.....	Smith Troy	1941	4	Elected	3,500	yes ^a	8	(k)
West Virginia...	Clarence W. Meadows	1941	4	Elected	5,000	yes ^c	5	49,250
Wisconsin.....	John E. Martin	1941	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^c	10	138,000
Wyoming.....	Ewing T. Kerr	1939	4	Governor appts.	4,800	no	2	(l)

^a Duties preclude private practice.

^b Information not available.

^c It is not the custom to engage in private practice.

^d Additional fees charged officers, boards, commissions not supported out of state funds.

^e Additional assistants paid by departments to which they are assigned.

^f Variable.

^g Appropriation for biennium (1938-40) was \$210,000.

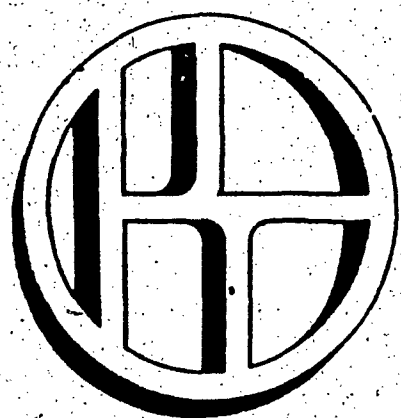
^h Appropriations for special functions not included.

ⁱ Five assistants paid from this appropriation. Seven assistants paid by departments to which they are assigned.

^j May engage in civil practice.

^k Appropriation for biennium was \$149,000.

^l Appropriation for biennium was \$14,570.



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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

THE STATES OF THE UNION: HISTORICAL DATA

State	Capital	Source of State Lands	Date Organized as Territory	Date Admitted to Union	Chronological Order of Admission to Union
Alabama.....	Montgomery	Mississippi Territory, 1798 ^a	March 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819	22
Arizona.....	Phoenix	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 ^b	Feb. 24, 1863	Feb. 14, 1912	48
Arkansas.....	Little Rock	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1819	June 15, 1836	25
California.....	Sacramento ^c	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	(^c)	Sept. 9, 1850	31
Colorado.....	Denver	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^d	Feb. 28, 1861	Aug. 1, 1876	36
Connecticut....	Hartford	Royal charter, 1662 ^e	.....	Jan. 9, 1788 ^f	5
Delaware.....	Dover	Swedish charter, 1638; English charter, 1683 ^e	.....	Dec. 7, 1787 ^f	1
Florida.....	Tallahassee	Ceded by Spain, 1819	March 30, 1822	March 3, 1845	27
Georgia.....	Atlanta	Charter, 1732, from George II to Oglethorpe ^e	.....	Jan. 2, 1788 ^f	4
Idaho.....	Boise	Oregon Territory, 1848	March 3, 1863	July 3, 1890	43
Illinois.....	Springfield	Northwest Territory, 1787	Feb. 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	21
Indiana.....	Indianapolis	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	19
Iowa.....	Des Moines	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 12, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	30
Kansas.....	Topeka	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^d	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	34
Kentucky.....	Frankfort	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(^e)	June 1, 1792	15
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^e	March 24, 1804	April 30, 1812	18
Maine.....	Augusta	Part of Massachusetts until admitted as state	(^e)	March 15, 1820	23
Maryland.....	Annapolis	Charter, 1632, from Charles I to Calvert ^e	.....	April 28, 1788 ^f	7
Massachusetts..	Boston	Charter to Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629 ^e	.....	Feb. 6, 1788 ^f	6
Michigan.....	Lansing	Northwest Territory, 1787	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	26
Minnesota.....	St. Paul	Northwest Territory, 1787 ^h	March 3, 1849	May 11, 1858	32
Mississippi.....	Jackson	Mississippi Territory ⁱ	April 17, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817	20
Missouri.....	Jefferson City	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 4, 1812	Aug. 10, 1821	24
Montana.....	Helena	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^j	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889	41
Nebraska.....	Lincoln	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 30, 1854	March 1, 1867	37
Nevada.....	Carson City	Ceded from Spain, 1848	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864	36
New Hampshire..	Concord	Grant from James I, 1622 and 1629 ^e	.....	June 21, 1788 ^f	9
New Jersey.....	Trenton	Dutch settlement, 1623; English charter, 1664 ^e	.....	Dec. 18, 1787 ^f	3
New Mexico.....	Santa Fe	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 ^b	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 6, 1912	47
New York.....	Albany	Dutch settlement, 1623; English control, 1664 ^e	.....	July 26, 1788 ^f	11
North Carolina..	Raleigh	Charter, 1663, from Charles II ^e	.....	Nov. 21, 1789 ^f	12
North Dakota...	Bismarck	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	39
Ohio.....	Columbus	Northwest Territory, 1787	(^e)	March 1, 1803	17
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 2, 1890	Nov. 16, 1907	46
Oregon.....	Salem	Settlement and treaty with Britain, 1846	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	33
Pennsylvania....	Harrisburg	Grant from Charles II to William Penn, 1680 ^e	.....	Dec. 12, 1787 ^f	2
Rhode Island...	Providence	Charter, 1663, from Charles II ^e	.....	May 29, 1790 ^f	13
South Carolina..	Columbia	Charter, 1663, from Charles II ^e	.....	May 23, 1788 ^f	8
South Dakota...	Pierre	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	40
Tennessee.....	Nashville	Part of North Carolina until admitted as state	(^e)	June 1, 1796	16
Texas.....	Austin	Republic of Texas, 1845	(^e)	Dec. 29, 1845	28
Utah.....	Salt Lake City	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 4, 1896	45
Vermont.....	Montpelier	From lands of New Hampshire and New York	(^e)	March 4, 1791	14
Virginia.....	Richmond	Charter, 1609, from James I to London Company ^e	.....	June 25, 1788 ^f	10
Washington.....	Olympia	Oregon Territory, 1848	March 2, 1853	Nov. 11, 1889	42
West Virginia...	Charleston	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(^e)	June 10, 1863	35
Wisconsin.....	Madison	Northwest Territory, 1787	April 20, 1836	May 29, 1848	29
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^d	July 25, 1868	July 11, 1890	44

^a By the Treaty of Paris, 1783, England gave up claim to the 13 original colonies, and to all land within an area extending along the present Canadian border to the Lake of the Woods, down the Mississippi River to the 31st parallel, east to the Chattahoochee, down that river to the mouth of the Flint, east to the source of the St. Mary's, down that river to the ocean. Territory west of the Alleghenies was claimed by various states, but was eventually all ceded to the nation. Thus, the major part of Alabama was acquired by the Treaty of Paris, but the lower portion from Spain in 1813.

^b Portion of land obtained by Gadsden Purchase, 1853.

^c No territorial status before admission to Union.

^d Portion of land ceded by Mexico, 1848.

^e One of the original 13 colonies.

^f Date of ratification of U. S. Constitution.

^g West Feliciana District (Baton Rouge) acquired from Spain, 1810, added to Louisiana, 1812.

^h Portion of land obtained by Louisiana Purchase, 1803.

ⁱ See footnote (^e). The lower portion of Mississippi was also acquired from Spain in 1813.

^j Portion of land obtained from Oregon Territory, 1848.

OFFICIAL NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND CAPITOL BUILDINGS

<i>State</i>	<i>Both Bodies</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Capitol Building</i>
Alabama, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Arizona, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House ^a
Arkansas, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
California, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
Colorado, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Connecticut, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Delaware, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Florida, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Georgia, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Idaho, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Illinois, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Indiana, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	(b)
Iowa, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Kansas, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House ^a
Kentucky, Commonwealth of..	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Louisiana, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Maine, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Maryland, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State House
Massachusetts, Common- wealth of.....	General Court	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Michigan, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Minnesota, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Mississippi, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Missouri, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Montana, State of.....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Nebraska, State of.....	Unicameral Legislature	.....	.....	State Capitol
Nevada, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
New Hampshire, State of.....	General Court	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
New Jersey, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	General Assembly	State House
New Mexico, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
New York, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
North Carolina, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
North Dakota, State of.....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Ohio, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House ^a
Oklahoma, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Oregon, State of.....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Pennsylvania, Common- wealth of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Carolina, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Dakota, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Tennessee, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Texas, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol ^a
Utah, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Vermont, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Virginia, Commonwealth of...	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Washington, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
West Virginia, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Wisconsin, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
Wyoming, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol

^a Unofficial.^b No official name. Both "State House" and "State Capitol" used.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS IN 1941

State	Senate			House	
	President	President Pro Tem	Secretary	Speaker	Clerk
Alabama.....	A. A. Carmichael	J. N. Poole	J. E. Speight	Hugh D. Merrill	R. T. Goodwyn, Jr.
Arizona.....	Paul C. Keefe	.....	W. J. Graham	James R. Heron	Lallah Ruth (Mrs.)
Arkansas.....	Robert Bailey	Willis B. Smith	Virgil Ramsey	Means Wilkinson	Hal P. Smith
California.....	Ellis E. Patterson	William P. Rich	Joseph A. Beek	G. H. Garland	A. A. Ohnimus
Colorado.....	John C. Vivian	R. J. Cummings	M. J. Walsh	Homer L. Pearson	L. G. Truby
Connecticut...	Odell Shepard	Joseph B. Downes	J. J. Fitzpatrick	Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr.	Robert Powell
Delaware.....	I. J. MacCollum	H. W. T. Purnell	Vera G. Davis (Mrs.)	George W. Rhodes	F. W. Schroeder
Florida.....	John R. Beacham	Dewey A. Dye	Robert W. Davis	Dan McCarty, Jr.	Ben Fuqua
Georgia.....	Chas. D. Redwine	H. B. Edwards	Lindley W. Camp	Randall Evans, Jr.	Joe Boone
Idaho.....	Chas. C. Gossett	Perry C. Mitchell	Harold Toomer	F. M. Bistline	Dan V. Hoops
Illinois.....	Hugh W. Cross	Arnold P. Benson	E. H. Alexander	E. J. Schnackenberg	R. R. Randolph
Indiana.....	Chas. M. Dawson	W. E. Jenner	James Swan	James M. Knapp	Noland C. Wright
Iowa.....	B. B. Hickenlooper	Frank C. Byers	Walter H. Beam	Robert D. Blue	A. C. Gustafson
Kansas.....	Carl E. Friend	Kirke W. Dale	C. W. Miller	Clay C. Carper	W. T. Bishop
Kentucky.....	Rodes K. Myers	Edwin C. Dawson	Robert Humphreys	B. F. Shields	W. A. Perry
Louisiana.....	Marc M. Mouton	Frank B. Ellis	J. M. Hamley	R. Norman Bauer	Lee Laycock
Maine.....	Nathaniel Tompkins	.....	Royden V. Brown	George D. Varney	Harvey R. Pease
Maryland.....	Arthur H. Brice	.....	C. Andrew Shaab	T. E. Conlon	F. F. J. Daily
Massachusetts..	Angier L. Goodwin	.....	Irving N. Hayden	C. A. Herter	Laurence R. Grove
Michigan.....	Frank Murphy	D. Hale Brake	Fred I. Chase	Howard Nugent	Myles F. Gray
Minnesota.....	C. E. Anderson	James A. Carley	H. Y. Torrey	Lawrence M. Hall	Harry L. Allen
Mississippi.....	Dennis Murphree	W. B. Roberts	R. L. Brown	Sam Lumpkin	Buford Yerger
Missouri.....	Frank G. Harris	Frank P. Briggs	R. E. L. Marrs	Morris E. Osburn	Joseph A. Bauer
Montana.....	Ernest T. Eaton	John L. Campbell	Claude McAllister	E. J. Stromnes	James R. Brennan
Nebraska.....	Wm. E. Johnson*	.....	.....	R. M. Howard*	Hugo F. Srb*
Nevada.....	M. J. Sullivan	H. C. Heidtman	Waite Bruce	W. J. Cashill	E. C. Mulcahy
New Hampshire..	William M. Cole	.....	Benjamin F. Greer	C. H. Barnard	C. J. Fretwell
New Jersey.....	I. Grant Scott	.....	O. F. Van Camp	R. P. McClave	Paul P. Williams
New Mexico....	Ceferino Quintana	John M. West	Eva Ellen Sabin	F. J. McCarthy	Andy Nilson
New York.....	Charles Poletti	J. R. Hanley	William S. King	Oswald D. Heck	A. B. Borkowski
North Carolina..	R. L. Harris	J. D. Larkins, Jr.	S. Ray Byerly	Otis M. Mull	Shearon Harris
North Dakota..	Oscar Hagen	Milton R. Young	Walter Trout	E. D. Symington	C. R. Verry
Ohio.....	Paul M. Herbert	F. E. Whittemore	T. E. Bateman	W. M. McCulloch	Otis R. Johnson
Oklahoma.....	James E. Berry	H. M. Curnutt	J. W. Cordell	E. Blumhagen	Frank Raab
Oregon.....	Dean H. Walker	.....	Zylpha Z. Burns	R. S. Farrell, Jr.	Fred Drager
Pennsylvania...	Samuel S. Lewis	Charles H. Ealy	George F. Holmes	Elmer Kilroy	T. J. Callahan
Rhode Island...	Louis W. Cappelli	G. D. Greenhalgh	Armand H. Cote	Harry F. Curvin	H. R. Sullivan
South Carolina..	J. E. Harley	R. M. Jefferies	James H. Fowles	Solomon Blatt	J. E. Hunter, Jr.
South Dakota...	Albert C. Miller	D. J. Tiede	Douglas Bantz	G. T. Mickelson	W. J. Matson
Tennessee.....	Blair R. Maxwell	.....	B. B. Gullett	J. E. O'Dell, Jr.	G. Edward Fryar
Texas.....	Coke Stevenson	Clay Cotten	Bob Barker	H. L. Leonard	E. R. Lindley
Utah.....	Wendell Grover	.....	J. L. Gibson	S. R. Brewster	J. Waldo Parry
Vermont.....	M. R. Proctor	Joseph H. Denny	W. E. Brisbin	Lee E. Emerson	Harold J. Arthur
Virginia.....	*Vacancy	Henry T. Wickham	E. R. Combs	Ashton Dovell	E. G. Dodson
Washington....	Victor A. Meyers	George A. Lovejoy	J. M. Taylor, Jr.	Edward J. Reilly	S. R. Holcomb
West Virginia..	Byron B. Randolph	.....	A. Hale Watkins	Malcolm Arnold	J. R. Aliff
Wisconsin.....	W. S. Goodland	Conrad Shearer	L. R. Larsen	V. W. Thomson	Arthur May
Wyoming.....	Earl Wright	*William H. Cross	W. C. DeLoney	Carl Robinson	George Hicks

* Nebraska has a unicameral legislature, hence officer of legislature.

THE LEGISLATORS

Number, Terms, and Party Affiliations

State	Senate					House					Total Number of Legis- lators ¹
	Dem- ocrats	Repub- licans	Other	Total	Term	Dem- ocrats	Repub- licans	Other	Total	Term	
Alabama.....	34	0	(*)	35	4	101	0	(b)	106	4	141
Arizona.....	19	0	..	19	2	52	0	..	52	2	71
Arkansas.....	35	0	..	35	4	99	1	..	100	2	135
California.....	16	24	..	40	4	42	38	..	80	2	120
Colorado.....	18	17	..	35	4	29	36	..	65	2	100
Connecticut.....	22	13	..	35	2	88	184	..	272	2	307
Delaware.....	7	10	..	17	4	14	21	..	35	2	52
Florida.....	38	0	..	38	4	95	0	..	95	2	133
Georgia.....	52	0	..	52	2	205	0	..	205	2	257
Idaho.....	23	21	..	44	2	38	26	..	64	2	108
Illinois.....	23	28	..	51	4	73	79	(*)	153	2	204
Indiana.....	19	31	..	50	4	36	64	..	100	2	150
Iowa.....	5	45	..	50	4	22	86	..	108	2	158
Kansas.....	5	35	..	40	4	27	97	(*)	125	2	165
Kentucky.....	29	9	..	38	4	72	28	..	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	39	0	..	39	4	100	0	..	100	4	139
Maine.....	2	30	(*)	33	2	22	127	(c)	151	2	184
Maryland.....	23	6	..	29	4	104	16	..	120	4	149
Massachusetts.....	15	25	..	40	2	96	143	(*)	240	2	280
Michigan.....	10	22	..	32	2	32	68	..	100	2	132
Minnesota.....	Nonpolitical election			67	4	Nonpolitical election			131	2	198
Mississippi.....	49	0	..	49	4	139	0	(*)	140	4	189
Missouri.....	28	5	(d)	34	4	85	65	..	150	2	184
Montana.....	21	35	..	56	4	55	47	..	102	2	158
Nebraska.....	Nonpolitical election			..	2	Unicameral			..	..	43
Nevada.....	6	10	1 Inde- pendent	17	4	26	13	1 Inde- pendent	40	2	57
New Hampshire....	9	15	..	24	2	194	229	..	423	2	447
New Jersey.....	5	16	..	21	3	19	41	..	60	1	81
New Mexico.....	21	3	..	24	4	40	9	..	49	2	73
New York.....	21	30	..	51	2	62	87	1 American Labor	150	2	201
North Carolina....	48	2	..	50	2	114	6	..	120	2	170
North Dakota.....	5	44	..	49	4	10	103	..	113	2	162
Ohio.....	17	19	..	36	2	60	78	..	138	2	174
Oklahoma.....	42	2	..	44	4	113	7	..	120	2	164
Oregon.....	5	25	..	30	4	22	38	..	60	2	90
Pennsylvania.....	18	32	..	50	4	126	82	..	208	2	258
Rhode Island.....	19	25	..	44	2	59	41	..	100	2	144
South Carolina....	46	0	..	46	4	124	0	..	124	2	170
South Dakota.....	4	31	..	35	2	10	65	..	75	2	110
Tennessee.....	29	4	..	33	2	83	16	..	99	2	132
Texas.....	31	0	..	31	4	150	0	..	150	2	181
Utah.....	19	4	..	23	4	44	16	..	60	2	83
Vermont.....	8	22	..	30	2	37	197	12	246	2	276
Virginia.....	37	1	(c)	40	4	93	7	..	100	2	140
Washington.....	37	9	..	46	4	68	31	..	99	2	145
West Virginia.....	26	6	..	32	4	74	20	..	94	2	126
Wisconsin.....	3	24	6 Pro- gressive	33	4	15	60	25 Pro- gressive	100	2	133
Wyoming.....	11	16	..	27	4	28	28	..	56	2	83
Totals.....	999	696	12	1,774	..	3,197	2,300	50	5,678	..	7,495

^a 1 vacancy
^b 5 vacancies.

^c 2 vacancies.
^d 1 seat being contested.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF THE LEGISLATORS

State	Salaries*		Compensation Allowance for Transportation
	Regular Session	Special Session	
Alabama.....	\$4 per day	\$4 per day	10c a mile, one round trip
Arizona.....	\$8 per day, 60 days	\$8 per day, 20-day limit	20c a mile, one way
Arkansas.....	\$1,000, 2 years	\$6 per day, 15-day limit	5c a mile
California.....	\$1,200 per year ^a	(^a)	Mileage, regular or special session
Colorado.....	\$1,000, 2 years	.....	Actual traveling expenses
Connecticut....	\$300, 2 years	.....	10c a mile
Delaware.....	\$10 per day, 60 days	\$10 per day, 30-day limit	10c a mile ^b
Florida.....	\$6 per day	\$6 per day	5c a mile
Georgia.....	\$7 per day	\$7 per day	10c a mile, one round trip
Idaho.....	\$5 per day, 60 days	\$5 per day, 20-day limit	10c a mile, one round trip
Illinois.....	\$5,000, 2 years	.....	5c a mile ^c
Indiana.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day, 40-day limit	20c a mile, one round trip
Iowa.....	\$1,000, 2 years	Not over \$10 per day	5c a mile
Kansas.....	\$3 per day ^d	\$3 per day ^d	15c a mile, one round trip
Kentucky.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	15c a mile ^e
Louisiana.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	10c a mile ^f
Maine.....	\$600	\$5 per day	\$2 for 10 miles, one way
Maryland.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day, 90-day limit	20c a mile ^g
Massachusetts..	\$2,000 per session	Determined at session	\$4.20 a mile (once)
Michigan.....	\$3 per day ^h	.....	10c a mile, one round trip
Minnesota.....	\$1,000, 2 years	Mileage only	10c a mile, limit \$200
Mississippi.....	\$1,000 per session	\$10 per day	10c a mile, one round trip
Missouri.....	\$5 per day ⁱ	\$5 per day	By counties, computed by distance
Montana.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day, 60-day limit	7c a mile
Nebraska.....	\$1,744.18, 2 years	None	Actual traveling expenses, one round trip
Nevada.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	10c a mile for shortest route by rail
New Hampshire..	\$200 per term	\$3 per day, 15-day limit	10c a mile, round trip once a week
New Jersey.....	\$500 per year	None	Transportation
New Mexico.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day, 30-day limit	10c a mile
New York.....	\$2,500 per year	.....	Actual trav. exp. round trip once a week
North Carolina..	\$600 per year	\$8 per day, 20-day limit	None
North Dakota...	\$5 per day, 60 days	\$5 per day	10c a mile, one round trip
Ohio.....	\$2,000 per year	None	Mileage
Oklahoma.....	\$6 per day ^j	\$6 per day ^j	10c a mile, one round trip
Oregon.....	\$3 per day, 40 days	\$3 per day, 20-day limit	\$3 for each 20 miles
Pennsylvania....	\$3,000 per session	\$500 per session ^k	5c a mile round trip, once a week ^l
Rhode Island...	\$5 per day	None	8c a mile
South Carolina..	\$10 per day, 40 days with pay	\$10 per day, 40 days with pay	4c a mile, round trip once a week
South Dakota...	\$5 per day, 60 days	\$5 per day	5c a mile, one round trip ^m
Tennessee.....	\$4 per day, 75 days with pay	\$4 per day, 20 days with pay	\$4 for 25 miles
Texas.....	\$10 per day ⁿ	\$10 per day	\$2.50 for 25 miles
Utah.....	\$4 per day	\$4 per day, 30-day limit	10c a mile
Vermont.....	\$400, 2 years	\$6 per day	20c a mile ^o
Virginia.....	\$720 each session	\$360 per session	10c a mile ^p
Washington.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day, 60-day limit	10c a mile, one round trip
West Virginia...	\$500 per year	None	10c a mile
Wisconsin.....	\$2,400, 2 years	None	10c a mile, one round trip
Wyoming.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	6c a mile, nearest practical route

^a Regular session years: \$12 per session day plus balance to \$1,200; non-session years, \$100 monthly.

^b \$25 for postage regular session, \$10 special session.

^c \$50 per session for postage, etc.

^d Not to exceed \$150 for regular, or \$90 for special, session.

^e \$20 for House and \$35 for Senate.

^f Two round trips allowed for regular sessions; one round trip allowed for special sessions.

^g In terms of fixed amounts for each member.

^h For elected term.

ⁱ 70-day limit; \$1 a day thereafter.

^j \$2 a day after 60 days.

^k \$750 if session lasts over one month.

^l \$150 for postage regular session, \$50 special session.

^m \$200 expense a year.

ⁿ \$5 a day after 120 days.

^o Regular session; 10 cents a mile special session.

^p Distance computed by nearest mail route.

* Compare with session table, p. 87, for limit to length of sessions.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

State	Years in which Sessions are Held	Days on which Sessions Convene	Date of Convening 1941	Sessions Limit—Days		What is a Day?—Defined as a "Calendar Day" by:	
				Regular	Special	by:	Defined as a "Meeting Day" by:
Alabama.....	Odd ^a	First Tuesday in May	(Meets in 1943)	60	30	.....	Court
Arizona.....	Odd	Monday after first Tues. in Jan.	January 13	60	20	Court	.....
Arkansas.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 13	60	15	Court	.....
California.....	Odd	First Mon. after first day in Jan.	January 6	None ^b	None	.....	.....
Colorado.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 1	None	None	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 8	150	None	.....	.....
Delaware.....	Odd	First Tuesday in January	January 7	60	30	Custom	.....
Florida.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in April	April 8	60	20	Custom	.....
Georgia.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 13 ^c	60	None	Custom	.....
Idaho.....	Odd	First Mon. after January first	January 6	60	20	.....	.....
Illinois.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 8	None	None	.....	.....
Indiana.....	Odd	Thur. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 9	61	40	Custom	.....
Iowa.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 13	None	None	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 14	None	None	.....	Custom
Kentucky.....	Even	First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	(Meets in 1942)	60	None	.....	Constitution
Louisiana.....	Even	Second Monday in May	(Meets in 1942)	60	30	.....	Custom
Maine.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 1	None	None	.....	.....
Maryland.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 1	90	None	Custom	.....
Massachusetts.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 1	None	None	.....	.....
Michigan.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 1	None	None	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 7	90	None	.....	Constitution
Mississippi.....	Even	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	(Meets in 1942)	None	None	.....	.....
Missouri.....	Odd	Wed. after January first	January 8	None	None	.....	Court
Montana.....	Odd	First Monday in January	January 6	60	None	Custom	.....
Nebraska.....	Odd	First Tuesday in January	January 7	None	None	.....	.....
Nevada.....	Odd	Third Monday in January	January 20	60	20	Custom	.....
New Hampshire.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 1	None	None	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Annual	Second Tuesday in January	January 14	None	None	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 14	60 ^d	None	Custom	.....
New York.....	Annual	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 8	None	None	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 8	None	20	Custom	.....
North Dakota.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 7	60	None	Court	.....
Ohio.....	Odd	First Monday in January	January 6	None	None	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 7	None	None	.....	Custom
Oregon.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 13	40	20	Custom	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Odd	First Tuesday in January	January 7	None	None	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	Annual	First Tuesday in January	January 7	60	None	.....	Custom
South Carolina.....	Odd ^e	Second Tuesday in January	January 14	None	None	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 7	60	60	Court	.....
Tennessee.....	Odd	First Monday in January	January 6	None	None	.....	Custom
Texas.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 14	None	30	.....	Custom
Utah.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 13	60	30	Court	.....
Vermont.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 8	None	None	.....	.....
Virginia.....	Even	Second Wednesday in January	(Meets in 1942)	60 ^f	30	Custom	.....
Washington.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 13	60	None	Custom	.....
West Virginia.....	Odd	Second Wednesday in January	January 8	60	None	.....	Custom
Wisconsin.....	Odd	Second Wednesday in January	January 8	None	None	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 14	40	None	Custom	.....

^a Formerly once every four years. A constitutional amendment in 1939 provides that beginning in 1943 regular sessions will be held biennially.

^b Split or bifurcated session.

^c 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.

^d Constitutional amendment adopted in 1940 provides for bifurcated or split session; legislature to convene for 30 days, recess for 30 days, and reconvene for 30 days.

^e Constitutional amendment approved by voters in 1940 provides that beginning in 1943 the legislature will meet biennially but must be ratified by the legislature where it is pending as this book goes to press.

^f May be extended up to 30 days by 3/5 vote in each house.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE*

State	Official Bill Drafting Agency	Time Limit for Introduction	Must Report All Bills	Hearings Open to Public†	House Committees Appointed by Speaker	Senate Committees Appointed by	Size of Committees Limited by
Alabama.....							
Arizona.....	Dept. of Library and Archives	None	No	Dis.	★	President	Rule
Arkansas.....	Attorney General	Until last 3 days	Yes	Dis.	★	President	Rule—custom
California.....	Legislative Counsel	30 days	Yes ^a	Yes	★	Comm. on Rules	Rule
Colorado.....	Legis. Ref. Office	15 days ^b	Yes ^a	Dis.	★	Resolution	Rule
Connecticut....	Statute Revision Commissioner	Set by joint resolution	No	Yes	★	Pres. pro tem	Joint rule
Delaware.....	House and Senate Attorneys	Set by rule	No	Yes	★	Pres. pro tem	Rule
Florida.....							
Georgia.....							
Idaho.....		30 days ^c	Yes	Dis.	★	President	Rule
Illinois.....	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Senate—Apr. 1 House—Apr. 14	No	Yes	★	Committee on Committees	Custom and rule
Indiana.....							
Iowa.....	Legis. clerks	Senate—Feb. 20 ^d House—last Feb. Legis. date ^e	No	Dis.	★	President	Custom
Kansas.....							
Kentucky.....		None	No	Dis.	★	President	House—rule Senate—custom
Louisiana.....							
Maine.....	Revisor of Statutes	Fixed at each sess.	No	Yes	★	President ^f	Joint rule
Maryland.....							
Massachusetts..	Senate and House Counsels	Second Saturday of session	Yes	Dis.	★	President	Rule
Michigan.....	Legis. Bill Drafter	Set by concurrent resolution	No	Dis.	★	President	Rule
Minnesota.....		Until last 30 da. ^g	Yes ^h	Yes	★	Comm. on Rules and Legis. Ex- pense	Rule
Mississippi.....		None last 3 days	Yes ⁱ	Dis.	★	Lt. Governor	Rule
Missouri.....		None last 40 da. ^b	Yes	Dis.	★	Pres. pro tem	Rule
Montana.....		House—40 days Senate—30 days	Yes ^j	Dis.	★	Special comm. ^k	Rule
Nebraska.....	Legislative Council	20 days	Yes	Yes	....	Committee on Committees	Rule
Nevada.....		None	Yes	(l)	★	President	Rule
New Hampshire..		None after 3rd week ^l	Yes	Yes	★	President	Rule
New Jersey.....		Rules	No	Dis.	★	President	
New Mexico.....	Legis. Ref. Bureau	First 30 days ^b	No	Dis.	★	President	Rule
New York.....	Legis. Bill Drafting Commission	None	No	Dis.	★	Pres. pro tem	Rule
North Carolina..		By resolution	Yes	Yes	★	President	Custom
North Dakota...		40 days ^j	Yes	Dis.	★	Committee on Committees	Rule
Ohio.....	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Joint rule	No	Yes	★	President	Rule
Oklahoma.....	State Library and Atty. Gen. Office	(k)	No	Yes	★	President	Rule
Oregon.....		Rules ^m	Yes	Yes	★	President	House—Dis. Senate—rule
Pennsylvania....							
Rhode Island...							
South Carolina..	Attorney General	None	No	(l)	★	Elected	Rule
South Dakota....							
Tennessee.....		None last 3 days	Yes	Dis.	★	President	None
Texas.....		30 days	No	Dis.	★	President	Custom
Utah.....							
Vermont.....	Legis. draftsmen	4 weeks	No	Dis.	★	Special comm.	Rule
Virginia.....	Div. of Statutory Research, and Drafting	Rule	No	Dis.	★	Elected	Rule
Washington.....		None last 10 days	No	Dis.	★	President	Rule
West Virginia...		None	Yes	Dis.	★	President	Rule
Wisconsin.....	Legis. Ref. Library	Rule	Yes	Yes	★	Committee on Committees	Rule
Wyoming.....		House—20 days ^j Senate—20 days ^j	Yes	Dis.	★	President	Custom

† Abbreviation: Dis.—Discretionary.

^a In practice, those not acted upon reported back last day of session without recommendation.^b Except general appropriation bill.^c Senate—except by unanimous consent and committee bills. No bills, except appropriation bills, after 42nd day.^d Except committee bills by 2/3 committee vote.^e Except appropriation and committee bills.^f Confirmation by Senate.^g Except on written request of the Governor.^h Except bills referred to Finance Committee.ⁱ Rule not generally observed.^j Except by unanimous consent.^k No revenue bills may be passed during last 5 days.^l Discretion of Committee.

* This table on legislative procedure, and those following, have been made up from preliminary returns to questionnaires sent out to the states during the 1941 sessions in connection with a study of legislative procedure to be published at a later date.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: HOUSE AND SENATE ACTION

State	Number	Readings		Roll Call Mandatory on Request of:		Electric Roll Call Device
		Separate Days	In Full	Senate Members	House Members	
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	3	Yes	1 ^a , 2 ^a , 3	2	2	No
Arkansas.....	3	Yes ^a	1, 3	5	5	No
California.....	3	Yes ^a	3	3	3	Assembly
Colorado.....	3	Yes	2, 3	1	1	No
Connecticut....	3	(b)	2, 3	1/5 members present	1/5 members present	No
Delaware.....	3	(c)	1, 3 ^d	All bills; joint and concurrent resolutions		No
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	3	Yes ^a	3	3	3	No
Illinois.....	3	Yes	1, 2, 3	Majority members present	77	No
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	3	(e)	1, 2, 3	1	1	House
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	3	Yes ^f	1, 2, 3	2	2	No
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	2 ^a	Yes ^a	1 ^a , 2 ^a	1/5 members present	1/5 members present	No
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts..	3	Yes ^g	.....	1/5 members present	30	No
Michigan.....	3	(o)	3 ^h	1/5	1/5	House
Minnesota.....	3	Yes ^a	1, 3	1	15	House
Mississippi.....	3	Yes ^a	1, 2, 3 ⁱ	10% members present	10% members present	No
Missouri.....	3	Yes	3	.....	.....	No
Montana.....	3	.....	3 ^j	2	10	No
Nebraska.....	3	(k)	1 or 2, and 3	1	.....	Yes
Nevada.....	3	Yes ^a	3	3	3	No
New Hampshire..	3	(e)	.....	1	1	No
New Jersey.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	No
New Mexico.....	3	(l)	3	1	1	No
New York.....	3	(m)	.....	1	1	No
North Carolina..	3 ^a	Yes ^a	1, 2, 3	1/5	1/5	No
North Dakota...	2	Yes	2	1/6 members	1/6 members	No
Ohio.....	3	Yes ^o	3	2	2	No
Oklahoma.....	3	Yes	3 ^j	.....	.....	No
Oregon.....	3	Yes ^a	1 ^a , 2 ^a , 3	All bills	All bills	No
Pennsylvania....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina..	3	Yes	2	5	10	No
South Dakota...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	3	Yes ^p	3	3	5	No
Texas.....	3	Yes ^q	1, 2, 3	3	3	House
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	3	.....	2	1	5	No
Virginia.....	3	.....	.....	1/5 present	1/5 present	Yes
Washington.....	3	(r)	House 2, 3 Senate 3	3	17	No
West Virginia...	3 ^a	Yes	1 ^a , 2 ^a , 3	1/10	1/10	.....
Wisconsin.....	3	(s)	.....	1/6	1/6	Yes
Wyoming.....	3	Yes	(u)	1	1	No

^a Except by 2/3 vote.

^b Bills or joint resolutions originating with a committee may receive second reading same day.

^c First and second readings same day.

^d Often third reading by title.

^e Senate: May not have second and third readings same day without suspending rules, except last day.

House: Second and third readings same day by 2/3 vote.

^f Second and third readings may be dispensed with by vote of majority of elected members.

^g Except under suspension of rules, then all readings in one day.

^h Except by unanimous consent.

ⁱ Requirements always waived and bills read once—before final passage.

^j Requirements often waived.

^k Rules often suspended to permit reading second time same day as first.

^l No more than two readings same day.

^m Assembly: By special provision of Rules Committee, may receive second and third readings same day, or by unanimous consent.

Senate: Bills receive first and second readings upon introduction, before committee reference.

ⁿ Revenue and tax measures must be passed by each house each reading.

^o Except by 3/4 vote.

^p Passed each time read.

^q Except in emergencies.

^r First two same day by consent of majority.

^s Except by 4/5 vote.

^t Second and third readings must be separate days; appropriations bills are passed each time read.

^u Except by unanimous consent; usually second and third by title only.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: OFFICIAL RECORD

State	Journal			Checked by
	Published Daily	Shows Rulings of Chair	Shows All Votes	
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	No	No	Yes	.....
Arkansas.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journal clerks
California.....	Yes	Not consistently	Yes	Clerk
Colorado.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Legislative Reference Office
Connecticut.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Clerks
Delaware.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—clerk; Senate—Secretary
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	Yes	Senate—partially	Yes	House—Chief clerk; Senate—Secretary
Illinois.....	Yes	No	No	President of the Senate
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Chief clerk; Senate—Secretary
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	(^a)	Yes	Yes	Assistant Clerk
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	No ^b	Yes	Yes	Senate and House Reporters
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Clerks
Michigan.....	Yes	Yes ^c	Final passage	Clerk
Minnesota.....	Yes	No	No	House—Chief clerk; Senate—Secretary
Mississippi.....	No	No	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	No	Yes	Yes	Journal committee
Nebraska.....	Yes	No	Third reading ^d	Journal clerk
Nevada.....	No	Yes	Yes	Chief clerk
New Hampshire.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journal committee
New Jersey.....	No	No	Yes	.....
New Mexico.....	No	No	Yes	Committee on Rules and Journal Revision
New York.....	No	Yes	Yes	Journal clerk
North Carolina.....	No	No	No	Journal committee
North Dakota.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Committee
Ohio.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journal clerk
Oklahoma.....	Yes	No	Yes	Journal clerk
Oregon.....	No	Yes	Yes	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Clerk
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	No	No	Yes	Clerk
Texas.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Speaker; Senate—Secretary
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Clerk
Virginia.....	Yes	.....	Yes	Clerk and Journal clerk
Washington.....	No	No	Yes	House—Chief clerk; Senate—Secretary
West Virginia.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Wisconsin.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journal clerks
Wyoming.....	No	Yes	Yes	Chief clerks

^a Daily journal prepared; printed after close of session.

^b Unofficial journal published by legislative order weekly, early in session; daily, latter part.

^c If point of order is raised, all votes final passage.

^d Others at request of one member.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: ACTION OF GOVERNOR

91

State	Number of Days to Sign During Session	After Adjournment	Pocket Veto	Item Veto	Veto Power Vote Necessary to Override
Alabama.....	....	....	....	....	....
Arizona.....	5	10	No	Yes ^a	2/3
Arkansas.....	5 ^c	20	No	Yes	Majority members elected
California.....	10 ^b	30	Yes	Yes	2/3 members elected
Colorado.....	10	....	No	Yes ^a	2/3 members elected
Connecticut....	5 ^c	15	Yes	Yes ^d	Majority
Delaware.....	10	30	Yes	Yes ^d	3/5 members elected
Florida.....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho.....	5	10	No	Yes ^d	2/3 members present
Illinois.....	10 ^c	10 ^c	No	Yes ^d	2/3 each House
Indiana.....	....	....	....	....	....
Iowa.....	3	30	No	No	2/3 each House
Kansas.....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky.....	10	....	No	Yes ^d	Majority members
Louisiana.....	....	....	....	....	....
Maine.....	5 ^b	5 ^b	No	No	2/3 members present and voting
Maryland.....	....	....	....	....	....
Massachusetts..	5	5	Yes	Yes ^d	2/3 members present
Michigan.....	10	10	Yes	Yes ^d	2/3 members elected
Minnesota.....	3	....	No	Yes	2/3 members elected
Mississippi.....	5	5	Yes	Yes ^d	2/3 members elected
Missouri.....	10	30	Yes	Yes	2/3 members elected
Montana.....	5	15	Yes	Yes	2/3 members present
Nebraska.....	5	....	No	Yes ^d	3/5
Nevada.....	5	5	No	No	2/3 members elected
New Hampshire..	5	5	No	No	2/3 each House
New Jersey.....	5	....	Yes	Yes	Majority members elected
New Mexico.....	3	6	No	Yes	2/3 of members present and voting
New York.....	10	10 ^c	No ^c	Yes ^d	2/3 each House
North Carolina..	No veto	No veto	No veto	No veto	No veto
North Dakota...	3	3	No	Yes	2/3 members elected
Ohio.....	10	10	No	Yes	3/5 members elected
Oklahoma.....	5	15	Yes	Yes ^d	2/3
Oregon.....	5	20	No	Yes	2/3 members present
Pennsylvania....	....	....	....	....	....
Rhode Island....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina..	3	3	No	Yes ^d	2/3 members elected
South Dakota...	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	5	5	Yes	No	Majority members elected
Texas.....	10	20	No	Yes	2/3 members present
Utah.....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont.....	5	5	Yes	No	2/3
Virginia.....	5 ^b	10	Yes	Yes	2/3 present ^f
Washington.....	5	10	No	Yes	2/3 members present
West Virginia...	5	....	No	Yes	Majority members elected
Wisconsin.....	6 ^c	6	Yes	Yes ^d	2/3 members voting
Wyoming.....	3 ^b	16	No	Yes	2/3 members elected

^a General appropriation bill.

^b Excluding Sundays.

^c Calendar days, except Sundays and legal holidays.

^d Appropriations.

^e Except "30-day bills."

^f Must be majority of members.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

For which the central secretariat of the Council of
State Governments is the clearing house

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<i>State and Capital</i>	<i>Department in Charge of Legislative Reference Service</i>	<i>Division of Department Devoted Exclusively to Legislative Reference Service</i>	<i>Research</i>	<i>Bill Drafting</i>	<i>Statutory Revision</i>
U. S. GOVERNMENT Washington, D. C.	<i>Library of Congress</i> Archibald MacLeish, Librarian	Legislative Reference Service Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Director	★	SD	....
ALABAMA Montgomery	<i>Department of Archives and History</i> Mrs. Marie B. Owen, Director	None	....	AG	....
ARIZONA Phoenix	<i>Department of Library and Archives</i> Mulford Winsor, Director	Legislative Bureau (No separate personnel)	★	★	★
ARKANSAS Little Rock	<i>State History Commission</i> Dr. Dallas T. Herndon, Secretary	Legislative Reference Bureau (No separate personnel)	★	AG	....
CALIFORNIA Sacramento	<i>State Legislature</i>	Legislative Council Bureau Fred B. Wood, Legislative Counsel	★	★	★
	<i>State Library</i> Mabel Gillis, Librarian	Law and Legislative Reference Section Herbert V. Clayton	★	....	....
COLORADO Denver	<i>Attorney General's Department</i> Gail L. Ireland, Attorney General	Legislative Reference Office Charles H. Queary, Director	★	★	★
CONNECTICUT Hartford	<i>State Library</i> James Brewster, State Librarian	Legislative Reference Department Muriel A. Naylor, Chief	★	....	....
	<i>Executive Department</i> Governor Robert A. Hurley	Statute Revision Commissioner Frederick A. Scott, Deputy Commissioner	....	★	★
DELAWARE Dover	No legislative reference service	.....	....	....	....
FLORIDA Tallahassee	<i>State Library</i> W. T. Cash, Librarian	None	....	AG	....
GEORGIA Atlanta	<i>State Library</i> Ella May Thornton, Librarian	Legislative Reference Department Margaret M. Gibbs, Librarian	★	....	SD
IDAHO Boise	<i>State Law Library</i> Clay Koelsch	None	....	....	....
ILLINOIS Springfield	<i>Illinois Legislative Council</i> J. F. Isakoff, Director	Legislative Reference Bureau Jerome Finkle, Executive Secretary	★	★	★
INDIANA Indianapolis	<i>Legislative Bureau</i> Herbert P. Kenney, Director	.....	★	★	....
IOWA Des Moines	<i>Iowa State Law Library</i> B. B. Druker, Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau B. B. Druker, Director	★	AG, ★, SD	SD
KANSAS Topeka	<i>Kansas Legislative Council</i>	Revisor of the Statutes and Secretary of Legislative Council , Franklin Corrick	★	★	★
		Research Director , Frederic H. Guild	★	....	....
KENTUCKY Frankfort	<i>State Library</i> Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Librarian	Legislative Council Orba F. Traylor, Research Director	★	AG	....
LOUISIANA Baton Rouge	<i>Library Commission</i> Essae M. Culver, Executive Secretary	None	....	AG	....
MAINE Augusta	<i>State Library</i> Theresa C. Stuart, Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau Marie J. Tibbetts, 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	<i>House and Senate Rules Committees</i>	House and Senate Counsels H. D. Wiggins, Fernald Hutchins, Counsels	....	★	★
	<i>State Library</i> Dennis A. Dooley, Librarian	Legislative Reference Division Ethel M. Turner, Librarian	★	....	....
MICHIGAN Lansing	<i>State Legislature</i> Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House	Legislative Reference Department Mrs. Alice V. Warner, Librarian	★	★	....
MINNESOTA St. Paul	<i>State Law Library</i> Paul Dansingberg, Librarian	Mrs. Frances F. Royce, Bill Drafter	....	....	....
		None	....	....	....

MISSISSIPPI Jackson	<i>State Library</i> Mrs. Julia Baylis Starnes, Librarian	None	....	AG	....
MISSOURI Jefferson City	<i>Legislative Library</i> Frank Mattes, Librarian	None	....	....	....
MONTANA Helena	<i>State Law Library</i> Adeline J. Clarke, Law Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau John W. Ross	....	....	....
NEBRASKA Lincoln	<i>Legislative Council</i> Addison E. Sheldon, Director	Reference Division Louise A. Nixon, Librarian and Reference Clerk	★	★	....
NEVADA Carson City	<i>State Library</i> E. Charles D. Marriage, Librarian	None	....	....	....
NEW HAMPSHIRE Concord	<i>State Library</i> Thelma Brackett, Librarian	Legislative Service Margaret Owen	★	AG	....
NEW JERSEY Trenton	<i>State Library</i> Haddon Ivins, Librarian	Legislative Reference Department John P. Dullard, Asst. Librarian	★	AG	....
NEW MEXICO Santa Fe	.....	None ¹	★	★	★
NEW YORK Albany	<i>State Library</i> Robert W. G. Vail, Director	Legislative Reference Section William E. Hannan, Librarian	★	....	....
NORTH CAROLINA Raleigh	<i>State Legislature</i> Speaker of the House, President of Senate	Legislative Bill Drafting Commission John H. Conroy and Robert E. Congdon	....	★	★
NORTH DAKOTA Bismarck	<i>Department of the Secretary of State</i> Thad Eure, Secretary of State	Division of Publications Wofford F. Humphries, Director	★	★	....
OHIO Columbus	No legislative reference service	.....	....	....	....
OKLAHOMA Oklahoma City	<i>Legislative Reference Board</i> Governor John W. Bricker	Legislative Reference Bureau Arthur A. Schwartz, Chief	★	★	....
OREGON Salem	<i>State Library</i> Ralph Hudson, Librarian	Legislative Reference Service Edwin B. Sanger, Reference Librarian	★	AG, ★	....
PENNSYLVANIA Harrisburg	<i>State Library</i> Harriet C. Long, Librarian	None	★	AG	....
RHODE ISLAND Providence	.....	Legislative Reference Bureau Herbert B. Cohen, Director	★	AG, ★	★
SOUTH CAROLINA Columbia	<i>State Library</i> Mrs. Virginia G. Moody, Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau Mabel G. Johnson, Deputy	★	★	....
SOUTH DAKOTA Pierre	<i>State Historical Society</i> Lawrence K. Fox, Secretary	Law Revision Commissioner M. James Vieira, Assistant in Charge of Law Revision	....	★	★
TENNESSEE Nashville	No legislative reference service	Legislative Reference Section (No separate personnel)	....	AG	....
TEXAS Austin	<i>State Library</i> Fannie M. Wilcox, Librarian	None	....	AG	....
UTAH Salt Lake City	No legislative reference service	.....	....	....	....
VERMONT Montpelier	<i>State Library</i> Harrison J. Conant, Librarian	Legislative Reference Division Doris H. Connerly, Librarian	★	★	....
VIRGINIA Richmond	<i>Governor's Office</i> Governor James H. Price	.....	....	....	....
WASHINGTON Olympia	<i>State Library</i> William Tucker, Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau Mrs. Beatrice Lowe Haskins, Assistant	★	SD	....
WEST VIRGINIA Charleston	<i>State Law Library</i> Mark H. Wight, Law Librarian	Division of Statutory Research and Drafting Cassius M. Chichester, Director	★	★	....
WISCONSIN Madison	<i>Department of Archives and History</i> Mrs. Bess E. Harrison, State Historian	None	....	AG, SD	....
WYOMING Cheyenne	<i>Free Library Commission</i> Clarence B. Lester, Secretary	None	....	AG	....
	<i>Attorney General and Supreme Court</i> John E. Martin, Attorney General	Legislative Reference Library Howard F. Ohm, Chief	★	★	....
	<i>State Library</i> Gladys Riley, Librarian	Office of the Revisor of Statutes Eugene E. Brossard, Revisor	....	....	★
		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.

¹ Dr. Flack is also Secretary and Director of Research of the Maryland Legislative Council.
² The Legislative Reference Bureau was abolished by the 1941 session of the legislature.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR APPORTIONMENT OF STATE LEGISLATURES*

As of January 1, 1941

State	Citation: Art. & Sec. of Const.	Basis of Apportionment		Apportioning Agency
		Senate	House or Assembly	
Alabama.....	IV, 50; IX, 198-203	Population, except no county more than one member.	Population, but each county at least one member.	Legislature.
Arizona.....	IV, 2, 1 (1)	Prescribed by constitu- tion.	Votes cast for governor at last preceding gen- eral election, but not less than if computed on basis of election of 1930.	No provision for Senate, redi- stricting for House by County Boards of Supervisors.
Arkansas.....	VIII, 1-5	Population.	Each county at least one member; remain- ing members distri- buted among more populous counties according to popula- tion.	Board of Apportionment (Gov- ernor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General). Subject to revision by state supreme court.
California.....	IV, 6	Population, exclusive of persons ineligible to naturalization. No county, or city and county, to have more than one member; no more than three coun- ties in any district.	Population, exclusive of persons ineligible to naturalization.	Legislature or, if it fails, a Re- apportionment Commission (Lieutenant-Governor, Sur- veyor-General, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction). In either case, subject to a referendum.
Colorado.....	V, 45-49	Population.	Population.	Legislature.
Connecticut..	III, 3, 4; Amdts. II, XV, XVII, XXXI	Population, but each county at least one member.	Prescribed by constitu- tion: two members from each town hav- ing over 5,000 popu- lation; others, same number as in 1875.	General Assembly for Senate, no provision for House.
Delaware.....	II, 2	Districts specifically es- tablished by constitu- tion.	Districts specifically established by con- stitution.	No provision.
Florida.....	VII, 3, 4	Population, but no county more than one member.	Population, i. e., 3 to each of 5 largest counties, 2 to each of next 18, 1 to each others.	Legislature.
Georgia.....	III, 2; (Par. ii, iii), 3 (Par. i)	Population.	Population, i. e., 3 to each of 8 largest counties, 2 to each of next 30, 1 to each others.	Legislature "may" change Sena- torial districts. No provision for House.
Idaho.....	III, 2, 4, 5; XIX, 1, 2	One member from each county.	Total House not to ex- ceed 3 times Senate. Each county entitled to at least one repre- sentative, appor- tioned as provided by law.	Legislature.
Illinois.....	IV, 6, 8	Population.	Population.	Legislature.
Indiana.....	IV, 4, 5, 6	Male inhabitants above 21 years of age.	Male inhabitants above 21 years of age.	Legislature.
Iowa.....	III, 34, 37	Population, but no county more than one member.	One to each county, and one additional to each of nine larg- est counties.	Legislature.
Kansas.....	II, 2; X, 1-3	Population.	Population, but each county at least one.	Legislature.

* From *Legislative Apportionment*, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley, California. (1941
Legislative Problems, Number One.)

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR APPORTIONMENT OF
STATE LEGISLATURES—Continued

As of January 1, 1941

State	Citation: Art. & Sec. of Const.	Basis of Apportionment		Apportioning Agency
		Senate	House or Assembly	
Kentucky.....	Art. 33	Population.	Population, but no more than two counties to be joined in a district.	Legislature.
Louisiana.....	III, 2-6	Population.	Population, but each parish and each ward of New Orleans at least one member.	Legislature.
Maine.....	IV, Pt. I, 2, 3; IV, Pt. II, 1, 2	Population, exclusive of aliens and Indians not taxed. No county less than one nor more than five.	Population, exclusive of aliens and Indians not taxed. No town more than seven members, unless a consolidated town.	Automatic, population classification set up in constitution.
Maryland.....	III, 2, 5	One from each county and from each of six districts constituting Baltimore city.	Population, but minimum of two and maximum of six per county. Each of Baltimore districts as many members as largest county.	Governor for House; no provision for Senate.
Massachusetts	Pt. II, Ch. I, Sec. II, Art. I, Sec. III, Art. 1; Amdt. LXXI	Legal voters.	Legal voters.	Legislature.
Michigan.....	V, 2-4	Population.	Population.	Legislature.
Minnesota.....	IV, 2, 23, 24, Sched. 10, 12	Population, exclusive of non-taxable Indians.	Population, exclusive of non-taxable Indians.	Legislature "shall have power."
Mississippi....	XIII, 254-256	Prescribed by constitution.	Prescribed by constitution, each county at least one. Counties grouped into three divisions, each division to have at least 44 members.	Legislature "may."
Missouri.....	IV, 2, 3, 5-9, 11	Population.	Population, but each county at least one member. System of ratios operating to disadvantage of large counties.	Legislature. If it fail to reapportion Senate, action by Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General. ^a
Montana.....	V, 4; VI, 3-6	One member from each county.	Population.	Legislature.
Nebraska.....	III, 5	Population, excluding aliens.	Population, excluding aliens.	Legislature "may."
Nevada.....	I, 13; XVII, 6	Population.	Population.	Legislature.
New Hampshire.....	Pt. II, 9, 11, 26	Direct taxes paid.	Population.	Legislature.
New Jersey....	IV, ii, 1; IV, iii, 1	One member from each county.	Population, but at least one member from each county.	Legislature.
New Mexico....	IV, 42	Population.	Population.	Legislature.
New York.....	III, 3-5	Population, excluding aliens. No county more than 1/3 membership, nor more than 1/2 membership to two adjoining counties.	Population, excluding aliens. Each county (except Hamilton) at least one member.	Legislature. Subject to review by courts.

^a The Supreme Court of Missouri has held that the initiative and referendum amendment adopted in that state

withdrew this conditional grant of power. *State ex rel. Lashly v. Becker*, 290 Mo. 560 (1921).

^{*} From *Legislative Apportionment*, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley, California. (1941 Legislative Problems, Number One.)

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR APPORTIONMENT OF STATE LEGISLATURES—Concluded

As of January 1, 1941

State	Citation: Art. & Sec. of Const.	Basis of Apportionment		Apportioning Agency
		Senate	House or Assembly	
North Carolina	II, 4-6	Population, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed.	Population, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, but each county at least one member.	Legislature.
North Dakota	II, 29, 35; XVIII, 214	Population.	Population.	Legislature.
Ohio.....	XI, 1-11	Population.	Population, but each county at least one member.	Governor, Auditor and Secre- tary of State, or any two of them.
Oklahoma....	V, 9-16 (b)	Population.	Population, but no county to have more than seven members.	Legislature.
Oregon.....	IV, 6, 7	White population.	White population.	Legislature.
Pennsylvania..	II, 16-18	Population, but no city or county to have more than 1/6 of member- ship.	Population, but each county at least one member.	Legislature.
Rhode Island..	V, 1; VI, 1	Qualified voters, but minimum of 1 and maximum of 6 per city or town.	Population, but at least one member from each town or city, and no town or city more than 1/4 of total.	Legislature "may."
South Carolina	I, 2; III, 3-6	One member from each county.	Population, but at least one member from each county.	Legislature.
South Dakota	III, 5; XIX, 2	Population, excluding soldiers and officers of U. S. Army and Navy.	Population, excluding soldiers and officers of U. S. Army and Navy.	Legislature, or failing that, Gov- ernor, Superintendent of Pub- lic Instruction, Presiding Judge of Supreme Court, Attorney General, and Secre- tary of State.
Tennessee....	II, 4, 6	Qualified voters.	Qualified voters.	Legislature.
Texas.....	III, 25-26a, 28	Qualified electors, but no county more than one member.	Population.	Legislature.
Utah.....	IX, 2, 4	Population.	Population, but each county at least one member.	Legislature.
Vermont.....	II, 13, 18, 37	Population, but each county at least one member.	One member from each inhabited town.	Legislature.
Virginia.....	IV, 43	Population.	Population.	Legislature.
Washington...	II, 3, 6; XXII, 1, 2	Population, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers, sailors and officers of U. S. Army and Navy in active service.	Population, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers, sailors and officers of U. S. Army and Navy in active service.	Legislature.
West Virginia.	VI, 4-10, 50	Population, but no more than two members from any county.	Population.	Legislature.
Wisconsin....	IV, 3-5; XIV, 12	Population, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and officers of U. S. Army and Navy.	Population, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and offi- cers of U. S. Army and Navy.	Legislature.
Wyoming.....	III, 3; III-A, 2-4	Population, but each county at least one member.	Population, but each county at least one member.	Legislature.

* From *Legislative Apportionment*, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley, California. (1941
Legislative Problems, Number One.)

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS

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State	Mandatory (M) or Optional (O)	1942 Primary	1942 Run-Off Primary	Party Membership Tests—Open or Closed	Nonpartisan Primaries
Alabama.....	O	Aug. 11	Sept. 15	Closed	.....
Arizona.....	M	Sept. 8	.....	Closed	Supreme and superior court judges
Arkansas.....	O	Aug. 11	Aug. 25	Closed	.....
California.....	M	Aug. 25	.....	Closed	Judges, school and county officers
Colorado.....	M	Sept. 8	.....	Closed	.....
Connecticut.....	No primary	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	O ^(a)	.....	.....	Closed	.....
Florida.....	M	May 5	May 26	Closed	.....
Georgia.....	O	(b)	Oct. 7	Closed	.....
Idaho.....	M	Aug. 11	.....	Open	Judges
Illinois.....	M	April 14	.....	Closed	.....
Indiana.....	M	May 5	.....	Closed	.....
Iowa.....	M	June 1	.....	Closed	.....
Kansas.....	M	Aug. 4	.....	Closed	.....
Kentucky.....	M	Aug. 2 ^o	.....	Closed	.....
Louisiana.....	M	Jan. 20	Feb. 17	Closed	.....
Maine.....	M	June 15	.....	Closed	.....
Maryland.....	M	(d)	.....	Closed	.....
Massachusetts.....	M	Sept. 15	.....	Closed	.....
Michigan.....	M	Sept. 15	.....	Open	.....
Minnesota.....	M	Sept. 8	.....	Open	Judges, members of legislature
Mississippi.....	M	Aug. 5 ^o	Aug. 25	Closed	.....
Missouri.....	M	Aug. 4	.....	Closed	.....
Montana.....	M	July 21	.....	Open	.....
Nebraska.....	M	Aug. 11	.....	Closed	Members of legislature, judges, state superintendent of schools, university regents
Nevada.....	M	Sept. 1	.....	Closed	Judicial and school officials
New Hampshire.....	M	Sept. 15	.....	Closed	.....
New Jersey.....	M	Sept. 15	.....	Closed	.....
New Mexico.....	M	Sept. 12	.....	Closed	.....
New York.....	M ^e	Sept. 15	.....	Closed	.....
North Carolina.....	M	May 30	June 27	Closed	.....
North Dakota.....	M	June 30	.....	Open	Judicial officers, state superin- tendent of schools
Ohio.....	M	Aug. 11	.....	Closed	.....
Oklahoma.....	M	July 14	.....	Closed	.....
Oregon.....	M	May 15	.....	Closed	Judges and county superin- tendent
Pennsylvania.....	M	May 19	.....	Closed	.....
Rhode Island.....	No primary	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	M	Aug. 25	Sept. 8, Sept. 22	Closed	.....
South Dakota.....	M	May 5	.....	Closed	Judges and school officers
Tennessee.....	M	Aug. 6	.....	Closed	.....
Texas.....	M	July 25	Aug. 22	Closed	.....
Utah.....	M	Sept. 1	Oct. 6	Open	.....
Vermont.....	M	Sept. 8	.....	Closed	.....
Virginia.....	O	Aug. 5 ^o	.....	Closed	.....
Washington.....	M	Sept. 8	.....	Open	Supreme and superior court judges
West Virginia.....	M	Aug. 4	.....	Closed	.....
Wisconsin.....	M	Sept. 15	.....	Open	.....
Wyoming.....	M	Aug. 18	.....	Closed	Supreme and district court judges

^a Date set by party authority.

^b No date set in law; usually held early in September.

^c Primary for state officers held odd years; date given for 1941.

^d Date between September 8-15 set by party authority; if no date set, primary held September 14.

^e Local officers and legislators only.

AMERICAN BALLOT FORMS*

THE American adaptation of the Australian ballot for the most part discarded the nonpartisan feature which characterized the original form of the secret ballot. The party-column arrangement, devised shortly after the adoption of the Australian ballot by Kentucky in 1888, was the simplest way to consolidate the party strips on one ballot paper; thus, the transition from party papers to the Australian ballot made use of forms to which many voters were accustomed. With the exception of four states, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia, partisan ballots bear party designations—beside the name of each candidate in the office-group pattern and at the top of each column in the party-column pattern. In 28 states provision is made for a straight ticket vote; more than half of these states aid the voter in recognizing his party by the use of an emblem.

All but three of the states employ the Australian ballot, with modifications as to partisan character and as to size. In Delaware some aspects of the Australian ballot are lacking because of the circulating of ballots by party committees in advance of the election and because of the privilege of marking outside the polling places; in Georgia its use is a matter of local option. South Carolina clings to the use of party papers in general elections, with party officials under state supervision; yet for the primary ballot the stub and endorsement are required.

Guarantees against ballot frauds are provided by the use of the perforated numbered stub or stubs, of the initials or signatures of officials on the outside of the ballots as they are issued, or of a combination of the two. The official endorsement printed or stamped (usually on the back of the ballot) shows the nature of the election, the precinct, and the officials responsible for the preparation of the ballots.

The voter registers his choice either on a paper ballot or on the voting machine: on the paper ballot with a stamp, pen, or pencil (either by the cross "X" or by lining out); on the voting machine by the manipulation of levers. More and more the voting machine is displacing the paper ballot. Although 34 states have legislated on the voting machine, only 28 states now have statutes authorizing its use. Of the latter, the Kentucky law has been declared unconstitutional. In a few of these states the laws are not applied; on the other hand, in two states (New York and Rhode Island) the voting machine law is compulsory for all precincts in the general election. The bulk of the states have laws making adoption of the machine optional in any locality; other states make adoption compulsory in a given population area and optional elsewhere.

The limitations of the voting machine have influenced the form of the paper ballot in two respects: in the presentation of referenda and of presidential electors. Only a few states today require that the full text of a proposition be printed on the ballot or that the proposition be stated twice. The practice is to have a title or a synopsis prepared by the attorney general, the secretary of state, the governor, or the legislature or other body submitting such question, and this title or synopsis is printed once on the ballot with two voting spaces labeled "Yes" and "No," or "For" and "Against." The form called the "presidential short ballot," which omits the names of electoral candidates and presents the name of the presidential candidate or the names of the party candidates for president and vice-president, first a part of the voting machine law in Iowa in 1900, now exists in 17 states.

*Prepared by Spencer D. Albright, Reed College, Portland, Oregon.

BALLOT FORMS*

State	Consolidated Ballot ^a	Official Endorsement	Numbered Stub ^b	Pattern ^c	Straight Ticket	Party Emblem	Marking	Presidential Short Ballot	Voting Machine Legislation
Alabama.....	★	S	P-C	★	★	X	....	Applied ^d
Arizona.....	★	S	P-C	★	....	X	....	Applied ^d
Arkansas.....	★	O-G	....	....	Scratch	....	Repealed
California.....	★	D	O-G	....	....	X	★	Applied ^d
Colorado.....	★	★	D	O-G	....	....	X	....	Repealed
Connecticut....	★	★	S	P-C	★	....	X	★	Applied ^e
Delaware.....	★	P-C	★	★	X	....	None
Florida.....	★	S	O-G	....	....	X	....	Applied ^e
Georgia.....	S	P-C	★	....	X ^f	....	Inoperative
Idaho.....	S	P-C	★	....	X	....	None
Illinois.....	★	P-C	★	....	X	★	Inoperative
Indiana.....	P-C	★	★	X	★	Applied ^e
Iowa.....	★	P-C	★	....	X	★	Applied ^e
Kansas.....	★	S	O-G	....	....	X	....	Inoperative
Kentucky.....	★	★	S	P-C	★	★	X	....	Unconstitutional
Louisiana.....	★	★	P-C	★	★	X	....	Applied ^d
Maine.....	★	P-C	★	....	X	....	Inoperative
Maryland.....	★	★	S	O-G	....	....	X	★	Applied ^d
Massachusetts..	★	★	O-G	....	....	X	★	Applied ^d
Michigan.....	S	P-C	★	★	X	★	Applied ^d
Minnesota.....	★	O-G	....	....	X	....	Applied ^d
Mississippi.....	★	★	O-G	....	....	X	....	None
Missouri.....	S	P-C	★	★	X	★	None
Montana.....	★	★	S	O-G	....	....	X	....	Applied ^d
Nebraska.....	O-G	....	....	X	★	Repealed
Nevada.....	★	D	O-G	....	....	X	....	None
New Hampshire..	★	★	P-C	★	★	X	....	Repealed
New Jersey.....	★	★	S	P-C	....	....	X	....	Applied ^e
New Mexico.....	★	S	P-C	★	★	X	....	None
New York.....	★	S	O-G	....	★	X	★ ^g	Applied ^g
North Carolina..	★	P-C	★	....	X	★	None
North Dakota...	★	P-C	....	....	X	....	None
Ohio.....	★	D	P-C	★	★	X	★	Inoperative
Oklahoma.....	★	D	P-C	★	★	X	....	Inoperative
Oregon.....	★	★	D	O-G	....	....	X	....	Repealed
Pennsylvania...	★	D	O-G	★	....	X	★	Applied ^e
Rhode Island...	★	P-C	★	★	X	★ ^g	Applied ^g
South Carolina ^h	P-C	....	....	Scratch	....	None
South Dakota...	P-C	★	....	X	....	None
Tennessee.....	★	★	S	O-G	....	....	X	....	Applied ^d
Texas.....	★	P-C	★	....	Scratch	★	Applied ^d
Utah.....	★	★	S	P-C	★	★	X	....	Repealed
Vermont.....	★	P-C	★	....	X	....	None
Virginia.....	O-G	....	....	X	....	Inoperative
Washington.....	★	S	P-C	★	....	X	★	Applied ^e
West Virginia...	★	★	P-C	★	★	X	....	None
Wisconsin.....	★	P-C	★	....	X	★	Applied ^d
Wyoming.....	P-C	....	....	X	....	None

^a All the states require that the ballots be printed on good quality white paper—with the exception of California and Nevada which require a secret water-marked paper furnished by the Secretary of State; and of Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, Vermont, and Wisconsin, which specify the colors.

^b S—single perforated stub; D—double perforated stubs.

^c P-C—Party-Column; O-G—Office-Group.

^d Machines used in a few urban areas.

^e Machines used extensively.

^f Straight ticket, mark X; split ticket, scratch.

^g Presidential electors omitted on voting machine, the use of which is mandatory for all precincts.

^h No Australian ballot.

* Prepared by Spencer D. Albright, Reed College, Portland, Oregon.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING

State	Minimum Age	U. S. Citizen	State	Residence in County	District	Property	Literacy Test	Poll Tax
Alabama ^a	21	★	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.	★ ^b	★ ^b	★ ^c
Arizona.....	21	★	1 yr.	30 da.	30 da.	★ ^d	★	★ ^f
Arkansas.....	21	★	12 mo.	6 mo.	1 mo.	....	....	....
California.....	21	★ ^h	1 yr.	90 da.	40 da.	....	★	....
Colorado.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	10 da. ⁱ	....	....	....
Connecticut.....	21	★ ^k	1 yr.	....	6 mo.	....	★	....
Delaware.....	21	★	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.	....	★	....
Florida.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	....	....	....	....
Georgia.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo. ^m	....	★ⁿ	★ ⁿ	★ ^o
Idaho.....	21	★	6 mo.	30 da.	....	....	....	....
Illinois.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....	....
Indiana.....	21	★	6 mo.	60 da. ^q	30 da.	....	....	....
Iowa.....	21	★	6 mo.	60 da.	10 da.	....	....	....
Kansas.....	21	★	6 mo.	30 da. ^q	30 da.	....	....	....
Kentucky.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	60 da.	....	....	....
Louisiana.....	21	★	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo. ^u	....	★^v	....
Maine.....	21	★	6 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	....	★	....
Maryland.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	....	★	....
Massachusetts.....	21	★	1 yr.	....	6 mo.	....	★	....
Michigan.....	21	★	6 mo.	....	20 da. ^q	★ ^d	....	....
Minnesota.....	21	★ ^x	6 mo.	....	30 da.	....	....	....
Mississippi.....	21	★	2 yrs. ^{pl}	....	1 yr. ^y	(^a)	★	★ ^{aa}
Missouri.....	21	★	1 yr.	60 da.	60 da.	....	....	....
Montana.....	21	★	1 yr.	30 da.	....	★^d	....	....
Nebraska.....	21	★	6 mo.	40 da.	10 da.	....	....	....
Nevada.....	21	★	6 mo.	30 da.	10 da.	★ ^d	....	....
New Hampshire.....	21	★	6 mo.	....	6 mo.	....	★	....
New Jersey.....	21	★	1 yr.	5 mo.	....	....	....	....
New Mexico.....	21	★	12 mo.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....	....
New York.....	21	★ ^h	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 da.	....	★	....
North Carolina.....	21	★	1 yr.	....	4 mo.	....	★	....
North Dakota.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....	....
Ohio.....	21	★	1 yr.	30 da.	20 da.	....	....	....
Oklahoma.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.	....	★^{ao}	....
Oregon.....	21	★	6 mo.	....	....	....	★	....
Pennsylvania.....	21	★ ^{ad}	1 yr. ^{ae}	....	2 mo.	....	....	....
Rhode Island.....	21	★	2 yrs. ^{ah}	....	6 mo.	★ ^{ah}	....	....
South Carolina.....	21	★	2 yrs. ^y	1 yr.	4 mo.	★ ^{ai}	★ ^{ai}	★ ^{aj}
South Dakota.....	21	★ ^{ak}	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	21	★	12 mo.	6 mo.	....	....	....	★^{al}
Texas.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	★ ^d	....	★^{an}
Utah.....	21	★ ^h	1 yr.	4 mo.	60 da.	★ ^d	....	....
Vermont ^{aq}	21	★	1 yr.	....	3 mo. ^q	....	....	....
Virginia.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.	(^{ar})	★	★ ^{as}
Washington.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	★	....
West Virginia.....	21	★	1 yr.	60 da.	(^{at})	....	....	....
Wisconsin.....	21	★	1 yr.	....	10 da.	....	....	....
Wyoming.....	21	★	1 yr.	60 da.	10 da.	....	★	....

^a Any of the following classifications may register: Those who have honorably served U. S. in War of 1812, War with Mexico, any Indian War, either side of War Between the States, or Spanish-American War; their descendants; or "all persons who are of good character and who understand the duties and responsibilities of citizenship under a republican form of government." Other qualifications and disqualifications also apply.

^b May qualify under property or literacy; property must be tax-free.

^c Must pay all poll taxes owed since 1901.

^d For vote on bond issues or special assessments only.

^e Except for irrigation district elections.

^f Tax, \$1; penalty for late payment, \$1.

^g Registration is prohibited by Constitution (Art. III, Section 2).

^h Must have been citizen 90 days.

ⁱ City or town, 30 days.

^j All elections except school elections.

^k Must have been citizen five years.

^l For persons in military service only.

^m Must owe no past due taxes.

ⁿ A person may classify under any one of five heads: property, literacy, honorable service in any U. S. war,

descent from those who thus served, or good character and understanding of duties and obligations under republican form of government.

^o Assessed upon citizens 21 to 60 years of age. Blind are exempt.

^p Illinois has three separate registration systems, widely varying, so these data cannot be conveniently reduced to tabular form.

^q Township.

^r Law applies to all except certain minor local elections.

^s School elections are exempted in periodic areas.

^t Permitted only in permanent systems.

^u Municipality, four months.

^v Good character and understanding of principles of and duties under republican form of government are an alternative qualification; under some circumstances may vote if unable to read but able to understand Constitution when read aloud.

^w A different form of permanent registration is required for townships and cities under 5,000.

^x Must have been citizen three months.

^y Ministers of the Gospel may vote after six months' residence.

^z All property taxes must be paid to date.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—Continued

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Type		Registration		Coverage		Absentee Regis- tration	Absentee Voting	State	
Permanent	Periodic	All Areas	Some Areas	Frequency	All Elec- tions				Some Elec- tions
All Areas	Some Areas	All Areas	Some Areas	Frequency	All Elec- tions	Some Elec- tions	Absentee Regis- tration	Absentee Voting	State
★	★	....	....	....	★^a	....	★	★	Alabama
(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	....	....	....	....	★	Arizona
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	★	★	Arkansas
★	....	....	....	....	....	★^j	★	★	California
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	Colorado
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	Connecticut
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	★^l	★	Delaware
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	Florida
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	Georgia
(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	....	★	....	....	★	Idaho
★	....	....	....	....	★^r	....	....	★	Illinois
....	★	....	★	4 years	....	★^s	★ ^t	★	Indiana
....	★	....	★	4 years	★	....	....	★	Iowa
....	★	....	....	....	★	....	★	....	Kansas
....	....	★	....	4 years	★	....	....	★	Kentucky
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	Louisiana
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	Maine
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	★^l	(l)	Maryland
....	★ ^w	....	....	....	★	....	★^l	★	Massachusetts
★	★	....	....	....	★	....	★	★	Michigan
....	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	Minnesota
★	★	....	★	4 years	★	....	....	....	Mississippi
....	....	....	....	....	....	★^j	★	★	Missouri
★	★	....	★	6 years	....	★^s	....	★	Montana
★	....	....	....	....	....	★^j	....	★	Nebraska
★	★	....	★	Annual	★	....	★	(ab)	Nevada
....	★	....	★	Annual	★	....	....	(l)	New Hampshire
....	....	....	★	Annual	....	★	★	....	New Jersey
★	....	....	★	Each elec.	★	....	★	★	New Mexico
....	★	....	....	....	★	....	★	....	New York
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	North Carolina
....	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	North Dakota
★	....	....	....	....	....	★^j	★	★	Ohio
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	Oklahoma
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	★^{af}	★	Oregon
....	....	....	★	Biennial	★	....	....	(ag)	Pennsylvania
....	....	★	....	Decennial	★	....	....	★	Rhode Island
....	....	★	....	Biennial	★	....	★	★	South Carolina
....	....	....	★	Biennial ^{am}	★	....	★	★	South Dakota
(ao)	(ao)	(ao)	(ao)	....	....	....	....	★	Tennessee
★	....	....	....	....	....	★^{ap}	★	★	Texas
★	....	....	....	....	....	★	....	★	Utah
★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	★	Vermont
★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	★	Virginia
....	★	★	....	Every gen. elec.	....	★^{au}	....	★	Washington
....	....	....	★	Every gen. elec.	★	....	★	★	West Virginia
....	....	....	....	....	....	★^{av}	....	★	Wisconsin
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	★	Wyoming

^{aa} Assessed upon citizens 21 to 60 years of age. Persons deaf and dumb, of those who have lost a hand or a foot are exempt.

^{ab} Absent voting for presidential electors only.

^{ac} A lineal descendant of a person entitled to vote January 1, 1866, may vote regardless of his ability to read and write.

^{ad} Must have been a citizen one month.

^{ae} A person who has had Pennsylvania citizenship may re-establish it, upon returning to the state, upon six months' residence.

^{af} For federal or state employees.

^{ag} Provision made for persons in military service to vote at station.

^{ah} Length of residence required may be lessened by ownership of property.

^{ai} Ownership of property is an alternative to literacy.

^{aj} Assessed upon citizens 21 to 60 years of age.

^{ak} Must have resided in U. S. five years.

^{al} Assessed upon citizens 21 to 50 years of age, except those deaf, dumb, blind, or incapable of labor or of earning a living.

^{am} Every four years in civil districts with less than 5,000 population and not located in counties subject to registration by law.

^{an} Assessed upon citizens 21 to 60 years of age, except Indians not taxed, insane, blind, deaf or dumb, those who have lost one hand or foot, or are permanently disabled.

^{ao} Constitution (Art. VI, Sec. IV) declares that registration may be established for cities over 10,000, but no system exists. Poll tax receipts determine eligibility of voters.

^{ap} Registration is required for all elections, but for municipal primaries it is required only in first and second class cities.

^{aq} Must be "of a quiet and peaceable behavior" and must take freeman's oath.

^{ar} General Assembly may set property qualifications for voting in city, county, or town elections.

^{as} Must pay poll taxes due, if any, for three years preceding election.

^{at} Must be "bona fide resident."

^{au} All elections except special elections.

^{av} No special registration is required for elections held under commission form of government.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

VOTING DISQUALIFICATIONS

As of January 1, 1941

State	Indians Not Taxed	Insane	Idiots	Incompe- tents	Immoral Persons	Illiter- ates	Inmates of Institutions		
							Paupers	Prisons	Others
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★
Arkansas.....	★
California.....	★	★	★
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★
Connecticut....	★	★	★ ^d	★	....	....	....
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★
Florida.....	★	★	★	★
Georgia.....	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois.....
Indiana.....	★
Iowa.....	★	★
Kansas.....	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★
Louisiana.....	★	★	★	(k)	....	★	(l)
Maine.....	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★
Massachusetts..	★	★	★ ^o	....	....
Michigan.....	(q)	....
Minnesota.....	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★	(l)
Montana.....	★	★
Nebraska.....	★	★	★
Nevada.....	★	★	★	(t)
New Hampshire..	★	★ ^o	....	....
New Jersey.....	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★
New York.....	★
North Carolina..	★	★	★
North Dakota...	★	★	★
Ohio.....	★	★
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★ ^x	....	★^o	★ ^o
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania....
Rhode Island....	(y)	★	★	★	....	....	★	....	....
South Carolina..	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota...	★	★	★
Tennessee.....
Texas.....	★	★	★
Utah.....	★	★
Vermont.....	★
Virginia.....	★	★	★ ^{ad}	★	....	....
Washington.....	★	★	★	★
West Virginia...	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	★

^a Also classified here are provisions for disfranchisement of any person convicted of "an infamous crime," or of a crime involving a penitentiary sentence. Some states group all crimes carrying disfranchisement as part of the punishment under the term "felony," or some similar classification. Others list them exhaustively.

^b Also the following crimes: murder, malfeasance in office, receiving stolen property, obtaining property or money under false pretenses, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, assault and battery on the wife, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, crime involving moral turpitude.

^c Also malfeasance in office and "other high crimes."

^d An elector must sustain "a good moral character." Term defined Sec. 559, 1930 Revised General Statutes.

^e Also fraudulent bankruptcy.

^f For corrupt practices, 10 years' disfranchisement.

^g Also malfeasance in office, any crime involving moral turpitude.

^h For certain election offenses, five years' disfranchisement.

ⁱ Also defrauding government of the United States, or of any of the states thereof, or dishonorable discharge from the service of the United States.

^j Also "such high misdemeanor as the General Assembly may declare shall operate as an exclusion from the right of suffrage."

^k Under some circumstances a person of good moral character who understands the principles of and duties under a republican form of government may vote though illiterate.

^l Except Soldiers' Home.

^m Person selling vote is disfranchised 10 years.

ⁿ Person betting on election forfeits money or property to town.

VOTING DISQUALIFICATIONS

-Continued-

Persons Convicted of These Crimes, Unless Civil Rights Restored													State
Trea- son	Fel- ony ^a	Big- amy	Duel- ing	De- falca- tion	Bri- bery	Per- jury	Lar- ceny	For- gery	Arson	Em- bezze- ment	Belting on Election	Mis- cella- neous	
★	★	★	....	★	★	★	★	....	★	★	....	(b)	Alabama
★	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arizona
....	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arkansas
....	★	....	★	★	★	★	....	★	....	★	....	(c)	California
....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Colorado
....	★	....	★	....	★	★	★	★	....	....	....	(e)	Connecticut
....	★	....	★	....	★	★	★	....	....	....	★	....	Delaware
....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Florida
★	★	★	....	★	★	....	★	....	....	★	....	(s)	Georgia
★	★	....	....	★	★	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	Idaho
....	★	....	....	....	★^h	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Illinois
....	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	★	....	Indiana
....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Iowa
★	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	(i)	Kansas
★	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	(i)	Kentucky
....	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Louisiana
....	★	....	....	....	★^m	....	★	....	....	....	....	(n)	Maine
....	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Maryland
....	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	(p)	Massachusetts
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Michigan
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	....	....	Minnesota
....	★ ^r	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	(e)	Mississippi
....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Missouri
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Montana
★	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nebraska
★	★	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nevada
★	★	....	....	....	★^v	....	....	....	....	....	....	(u)	New Hampshire
....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Jersey
....	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Mexico
....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	★	....	New York
★	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	North Carolina
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	North Dakota
....	★	....	....	....	★^w	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ohio
....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Oklahoma
....	....	....	....	....	★^z	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Oregon
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Pennsylvania
....	★	★	....	★	★^y	★	....	★	★	....	....	(aa)	Rhode Island
★	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	South Carolina
....	★	....	....	....	★	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	South Dakota
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tennessee
★	★	....	★	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	(ab)	Texas
....	....	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	(ac)	Utah
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	....	(ae)	Vermont
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Virginia
....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Washington
★	★	....	★	....	★^s	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Virginia
....	★	....	....	....	★	....	....	....	....	....	★	....	Wisconsin
....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	★	....	Wyoming

^a Except veterans.

^b For corrupt practices in elections, three years' disfranchisement.

^c Suffrage is not denied for conviction of crime, but absentee ballots are not distributed to inmates of prisons and jails.

^d Vote cannot be restored by pardon for second offense.

^e Or "crime connected with the right of suffrage."

^f Asylums only.

^g Also any wilful violation of the election laws of the state, or of the United States. A person excused from paying taxes at his own request may not vote.

^h For election bribery, five years' disfranchisement.

ⁱ For bribery, five years' disfranchisement; second offenders, permanently.

^j Lineal descendants of persons entitled to vote under any form of government on January 1, 1866, may not be disqualified for illiteracy.

^k Narragansett Indians are excluded from suffrage.

^l For bribery, lose vote at that election.

^m Also the following crimes: burglary, obtaining money or goods under false pretense, robbery, adultery, wife-beating, house-breaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, or crimes against the election laws.

ⁿ Also "other high crimes."

^o Also "crime against the elective franchise." If a person bets on an election his right to vote may be challenged.

^p Unless registered in the 1902-3 registration.

^q Also petit larceny, obtaining money or property under false pretenses.

TRENDS IN STATE LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION: 1939-1940*

DURING 1939 all legislatures of all states convened in regular session with the exception of those in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. In addition, special sessions were called in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, New York, and Rhode Island. Legislators considered and acted upon problems of administrative reorganization, civil service, highways, housing, labor relations, public welfare, and taxation. Although only eight states convened in regular session in 1940, a fair amount of legislation on varying topics was enacted in that year also.

Commissions on interstate cooperation were established by statute in Delaware, Maine, and Utah during 1939 and similar commissions were appointed by the Governor of Nevada and the Attorney General of Texas. Although no new statutory commissions were added to the total of 44 which had been established by the end of 1939, the legislatures of the four non-commission states—Arizona, Idaho, North Dakota, and Washington—did not convene during 1940. Toward the end of the biennium the commissions were concerned with assisting in and forwarding the development of the national defense program. Their members effectively assisted in the establishment of 36 state defense councils, commissions, or agencies by the end of 1940, and were actively cooperating with the programs of these agencies.

* Information for this summary was taken from "State Administration and Legislation" which appeared in volumes of the *American Year Book* published in 1939 and 1940. Some of the resumes which appeared in the *Municipal Year Book, 1940*, were utilized, as well as the pamphlet entitled "Current Ideas in 1939 State Legislatures," published by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Over six hundred statutes covering such subjects as child welfare, public assistance, unemployment compensation, and public welfare organization were enacted in the 1939 state legislatures. Through 1939 and 1940, public relief was a major continuing problem especially in respect to its financing. The states resorted to deficiency and emergency appropriations and borrowing, and changes were made in the cost-proportion to be borne locally and by the state. Although it is true that in a majority of the states more than 50 per cent of the funds expended for all types of relief to needy individuals is disbursed in old age assistance payments, standards are still inadequate in that category. The fact that the federal government handles work relief has made it difficult for state legislatures to plan intelligently for general relief. In 1939 the New York state legislature passed three bills authorizing localities to administer work relief, but all three were vetoed by the governor because of the difficulty which might result from two overlapping work relief programs.

During 1940 five regional meetings of state legislators and relief administrators were held to discuss relief problems, to formulate policies, and to set up a special relief committee to work with state legislatures and the federal government toward a solution of this problem.

Citizenship requirements for old age assistance were eliminated in five states in 1939—North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and West Virginia—making a total of 27 states which have extended old age assistance to their noncitizen residents.

Although little legislation was passed in 1939 relating to aid to dependent children, in 1940 six states—Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia—extended the eligibility age for such aid from 16 to 18 years for children attending school.

An increasing number of nonprofit hospital service plans inaugurated during the biennium exemplified a trend toward low-cost hospitalization. A New York commission which in 1939 began a survey of problems involved in medical care continued its study through 1940 with an additional appropriation of \$40,000.

Within the past two years official health agencies have been increasingly concerned with further protection of the public from attacks of preventable disease. During 1940 actual medical care and treatment of disease began to play an increasingly important role. State health department civil service systems of Rhode Island and Tennessee, anticipated in 1939, were adopted in 1940. Thus in 19 states the personnel, with the exception of the medical staff, must possess civil service qualifications.

During the biennium 10 states—California, Colorado, Indiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia—enacted and put into effect marriage examination laws, bringing to 20 the number of states requiring health tests before marriage.

The trend in unemployment compensation legislation has been toward simplification. The unemployment compensation system of Minnesota was placed under a newly created Department of Social Security. New state welfare departments were established in Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Texas. In Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Tennessee, and Washington substantial changes were made in the organization and administration of existing agencies.

LABOR

During 1939 and 1940 nine states enacted legislation specifically authorizing state agencies to cooperate in the ad-

ministration of the federal wages and hours law. In general these laws might be described as the 1939 versions of state "little Wagner Acts." While following the Wagner Act framework, they depart from the original pattern in many respects. To assist state legislators, a state wage-hour bill modeled after the federal statute was drafted by a committee of state labor law administrators and union representatives appointed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Wisconsin and Pennsylvania drastically changed their labor relations laws, while Michigan and Minnesota enacted new, far-reaching legislation restricting employees in their rights to organize and bargain collectively. During 1940, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, and Virginia put special emphasis upon improving the administration of existing laws.

The 1939 workmen's compensation law was approved in 1940 by the people of Arkansas, and a new old age pension law was substituted in Washington. Workmen's compensation was considered in all state legislatures. Mississippi, the only state lacking such a law, introduced two bills in 1940 but both failed of passage. Amendments dealing with administrative and technical changes were enacted in 34 states. In addition, Arkansas, Idaho, and Maryland enacted occupational disease laws, bringing the total number of states compensating for occupational diseases to 24. New York enacted the most significant law to be passed on this subject in 1940, providing increased benefits to persons suffering from silicosis.

Some of the most comprehensive labor legislation of the biennium was enacted in Kentucky. State wage and hour bills designed to supplement the federal legislation were introduced in Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, and South Carolina, but all failed of passage. Rhode Island passed a law requiring employers who solicit workers during a strike or lock-out to advertise the existence of the labor dispute.

During 1939 five states enacted laws relative to child labor. West Virginia reduced the maximum weekly hours of work for minors under 16 from 48 to 40

and limited the issuance of work permits so as to raise the basic minimum age from 14 to 16. In 1940 New Jersey became the thirteenth state to adopt a basic 16-year minimum age standard. New Jersey's law also established a 40-hour week for minors under 18. New laws in Kentucky and Rhode Island promise further possibilities of state cooperation in the administration of the federal fair labor standards act.

TAXATION

Federal legislation permitting the federal government to tax state public salaries established the trend in state tax legislation. During 1939 15 states amended their laws so that they might tax the incomes of those who receive federal salaries. Eleven others were already able to do so under existing laws.

The District of Columbia was the only jurisdiction which levied an income tax for the first time in 1939. Provisional sales tax laws in Alabama and Arkansas were made permanent in 1939. Heavier alcoholic beverage taxes were levied in 12 states. Taxes on pari-mutuel revenues were doubled—from 10 to 20 per cent in Nevada, and from 1 to 2 per cent in Maryland. Voters approved pari-mutuel betting by constitutional amendment in New York in 1939 and in New Jersey in 1940.

Changes in the field of state tax administration were evident in many states. Tax Commissions were replaced by Departments of Taxation in Alabama, Kansas, Ohio, and Minnesota. Minnesota created a Board of Tax Appeals, Ohio enlarged the functions of its board, Iowa replaced its Board of Assessment and Review with a Tax Commission, and Rhode Island established a Department of Coordination and Finance.

During 1940 Rhode Island's tobacco products tax was amended to apply to cigarettes only. New York's two cents per package tax on cigarettes was continued to June 30, 1941, as was her "emergency tax" on income. Income taxes were increased in Louisiana and Mississippi. However, in Mississippi, a credit for taxes paid on income from sources outside the state is allowed. This

brings to 15 the number of states having nonresident credits.

Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia passed laws during 1940 taxing federal employees who are residents of the state. North Dakota and Utah, the only other states which have thus far not taken advantage of the 1939 federal public salary tax act, are expected to pass enabling legislation during 1941.

Chain store taxes—based on the number of stores in a chain whether located within the state or not—were adopted in Kentucky and Mississippi.

South Carolina repealed her tax on income from intangibles, and Louisiana repealed her sales tax.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION

The most complete administrative reorganizations took place in Rhode Island in 1939 and in Louisiana in 1940. The plan adopted in Rhode Island gives sweeping powers to the governor and permits the department directors to set up subdivisions or administrative units which may be necessary within the major departments. Louisiana's most important legislation is a fiscal code regulating all state expenditures, designed to produce rigid economies and safeguards against wasteful, extravagant, and corrupt expenditures. Besides giving the governor broad powers to reorganize the state government and control fiscal policies in the interest of economy and efficiency, the assembly passed laws aimed at preventing election frauds. The act provides for the reorganization and consolidation of some 170 executive and administrative offices, agencies, boards, and commissions into 20 state departments.

Iowa passed a reorganization and consolidation program under which a new State Department of Public Safety was established. Maryland established centralized budget control through the creation of a Department of Budget and Procurement. A Legislative Council of 15 members, 14 of whom are legislators, was established.

In Minnesota, the Commission of Administration and the State Printing Commission were replaced by a Com-

missioner of Administration, and his powers were increased to approach those of a city manager. The State Board of Control was abolished and its duties were divided between the Director of Social Welfare and the Director of Institutions.

Minor administrative reorganizations also took place in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Montana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wyoming.

CIVIL SERVICE

Four states—Alabama, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Rhode Island—put civil service laws into effect in 1939. However, the Arkansas legislature repealed the state's civil service law in that year. Also, in Michigan, the civil service administration was reorganized and the number of employees in the classified service was reduced from 15,000 to 7,000. Minor changes were made in Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Four states approved civil service amendments in 1940. These were Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, and Texas. The Michigan amendment sets up a bipartisan four-man civil service commission with all state employees under the merit system except elective officials, department heads, and certain others. The reorganization of Rhode Island's state government puts 85 per cent of the state employees under civil service.

Civil service commissions are relieved of responsibility for technical and administrative details under the newer laws. Among the significant trends are improvements in methods of selecting personnel directors, and provisions giving the directors more complete charge of the technical functions of state merit systems.

Provision for in-service training of state employees as a regular function of the state personnel agency was written into the laws of Alabama, Minnesota, and Rhode Island. The personnel director is in charge of this training.

The trend of the times in public personnel administration is unquestionably one of expansion. Personnel administration is being recognized as a part

of management and improved methods are being developed and put into operation each year.

PLANNING AND ZONING

Important planning legislation was passed in four states during 1939 and in 1940 the New York legislature adopted a bill providing for the creation of urban development corporations. However, the governor vetoed the bill, which had the approval of real estate interests but the opposition of the state commissioner of housing and the mayor of New York.

The Tennessee State Planning Board was empowered to appoint planning commissions for unincorporated communities, which would have full power to plan and zone. A Planning and Resources Board of five members, consisting of the governor, the budget officer and three citizens, was established in Oklahoma to administer and make regulations regarding state parks, lakes, and other recreational grounds.

Colorado passed a rural zoning act, and Minnesota approved such an act to be operative only in counties where there are state and federal forests or conservation areas.

EDUCATION

Some kind of minimum standard for teachers' salaries was in effect in half of the states by the end of 1940. State aid funds, apportioned in ways that tend to establish salary standards, are in effect in six other states.

Statewide mandatory flat-rate minimum salaries, set up in California and Washington, are entirely new.

Several statewide teacher retirement bills were introduced in states where no retirement system had existed before. Such laws were passed in South Dakota and West Virginia, but both states failed to obtain state appropriations to put their laws into operation.

The federal government has continued to aid schools and higher institutions in the construction of buildings and has also relieved schools of expenses of certain types of educational services, such as are involved in nursery school

education, adult education, and, in some instances, vocational education.

HOUSING

Housing enabling legislation was passed in Arizona, Idaho, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington. Georgia, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts amended their state housing laws to permit the participation of smaller cities in the housing program or to revise existing debt provisions. A number of state supreme courts upheld the constitutionality of public housing legislation, and the United States Supreme Court gave it similar approval.

Late in 1939 housing problems in connection with national defense absorbed the major interest of federal and state housing authorities.

HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

The customary large number of highway bills received legislative attention during the biennium. Administrative reorganizations affected state highway departments in a number of states. Delaware's Motor Vehicle Department, formerly under the jurisdiction of the secretary of state, was made a part of the State Highway Department. Alabama did away with a three-member highway commission and created the office of state highway director. The administrative reorganization in Minnesota placed the State Highway Department under the Committee of Administration. Oklahoma established a three-member Highway Commission.

Iowa passed a legislative resolution prohibiting the diversion of gas and motor fees from road uses. Anti-diversion constitutional amendments were proposed without success in Kentucky, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

During 1940 Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, and South Dakota voters approved anti-diversion amendments to their constitutions. Now nearly one-fourth of the states make certain that motorists' taxes will be used for highway purposes only. In Louisiana a constitutional amendment was adopted, permitting one-third of the gasoline tax revenue previously diverted to be used for highways. Funds were provided to match federal aid in highway construction in Montana, New Hampshire, and New Jersey.

During 1939 and 1940 all of the professional safety groups and a number of other agencies carried on ambitious programs of research into problems in the traffic safety field. One of the most important of these was the nationwide study of traffic law enforcement procedure undertaken by the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement created for the purposes of this research. Most state legislatures either amended their traffic codes or enacted new statutes affecting traffic.

A study on motor vehicle inspection regulations in the various states was completed by the National Conservation Commission and the National Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, working jointly.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

SINCE the first legislative councils were established in Kansas and Michigan¹ in 1933, seven other states have adopted this device to provide advance consideration of important problems facing state legislatures before the convening of the regular sessions. The legislative council works as a planning agency as well as a discussion group. With the aid of a technical staff in most instances, it is possible to assemble factual information on current problems as quickly as they arise. Notable has been the work done in several states during the past decade on relief and taxation matters which have presented a rapidly changing picture due to the fluctuating economic conditions throughout the nation. The councils have made it possible for legislatures to act promptly as problems have come up, with current statistical information available, whereas the solution of currently evolving problems has usually had to suffer a lag of at least a biennium before legislative action was possible on the basis of adequate factual information.

TABLE I. LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Name of Council	Date Established
Connecticut	Legislative Council	1937
Illinois	Legislative Council	1937
Kansas	Legislative Council	1933
Kentucky	Legislative Council	1936
Maryland	Legislative Council	1939
Nebraska	Legislative Council	1939
Rhode Island	Legislative Council	1939
Virginia	Advisory Legislative Council	1936

Interim committees are established in a majority of the states every biennium, and to these committees is assigned the task of assembling information on particular subjects during the interval between sessions. However, the lack of a

¹ Michigan's Legislative Council was abolished by the 1939 session of the Michigan Legislature.

paid research staff to aid the legislators in the collection of information often hampers the work of the interim committees to so great an extent that the information assembled by them is not comparable to that prepared by the legislative councils.

TABLE II. COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Size of Council	Senators	Legislators Representatives	Administrative
Connecticut	5	2	2	1
Illinois	22	11	11	..
Kansas	27	11	16	..
Kentucky	21	8	8	5
Maryland	14	7	7	..
Nebraska	15	15	..	..
Rhode Island	5	2	3	..
Virginia	7	3	4	..

Table II indicates the varying size of legislative councils and the fact that most such councils are composed exclusively of legislators. Kansas and Kentucky's legislative councils are exceptions to this rule. The original membership of the Kentucky Legislative Council at the time it was created in 1936 was five senators, five representatives, and five administrative officials. In 1938 the Council's size was increased by the addition of three senators and three representatives. The size of council membership ranges from 5 in Connecticut and Rhode Island to 27 members in Kansas.

TABLE III. CHOICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Ex Officio	By Presiding Officer	By Election	By Governor
Connecticut	★	..	..	..
Illinois	★ ^a	★	..	..
Kansas	★ ^a	★	..	..
Kentucky	..	★	..	★ ^b
Maryland	★	★	..	..
Nebraska	..	..	★	..
Rhode Island	..	★	..	..
Virginia	..	..	..	★

^a Speaker and lieutenant governor.

^b Five administrative members chosen by the governor.

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TABLE IV. OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Secretary	Director of Research
Connecticut ..	Gov. Robert A. Hurley	.....	Frederick A. Scott	Frederick A. Scott
Illinois	Sen. Richard J. Barr	Sen. Harold G. Ward	Hon. William F. Gibbs	J. F. Isakoff
Kansas	Lt. Gov. Carl E. Friend	Speaker E. A. Briles	Franklin Corrick	Frederick H. Guild
Kentucky	Lt. Gov. Rodes K. Myers	Vacant	Vacant	Orba F. Traylor
Maryland	Sen. Arthur H. Brice	Speaker Thomas E. Conlon	Horace E. Flack	Horace E. Flack
Nebraska	Hon. Amos Thomas	.....	.....	Addison E. Sheldon
Rhode Island.	Sen. Charles T. Algren	.....	Hon. Howard Proctor	.....
Virginia	Sen. John S. Battle	Hon. John B. Spiers	Cassius M. Chichester	Cassius M. Chichester

In every state except Virginia, the members of the council serve for a fixed term, usually two years. Illinois senators serve for four years on the council while representatives serve for two. In Virginia members serve at the pleasure of the governor. Council members never receive an additional salary for this service although most of the states pay a per diem (\$3 to \$10) for the days they actually meet, and it is customary to pay their actual expenses, including travel costs.

It is too early as yet to gauge the success of these agencies in fostering legislation. Observers in some of the states have indicated that one of their chief contributions has been to concentrate attention on really important measures, regardless of whether those measures were desired by the legislature. Measures recommended by the council, however, do have a better than average chance of passage. And what is even more significant, a legislature seems more disposed to accept the recommendations

TABLE V. POWERS AND PROCEDURES OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	May Appoint Research Staff	May Utilize Other State Agencies	May Subpoena Witnesses	Frequency of Regular Meetings	Governor May Send Message
Connecticut ..	yes	yes	yes	on call	yes
Illinois	yes	yes	no	quarterly	yes
Kansas	yes	yes	yes	quarterly	yes
Kentucky	yes	yes	yes	on call	yes
Maryland	yes	yes	no	on call	yes
Nebraska	yes	yes	yes	semi-annual	yes
Rhode Island.	...	yes	no	weekly	...
Virginia	yes	no	no	on call	yes

The typical legislative council meets in regular session four times a year, and in numerous special sessions. (See Table V.) Where distances are short these special sessions may be very frequent, but in that case they are likely to last only a few hours. The Connecticut Legislative Council had 22 meetings in 16 months, each meeting lasting from one to five hours. When meetings are held less frequently, they generally last two or more days, as is the case in Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska.

of the council as it becomes more familiar with its work. Two new legis-

TABLE VI. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFFS

State	Number Full-Time	Number Part-Time	Annual Budget
Connecticut	2	1	\$25,000
Illinois	2	..	5,000 ^a
Kansas	8	6	25,000
Kentucky .....	..	4	5,000 ^a
Maryland .....	..	2	10,000
Nebraska	3	2	7,500
Rhode Island .....	..	..	..
Virginia	3	..	13,800

^a Plus additional funds from other state sources.

lative councils—those of Maryland and Rhode Island—have been functioning such a short time that comparative statistics are not yet available, and they have carefully refrained from making recommendations to the legislatures in their states. Since the state government of Rhode Island underwent a thoroughgoing reorganization at the 1939 session of its General Assembly, the Rhode Island Council began operations in 1940 by seeking information from several departments of the state government as to the workings of the reorganization as it affected each of them. Maryland, during the same period, studied numerous matters of importance and prepared reports of informative value to the General Assembly, but inasmuch as it had been in operation but a single year prior to the 1941 session, it did not submit formal recommendations to the legislature.

The list of important proposals recommended in 1941 by legislative councils and passed by state legislatures is too long for consideration. A glance at reports of the councils during the past biennium shows a rapid expansion of subjects covering almost every field of

state government in which state legislatures are normally working. For instance, Kansas, in 1941, submitted bills to the legislature on such varying subjects as budgetary allotment of appropriations, certification of state traveling expenses, regulation of weights and measures, regulation of aeronautics, and revegetation of eroded lands. The subjects of bills submitted in Nebraska varied from provision for a needed perusal of state publications to the highly controversial matter of motor vehicle taxation.

Advocates of legislative councils feel that they have found in this device a method whereby the rigid constitutional systems of our state governments may be given the flexibility necessary for rapid consideration of the numerous governmental problems confronting legislative bodies today, and thereby secure the same advantages which the more flexible parliamentary cabinet systems have hitherto enjoyed. Certain it is that no legislative device in the history of our state governments has made such rapid progress in the favor of state legislatures in such a short space of time.

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BUDGETARY PRACTICES

<i>State</i>	<i>Date Estimates Submitted</i>	<i>Budget Prepared by</i>	<i>Date Submitted to Legislature</i>	<i>Power of Legislature to Change Budget</i>	<i>Fiscal Year Begins</i>
Alabama.....	October 1	Comptroller	February 15	Unlimited	Oct. 1
Arizona.....	October 1	Governor	By 5th day reg. sess.	Unlimited	July 1
Arkansas.....	Before session	Budget Comm. of Leg.	30 days after appt. of comm.	Unlimited	July 1
California.....	July 1 or before	Dir. of Finance	January	Unlimited	July 1
Colorado.....	October 1	Bud. & Effic. Commr.	10th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Connecticut....	August 1	Bd. of Fin. & Control	2nd week of session	Unlimited	July 1
Delaware.....	September 15	Bd. of Budget Dir.	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Florida.....	December 1	State Budget Comm.	1st day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Georgia.....	No date set	Budget Bureau	7th day of session	Unlimited	Jan. 1
Idaho.....	September 15	Budget Director	10th day of session	Unlimited	Jan. 1
Illinois.....	November 1	Director of Finance	4 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	July 1
Indiana.....	August 15	State Budget Comm.	20th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Iowa.....	October 1	Comptroller	February 15	Unlimited	July 1
Kansas.....	October 1	Budget Director	2nd Tuesday in Jan.	Unlimited	July 1
Kentucky.....	November 15	Commr. of Finance	3rd Monday of session	Unlimited	July 1
Louisiana.....	February 1	Bd. of Apportionmt.	By 21st day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Maine.....	November 1	State Budget Officer	4th week after conv.	Unlimited	July 1
Maryland.....	As Gov. desires	Budget Director	20th day of session; 30th for new Governor	May strike out or reduce ^a	Oct. 1
Massachusetts..	October 15	Budget Commr.	3 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	Dec. 1
Michigan.....	December 1	Budget Director	10th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Minnesota.....	No date set	Commr. of Admin.	December 1	Unlimited	July 1
Mississippi.....	No date set	Asst. Dir. of Budget Comm.	December 1	Unlimited	Jan. 1
Missouri.....	November 1	Budget Director	2 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	Jan. 1
Montana.....	November 15	State Bd. of Examinrs.	10th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Nebraska.....	September 15	Commr. of Tax. & Bud.	15th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Nevada.....	December 1	Governor	20th day of session	May strike out or reduce ^a	July 1
New Hampshire..	October 1	Comptroller	February 15	Unlimited	July 1
New Jersey.....	October 15	Budget Commr.	2nd Tuesday of Jan.	Unlimited	July 1
New Mexico.....	September 15	Governor	15th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
New York.....	October 15	Director of Budget	January 15	May strike out or reduce ^b	July 1
North Carolina..	September 1	Budget Director	With Gov's. Bud. Mess.	Unlimited	July 1
North Dakota...	October 1	Budget Board	10th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Ohio.....	November 1	Supt. of Budget	2 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	Jan. 1
Oklahoma.....	November 1	Budget Officer	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Oregon.....	October 1	Budget Director	December 20	Unlimited	Jan. 1
Pennsylvania....	November 1	Budget Secretary	4 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	June 1
Rhode Island....	October 1	Budget Director	Jan. 1; Feb. 1 for new Gov.	Unlimited	July 1
South Carolina..	November 1	State Budget Comm.	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
South Dakota...	October 15	Secy. of Finance	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Tennessee.....	November 15	Div. of Accts. & Budget	4 weeks after Gov. takes office	Unlimited	July 1
Texas.....	Jan. 1 precedg. yr.	State Bd. of Control	September 1	Unlimited	Sept. 1
Utah.....	No date set	Director of Budget	20th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Vermont.....	October 1	Commr. of Finance	3rd day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Virginia.....	September 15	Director of Budget	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Washington.....	1st Mon. of Sept.	Director of Budget	5th day of session	Unlimited	April 1
West Virginia...	July 1	Director of Budget	10th day of session	May strike out or reduce	July 1
Wisconsin.....	November 1	Director of Budget	February 1	Unlimited	July 1
Wyoming.....	November 1	Governor	5th day of session	Unlimited	April 1

^a Appropriations outside budget bill shall be limited to some single work or purpose.

^b May add items of appropriation provided such additions are stated separately from original items and refer each to single object or purpose.

DATES OF ADOPTION OF MAJOR STATE TAXES*

As of January 1, 1941

State	Gasoline	Liquor	Motor Vehicle	Death ^a	Pers. Income	Corp.	Sales	Chain Store	Tobacco
Alabama.....	1923	1936	1911	1931	1933	1932	1937	1931	1927
Arizona.....	1921	1933	1912	1937	1933	1933	1933	....	1933
Arkansas.....	1921	1935	1913	1901	1929	1929	1935	....	1924
California.....	1923	1933	1905	1893	1935	1929	1933	....	....
Colorado.....	1919	1933	1913	1901	1937	1937	1935	1934	....
Connecticut....	1921	1933	1903	1889	....	1915	....	....	1935
Delaware.....	1923	1935	1909	1869	1917	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	1921	1933	1917	1931	....	....	....	1931	....
Georgia.....	1921	1935	1910	1913	1929	1929	....	1927	1923
Idaho.....	1923	1933	1913	1907	1931	1921	....	1933	....
Illinois.....	1927	1933	1909	1895	....	....	1933	....	....
Indiana.....	1923	1935	1913	1913	....	....	1933	1929	....
Iowa.....	1925	1933	1907	1896	1934	1934	1934	1935	1921
Kansas.....	1925	1937	1913	1909	1933	1933	1937	....	1927
Kentucky.....	1920	1934	1904	1906	1936	1936	....	1930	1936
Louisiana.....	1921	1934	1915	1828	1934	1934	....	1932	1926
Maine.....	1923	1933	1911	1893	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland.....	1922	1933	1910	1844	1937	1933	....	1933	....
Massachusetts..	1929	1933	1903	1891	1916	1919	....	....	1939
Michigan.....	1925	1933	1905	1893	....	....	1933	1933	....
Minnesota.....	1925	1933	1921	1875	1933	1933	....	1933	....
Mississippi.....	1922	1934	1914	1918	1912	1924	1929	1930	1930
Missouri.....	1925	1933	1910	1895	1917	1917	1934	....	....
Montana.....	1921	1933	1913	1897	1933	1917	....	1933	....
Nebraska.....	1925	1935	1913	1921	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada.....	1923	1935	1913	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire..	1923	1933	1905	1878	....	....	....	....	1939
New Jersey.....	1927	1933	1906	1892	....	....	....	....	....
New Mexico.....	1919	1933	1915	1919	1933	1933	1933	....	....
New York.....	1929	1933	1901	1885	1919	1917	....	....	1939
North Carolina..	1921	1933	1909	1847	1921	1921	1933	1927	....
North Dakota...	1919	1933	1911	1903	1919	1913	1935	....	1925
Ohio.....	1925	1933	1908	1893	....	....	1934	....	1933
Oklahoma.....	1923	1933	1915	1907	1908	1931	1933	....	1935
Oregon.....	1919	1933	1911	1903	1929	1929	....	....	....
Pennsylvania....	1921	1933	1906	1826	....	1935	....	....	1935
Rhode Island...	1925	1933	1908	1916	....	....	....	....	1939
South Carolina..	1922	1933	1920	1922	1922	1922	....	1928	1923
South Dakota...	1922	1933	1913	1905	1935	1935	1933	1935	1923
Tennessee.....	1923	1933	1919	1893	....	1931	....	1931	1925
Texas.....	1923	1935	1917	1907	....	....	....	1935	1931
Utah.....	1923	1935	1909	1901	1931	1931	1933	....	1923
Vermont.....	1923	1934	1904	1896	1931	1916	....	....	1937
Virginia.....	1923	1934	1906	1844	1843	1931	....	....	....
Washington.....	1921	1933	1906	1901	....	....	1933	....	1935
West Virginia...	1923	1935	1905	1887	1935	....	1921	1933	....
Wisconsin.....	1925	1933	1905	1899	1911	1910	....	....	1939
Wyoming.....	1923	1935	1913	1903	....	....	1935	....	....
No. of States....	48	48	48	47	31	32	22	20	26

^a Includes estate and inheritance taxes.

* Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators. The date shown is that on which the first statute levying the tax was adopted, and is not necessarily the date of adoption of the tax in its present form.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

STATE AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR TAXES*

As of January 1, 1941

State	General Property	Income	Sales	Gasoline
Alabama.....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Arizona.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Sup't Mot. Veh. Div.
Arkansas.....	Corporation Com. Tax Supervision Dept. ^a	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue
California.....	Bd. of Equalization	Franchise Tax Com'r	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization
Colorado.....	Tax Commission Bd. of Equalization	Treasurer	Treasurer	Treasurer
Connecticut....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	.....	Com'r Motor Vehicles
Delaware.....	.....	Tax Commissioner	.....	Highway Dept.
Florida.....	Comptroller	.....	.....	Comptroller
Georgia.....	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	.....	Com'r of Revenue
Idaho.....	Bd. of Equalization	Tax Commissioner	.....	Tax Commissioner
Illinois.....	Dept. of Finance	.....	Dept. of Finance	Dept. of Finance
Indiana.....	Tax Commission Bd. of Tax Com'rs	.....	Treasury Dept.	Auditor
Iowa.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Treasurer
Kansas.....	Com. of Rev. & Tax.	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue
Kentucky.....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	.....	Dept. of Revenue
Louisiana.....	Bd. of Revenue	Director of Revenue	.....	Director of Revenue
Maine.....	Bureau of Taxation	.....	.....	Bureau of Taxation
Maryland.....	Bd. of Equalization	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts..	Tax Commission	Comptroller	.....	Comptroller
Michigan.....	Com'r Corp. & Tax. Bd. of Equalization Tax Commission	Com'r Corp. & Tax.	Bd. of Tax Adminis.	Com'r Corp. & Tax. Secretary of State
Minnesota.....	Com'r of Taxation	Com'r of Taxation	.....	Com'r of Taxation
Mississippi.....	Ad Valorem Com'r ^d Tax Commission	Ch. Tax Commission	Ch. Tax Commission	Com'r Motor Vehicles
Missouri.....	Tax Commission	Auditor	Auditor	Dept. Oil Inspection
Montana.....	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization	.....	Bd. of Equalization
Nebraska.....	Tax Commissioner Bd. of Equalization	.....	.....	Dept. Agri. & Insp.
Nevada.....	Tax Commission	.....	.....	Tax Commission
New Hampshire..	Tax Commission	.....	.....	Com'r Motor Vehicles
New Jersey.....	Tax Commissioner	.....	.....	Tax Commissioner
New Mexico.....	Tax Commission	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue
New York.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	.....	Tax Commission
North Carolina..	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue
North Dakota...	Bd. of Assessment Tax Commissioner Bd. of Equalization	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Auditor
Ohio.....	Tax Commissioner ^e Bd. of Tax Appeals	.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner
Oklahoma.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
Oregon.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	.....	Secretary of State
Pennsylvania...	Sec'y of Revenue	Sec'y of Revenue	.....	Sec'y of Revenue
Rhode Island...	Tax Administrator	.....	.....	Tax Administrator
South Carolina..	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	.....	Tax Commission
South Dakota...	Director of Taxation Bd. of Equalization	Director of Taxation	Director of Taxation	Treasurer
Tennessee.....	Sup't of Taxation ^f Bd. of Equalization	Com'r Finance & Tax.	.....	Com'r Finance & Tax.
Texas.....	Comptroller	.....	.....	Comptroller
Utah.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
Vermont.....	Com'r of Taxes	Com'r of Taxes	.....	Com'r Motor Vehicles
Virginia.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	.....	Div. Motor Vehicles
Washington.....	Tax Commission	.....	Tax Commission	Director of Licenses
West Virginia...	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner
Wisconsin.....	Com'r of Taxation	Com'r of Taxation	.....	Treasury Dept.
Wyoming.....	Bd. of Equalization	.....	Bd. of Equalization	Highway Dept.

* The Tax Supervision Department is a division of the Corporation Commission with distinct duties in property tax administration.

* Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

^b Director of Revenue is administrative officer within Commission of Revenue and Taxation.

^c Board of Revenue and Director of Revenue together constitute the Department of Revenue.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES
STATE AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR TAXES*
 —Continued

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<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Liquor</i>	<i>No. of Agencies</i>	<i>State</i>
Dept. of Revenue Sup't Mot. Veh. Div. Com'r of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue Tax Commission Com'r of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue Treasurer Com'r of Revenue	Bd. of Liquor Cont. Tax Commission Com'r of Revenue	2 3 2 ^a	Alabama Arizona Arkansas
Motor Vehicle Dept.	.....	Controller	Bd. of Equalization	4	California
Treasurer	.....	Inherit. Tax Com'r	Secretary of State	5	Colorado
Com'r Motor Vehicles	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2	Connecticut
Com'r Motor Vehicles	.....	Tax Commissioner	Liquor Commission	4	Delaware
Com'r Motor Vehicles	.....	Comptroller	Beverage Dept.	3	Florida
Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	1	Georgia
Dept. Law Enforce.	.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	4	Idaho
Secretary of State	.....	Attorney General	Dept. of Finance	4	Illinois
Treasury Dept.	.....	Bd. of Tax Com'rs	Alcoholic Bev. Com.	4	Indiana
Dept. Public Safety	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	3	Iowa
Highway Commission	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue	2 ^b	Kansas
Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	1	Kentucky
Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue	1 ^c	Louisiana
Secretary of State	.....	Attorney General	Liquor Commission	5	Maine
Com'r Motor Vehicles	.....	Comptroller	Comptroller	3	Maryland
Dept. Public Works	Com'r Corp. & Tax.	Com'r Corp. & Tax.	Com'r Corp. & Tax.	2 ..	Massachusetts
Secretary of State	.....	Auditor	Liquor Control Com.	6	Michigan
Secretary of State	.....	Com'r of Taxation	Liquor Control Com.	3	Minnesota
Com'r Motor Vehicles	Ch. Tax Commission	Ch. Tax Commission	Ch. Tax Commission	2 ^d	Mississippi
Com'r Motor Vehicles	.....	Treasurer	Dept. Liquor Cont.	7	Missouri
Registrar Mot. Veh.	.....	Bd. of Equalization	Liquor Control Bd.	3	Montana
Dept. Roads & Irrig.	.....	Tax Commissioner	Liquor Control Com.	5	Nebraska
Secretary of State	.....	.....	Tax Commission	2	Nevada
Com'r Motor Vehicles	Tax Commission	Attorney General	Liquor Commission	4 ..	New Hampshire
Com'r Motor Vehicles	.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2	New Jersey
Com'r of Revenue	.....	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	2	New Mexico
Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	1	New York
Com'r of Revenue	.....	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	2 ..	North Carolina
Highway Com'r	Laboratories Dept.	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	5 ...	North Dakota
Registrar Mot. Veh.	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2 ^e	Ohio
Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	1	Oklahoma
Secretary of State	.....	Treasurer	Liquor Control Com.	4	Oregon
Sec'y of Revenue	Sec'y of Revenue	Sec'y of Revenue	Sec'y of Revenue	1	Pennsylvania
Tax Administrator	Tax Administrator	Tax Administrator	Tax Administrator	1 ...	Rhode Island
Highway Com'r	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	2 ..	South Carolina
Secretary of State	Sec'y of Agriculture	Director of Taxation	Sec'y of Agriculture	5 ...	South Dakota
Com'r Finance & Tax.	Com'r Finance & Tax.	Com'r Finance & Tax.	Com'r Finance & Tax.	2 ^f	Tennessee
Highway Commission	Comptroller	Comptroller	Liquor Control Bd.	3	Texas
Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	1	Utah
Com'r Motor Vehicles	Com'r of Taxes	Com'r of Taxes	Liquor Control Bd.	3	Vermont
Div. Motor Vehicles	.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2	Virginia
Director of Licenses	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Liquor Control Bd.	3	Washington
Road Commission	.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2 ...	West Virginia
Motor Vehicle Dept.	Treasury Dept.	Com'r of Taxation	Treasury Dept.	3	Wisconsin
Secretary of State	.....	Inherit. Tax Com'r	Liquor Commission	5	Wyoming

^a The Ad Valorem Commissioner is a member of the State Tax Commission.

^e The Tax Commissioner and the Board of Tax Appeals together constitute the Department of Taxation.

* Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

^f Office of Superintendent of Taxation is unfilled and duties are performed by Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Taxation.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES: 1938*

STATE revenues for general government¹ totaled well over four and one-half billion dollars in 1938 compared with about four billion in 1937 and over two billion in 1932. Principal revenue sources in 1938 were sales taxes of all kinds, accounting for nearly 30 per cent of all revenues, and grants and unemployment compensation taxes,² each amounting to about 15 per cent of the total. A corresponding increase was shown in state costs, which totaled four billion dollars in 1938, compared with nearly three and one-half billion in 1937 and two and one-half billion in 1932. The chief payments for operation of general governmental functions in 1938 were charities and schools, each accounting for slightly more than one-fourth of the total cost of state government. A slight increase in state debt was recorded in 1938 over 1937.

There are presented herewith tables showing general government revenues, expenditures, debt, assessed valuation, and tax levies of each of the states. Tables of the transactions and debt of state public-service enterprises are also shown. These figures, compiled by the Division of State and Local Government, Bureau of the Census, are for the fiscal years of the respective states ended in the calendar year 1938.

These tables make available in comparable form information about the revenues, expenditures, debt, assessed valuation, and tax levies of the several states for the fiscal year 1938, for the use

of federal agencies, state and local officials, educational institutions, libraries, research and civic agencies, and citizens. To obtain comparability, the financial records of the states have been reviewed by the Bureau and, so far as possible, classified according to a uniform classification of accounts.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF REPORT

The report for each state includes the transactions of all state funds—the general, current, or operating fund, special revenue funds, including those of educational institutions, working capital, public trust, sinking, public-service enterprise funds, etc.—whether the accounting and recording control is with a chief finance officer or localized with another agency. The report, therefore, reflects a consolidated statement of the finances of the state as a whole.

The Bureau of the Census compiled and published annually from 1915 through 1931 the series of reports entitled *Financial Statistics of States*. Statistics for 1932 were compiled and published as a part of the Bureau's decennial inquiry on "Wealth, Public Debt, and Taxation," in the report entitled *Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments: 1932*. The series was resumed beginning with the report for the year 1937, and the present tabulation is a summarized total of a portion of the statistics that are being published by the Bureau in its final report for 1938. There is a lapse of many months before the Bureau can publish the data of a given year, due to problems of compilation in the field, examination and tabulation in the office, and printing by the government printer.

The Bureau, beginning with its report for 1937, is reporting the finances of public-service enterprises separately from

¹ "General government" includes all state activities except public-service enterprises; statistics of public-service enterprises are presented separately, as described below.

² These taxes, a new source of revenue since 1932, increased twofold from 1937 to 1938.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

those of general government. The types of public-service enterprises owned and operated by the several states vary; in some states the transactions of such enterprises, including the alcohol beverage monopoly system, mount very high in the state's finances, while in other states no such enterprises are maintained. Comparability of the statistics relating to absolute or per capita revenues, cost payments, and debt is enhanced when the data for general government are available without the inclusion of the figures for public-service enterprises, and the latter presented separately.

This procedure has required that the Bureau report contributions to and from public-service enterprises, which are separately reported in this tabulation. Such contributions represent any of the following: actual amounts paid over from the revenues of one fund for the use and benefit of the other fund; the portion of costs of the public-service enterprise met from general revenues; or the excess revenues of a public-service enterprise remaining in the general fund. It was necessary that the Bureau recast the records of the state in some instances in order to separate public-service enterprise accounts from those of the general fund.

The statistics are therefore presented in two sections: General Government and Public-Service Enterprises.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT—REVENUES

Revenues are amounts of money or other wealth received by or placed to the credit of a governmental unit for governmental purposes, under such conditions that they increase the assets, without increasing the liabilities, or decrease the liabilities without decreasing the assets. Excluded are receipts from the incurrence of debt, local shares of shared revenues, agency receipts for other civil divisions, private trust funds, and other nonrevenue receipts.

Revenues of the states for 1938 are shown in the table "Summary of General Government Revenues." Revenues are classified in the table by source, first, as from taxes or non-taxes, and second, by detailed classifications under each of

these major classes. The items in the classification are shown in the table headings and are self-explanatory. For comparative purposes, per capita figures of revenues for 1938, 1937, and 1932 are also presented.

The states also collected \$261,988,000 in local shares of shared taxes and other revenues, which they subsequently distributed to local governments for specified or unspecified purposes. These figures are presented in the table on page 123, and they are added to the total revenues to get the "Total Collections" of the states from both revenues and local shares.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT— COST PAYMENTS

Cost payments are defined as the costs of the services employed, properties constructed, purchased, or rented, public improvements constructed or otherwise acquired, materials utilized, grants to minor civil divisions, and interest on borrowed moneys, which are incurred in performing those services and activities for which governmental units have authority. Excluded are amounts for debt retirement, local shares of shared revenues, agency payments to other civil divisions, private trust funds, and other noncost payments.

Costs are separable into three principal classes: Operation of general government, interest charges on debt obligations, and outlays for permanent acquisition or improvements of general government. Payments for retirement of the principal of debt are reported by a state as an expenditure. Outlay payments that are made from the funds received when the debt was incurred are also reported as an expenditure. To avoid duplication, only one of these payments is reported by the Bureau as a cost payment. The Bureau includes as such the payment for the outlay at the time it is made, rather than the payment to retire the principal of the debt.

State cost payments are presented in summary form in the table on page 122, classified as for operation, interest, and capital outlay. Per capita figures for operation and interest are also included

in this table. Expenditures for outlays are nonrecurring and afford no basis for comparison. Per capita figures for outlays and for total cost payments, therefore, are not reported.

In the following table, state operation costs are classified by twelve major functions. The items in the functional classification are self-explanatory. Wherever necessary, the functions are further divided into direct state expenditures and grants to minor civil divisions.

As shown in the table on locally-shared revenues, page 123, the states also distributed \$260,613,000 in local shares of shared taxes and other revenues to their minor civil divisions. Total state aid to minor civil divisions—which consists of both grants and local shares of shared taxes—amounted therefore to \$1,542,687,000 in 1938.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT—DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAX LEVIES

The table on page 131 presents statistics of gross and net debt, and assessed valuation and tax levies for state purposes. Gross debt, amounting to \$3,300,648,000, consisted of \$2,970,413,000 general bonds, \$146,113,000 revenue bonds, \$110,917,000 contingent debt, and \$73,206,000 short-term obligations. Per capita gross debt in 1938 is separately reported.

Net debt is defined as total bonded debt less sinking-fund assets, but not including contingent and short-term obligations. When sinking-fund assets were not reported separately for general government and public-service enterprises, as was the case in some instances, the total assets were used as an offset to the debt of general government. Per capita net debt for 1938, 1937 and 1932 is reported for convenience of reference. The increase or decrease in net debt during 1938 is also shown for each state.

This table also includes the assessed valuations of property subject to general or selective property taxes for state purposes and the levies therefor. Per capita tax levies are given for the years 1938, 1937, and 1932, for reference purposes.

PUBLIC-SERVICE ENTERPRISES

For the second time in the series of state reports published by the Bureau, financial data relating to public-service enterprises are presented separately from those of general government.

Public-service enterprises are of two major kinds—alcoholic beverage monopoly systems, and other public-service enterprises, the latter either operated by the state or leased by the state to private operators. Contributions from public-service enterprises to the general funds of the state are included in the revenues of general government and in the expenditures of the public-service enterprises; and contributions to public-service enterprises from the general revenues of the state, or deficits incurred by the public-service enterprises, are included in the income of the public-service enterprises and in the expenditures of the general funds.

Alcoholic beverage monopoly systems were operated in 16 states. The income and payments of these systems are shown in the table on page 126. Income is exclusive of revenues derived from alcoholic beverage sales taxes and license taxes, which are credited to the general revenues of states. No outstanding debt was reported for these enterprises.

The income, payments, and net debt of public-service enterprises other than alcoholic beverage monopolies are presented in the final table of this section, page 127. Twenty-one such enterprises were reported by 15 states, 16 enterprises being operated by the states, and 5 being leased by the states to private operators.

COST PAYMENTS FOR OPERATION, BY MAJOR FUNCTIONS: 1938*

(Total amounts expressed in thousands)

State	All Major Functions			General, Administrative, and Judicial	Protection to Person and Property	Highways		Development and Conservation of Natural Resources		Health and Sanitation	
	Total	Per Capita	Total			Grants to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other	Grants to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other	Grants to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other
Total.....	\$3,182,159	\$24.72	\$154,008	\$123,412	\$209,354	\$256,751	\$659	\$88,440	\$2,192	\$42,879	
Alabama.....	45,314	16.22	2,440	1,531	6,269	3,199	67	1,814	197	954	
Arizona.....	14,333	29.63	1,090	519	32	1,718		757	3	308	
Arkansas.....	23,024	11.95	1,662	784	921	3,249		1,229		397	
California.....	251,531	38.08	10,853	13,535	7,794	12,144		5,735		2,427	
Colorado.....	39,393	35.81	1,642	961	2,643	7,359		1,170		393	
Connecticut.....	47,655	28.25	3,851	2,035	6,193	3,283		1,174		657	
Delaware.....	10,050	38.85	569	440	510	949		393		197	
Florida.....	44,097	24.70	2,288	1,285	8,405	3,890		3,327	109	801	
Georgia.....	37,881	12.33	2,694	1,048	3,402	2,977		1,741		936	
Idaho.....	13,290	26.07	512	566		1,919		1,109		425	
Illinois.....	141,041	18.04	9,091	6,701	6,116	4,214		3,284		1,961	
Indiana.....	74,531	22.08	2,656	2,908	12,963	8,317		2,237		625	
Iowa.....	72,676	28.83	2,408	1,429	14,019	4,595		2,124	94	504	
Kansas.....	32,328	17.79	2,108	1,719	4,607	6,038		1,311		558	
Kentucky.....	35,752	13.03	4,211	1,099	582	6,725		1,413		1,338	
Louisiana.....	60,555	26.20	4,814	2,090	135	4,980		2,316		1,319	
Maine.....	24,504	29.37	770	1,276	5,033	1,905		1,387	29	344	
Maryland.....	44,108	24.84	1,273	1,833	4,245	3,060		1,191		871	
Massachusetts.....	130,621	30.37	7,633	4,755	14,337	5,801		1,736		1,794	
Michigan.....	141,593	27.47	6,031	4,441	7,526	8,500		3,485		3,810	
Minnesota.....	91,782	33.56	2,538	2,817	8,512	7,794	367	3,484		1,027	
Mississippi.....	21,166	9.88	1,602	387	2,849	2,745		1,640		564	
Missouri.....	63,539	16.94	3,831	2,003	55	5,200		1,742		774	
Montana.....	13,909	25.27	590	748		2,024		736		256	
Nebraska.....	20,417	15.37	887	796		3,176	27	1,192		426	
Nevada.....	3,571	33.77	282	113	9	967		361		98	
New Hampshire.....	14,009	28.93	675	707	410	4,424		816	16	216	
New Jersey.....	94,546	22.92	5,579	5,553	11,350	4,715		1,893		1,054	
New Mexico.....	14,765	29.24	1,026	451		2,135		915		344	
New York.....	415,181	31.45	17,514	15,376	11,750	14,323		6,293	722	4,113	
North Carolina.....	58,817	16.93	1,602	1,673		7,066		1,908	371	741	
North Dakota.....	14,114	21.75	744	1,490		2,531		660	16	316	
Ohio.....	164,880	24.08	7,449	4,273		15,854		2,882	142	1,501	
Oklahoma.....	68,349	29.15	2,957	2,331	7,172	4,307		1,769	271	606	
Oregon.....	30,357	28.70	1,605	1,584	2,138	5,234	26	1,882		315	
Pennsylvania.....	310,101	31.54	12,542	12,445	6,548	37,276		4,867		2,951	
Rhode Island.....	21,171	29.98	1,563	1,143	50	1,411		348		373	
South Carolina.....	28,354	15.18	1,375	1,088	3,493	4,274		1,340	70	471	
South Dakota.....	14,201	21.75	994	353	181	3,014		657		318	
Tennessee.....	40,723	14.32	1,693	1,344	10,587	3,597	30	1,625	71	955	
Texas.....	128,110	20.35	6,208	6,532	8,858	9,741		3,508		1,201	
Utah.....	20,550	38.11	834	545	640	1,823		767		303	
Vermont.....	9,768	27.28	656	360	1,813	1,693		471		231	
Virginia.....	36,972	14.16	3,570	1,725	654	5,439		1,738	34	1,006	
Washington.....	63,569	37.80	1,843	2,524	7,541	4,181		1,581		469	
West Virginia.....	50,306	27.02	1,554	1,478		7,790		633		632	
Wisconsin.....	76,761	24.89	3,315	3,277	18,393	278	140	3,105	46	884	
Wyoming.....	7,894	32.55	385	342	620	919		695		116	

COST PAYMENTS FOR OPERATION, BY MAJOR FUNCTIONS: 1938

—Continued

(Total amounts expressed in thousands)

State	Hospitals and Institutions for Handicapped	Charities		Correction	Schools		Libraries	Recreation	Miscellaneous		Contributions to Public Service Enterprises
		Grants to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other		Grants to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other			Grants to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other	
Total.....	\$196,503	\$343,240	\$451,242	\$68,745	\$679,095	\$220,390	\$2,492	\$8,279	\$37,303	\$304,234	\$2,944
Alabama.....	1,297 ^a	2,315	1,143	1,731	10,220	3,682	29	1	230	7,946	250
Arizona.....	556 ^b	.....	3,415	261	2,228	1,800	7	5	19	1,615	.....
Arkansas.....	1,582	.....	3,819	359	5,727	2,856	56	15	.....	368	.....
California.....	8,825 ^d	51,659	33,614	2,814	72,216	13,261	131	187	.....	16,336	.....
Colorado.....	1,607 ^c	14,857	3,366	826	903	3,126	2	12	114	411	.....
Connecticut.....	4,974	1,716	7,514	1,274	1,854	2,600	115 ^e	600	.....	9,795	21
Delaware.....	963	279	561	229	4,031	687	16 ^f	58	23	146	.....
Florida.....	1,384	.....	5,738	695	11,372	2,691	6	21	1,759	328	.....
Georgia.....	1,795	245	4,416	341	13,130	4,763	41	52	.....	301	.....
Idaho.....	368	416	3,543	269	2,026	1,445	7	18	.....	666	.....
Illinois.....	9,719	37,536	28,355	4,256	18,615	8,385	172 ^g	135	.....	2,502	.....
Indiana.....	3,585	9,857	1,626	1,910	16,906	5,738	93	321	.....	4,790	.....
Iowa.....	3,875	3,164	12,669	1,233	774	6,278	75	144	16,899 ^h	2,392	.....
Kansas.....	1,929	3,376	1,114	1,161	2,616	5,469	34	54	.....	235	.....
Kentucky.....	1,254 ⁱ	.....	4,969	974	9,999	2,725	10	74	.....	380	.....
Louisiana.....	4,630	7,536	1,889	797	12,992	7,189	98	217	3,030 ^h	5,487	1,038
Maine.....	1,813	1,397	2,892	470	1,950	1,546	38	4	.....	3,506	144
Maryland.....	3,561 ^j	6,662	605	1,614	5,437	2,939	53	19	522	10,107	116
Massachusetts.....	15,712 ^k	26,830	3,111	3,735	8,471	2,902	82	222	298	32,698	504
Michigan.....	10,815 ^l	15	37,034	3,656	43,188	10,042	83	170	.....	2,449	350
Minnesota.....	4,814 ^m	19,262	2,288	2,511	20,110	8,630	55	101	132	7,339	.....
Mississippi.....	1,371	.....	1,417	399	5,074	2,406	18	11	.....	684	.....
Missouri.....	3,516 ⁿ	.....	23,654	2,035	15,082	4,574	117	62	.....	894	.....
Montana.....	656	396	4,159	275	2,455	1,319	6	.....	.....	290	.....

Nebraska.....	1,373	6,441	529	615	1,316	3,382	38	18	.....	201	.....
Nevada.....	81	.....	501	118	375	450	13	.....	.....	204	.....
New Hampshire.....	1,179	1,212	357	204	583 ^o	1,066	45 ^p	41	.....	2,060	.....
New Jersey.....	8,353	17,045	6,300	2,677	19,636 ^q	3,942	83 ^r	509	226	5,632	.....
New Mexico.....	625	.....	1,612	278	5,327	1,756	11	40	.....	245	.....
New York.....	38,093	84,565	2,781	10,699	123,341	9,449	205 ^t	3,369	2,187	70,401	.....
North Carolina.....	1,997	2,552	1,255	2,781	26,184	4,790	41	10	.....	5,846	.....
North Dakota.....	1,360	1,737	1,560	276	2,209	1,770	8	17	.....	248	173
Ohio.....	6,992	21,023	32,977	2,730	44,351	8,371	191	226	10,358	5,559	.....
Oklahoma.....	3,211	.....	20,936	1,866	15,722 ^u	6,512	27	126	.....	537	.....
Oregon.....	1,434	.....	7,469	388	447	3,241	50	39	.....	4,506	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16,495	.....	112,442	4,061	38,180	10,752	85 ^v	412	.....	51,044	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,702	2,923	980	606	722	878	35 ^w	112	388	7,589	348
South Carolina.....	1,604	136	3,012	345	7,870	2,828	12	31	.....	405	.....
South Dakota.....	995	.....	3,357	330	2,056	1,639	15	116	.....	177	.....
Tennessee.....	1,309	.....	5,223	831	8,381	2,794	.....	47	134	4,103	.....
Texas.....	4,638	.....	21,692	1,920	42,108	13,401	33	96	.....	8,173	.....
Utah.....	446	72	6,564	185	4,499	1,932	.....	3	.....	1,936	.....
Vermont.....	670	.....	1,292	391	784	494	19	17	.....	878	.....
Virginia.....	3,266	1,025	691	827	7,953	5,065	44	143	.....	3,792	.....
Washington.....	2,004 ^x	.....	20,383	651	15,281	5,515	37	77	698	785	.....
West Virginia.....	1,647	3,319	5,342	588	14,194	4,151	15	65	.....	8,898	.....
Wisconsin.....	6,038 ^y	12,406	909	1,295	8,730	8,422	122	240	.....	9,160	.....
Wyoming.....	392	1,268	167	258	1,472	738	22	22	286	193	.....

^a Includes \$46,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^b Includes \$78,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^c Includes \$4,090,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^d Includes \$820,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^e Includes \$17,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^f Includes \$3,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^g Includes \$40,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^h Grants to minor civil divisions for homestead exemptions.

ⁱ Includes \$13,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^j Includes \$12,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^k Includes \$480,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^l Includes \$1,562,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^m Includes \$471,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

ⁿ Includes \$58,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^o Includes \$199,000 salaries of district superintendents.

^p Includes \$1,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^q Includes \$14,715,000, which represents 90 per cent of the state school tax collected and returned to the counties.

^r Includes \$10,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^s Includes \$61,000 grants to minor civil divisions for fire departments.

^t Includes \$62,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^u Includes \$11,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^v Includes \$14,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^w Includes \$1,331,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^x Includes \$140,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

^y Includes \$914,000 grants to minor civil divisions.

SUMMARY OF COST PAYMENTS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT: 1938*

(Total amounts expressed in thousands)

State	Total Cost Payments	Total 1938	Operation and Interest— Per Capita			Operation	Interest	Capital Outlay
			1938	1937	1932			
Total.....	\$4,000,864	\$3,305,669	\$25.68	\$21.44	\$13.40	\$3,182,159	\$123,510	\$695,194
Alabama.....	57,217	48,291	17.29	13.26	10.13	45,314	2,977	8,926
Arizona.....	20,384	14,428	29.82	29.19	18.27	14,333	96	5,955
Arkansas.....	33,996	29,477	15.30	11.34	12.18	23,024	6,453	4,519
California.....	300,399	261,223	39.55	31.49	15.35	251,531	9,691	39,176
Colorado.....	54,019	40,534	36.84	29.25	13.47	39,393	1,142	13,485
Connecticut.....	53,491	47,555	28.25	23.56	16.95	47,655	.....	5,836
Delaware.....	12,641	10,137	39.18	36.19	33.75	10,050	87	2,504
Florida.....	52,473	44,097	24.70	24.85	12.77	44,097	.....	8,376
Georgia.....	61,145	38,131	12.41	8.08	6.73	37,881	250	23,014
Idaho.....	19,261	13,381	26.25	33.84	12.71	13,290	91	5,880
Illinois.....	185,405	149,288	19.09	16.59	9.09	141,041	8,247	36,117
Indiana.....	91,295	74,697	22.12	18.35	10.80	74,531	166	16,598
Iowa.....	86,872	72,962	28.94	24.14	9.79	72,676	286	13,910
Kansas.....	41,441	33,247	18.29	13.70	11.62	32,328	919	8,194
Kentucky.....	51,130	36,650	13.35	12.12	9.56	35,752	898	14,480
Louisiana.....	82,806	66,501	28.77	24.87	13.98	60,555	5,946	16,305
Maine.....	31,564	25,661	30.75	26.20	24.37	24,504	1,157	5,903
Maryland.....	54,950	46,098	25.96	18.08	14.57	44,108	1,990	8,852
Massachusetts.....	139,112	131,218	30.51	20.62	12.04	130,621	597	7,895
Michigan.....	169,645	145,725	28.27	27.99	18.29	141,593	4,132	23,920
Minnesota.....	118,865	96,417	35.28	28.93	17.29	91,782	64,635	22,448
Mississippi.....	47,493	23,628	11.03	9.36	6.91	21,166	2,462	23,866
Missouri.....	85,808	68,476	18.26	14.83	8.97	63,539	4,937	17,332
Montana.....	20,194	14,306	25.99	21.47	14.57	13,909	397	5,888
Nebraska.....	29,148	20,442	15.39	15.94	9.96	20,417	25	8,706
Nevada.....	7,438	3,605	34.09	35.42	29.80	3,571	34	3,832
New Hampshire.....	18,117	14,479	29.90	25.89	23.69	14,009	469	3,638
New Jersey.....	114,435	101,729	24.67	21.39	18.53	94,546	7,183	12,706
New Mexico.....	26,898	15,446	30.66	31.22	16.93	14,765	681	11,452
New York.....	498,959	438,911	33.25	28.36	20.57	415,181	23,730	60,048
North Carolina.....	86,086	65,732	18.92	15.95	12.39	58,817	6,915	20,354
North Dakota.....	20,018	15,275	23.54	21.10	15.41	14,114	1,161	4,743
Ohio.....	180,869	165,390	24.15	26.10	7.37	164,880	510	15,479
Oklahoma.....	82,658	68,763	29.33	22.92	9.19	68,349	415	13,895
Oregon.....	42,089	32,446	30.68	21.52	20.23	30,357	2,088	9,643
Pennsylvania.....	366,422	316,236	32.17	23.46	12.99	310,101	6,135	50,186
Rhode Island.....	26,782	22,285	31.56	21.09	12.64	21,171	1,114	4,497
South Carolina.....	43,552	30,197	16.16	12.71	8.52	28,354	1,843	13,354
South Dakota.....	22,060	16,331	25.02	20.46	16.07	14,201	2,131	5,729
Tennessee.....	55,522	45,347	15.94	13.38	11.06	40,723	4,624	10,175
Texas.....	164,363	129,091	20.51	18.16	11.44	128,110	981	35,273
Utah.....	25,821	20,911	38.78	34.06	19.59	20,550	361	4,910
Vermont.....	13,296	10,051	28.07	22.17	19.42	9,768	283	3,245
Virginia.....	59,818	37,882	14.51	14.34	13.16	36,972	910	21,936
Washington.....	74,780	64,206	38.18	33.55	17.04	63,569	638	10,574
West Virginia.....	64,952	53,767	28.88	21.65	10.20	50,306	3,461	11,185
Wisconsin.....	92,604	76,871	24.93	21.06	17.54	76,761	109	15,733
Wyoming.....	12,571	8,048	33.18	30.48	24.01	7,894	154	4,523

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS, INCLUDING LOCALLY-SHARED
REVENUES: 1938*

(Expressed in thousands)

State	Total Collections			
	Total	Collections Retained by State	Local Shares of Revenues Collected	Local Shares of Revenues Distributed ^a
Total	\$4,939,898	\$4,677,911	\$261,988	\$260,613
Alabama.....	63,416	61,666	1,750	1,751
Arizona.....	21,434	18,948	2,486	2,486
Arkansas.....	40,723	40,596	126	126
California.....	375,321	353,488	21,833	21,833
Colorado.....	50,299	49,255	1,044	1,044
Connecticut.....	66,224	63,889	2,335	2,332
Delaware.....	15,186	15,161	26	26
Florida.....	60,924	60,668	256	254
Georgia.....	69,336	69,336	.....	.....
Idaho.....	20,747	20,408	339	339
Illinois.....	305,198	293,240	11,958	11,178
Indiana.....	111,825	109,144	2,682	2,797
Iowa.....	90,297	89,901	396	396
Kansas.....	57,012	51,929	5,083	5,083
Kentucky.....	67,467	67,467	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	89,931	85,544	4,386	4,078
Maine.....	32,909	32,607	302	227
Maryland.....	57,477	57,322	155	155
Massachusetts.....	184,534	158,083	26,451	26,213
Michigan.....	239,624	217,480	22,144	22,964
Minnesota.....	125,273	124,779	494	493
Mississippi.....	44,550	43,125	1,424	1,424
Missouri.....	122,784	122,784	.....	.....
Montana.....	25,388	25,343	45	45
Nebraska.....	37,126	33,810	3,315	3,311
Nevada.....	8,561	8,561	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	21,478	20,096	1,382	1,382
New Jersey.....	153,753	153,415	337	337
New Mexico.....	25,622	24,981	641	641
New York.....	648,300	580,314	67,986	67,986
North Carolina.....	95,940	95,473	467	33
North Dakota.....	21,760	19,830	1,931	1,879
Ohio.....	267,479	230,009	37,470	37,243
Oklahoma.....	85,997	83,095	2,902	2,902
Oregon.....	46,810	46,674	136	136
Pennsylvania.....	436,037	422,650	13,388	13,024
Rhode Island.....	26,362	26,120	242	246
South Carolina.....	42,529	39,396	3,133	2,973
South Dakota.....	24,443	24,138	305	304
Tennessee.....	62,528	61,926	602	937
Texas.....	185,501	185,501	.....	.....
Utah.....	27,307	27,300	7	8
Vermont.....	15,109	15,109	.....	.....
Virginia.....	70,983	68,755	2,228	2,228
Washington.....	91,759	90,021	1,738	1,738
West Virginia.....	68,288	68,288	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	124,565	106,537	18,028	18,027
Wyoming.....	13,780	13,748	32	32

* Local shares distributed during the fiscal year often differ from local shares collected because of undistributed funds and lag between accounts of collections and distribution.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

SUMMARY OF REVENUES, GENERAL GOVERNMENT: 1938* (Total amounts expressed in thousands)

State	Popula- tion	Total Revenue, 1938	Per Capita Revenues			Total Taxes	Property Taxes			Income			Inheri- tance and Estate	Poll	Sever- ance
			1938	1937	1932		Total	General	Selective	Special	Corpora- tion	Indi- vidual			
Total.....	128,754,000	\$4,677,911	\$36.33	\$31.90	\$17.27	\$3,594,897	\$346,057	\$199,600	\$44,376	\$102,081	\$149,436	\$179,645	\$141,559	\$5,158	\$53,313
Alabama.....	2,793,000	61,666	22.07	19.76	11.37	45,563	6,484	5,170	.....	1,314	1,536	1,091	218	.....	301
Arizona.....	484,000	18,948	39.16	52.13	30.72	13,003	1,790	1,790	.....	.....	741	348	51	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	1,927,000	40,596	21.07	16.17	13.87	30,106	3,542	3,218	.....	324	344	344	128	.....	389
California.....	6,605,000	353,488	53.52	47.06	19.62	286,402	11,166	2	11,164	.....	21,501	21,450	10,480	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1,100,000	49,255	44.77	38.06	20.92	32,248	4,056	4,056	.....	.....	286	526	1,159	.....	18
Connecticut.....	1,687,000	63,889	37.87	33.85	22.99	48,807	4,827	1,743	.....	3,084	3,582	.....	3,431	.....	.....
Delaware.....	259,000	15,161	58.60	46.46	51.96	12,498	82	.....	.....	82	.....	1,455	506	.....	.....
Florida.....	1,786,000	60,668	33.98	29.81	17.03	50,357	1,907	1,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	449	.....	.....
Georgia.....	3,072,000	69,336	22.57	14.02	11.33	50,638	5,174	5,174	.....	.....	3,265	2,500	133	283	.....
Idaho.....	510,000	20,408	40.04	38.14	21.91	12,796	1,788	1,788	.....	.....	1,540	699	49	.....	1,004*
Illinois.....	7,819,000	293,240	37.50	24.71	11.48	235,543	3,970	1,379	.....	2,591	.....	.....	7,350	.....	.....
Indiana.....	3,376,000	109,144	32.33	29.23	17.05	85,335	5,656	5,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	804	720	.....
Iowa.....	2,521,000	89,901	35.66	33.99	17.36	68,436	9,634	9,634	.....	.....	896	3,874	1,138	349	.....
Kansas.....	1,818,000	51,929	28.57	22.81	17.66	37,706	4,944	4,944	.....	.....	912	1,663	286	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	2,745,000	67,467	24.58	21.22	14.02	52,830	6,555	6,218	.....	336	2,124	2,468	1,077	.....	38
Louisiana.....	2,311,000	85,544	37.01	36.68	16.25	70,865	8,799	5,750	.....	3,050	2,965	2,404	665	.....	8,078
Maine.....	834,000	32,607	39.08	34.52	28.61	22,932	5,354	5,095	.....	259	.....	.....	663	3	.....
Maryland.....	1,776,000	57,322	32.28	29.07	19.60	44,426	6,584	6,445	.....	139	360	650	1,982	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	4,300,000	158,083	36.76	32.84	17.20	122,938	26,626	17,036	.....	9,590	1,483	8,584	7,696	.....	.....
Michigan.....	5,154,000	217,480	42.19	40.14	20.53	172,302	17,431	3,657	8,568	5,207	.....	.....	8,479	.....	236
Minnesota.....	2,735,000	124,779	45.62	39.65	23.46	88,010	16,365	16,365	.....	.....	2,842	3,079	1,159	.....	5,730
Mississippi.....	2,143,000	43,125	20.12	20.16	8.05	27,580	2,254	1,942	.....	312	1,025	1,159	63	.....	.....
Missouri.....	3,750,000	122,784	32.74	21.80	14.12	93,723	7,249	5,539	.....	1,710	7,125	(b)	2,168	.....	.....
Montana.....	550,000	25,343	46.04	41.67	25.50	14,675	2,245	2,245	.....	.....	485	502	704	.....	607
Nebraska.....	1,328,000	33,810	25.46	22.44	17.00	21,151	4,519	4,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	616	.....
Nevada.....	106,000	8,561	80.96	72.95	66.76	4,276	1,241	1,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
New Hampshire.....	484,000	20,096	41.50	36.37	24.46	14,607	2,702	2,625	.....	77	.....	.....	868	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	4,124,000	153,415	37.20	33.09	22.37	121,915	25,776	25,776*	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,750	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	505,000	24,981	49.47	57.41	25.11	14,633	2,234	1,985	.....	249	244	132	42	.....	750
New York.....	13,202,000	580,314	43.96	38.23	20.10	474,344	13,382	2,223	.....	11,160	32,286	107,176	34,041	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	3,475,000	95,473	27.48	26.90	13.58	77,597	4,064	23	1,913	2,128	8,258	3,039	2,152	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	649,000	19,830	30.56	28.13	19.48	10,985	2,503	2,503	.....	.....	196	293	28	.....	.....
Ohio.....	6,847,000	230,009	33.59	37.04	10.47	178,853	10,555	9	6,298	4,249	.....	.....	2,409	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	2,345,000	83,095	35.44	31.86	12.69	65,574	720	105	.....	615	8,974	(b)	367	.....	10,893
Oregon.....	1,058,000	46,674	44.13	40.59	30.85	29,856	516	516	.....	.....	1,884	3,616	1,113	.....	110
Pennsylvania.....	9,831,000	422,650	42.99	37.23	17.48	323,901	60,886	.....	11,956	48,930	28,445	.....	28,502	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	706,000	26,120	36.99	32.24	18.87	20,414	2,425	12	.....	2,412	.....	.....	1,830	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,868,000	39,396	21.09	19.45	11.19	30,157	3,062	2,627	.....	435	2,230	1,546	141	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	653,000	24,138	36.98	32.70	23.96	14,633	769	769	.....	.....	563	(b)	73	.....	964
Tennessee.....	2,845,000	61,926	21.77	17.00	12.23	47,217	3,074	1,273	.....	1,802	3,405	(b)	866	.....	.....
Texas.....	6,295,000	185,501	29.47	28.79	17.12	136,750	20,003	18,481	.....	1,522	.....	.....	1,114	1,806	19,263
Utah.....	539,000	27,300	50.62	47.08	27.87	17,923	3,843	3,843	.....	.....	950	860	311	.....	478
Vermont.....	358,000	15,109	42.20	32.78	30.23	11,284	1,100	17	579	504	179	580	407	413	.....
Virginia.....	2,610,000	68,755	26.34	24.20	17.34	50,308	3,900	.....	3,900	.....	2,457	2,016	553	508	25
Washington.....	1,682,000	90,021	53.52	45.38	25.47	66,198	5,623	5,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443	.....	134
West Virginia.....	1,862,000	68,288	36.68	32.70	13.73	53,756	1,028	1,028	.....	.....	.....	1,847	553	461	4,222
Wisconsin.....	3,084,000	106,537	34.55	32.39	21.89	80,767	6,935	6,935	.....	.....	6,352	5,743	4,977	.....	3
Wyoming.....	243,000	13,748	56.69	59.62	38.17	7,880	717	717	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....

* Owing to the judicial approval of the Idaho severance tax in 1938, a large amount of back taxes was collected.

b Not separately reported. Included with corporation income.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

* Includes \$14,714,963 (\$235,670 of which was delinquent tax), which represents 90 per cent of the state school tax collected and returned to the counties.

SUMMARY OF REVENUES, GENERAL GOVERNMENT: 1938—Continued (Total amounts expressed in thousands)

State	Taxes—Continued									Non-Taxes					
	Sales				Nonbusiness License and Permit			Unemployment Compensation	All Other	Special Assessments and Special Charges	Charges for Current Services	Contrib. from Public Service Enterprises	All Other		
	Total	Motor Fuel	General Sales and Use	All Other	Business License	Motor Vehicle	All Other								
Total.....	\$1,370,398	\$716,877	\$440,503	\$213,019	\$282,294	\$303,897	\$19,239	\$701,585	\$42,316	\$1,083,014	\$1,849	\$653,896 ^a	\$186,382	\$52,704	\$188,183
Alabama.....	22,093	13,638	5,150	3,305	3,879	3,124	166	6,160	510	16,103		10,149	2,760	1,844 ^b	1,349
Arizona.....	6,334	3,007	2,012	1,316	669	1,080	107	1,827	55	5,945		4,886	710		349
Arkansas.....	17,649	9,937	4,741	2,971	1,552	3,053	129	2,967		10,490		7,847 ^a	2,369		274
California.....	130,863	31,736	89,292	9,835	17,430	9,501	1,184	62,829		67,086	29	36,444	14,299	17	16,296
Colorado.....	17,989	7,483	8,185	2,321	2,375	1,306	320	4,017	195	17,007		12,874	2,818		1,315
Connecticut.....	14,701	9,235		5,466	4,437	6,159	253	11,213	205	15,082	414	9,321	3,268		2,079
Delaware.....	2,616	2,046		570	832	1,144	52	2,130	3,682	2,662		1,831 ^a	499		333
Florida.....	27,546	22,789		4,757	8,007	6,183	184	5,470	610	10,311		7,336 ^a	2,541		435
Georgia.....	24,413	19,782		4,631	3,251	2,240	147	8,811	422	18,698		15,114 ^a	2,999	70	514
Idaho.....	4,269	4,039		230	892	434	260	1,664	196	7,612		5,615	700	339 ^c	957
Illinois.....	116,296	25,287	81,400	9,609	21,677	21,319	628	63,890	413	57,697		51,137 ^a	4,300		2,260
Indiana.....	49,222	22,717	22,340	4,166	4,027	9,136	537	15,149	85	23,809		14,121	5,941		3,747
Iowa.....	32,027	13,409	15,506	3,112	2,228	11,691	294	6,220	86	21,465		13,246	5,386	1,925	907
Kansas.....	17,261	10,276	6,099	886	2,166	4,558	150	5,433	334	14,223		9,559 ^a	4,089		575
Kentucky.....	21,556	13,312		8,244	6,402	3,758	155	8,679	20	14,637		8,716	5,271		649
Louisiana.....	28,855	15,870	6,414	6,571	4,931	5,057	163	8,917	28	14,679		7,482	3,032		4,165
Maine.....	7,084	5,947		1,137	2,393	3,626	343	3,095	370	9,675		5,725	2,215	1,282	453
Maryland.....	13,965	9,923		4,042	5,853	4,599	165	9,446	821	12,896		7,572	3,829	2	1,493
Massachusetts.....	26,139	21,602		4,537	5,147	6,806	324	39,543	590	35,145	790	21,703	4,603		8,050
Michigan.....	86,831	28,727	52,604	5,500	6,902	2,454	1,482	47,986	500	45,178		17,467	9,197	10,631	7,883
Minnesota.....	22,283	16,938		5,345	14,692	9,298	707	11,700	155	36,769		18,463	7,431		10,876
Mississippi.....	17,766	9,011	6,528	2,226	2,252	236	192	2,302	330	15,545		12,872	2,217		456
Missouri.....	35,907	11,511	20,228	4,168	4,284	9,454	334	27,131	-72	29,061		23,327 ^a	4,821		913
Montana.....	5,327	4,656		671	1,523	294	222	2,741	24	10,668		7,227 ^a	1,008	980 ^d	1,454
Nebraska.....	9,730	8,108		1,622	1,019	1,197	193	3,676	147	12,659	12	9,647 ^a	1,919		1,082
Nevada.....	1,394	1,210		184	373	280	12	858	47	4,285	19	3,823 ^a	206		237
New Hampshire.....	3,908	3,318		590	1,227	2,644	211	3,026	21	5,489		3,321 ^e	959	922	287
New Jersey.....	31,107	22,219		8,888	4,886	21,191	427	26,415	3,363	31,500		12,767	6,104		12,629
New Mexico.....	8,367	4,088	3,642	636	285	1,253	162	995	169	10,348		5,204	1,185		3,959
New York.....	81,841	67,692		14,149	51,691	37,338	1,433	92,440	22,916	105,770		56,791	13,177		35,802 ^f
North Carolina.....	35,319	22,747	11,134	1,438	8,355	7,497	397	8,321	195	17,876		11,728	3,776		2,371
North Dakota.....	5,731	1,745	2,908	1,078	362	778	38	1,053	3	8,845		5,833 ^a	1,742		1,270
Ohio.....	96,290	31,812	41,377	23,102	14,853	7,931	890	45,622	303	51,156		26,786	5,982	8,050	10,338
Oklahoma.....	29,611	13,864	12,757	2,991	2,736	5,922	217	6,080	55	17,521	39	12,147	2,362		2,974
Oregon.....	10,569	9,954		615	2,857	3,132	517	5,223	319	16,818	167	10,691	2,287	1,859	1,814
Pennsylvania.....	76,188	48,642		27,545	23,191	37,088	2,621	65,522	1,459	98,749		53,802	12,613	15,154	17,180
Rhode Island.....	3,701	3,518		184	2,447	2,758	33	7,204	16	5,706		4,142	856		709
South Carolina.....	14,811	9,254		5,557	2,801	1,730	102	3,529	204	9,239		6,866	2,152		221
South Dakota.....	9,818	4,137	4,024	1,657	585	873	127	860		9,505		5,978	1,347		2,180
Tennessee.....	22,587	19,292		3,295	5,518	4,470	204	6,638	461	14,708		10,285	3,762		662
Texas.....	54,898	42,228		12,670	10,892	7,901	421	19,771	680	48,751		27,379	7,952		13,420
Utah.....	7,518	3,611	3,383	525	490	1,139	207	2,126		9,377		6,256	1,479	712	929
Vermont.....	3,838	2,601		1,236	841	2,400	149	1,354	23	3,825	224	2,847	389	101	265
Virginia.....	17,848	16,385		1,463	7,903	6,209	529	7,444	917	18,447		7,705	5,641	3,634	1,467
Washington.....	42,049	16,301	23,285	2,464	3,212	4,377	556	8,303	501	23,823	156	14,408 ^a	3,482	1,631	4,146
West Virginia.....	27,894	9,355	17,493	1,045	2,290	5,233	275	9,311	643	14,532		7,593	3,166	3,229	544
Wisconsin.....	21,684	19,417		2,267	5,260	13,428	819	15,431	136	25,770		13,873	7,082		4,815
Wyoming.....	4,701	2,499		2,203	419	621	201	1,061	26	5,868		3,985 ^a	459	321	1,104

^a Prior to the adoption of the state unemployment compensation law by a number of states, payroll taxes were deposited in the United States treasury. On June 25, 1938, by appropriation (52 Stat. 1148), these taxes were credited to the unemployment compensation funds of the respective states. The total amount credited was \$40,002,000. Arkansas received \$700,000; Delaware, \$677,000; Florida, \$1,596,000; Georgia, \$2,467,000; Illinois, \$20,814,000; Kansas, \$1,689,000; Missouri, \$6,395,000; Montana, \$651,000; Nebraska, \$1,331,000; Nevada, \$178,000; North Dakota, \$238,000; Washington, \$2,926,000; and Wyoming, \$342,000.

^b An additional \$459,000 was shared with cities.

^c An additional \$339,000 was shared with the counties.

^d An additional contribution of \$350,000 was made to water conservation and irrigation—public-service enterprise.

^e Includes \$259,000 from school districts as their share of expenses of statewide supervision of public schools.

^f Includes \$2,439,000 unclaimed bank deposits and \$826,000 public-service consumers' deposits.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
INCOME AND PAYMENTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE
MONOPOLY SYSTEMS: 1938*

(Expressed in thousands)

State	Income			Payments			Contributions to General Fund
	Total	Sales	All Other	Total	Operation ^a	Capital Outlay	
Total	\$262,449	\$262,202	\$246	\$257,019	\$203,566	\$488	\$52,965 ^b
Alabama.....	9,663	9,663	....	9,089	7,245	....	1,844 ^c
Idaho.....	3,670	3,642	28	3,214	2,875	....	339 ^d
Iowa.....	10,546	10,546	....	10,505	8,466	114	1,925
Maine.....	5,942	5,942	....	5,400	4,117	2	1,282
Michigan.....	37,447	37,447	....	36,832	26,157	44	10,631
Montana.....	6,076	6,076	....	5,850	4,519	1	1,330 ^b
New Hampshire.....	3,759	3,759	....	3,759	2,831	6	922
Ohio.....	48,574	48,549	25	48,359	40,309	....	8,050
Oregon.....	8,273	8,273	....	8,997	7,131	6	1,859
Pennsylvania.....	75,256	75,238	18	73,813	58,455	205	15,154
Utah.....	4,014	4,014	....	3,877	3,165	....	712
Vermont.....	1,567	1,564	2	1,567	1,463	2	101
Virginia.....	17,406	17,406	....	16,232	12,517	80	3,634 ^e
Washington.....	15,850	15,677	173	15,259	13,628	....	1,631 ^f
West Virginia.....	12,529	12,529	....	12,409	9,152	29	3,229
Wyoming.....	1,877	1,877	....	1,856	1,535	....	321

^a Includes cost of goods.

^b Includes \$350,000 contributed to another public-service enterprise.

^c An additional \$459,000 was shared with cities.

^d An additional \$339,000 was shared with counties, cities, and villages.

^e An additional \$1,950,000 was shared with counties, cities, and towns.

^f An additional \$1,650,000 was shared with counties and cities.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

**INCOME, PAYMENTS, AND NET DEBT OF OTHER PUBLIC-SERVICE
ENTERPRISES: 1938***
(Expressed in thousands)

State	Income							Payments							Net Debt ^a
	State-Operated					Leased		State-Operated							
	Total	Operating Revenues	Grants	Contributions from General Revenues	All Other	Rent	Contributions from General Revenues	Total	Operating Expense	Interest ^c	Outlay	Contributions to General Revenues	Leased		
Total.....	\$19,749	\$14,193	\$1,549	\$3,282	\$155	\$557	\$12	\$19,792	\$10,847	\$3,461	\$5,193	\$19	\$273	\$76,048	
Alabama:															
Harbor.....	1,266	1,016	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	902	496	405	.....	.....	.....	9,325
California:															
Harbor.....	3,048	2,745	213	.....	90	.....	.....	3,710	1,571	768	1,354	17	.....	16,903
Connecticut:															
New London terminals.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 ^b	.....
Ferries.....	13	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia:															
Western and Atlantic Railroad...	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	245 ^c	3,437
Illinois:															
Canal.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Louisiana:															
Port of New Orleans.....	5,681	4,626	.....	1,038	18	.....	.....	5,110	3,027	1,785	298	.....	.....	36,045
Canal and Shell Road.....	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine:															
Pier.....	201	55	.....	144	2	.....	.....	80	56	24	.....	.....	.....	497
Maryland:															
Tobacco warehouse.....	200	84	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	199	84	.....	115	.....	.....	.....
Wharves.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Massachusetts:															
Port of Boston.....	644	312	.....	332	.....	.....	.....	420	291	125	4	.....	.....	2,882
Piers.....	312	20	120	172	.....	.....	.....	766	62	15	690	.....	.....	628
Cambridge Subway ^d.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan:															
Ferries.....	832	482	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	934	565	.....	368	.....	.....	.....
Montana:															
Water conservation commission..	1,491	34	1,106	350 ^e	.....	.....	.....	2,183	7	21	2,155	.....	.....	2,236
North Dakota:															
Mill and elevator.....	3,983	3,809	.....	173	1	.....	.....	4,173	4,002	171	.....	.....	.....	2,981
Rhode Island:															
Harbor.....	65	13	.....	42	10	.....	.....	50	15	34	.....	.....	.....	614
Airport.....	418	3	110	305	.....	.....	.....	195	21	11	162	.....	.....	360
South Dakota:															
Cement plant.....	931	895	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	708	559	103	47	.....	.....	29
Texas:															
Penitentiary State Railroad ^d.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100

^a Net debt is bonded debt less sinking-fund assets.

^b Includes \$25,000 outlay.

^c Contribution to general revenue \$70,000, and interest on general bonds \$175,000.

^d No income or payments for 1938.

^e From alcoholic beverage monopoly system.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF PROPERTY: 1929-1938*

THERE is presented herewith a tabulation of the assessed valuations of the 48 states and the District of Columbia for the years 1929 through 1938. These data were obtained primarily from the published reports of various state agencies, such as the state tax commission, state controller, state auditor, state board of equalization, and state treasurer. In numerous cases, however, the data obtained from these official reports have been supplemented by the figures available from Moody's *Governments and Municipals*.

The valuations are those reported in the fiscal years of the respective states as shown, and are the valuations on which general and selective property taxes were levied for state and local purposes. The total valuation in 1929 was \$167,600,000,000, and this figure was increased to \$169,300,000,000 in 1930, after which the total decreased annually to reach a low of \$135,400,000,000 in 1935. Beginning with 1936 there has been a slight recovery.

On a per capita basis, the total valuations for all states and the District of Columbia range from \$1,380 in 1929 gradually downward to \$1,063 in 1936, and since which year the per capita valuation has turned slightly upward.

In the case of several states, the assessed valuations here reported vary from the valuation reported in the Bureau's annual compilation *Financial Statistics of States*, for the five years covered by the Bureau—1929, 1930, 1931, 1937, and 1938 respectively. The principal reasons for the differences between the

official state reports and the Bureau's report have been indicated in footnotes; there are numerous other reasons of a minor nature for the differences, such as revisions due to abatements, cancellations, etc.

The total valuation for 1937, according to the accompanying table, was \$139,078,000,000; according to the Bureau's published report the total was \$139,615,000,000, or \$1,083 per capita on the basis of estimated population figures. The close agreement of the two totals for that year is striking but to some extent is only coincidental. The Bureau's valuations for 1937 were those on which levies were made for operation of the states and local units for that fiscal year. The same practice was followed for reporting 1938 valuations. In about one-half the states the valuation reported by the Bureau for 1937 was that included in the state's report for 1936; in other instances it was the figure reported by the state for 1937 or 1935. In the case of about 12 states there is no close agreement between the state's and the Bureau's figures for 1937—the possible explanation of the disparity has already been indicated.

No attempt has been made in this tabulation to report the ratio of assessed valuation to the full value of the taxable property. In some states the legal basis of assessment is full value, or 100 per cent; in other states the statutes provide for a taxable valuation of a fraction of the full value or for varying fractions of full value for different types of property.

It is possible to obtain a classification of the total assessed valuation according to types of property assessed—real, personal, and other—in 20 of the states and the District of Columbia. Real property includes land and improvements to land; personal property includes tangi-

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census. The assistance of Louise H. Clickner and Inez A. Applebee, of the Division of State and Local Government, in the preparation of the accompanying table is acknowledged.

ble and intangible property; and "other" includes valuations of property given a separate classification by states, primarily value of properties and franchises of public utilities and corporations, and not designated as real or personal.

The states in which this information is available, in whole or in part, are as follows: California, Florida, Georgia,

Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. Assessed valuations of real, personal, and other property in these states and the District of Columbia for 1937 are shown below.

ASSESSED VALUATION: 1937

(In thousand dollars)

State	Real	Personal	Other	Total
California .....	.....	\$1,048,903	.....	\$ 6,901,101
District of Columbia ...	\$ 1,144,457	593,629	.....	1,738,086
Florida	428,327	50,352	\$ 37,308	515,986
Georgia	644,470	.....	.....	1,098,792
Kansas	1,738,100	576,920	449,849	2,764,869
Kentucky	1,380,602	.....	1,437,971	2,818,574
Michigan	4,796,196	1,116,110	339,328	6,251,634
Minnesota	1,196,716	.....	717,166	2,080,302
Mississippi	381,162	81,648	91,337	554,147
Nevada	153,850	30,686	9,335 ^a	193,871
North Carolina	1,660,405	494,388	193,237	2,348,030
North Dakota	692,349	105,310	146,170	943,829
Oklahoma	746,658	175,665	292,586	1,214,908
Pennsylvania	8,336,076	3,663,728	205,641	12,205,445
South Carolina	192,506	170,827	.....	363,333
South Dakota	763,941	105,444	145,513	1,014,897
Tennessee	1,116,901	97,197	252,504	1,466,602
Utah	248,686	69,167	221,211	539,064
Vermont	241,950	32,895	.....	274,846
Virginia	1,148,635	777,934	201,453	2,128,022
West Virginia	830,798	371,683	582,151	1,784,633
Total	\$27,842,785	\$9,562,486	\$5,322,760	\$49,209,971

^a Net proceeds of mines.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF PROPERTY*—1929–1938—(In thousand dollars)

State	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Total.....	\$167,589,552	\$169,274,278	\$161,277,664	\$150,290,361	\$141,264,700	\$136,589,532	\$135,436,752	\$136,168,308	\$139,078,465	\$139,345,077
Alabama.....	1,203,133	1,209,370	1,187,870	1,107,375	966,755	913,724	917,544	924,791	931,989	935,789
Arizona.....	700,891 ^a	714,946	674,729	473,342	386,872	356,784	355,401	357,967	382,328	386,550
Arkansas.....	624,325 ^a	608,239	554,835	471,470	434,943	418,900	411,427	410,019	419,533	447,672
California.....	8,368,630 ^b	8,331,487	8,232,476	7,373,423	6,638,802	6,470,409	6,597,127	6,669,545	6,901,101 ^c	7,004,543 ^c
Colorado.....	1,586,839	1,586,462	1,438,460	1,280,549	1,101,528	1,102,684	1,089,616	1,103,564	1,110,842	1,102,041
Connecticut.....	3,009,930	3,150,408	3,151,284	3,042,361	2,959,534	2,954,119	2,944,483	2,978,740	3,045,239	3,072,460
Delaware.....	276,156	285,118	291,144	292,169	292,604	293,322	295,439	297,692	304,951	306,692
District of Columbia.....	1,766,162	1,834,858	1,841,800 ^d	1,816,639 ^d	1,665,853 ^d	1,641,453 ^d	1,606,459 ^d	1,620,872 ^d	1,738,086 ^d	1,828,369 ^d
Florida.....	613,720	575,753	520,391	436,087	519,243	499,373	496,700	491,840	515,986 ^d	533,144 ^d
Georgia.....	1,314,080	1,303,459	1,267,789	1,135,882	1,037,740	1,034,210	1,059,819	1,067,650	1,098,792	964,019
Idaho.....	486,604	482,817	428,018	406,256	379,952	372,250	374,253	369,507	381,107	389,643
Illinois.....	8,411,305	8,443,918	7,258,882	6,080,428	5,793,727	5,612,265	5,269,413	5,153,118	5,302,197	5,159,679
Indiana.....	5,166,896 ^e	5,161,073	5,073,241	3,994,598	3,660,832	3,673,918	3,693,896	3,733,193	3,832,734	3,851,977
Iowa.....	1,470,384	1,558,611	1,463,202	1,384,206	3,291,179	3,228,748	3,226,078	3,244,101	3,246,400	3,218,380
Kansas.....	3,813,394 ^a	3,681,575	3,656,913	3,286,808	2,742,261	2,716,103	2,713,329	2,710,977	2,764,869	2,795,856
Kentucky.....	3,362,577 ^f	3,197,021	2,851,579	2,420,730	2,417,983	2,431,765	2,525,182	2,667,026	2,818,574	2,757,820
Louisiana.....	1,756,775	1,746,870	1,666,232	1,509,770	1,424,497	1,348,164	1,300,268	1,291,283	1,338,883	1,341,223
Maine.....	743,688 ^g	757,290	757,290	696,467	696,467	663,532	663,532	661,209	661,209	672,090
Maryland.....	2,891,095	3,016,915	3,170,446	2,926,063	2,681,212	2,575,588	2,575,485	2,629,049	2,737,754	2,890,875
Massachusetts.....	7,124,237 ^o	7,229,563	7,178,219	6,999,009	6,738,810	6,590,395	6,515,032	6,444,000	6,267,201	6,243,409
Michigan.....	8,813,513	8,907,421	8,264,954	6,958,338	6,166,414	6,017,712	5,984,675	6,057,864	6,251,634	6,391,686
Minnesota.....	2,384,918	2,341,105	2,302,483	2,037,689	2,032,960	1,869,339	1,953,341	2,028,861	2,089,302	2,015,677
Mississippi.....	774,877	740,010	692,655	579,122	555,987	543,069	545,649	544,574	551,147	551,486
Missouri.....	4,933,074	4,972,374	4,768,810	4,309,874	3,914,809	3,821,183	3,821,564	3,792,474	3,797,473	3,845,691
Montana.....	1,391,983 ^b	1,416,302	1,309,425	1,193,412	1,086,718	1,067,476	1,049,620	1,051,669	1,018,075	1,030,024
Nebraska.....	3,167,489 ⁱ	3,102,051	3,045,794	2,521,001	2,073,283	2,059,679	2,030,244	2,060,835	2,058,225	2,033,302
Nevada.....	216,937 ^j	207,851	206,991	199,024	191,397	188,053	184,531	190,594	193,871	192,675
New Hampshire.....	622,977 ^k	625,443	623,382	590,805	559,782	561,766	558,986	548,432	551,464	553,391
New Jersey.....	6,682,073 ^l	6,537,736	6,524,040	6,524,648	6,172,350	5,898,759	6,044,959	5,879,167	6,000,671	5,514,267
New Mexico.....	303,121	333,913	328,596	311,598	282,199	287,601	282,680	288,411	310,813	312,692
New York.....	27,034,695	28,602,350	29,513,044	29,553,417	28,281,821	26,257,986	25,675,672	25,667,926	25,548,805	25,623,868
North Carolina.....	2,971,339	2,974,465	2,830,758	2,726,374	2,089,209	2,152,443	2,184,062	2,199,518	2,348,030	2,348,253
North Dakota.....	1,331,697 ^m	1,333,987	1,174,144	1,137,460	1,038,685	1,001,732	980,733	974,533	943,829	930,349
Ohio.....	13,677,716 ⁿ	13,452,947	10,003,960	10,032,242	8,782,651	8,683,851	8,685,042	8,709,925	9,088,645	9,159,891
Oklahoma.....	1,829,755	1,851,602	1,753,690	1,409,664	1,232,731	1,258,686	1,232,928	1,221,660	1,214,908	1,224,122
Oregon.....	1,124,989	1,125,161	1,092,807	1,037,794	958,750	943,504	924,072	892,808	898,118	900,721
Pennsylvania.....	13,070,469 ^o	13,287,407	13,010,712	12,374,054	12,065,400	11,493,923	11,107,605	11,471,336	12,205,445	12,205,445 ^p
Rhode Island.....	1,393,742	1,419,220	1,447,034	1,382,189	1,342,505	1,337,611	1,335,295	1,357,304	1,516,893	1,543,453
South Carolina.....	426,359	415,390	407,909	397,121	386,630	364,411	362,934	360,000	363,333	365,354
South Dakota.....	1,744,499	1,689,899	1,508,676	1,258,591	1,114,830	1,059,888	1,051,393	1,034,664	1,014,897	990,619
Tennessee.....	1,769,903	1,778,539	1,541,355	1,663,892	1,495,904	1,480,430	1,431,476	1,474,958	1,466,602	1,489,964
Texas.....	4,210,105	4,328,213	4,241,682	3,962,841	3,198,117	3,207,090	3,191,608	3,247,532	3,377,775	3,497,876
Utah.....	723,053	728,364	618,405	575,386	522,623	511,928	517,385	522,831	539,064	569,974
Vermont.....	279,753 ^q	282,095	285,900	278,187	272,810	273,114	271,505	272,873	274,846	276,626
Virginia.....	2,308,744	2,335,506	2,317,130	2,218,209	2,116,279	2,089,217	2,064,049	2,080,390	2,128,022	2,164,664
Washington.....	1,253,052	1,265,649	1,251,178	1,057,307	1,129,926	1,085,778	1,083,330	1,101,055 ^c	1,071,518 ^c	1,080,223 ^c
West Virginia.....	2,033,993	2,010,264	1,877,968	1,671,276	1,785,165	1,734,892	1,729,495	1,737,626	1,784,633	1,834,887
Wisconsin.....	5,975,952 ^q	5,896,432	5,250,722	4,840,710	4,262,704	4,133,547	4,221,414	4,263,845	4,349,915	4,467,319
Wyoming.....	447,954 ^j	436,829	418,660	354,504	321,267	307,158	300,022	308,500	317,737	328,257
Per Capita.....	1,380	1,375	1,300	1,204	1,125	1,081	1,064	1,063	1,080	1,073

^a Excludes valuation of private car companies.

^b Excludes valuation of solvent credits.

^c Excludes valuation of motor vehicles.

^d Includes valuation of homesteads exempt from state taxation and valuation of lands under certificate. Excludes valuation of intangibles.

^e Excludes valuation of intangibles and valuation of car companies.

^f Includes valuation of building and loan stock.

^g Biennial assessment.

^h Taxable valuation represents varying percentages of assessed valuation.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Div. of State and Local Gov't, U.S. Bur.-Census. Source: State financial reports and Moody's *Governments and Municipals*.

ⁱ Excludes valuation of intangibles, private cars, buses, and trucks.

^j Includes valuation of net proceeds of mines.

^k Excludes valuation of public service corporations.

^l Excludes valuation of railroad and canal property.

^m Taxable valuation represents only 50 per cent of assessed valuation.

ⁿ Excludes valuation of intangibles.

^o Includes valuation of occupations.

^p 1937 assessed valuation.

^q Excludes valuation of public utilities.

GROSS DEBT, NET DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND LEVIES OF GENERAL AND SELECTIVE PROPERTY TAXES FOR STATE PURPOSES: 1938 (ooo omitted from totals) *

State	Gross Debt		Total, 1938	Net Debt Per Capita			Increase or Decrease in Net Debt in Fiscal Year 1939 ^b	Assessed Valuation of Property ^c	Levies of General or Selective Property Taxes for State Purposes Per Capita			
	Total	Per Capita		1938	1937	1932			Total, 1938	1938	1937	1932
Total.....	\$3,300,648	\$25.64	\$2,509,869	\$19.49	\$18.90	\$16.37 ^d	\$23,108	\$94,570,445	\$241,901	\$1.88	\$1.79	\$2.74
Alabama.....	69,908	25.03	68,622	24.57	25.14	24.97	-2,743	931,989	6,058	2.17	2.08	2.94
Arizona.....	2,839	5.87	1,564	3.23	3.91	.61	-33	384,507	1,407	2.91	4.59	13.22
Arkansas.....	160,459	83.26	159,883	82.96	80.44	85.94	-4,294	411,321	3,563	1.85	1.84	2.59
California.....	276,812	41.91	166,201	25.16	17.40	24.12	554	634,445	11,103	1.68	1.76	.....
Colorado.....	30,274	27.52	30,118	27.38	28.12	5.68	-314	1,110,852	5,015	4.56	3.14	4.85
Connecticut.....	1	(^e)	.....	(^e)	(^f)	.....	(^g)	3,045,239	1,701	1.01	.94	1.09
Delaware.....	3,493	13.50	3,428	13.25	11.99	8.63	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	739,370	1,885	1.06	.74	1.67
Georgia.....	22,118	7.20	21,984	7.16	7.61	3.45	-1,508	1,095,669	5,478	1.78	1.03	1.95
Idaho.....	2,436	4.78	2,394	4.70	4.49	8.87	201	381,047	1,965	3.86	3.99	5.50
Illinois.....	193,670	24.77	186,820	23.89	25.50	24.48	-11,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.66
Indiana.....	5,331	1.58	5,059	1.50	1.29	.90	632	5,134,591	6,136	1.82	1.73	1.83
Iowa.....	6,448	2.56	6,297	2.50	2.53	5.94	-162	3,248,068	8,322	3.30	3.71	3.68
Kansas.....	20,495	11.28	20,253	11.14	11.46	11.05	-1,214	2,773,831	4,991	2.75	2.89	3.83
Kentucky.....	22,171	8.08	14,876	5.42	5.14	.87	-56	2,589,803	5,748	2.09	1.83	3.71
Louisiana.....	142,250	61.54	137,652	59.56	59.25	34.50	11,321	1,341,222	7,712	3.34	3.61	4.51
Maine.....	29,187	34.98	29,086	34.86	35.05	33.76	-883	661,209	4,954	5.94	5.79	7.32
Maryland.....	53,430	30.09	52,124	29.36	30.27	21.56	1,338	2,710,895	5,786	3.26	3.27	3.80
Massachusetts.....	148,515	34.54	37,175	8.64	5.15	4.04	14,403	6,245,422	17,047	3.96	2.77	1.75
Michigan.....	80,041	15.53	29,909	5.80	7.10	11.38	-4,213	339,328	8,885	1.72	1.80	8.51
Minnesota.....	127,066	46.46	73,611	26.91	23.66	14.33	8,652	2,089,303	13,849	5.06	6.57	5.82
Mississippi.....	70,984	33.12	70,836	33.05	25.53	16.23	21,881	432,895	2,599	1.21	1.76	2.28
Missouri.....	114,617	30.56	110,237	29.40	29.89	28.25	-8,978	3,845,691	5,810	1.55	1.44	1.50
Montana.....	9,618	17.47	8,464	15.38	18.41	8.03	-1,387	325,109	2,396	4.35	4.02	4.19
Nebraska.....	664	.50	664	.50	.39	.17	133	2,176,450	5,699	4.29	2.77	4.47
Nevada.....	860	8.13	671	6.34	6.56	9.27	46	185,077	1,368	12.93	12.42	16.00
New Hampshire.....	14,664	30.28	11,676	24.11	27.31	12.89	-2,225	588,826	2,669	5.51	5.21	6.43
New Jersey.....	167,634	40.64	74,631	18.09	20.04	15.05	-12,274	5,758,446	28,700 ^h	6.96	6.41	9.03
New Mexico.....	22,917	45.38	21,426	42.43	36.12	23.46	6,056	311,153	1,870	3.70	4.09	5.08
New York.....	697,737	52.85	541,988	41.05	40.62	25.60	15,399	25,548,805	2,223	.17	.17	.20
North Carolina.....	156,884	45.15	129,597	37.30	39.25	51.02	-6,823	617,295	1,905	.55	.42	1.39
North Dakota.....	23,521	36.24	(ⁱ)	(ⁱ)	(ⁱ)	5.48	-204	471,913	2,878	4.44	2.99	4.87
Ohio.....	10,398	1.52	10,304	1.50	1.55	.89	-123	(ⁱ)	6,298	.92	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	10,998	4.69	10,755	4.59	4.70	.55	-1,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.53
Oregon.....	45,191	42.73	23,805	22.51	25.82	32.27	-2,516	.....	.....	.....	1.01	4.76
Pennsylvania.....	145,447	14.79	127,895	13.01	11.98	7.76	6,225	2,979,937	11,920	1.21	1.48	.....
Rhode Island.....	32,198	45.59	26,332	37.29	39.60	24.15	-634	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.74
South Carolina.....	46,193	24.73	44,218	23.67	21.83	38.48	5,063	363,333	2,856	1.53	1.47	1.55
South Dakota.....	44,169	67.66	598	.92	3.63	20.74	-1,746	793,001	1,549	2.37	.07	6.96
Tennessee.....	109,825	38.61	92,366	32.47	31.60	34.62	1,122	1,516,294	1,246	.44	.41	.50
Texas.....	26,641	4.23	23,503	3.73	4.33	1.27	-3,146	3,424,409	16,780	2.67	3.27	4.60
Utah.....	8,631	16.01	3,451	6.40	7.53	9.29	-729	541,371	3,080	5.71	6.14	9.97
Vermont.....	7,798	21.78	7,718	21.56	20.53	24.19	-125	76,948	662	1.85	1.10	3.52
Virginia.....	30,267	11.60	23,315	8.93	8.88	9.87	-1,147	564,127	3,871	1.48	1.39	1.94
Washington.....	13,781	8.19	10,550	6.27	7.62	4.65	-1,997	1,176,342	4,899	2.91	2.22	7.59
West Virginia.....	85,347	45.84	81,136	43.58	41.11	47.18	1,668	1,784,633	1,337	.72	.71	2.03
Wisconsin.....	2,937	.95	2,937	.95	.41	.40	68	4,902,543	7,045	2.28	2.26	2.63
Wyoming.....	3,784	15.60	3,743	15.43	13.68	17.68	-77	317,737	635	2.62	2.43	7.04

^a Net debt is bonded debt less sinking-fund assets.

^b Minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

^c Subject to general or selective property taxes. The valuations reported are those on which was based the levy producing the collections reported for 1938.

^d Includes debt of public-service enterprises.

^e Less than 1/2 of 1 cent.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

^f Sinking-fund assets are in excess of funded or fixed debt.

^g Decrease in sinking-fund assets and net debt is not due to payment of debt, but to transfer of \$1,384,000 from sinking fund to building fund, by legislative act.

^h Of the amount reported, \$16,168,000 is state school tax levy, of which 90 per cent is returned to counties.

ⁱ Not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING STATE BORROWING*

State	Citation: Art. & Sec. of Const.	Limitations on the Electorate	Limitations on the Legislature	Exceptions to Limitations on the Legislature
Alabama.....	IV, 93, 94; XI, 213; XIII, 253; XX; XX-A	Loans require a constitu- tional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$300,- 000 to cover casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection by two-thirds vote.
Arizona.....	VII, 13; IX, 5, 7	Loans require a constitu- tional amendment. Vote limited to real property taxpayers.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$350,- 000 to cover casual deficits; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Arkansas.....	XII, 7, 12; XVI, 1; XX; XXIX	Loans require a popular referendum.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: to cov- er casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
California.....	IV, 22, 31; XII, 13; XVI, 1-10	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 75 years and interest.	Legislature may bor- row up to \$300,000.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection.
Colorado.....	XI, 1-5	Loans require a constitu- tional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$100,- 000 to cover casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection.
Connecticut...	No provisions	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	VIII, 3, 4	Legislature borrows.	Three-fourths vote of each house required.	Legislature may borrow: to cov- er casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Florida.....	IX, 6, 10	Loans require a constitu- tional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: to re- fund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection.
Georgia.....	VII, 3, 4; 5 8, 12-14	Loans require a constitu- tional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$500,- 000 to cover casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state; \$3,500,000 to pay public school teachers.
Idaho.....	VIII, 1, 2; XII, 3	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 20 years and interest.	Legislature may bor- row up to \$2,000,000 and for certain debts.	Legislature may borrow: to re- pel invasion; to suppress in- surrection; to defend the state.
Illinois.....	IV, 18-20	Loans require a popular referendum with pro- vision for taxes to pay interest.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$250,- 000 to cover casual deficits; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Indiana.....	X, 5, 6; XI; 12	Loans require a constitu- tional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: to cov- er casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Iowa.....	VII, 1-6; VIII, 3	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 20 years and interest.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$250,- 000 to cover casual deficits; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; and to defend the state.
Kansas.....	XI, 6-9	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for taxes to pay loans when due and interest.	Legislature may bor- row up to \$1,000,000.	Legislature may borrow: to re- pel invasion; to suppress in- surrection; to defend the state.
Kentucky.....	Secs. 49, 50, 157a, 176-178	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 30 years and interest.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$500,- 000 to cover casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.

* Extracted from: "Constitutional Provisions Governing State Borrowing," B. U. Ratchford, Duke University, *American Political Science Review*, Vol. XXXII, No. 4, August, 1938, pp. 694-707. Revised by author, 1940.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING STATE BORROWING

-Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Citation: Art. & Sec. of Const.</i>	<i>Limitations on the Electorate</i>	<i>Limitations on the Legislature</i>	<i>Exceptions to Limitations on the Legislature</i>
Louisiana.....	IV, 2, 12; VI, 16, 22; XVIII, 3	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: to refund (limited); to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection.
Maine.....	IX, 14-21	Loans require a constitutional amendment together with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 15 years and 4 per cent interest.	Legislature may borrow up to \$2,000,000 plus \$36,000,000 for highways.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Maryland.....	III, 34	Legislature borrows except for veterans bonus.	No limit. Legislature must levy tax to pay loans within 15 years and interest.	.....
Massachusetts	LXII, 1-3	Legislature borrows.	Two-thirds vote of each house required on borrowing measures.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state; for tax anticipation.
Michigan.....	III, 4; X, 10-14, 20a	Loans require a constitutional amendment. Vote is limited to property owners and spouses.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$250,000 to cover casual deficits; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Minnesota....	IX, 5, 7, 10, 14a; XVI, 1, 4; XVII, 1	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow except \$75,000,000 for highways upon a two-thirds vote.	Legislature may borrow: \$250,000 to cover casual deficits; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; for rural credits; for various specific exceptions.
Mississippi....	No provisions	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	IV, 44-46, 48, 49; XII, 25	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: to cover casual deficits; \$250,000 for emergencies each year; to refund.
Montana.....	V, 38; XIII, 1-4; XX, 12	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for taxes to pay loans when due and interest.	Legislature may borrow up to \$100,000 but must levy taxes to pay interest and loans.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection.
Nebraska.....	XIII, 1, 3	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$100,000 to cover casual deficits; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Nevada.....	VIII, 9; IX, 3, 4	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may borrow up to 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of property but must levy taxes to pay loans within 20 years and interest.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state; for contracts for preservation of natural resources.
New Hampshire.....	No provisions	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey....	VI, 3, 4	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 35 years and interest.	Legislature may borrow up to \$100,000.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
New Mexico...	IX, 7-9, 14, 16; XXI, 3	Loans require a referendum together with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 50 years and interest, but loans are limited to 1 per cent of assessed valuation of property.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$200,000 to cover casual deficits; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING STATE BORROWING

-Continued

State	Citation: Art. & Sec. of Const.	Limitations on the Electorate	Limitations on the Legislature	Exceptions to Limitations on the Legislature
New York.....	VII, 1, 5, 11-15; VIII, 9	Loans require a popular referendum and approval of legislature with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 50 years.	Legislature may not borrow except for \$300,000,000 to remove grade crossings and \$300,000,000 for slum clearance.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state; to suppress forest fires; for tax anticipation.
North Carolina....	I, 6; II, 14, 30; V, 4	Loans require a popular referendum.	Legislature may borrow only 2/3 of the amount by which debt was reduced during the previous biennium.	Legislature may borrow: to cover casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; for tax anticipation up to 50 per cent of tax revenues.
North Dakota..	XII, 182, 185	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may borrow only up to \$2,000,000 except for lending on real estate and \$10,000,000 for state enterprises; legislature must levy taxes to pay loans within 30 years and interest.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Ohio.....	VIII, 1-5, 7-11; XII, 4, 6, 11	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$750,000 to cover casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Oklahoma....	X, 4, 15, 16, 23-25	Loans require a referendum together with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 25 years and interest.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$400,000 to cover casual deficits; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Oregon.....	XI, 6, 7, 8; XI-a-XI-d	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may borrow for specific purposes up to 11 per cent of the assessed valuation of property.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Pennsylvania..	IX, 4-7, 9, 16, 17, 19	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$1,000,000 to cover casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection.
Rhode Island..	IV, 13	Loans require a popular referendum.	Legislature may borrow only \$50,000.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
South Carolina	X, 6, 11	Loans require a popular referendum, to be passed by a 2/3 majority, with provision for taxes to pay loans within 40 years and interest.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow to cover casual deficits.
South Dakota..	VIII, 13; XIII, 1-3, 11, 13-18	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature borrowing limit is \$100,000; but 1/2 per cent of assessed valuation of property may be borrowed for rural credits if passed by a 2/3 vote; legislature must levy taxes to pay loans within 10 years and interest.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state; to provide funds for coal, cement and electric enterprises.
Tennessee....	No provisions			
Texas.....	III, 49-51a	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$200,000 to cover casual deficits; to refund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING STATE BORROWING

—Concluded

<i>State</i>	<i>Citation: Art. & Sec. of Const.</i>	<i>Limitations on the Electorate</i>	<i>Limitations on the Legislature</i>	<i>Exceptions to Limitations on the Legislature</i>
Utah.....	VI, 31; XIV, 1, 2, 5, 6; XIII, 2	Loans require a constitu- tional amendment.	Legislature may bor- row only up to 1½ per cent of the as- sessed valuation of property.	Legislature may borrow: to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Vermont.....	No provisions			
Virginia.....	XIII, 184, 184a, 185, 187	Loans require a popular referendum but bor- rowing is limited to 1 per cent of the valua- tion of taxable real estate.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: to cover casual deficits; to re- fund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to de- fend the state.
Washington...	VIII, 1, 2, 5; IX, 5	Loans require a popular referendum with pro- visions for taxes to pay loans within 20 years and interest.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$400,- 000 to cover casual deficits; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
West Virginia.	X, 4, 6; XV	Loans require a constitu- tional amendment with provision for taxes to repay loans within not less than 20 years.	Legislature may not borrow except \$50,- 000,000 for roads.	Legislature may borrow: to cover casual deficits; to re- fund; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; and to defend the state.
Wisconsin....	VIII, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10	Loans require a constitu- tional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: \$100,- 000 to cover casual deficits; to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection; to defend the state.
Wyoming.....	XVI, 1, 2, 6, 9	Loans require a popular referendum but bor- rowings are limited to 1 per cent of the as- sessed valuation of tax- able property.	Legislature may bor- row only an amount equal to tax rev- enues for the cur- rent year.	Legislature may borrow: to suppress insurrection; to de- fend the state.

RESTRICTIVE EFFECT OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS ON STATE DEBT*

CONSTITUTIONAL limits restrict the incurrence of state debt without preventing escape from restriction by borrowings outside the scope of limited debt. Regulation does not imply negation. State debt limits take the form of procedural regulation of the manner in which state debt is incurred, in contrast to local debt limits which usually are in the form of percentages of assessed values. According to Dr. B. U. Ratchford, state debt incurrence is regulated by three types of procedures; that is, debt

The corresponding per capita of \$36.71 is the largest in the 16 states⁴ with the least restrictive process of legislative authorization. The state debt load averages \$32.18 per capita in the 15 states⁵ where the authorizing procedure of a referendum is more difficult than legislative assent but less difficult than constitutional amendment.⁶ A similar gradation of per capita state debt, corresponding to the difficulty of the incurring procedure, prevailed in 1922, as shown in the following table.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROSS DEBT PER CAPITA, BY TYPE OF
PROCEDURE FOR AUTHORIZING STATE DEBT

Type of Authorization of State Debt	State Debt per Capita		State and Local Debt per Capita		Percentage Change 1922-1940	
	1940	1922	1940	1922	State Debt	State and Local Debt
Constitutional amendment....	\$18.27	\$ 6.03	\$114.19	\$ 74.82	203.0	52.6
Popular referendum	32.18	11.88	215.57	122.10	170.9	76.6
Legislative act	36.71	18.90	126.01	83.56	94.2	50.8

is authorized by constitutional amendment, by popular referendum, and by legislative act.¹

Gross state debt is the smallest in the states with the most restrictive procedure—authorization by constitutional amendment—the 17 states² so classified having an average per capita of \$18.27 in 1940.³

Percentage changes of state gross debt from 1922 to 1940, according to the same three procedures, disclose an opposite trend. As the table reveals, the percentage change was the largest in the group with the most restrictive regulations, and

¹ Ratchford, B. U., "Constitutional Provisions Governing State Borrowing," *American Political Science Review*, August, 1938, p. 686. See also Dr. Ratchford's table, pp. 132-35 of this volume.

² Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

³ Debt statistics for 1940 and prior years from the Bureau of the Census, *State and Local Government Debt: 1940*.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census. The assistance of Dr. Wylie M. Kilpatrick, technical assistant of the Division of State and Local Government, in the preparation of this article is acknowledged.

⁴ Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont. Arkansas and North Carolina are classified in this group because almost all of their debts were incurred before these states required referendum authorization.

⁵ California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming.

⁶ An analysis of the per capitals of all state gross debts in 1940, when the United States average was \$26.78, reveals that, under debt authorization by constitutional amendment, 6 states were above and 11 were below the average. Under referendum authorization, 5 states exceeded and 10 were less than the average. Legislative authorization resulted in 10 states above and 6 below the average.

the percentage growth was the smallest in the states with the least restriction.

What escape devices do the states employ to borrow despite restrictive procedures? Occasionally, as for Iowa county roads, debt which is serviced by the state for a state purpose, is issued legally and nominally as the debt of local government. Most of the total \$403,000,000 of local public debt so serviced by the states on June 30, 1940, represented county road bonds for highways absorbed by state road systems. The foregoing table proves the lack of any widespread connection between severe limits of state debt and the local debt load.

Revenue bonds, serviced exclusively from the earnings of the projects for which the debts were incurred, furnish a form of borrowing outside of state debt limitation. Despite the increasing use of this means of borrowing, only \$198,000,000, or 5.6 per cent of the state gross debt of \$3,526,000,000, was in the form of revenue bonds on June 30, 1940. Ten of the 17 states in the first group, 7 of the 15 states in the second group, and only 4 of the 16 states in the third group, had this type of obligation in 1940.

Legal barriers to the issuance of long-term bonds may cause states to resort to short-term borrowings that occasionally accumulate to a substantial sum. Limitations on the amount of short-term or deficit borrowing may be evaded by the use of warrants to pay current expenses without the issuance of formal notes. Short-term loans of \$239,000,000 constituted only 6.8 per cent of the total state gross debt in 1940. Despite exceptions, temporary loans are no more apt to be floated by states with restrictive limits than by states with liberal or no limits. This is in contrast to loans in the form of revenue bonds, which, as above shown, are more likely to be issued by states subject to restrictive limits.

State contingent debt, amounting to \$157,000,000 in 1940, represents not so much a device to escape debt limits as an enlargement of state debt for the purposes of local governments, which must pay the debt service on this type of obligation. In some instances, state contingent debt represents an evasion of another type of restriction of state credit, namely, the prohibition against the loan of state credit to local governments. The evasion consists in the local payment of the debt service on state bonds without formal state loans to local units. More frequently, the constitution is observed by legal state loans to local units, the state guarantee of local bonds, or other methods. It is worthy to note one type of state debt restriction which has been observed. State loans to and investments in private enterprises have ceased in many states after the adoption of constitutional prohibitions against the use of state credit for these purposes.

Special districts and authorities more often provide a vehicle for local borrowing outside of debt limits than of similar state borrowing, although the latter is also found. The Pennsylvania "General State Authority," indebted for \$50,000,000 in 1940, is an example of a statewide authority in a jurisdiction where state bonds can be issued only by constitutional amendment. Likewise, the Pennsylvania Turnpike Authority, with a debt of \$42,000,000, exemplifies the growing number of large special units that may be classified either as state or local in organization. The debt growth of special districts and authorities was perhaps the most striking use of public credit by state and local governments during the past decade. A significant query is whether states in the future will participate in this development not only by authorizing additional local districts and authorities but by creating also new regional or state districts and authorities.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT BEHAVIOR*

THE amount of state and local government indebtedness currently outstanding, its distribution by types of debt, geographic areas, and liability for servicing, are subjects of far-reaching concern to public officials and taxpayers. The facts about this debt supply a background for consideration of such corollary subjects—although not discussed here—as the amounts of authorized but unissued obligations, the estimated future requirements for further incurrence of debt for a wide range of public functions, the margins available for these purposes, and the provision for interest and principal payments in annual budgets of our states and local units.

Accompanying is a table of state and local government gross debt in 1940, 1932, and 1922, and per capita gross debt and percentage change, 1940 and 1932, by states, classified by total, state, and local debt.¹ The table, condensed as it is, indicates in a general way the behavior of public debt at the state and local levels during the decade 1922-1932 and the eight-year period since 1932.

¹ Gross debt includes all types of debt reported by the Bureau of the Census in its annual publications of financial statistics of states and of cities having over 100,000 population, which contain detailed figures and a discussion of the subject. Gross debt as there defined includes general obligations, revenue bonds, contingent debt, special assessment obligations, and short-term borrowings, both for general government and for public-service enterprises. State debt includes the indebtedness of the state and all its agencies; local debt includes that of cities, counties, villages, school districts, and all other municipalities and special districts and authorities. The debt of the District of Columbia is classified as municipal debt of the City of Washington.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, U. S. Bureau of the Census. The assistance of Dr. Wylie M. Kilpatrick, technical assistant of the Division of State and Local Government, in the preparation of this summary is acknowledged.

State and local public gross debt, amounting to \$20,225,000,000 in 1940, increased only 3.4 per cent from \$19,562,000,000 in 1932.² This growth of \$663,000,000 may be compared with the expansion of \$9,307,000,000, or 90.8 per cent, in the same type of debt during the decade ending in 1932.

Sinking fund assets of state and local government grew from \$1,864,000,000 to \$2,042,000,000 in the eight-year period 1932 to 1940. Deducting these assets, the gross debt less sinking funds was \$17,698,000,000 in 1932 and \$18,183,000,000 in 1940. This was a growth of 2.7 per cent, in contrast to an expansion of 104 per cent in the same type of debt from 1922 to 1932.

An increasing population and national income since 1932 resulted in lessening the load of state and local public debt. Despite a slower rate of population increase during the past decade than any preceding one recorded by the census, the population rise more than offset the rise in state and local government gross debt. On a per capita basis, this debt decreased 2.2 per cent from 1932 to 1940. Expressing the debt load as the ratio of this debt per capita to national income per capita, the load was 49 per cent in 1940, a decline of 44 per cent.

Debt service liability on the aggregate state and local public gross debt of \$20,225,000,000 is reduced, first, by \$2,042,000,000 of sinking fund assets, resulting in a net liability of \$18,183,000,000 for which future budgets must provide debt retirement; and second, liability to pay interest is decreased by \$355,000,000 of noninterest-bearing debt,

² By adding state loans to local units, the total debts of this type become \$20,246,000,000 in 1940 and \$19,576,000,000 in 1932. Debt statistics are from Bureau of the Census, *State and Local Government Debt: 1940*.

resulting in a net liability of \$19,870,000,000 of interest-bearing debt requiring budgetary provision for interest.

Economic liability for debt service was different from the legal or nominal liability of obligations on June 30, 1940, for three classes of transactions: local payment of debt service on state loans of \$21,000,000 to the local borrowing units, local payment of the debt service on \$150,000,000 of state bonds, and state payment of the debt service on \$403,000,000 of local debt. County government is the chief beneficiary of the intergovernmental transfer of debt service, through a net decrease of \$351,000,000 of county liabilities. Municipal liability was increased by \$121,000,000. State governments assumed the largest load as a result of the transfers. To the states was transferred the debt service on \$403,000,000 of local bonds, while the municipalities and counties serviced \$171,000,000 of state-issued obligations.

The leveling off of the upward curve of state and local public debt, resulting in a relatively stationary total debt after 1932, represented many variations in trends of public credit. The long-term debt of \$17,897,000,000 in 1932 rose eight per cent to \$19,330,000,000 in 1940. Between these years, the counteracting decrease of short-term debt was from \$1,665,000,000 to \$895,000,000, or 46 per cent.

State gross debt expanded nearly 22 per cent in this eight-year period, in contrast to an imperceptible rise in local public debt. Expressed on a per capita basis, state gross debt grew 15.2 per cent from 1932 to 1940 in comparison with a decline of 5.2 per cent in the similar obligations of local government. Perhaps the most significant debt change during this period, outside of the state use of credit, was the expansion of special district gross debt by 57 per cent.

Gross debt of cities over 100,000 population grew 5.5 per cent between 1932 and 1940, while debt decreases were registered by the smaller cities, counties, townships, and school districts.

State and local public debt per capita by states reveals increases since 1932 in 15 states and the District of Columbia in contrast to decreases in 33 states. In all except three states, the ratio of per capita debt to per capita income declined during these eight years. Exclusive of local government debt, state obligations per capita grew in 22 jurisdictions and declined in 26 states. Considering only local public debt, the growth in obligations from 1932 to 1940 was restricted to 10 states and the District of Columbia.

The smaller debts and larger populations of the states result in most state governments' possessing relatively small per capita gross debts. Per capita debt is not above \$25 for 26 state governments. Only one local jurisdiction—the District of Columbia—has a debt in the same class. Only four states have a per capita debt above \$50, as shown in the following table, while the local debt exceeds this amount in 37 states.

NUMBER OF STATES BY GROUPS OF PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROSS DEBT: JUNE 30, 1940

Groups of Per Capita Gross Debt	Number of States		
	State and Local Government ^a	State Government ^b	Local Government ^a
\$25 and under...	1	26	1
26-50	4	17	11
51-75	6	2	9
76-100	10	2	8
101-125	9	..	9
126-150	7	..	5
151-175	6	..	2
176-200	1	..	..
Over 200	5	..	4

^a Including the District of Columbia.

^b One state, Florida, has no state debt.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROSS DEBT

1940, 1932, and 1922

State	Gross Debt (Amounts in Thousands)			Per Capita Gross Debt		
	1940	1932	1922	1940	1932	Per Cent Change
Grand Total	\$20,225,070 ^a	\$19,562,325 ^b	\$10,255,458	\$153.61	\$157.08	-2.2
State Total.....	3,526,407	2,895,845	1,162,651	26.78	23.25	15.2
Local Total.....	16,719,684	16,680,567	9,092,807	126.98	133.94	-5.2
Alabama	213,066	215,565	77,945	75.21	80.52	-6.6
State.....	72,354	82,343	15,233	25.54	30.76	-17.0
Local.....	140,712	133,222	62,712	49.67	49.76	-0.2
Arizona	76,555	78,476	49,657	153.42	175.96	-12.8
State.....	2,608	3,708	5,758	5.23	8.31	-37.1
Local.....	73,947	74,768	43,899	148.19	167.65	-11.6
Arkansas	214,187	257,137	91,536	109.89	137.88	-20.3
State.....	152,213	164,626	2,844	78.10	88.27	-11.5
Local.....	61,974	92,511	88,692	31.79	49.61	-35.9
California	1,538,597	1,138,531	532,448	222.76	192.78	15.6
State.....	333,939	147,179	85,476	48.35	24.92	94.0
Local.....	1,204,658	991,352	446,972	174.41	167.86	3.9
Colorado	159,960	135,401	101,003	142.44	129.44	10.0
State.....	27,490	8,162	12,237	24.48	7.80	213.9
Local.....	132,470	127,239	88,766	117.96	121.64	-3.0
Connecticut	201,943	185,410	117,331	118.16	113.75	3.9
State.....	24,200	13,568	16,334	14.16	8.33	70.0
Local.....	177,743	171,842	100,997	104.00	105.42	-1.4
Delaware	27,282	31,200	23,737	102.18	130.00	-21.4
State.....	4,386	3,216	6,705	16.43	13.40	22.6
Local.....	22,896	27,984	17,032	85.75	116.60	-26.5
District of Columbia ..	12,109	103	4,720	18.26	.20	9130.0
Florida	423,092	532,490	110,493	223.03	350.55	-36.4
State.....	.....	391	985	.....	.26	-100.0
Local.....	423,092	532,099	109,508	223.03	350.29	-36.3
Georgia	151,166	114,159	71,405	48.39	39.23	23.4
State.....	27,181	12,592	5,523	8.70	4.33	100.9
Local.....	123,985	101,567	65,882	39.69	34.90	13.7
Idaho	67,714	81,842	66,499	128.98	183.50	-29.7
State.....	3,077	7,525	8,085	5.86	16.87	-65.3
Local.....	64,637	74,317	58,414	123.12	166.63	-26.1
Illinois	986,845	1,302,018	367,804	124.96	168.07	-25.7
State.....	168,106	222,737	13,880	21.29	28.75	-26.0
Local.....	818,739	1,079,281	353,924	103.67	139.32	-25.6
Indiana	167,561	201,210	166,754	48.88	61.53	-20.6
State.....	7,595	4,906	2,325	2.22	1.50	48.0
Local.....	159,966	196,304	164,429	46.66	60.03	-22.3
Iowa	194,562	249,312	158,014	76.66	100.61	-23.8
State.....	5,003	17,536	1,457	1.97	7.08	-72.2
Local.....	189,559	231,776	156,557	74.69	93.53	-20.1
Kansas	116,649	165,267	129,669	64.77	87.35	-25.9
State.....	18,156	23,410	78	10.08	12.37	-18.5
Local.....	98,493	141,857	129,591	54.69	74.98	-27.1
Kentucky	136,059	124,994	54,846	47.81	47.46	.7
State.....	17,686	16,607	7,755	6.22	6.33	-1.7
Local.....	118,373	108,387	47,091	41.59	41.13	1.1
Louisiana	394,275	365,348	131,985	166.78	171.36	-2.7
State.....	192,281	83,884	14,829	81.34	39.34	106.8
Local.....	201,994	281,464	117,156	85.44	132.02	-35.3
Maine	68,385	66,940	46,383	80.74	83.68	-3.5
State.....	27,400	27,462	12,907	32.34	34.33	-5.8
Local.....	40,985	39,478	33,476	48.40	49.35	-1.9
Maryland	339,183	294,910	169,653	186.26	178.73	4.2
State.....	56,483	32,096	32,469	31.02	19.45	59.5
Local.....	282,700	262,814	137,184	155.24	159.28	-2.5
Massachusetts	648,787 ^c	543,344	454,999	150.29	126.65	18.7
State.....	151,447	121,067	133,416	35.08	28.22	24.3
Local.....	511,188	422,277	321,583	118.41	98.43	20.3
Michigan	714,530	875,731	386,860	135.95	176.49	-23.0
State.....	82,314	94,040	54,271	15.66	18.95	-17.4
Local.....	632,216	781,691	332,589	120.29	157.54	-23.6
Minnesota	347,556 ^d	373,429	282,932	124.48	144.63	-13.9
State.....	121,596	98,162	20,308	43.55	38.02	14.5
Local.....	227,452	275,267	262,624	81.47	106.61	-23.6
Mississippi	185,782	182,204	115,189	85.07	89.67	-5.1
State.....	77,786	36,504	14,865	35.62	17.97	98.2
Local.....	107,996	145,700	100,324	49.45	71.70	-31.0
Missouri	333,772	360,769	137,379	88.18	98.79	-10.7
State.....	101,638	105,162	30,456	26.85	28.80	-6.8
Local.....	232,134	255,607	106,923	61.33	69.99	-12.4
Montana	62,917	78,895	72,814	112.55	146.65	-23.3
State.....	10,579	10,834	7,864	18.92	20.14	-6.1
Local.....	52,338	68,061	64,950	93.63	126.51	-26.0

^a Less state loans to local units of \$21,021,000.

^b Less state loans to local units of \$14,087,000.

^c Less state loans to local units of \$13,848,000.

^d Less state loans to local units of \$1,492,000.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROSS DEBT
1940, 1932, and 1922—Continued

State	Gross Debt (Amounts in Thousands)			Per Capita Gross Debt		
	1940	1932	1922	1940	1932	Per Cent Change
Nebraska.....	\$ 125,781	\$ 119,119	\$ 101,875	\$ 95.58	\$ 85.94	11.2
State.....	722	929	1,037	.55	.67	-17.9
Local.....	125,059	118,190	100,838	95.03	85.27	11.5
Nevada.....	10,576	10,868	7,170	96.15	118.13	-18.6
State.....	513	1,634	1,751	4.67	17.76	-73.7
Local.....	10,063	9,234	5,419	91.48	100.37	-8.9
New Hampshire.....	39,307	32,649	18,188	79.89	69.76	14.5
State.....	12,742	7,016	3,470	25.91	14.99	72.9
Local.....	26,565	25,633	14,718	53.98	54.77	-1.4
New Jersey.....	1,216,264	1,316,162	449,747	292.37	318.53	-8.2
State.....	149,396	141,230	17,322	35.91	34.18	5.1
Local.....	1,066,868	1,174,932	432,625	256.46	284.35	-9.8
New Mexico.....	69,313	38,960	26,481	130.29	90.60	43.8
State.....	26,910	12,232	5,144	50.58	28.45	77.8
Local.....	42,403	26,728	21,337	79.71	62.15	28.3
New York.....	5,282,500	4,054,020	2,426,305	391.91	316.42	23.9
State.....	727,529	579,864	267,713	53.97	45.26	19.2
Local.....	4,554,971	3,474,156	2,158,592	337.94	271.16	24.6
North Carolina.....	460,426*	561,109†	188,801	128.90	173.61	-25.8
State.....	150,496	188,616	34,713	42.13	58.36	-27.8
Local.....	315,611	386,580	154,088	88.38	95.65	-7.6
North Dakota.....	51,069	83,086	46,150	79.55	121.47	-34.5
State.....	23,276	45,449	7,204	36.26	66.45	-45.4
Local.....	27,793	37,637	38,946	43.29	55.02	-21.3
Ohio.....	761,071	991,385	756,638	110.17	147.16	-25.1
State.....	10,938	9,534	30,961	1.58	1.42	11.3
Local.....	750,133	981,851	725,677	108.59	145.74	-25.5
Oklahoma.....	197,396	248,317	158,333	84.50	102.06	-17.2
State.....	35,879	11,532	5,729	15.36	4.74	224.1
Local.....	161,517	236,785	152,604	69.14	97.32	-29.0
Oregon.....	187,893	241,105	153,847	172.38	248.30	-30.6
State.....	37,592	60,999	46,815	34.49	62.82	-49.9
Local.....	150,301	180,106	107,032	137.89	185.48	-25.7
Pennsylvania.....	1,611,952	1,419,179	644,232	162.82	145.95	11.6
State.....	267,552	88,306	52,491	27.03	9.08	197.7
Local.....	1,344,400	1,330,873	591,741	135.79	136.87	-.8
Rhode Island.....	179,620	136,187	70,182	251.92	195.67	28.8
State.....	32,386	21,930	11,527	45.42	31.51	44.1
Local.....	147,234	114,257	58,655	206.50	164.16	25.8
South Carolina.....	160,983	189,022	70,539	84.73	108.38	-21.8
State.....	60,356	78,528	9,079	31.77	45.03	-29.5
Local.....	100,627	110,494	61,460	52.96	63.35	-16.4
South Dakota.....	79,579	92,520	94,962	123.76	132.36	-6.5
State.....	43,294	51,432	55,481	67.33	73.58	-8.5
Local.....	36,285	41,088	39,481	56.43	58.78	-4.0
Tennessee.....	417,001	335,557	138,886	143.00	126.86	12.7
State.....	93,054	94,601	19,142	31.91	35.77	-10.8
Local.....	323,947	240,956	119,744	111.09	91.09	22.0
Texas.....	734,434	797,609	393,254	114.49	134.21	-14.7
State.....	24,137	10,346	6,145	3.76	1.74	116.1
Local.....	710,297	787,263	387,109	110.73	132.47	-16.4
Utah.....	41,776	53,723	52,394	75.96	104.52	-27.3
State.....	3,655	11,445	10,709	6.65	22.27	-70.1
Local.....	38,121	42,278	41,685	69.31	82.25	-15.7
Vermont.....	24,142	27,929	12,689	67.25	77.58	-13.3
State.....	8,544	9,545	2,112	23.80	26.51	-10.2
Local.....	15,598	18,384	10,577	43.45	51.07	-14.9
Virginia.....	203,187	216,954	134,480	75.87	89.17	-14.9
State.....	19,516	28,302	22,800	7.29	11.63	-37.3
Local.....	183,671	188,652	111,680	68.58	77.54	-11.6
Washington.....	264,380	224,769	187,039	152.29	141.90	7.3
State.....	23,527	8,257	13,454	13.55	5.21	160.1
Local.....	240,853	216,512	173,585	138.74	136.69	1.5
West Virginia.....	134,648	163,543	75,168	70.79	93.13	-24.0
State.....	80,893	89,620	25,590	42.53	51.04	-16.7
Local.....	53,755	73,923	49,578	28.26	42.09	-32.9
Wisconsin.....	151,328	209,347	105,520	48.22	70.49	-31.6
State.....	4,104	1,184	2,164	1.31	.40	227.5
Local.....	147,224	208,163	103,356	46.91	70.09	-33.1
Wyoming.....	37,910	44,521	20,323	151.04	194.41	-22.3
State.....	3,878	5,597	4,038	15.45	24.44	-36.8
Local.....	34,032	38,924	16,285	135.59	169.97	-20.2

* Less state loans to local units of \$5,681,000.

† Less state loans to local units of \$14,087,000.

THE INDEPENDENT STATE POST-AUDIT*

THE POST-AUDITOR AND STATE FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL and state constitutions recognize the separation of the executive and legislative branches of government. A generally accepted theory underlies the responsibility of each with respect to fiscal policy. The legislative branch determines the sources from which funds are to be raised and the general purposes for which they shall be expended; the executive takes care that this policy is made effective. The executive branch is charged with the duty of carrying out the mandates of the legislative.

That there is a wide discrepancy between theory and practice in the separation of legislative and executive functions is common knowledge. The creation of numerous independent officials and various devices to check on the executive while he is in the process of administration has often disintegrated executive authority and diffused responsibility. Two types and sources of control over governmental fiscal policy are generally recognized by students of public administration. This dual control concept is analogous to that employed in private business. First, some method of executive check is needed to insure the administrative head that his subordinates are faithfully and efficiently performing their duties and to furnish him with information necessary for the planning of future fiscal policy. Second, there should be a check by the legislative branch into the efficiency and fidelity of the executive branch. The former is obtained by pre-audit and account-control and the latter by post-audit. Each serves a distinct purpose. One cannot be substituted for the other.

* Prepared by James W. Martin, Director, and Robert Sawyer, Assistant, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky.

In private business, internal control is established in various ways. A system may consist in planning and maintaining records, control methods, and procedural details in such manner that no part of a process is under the absolute and independent control of any one person; that, on the contrary, the work of one employee is complementary to that of another; and that a continuous audit is made of the details of the business. This check in the regular course of operations insures the head of the organization a maximum of honesty and furnishes him with financial information necessary for planning the conduct of his business. Full responsibility is placed on the business executive for all receipts and disbursements since he is responsible for the maintenance of the system of internal control.

Essential as it is for the executive to have control over the fiscal operations of the organization, it still remains necessary that the owners (stockholders) and directors have assurance that he is caring for their business in a legitimate and efficient manner. This necessitates examination of financial transactions after they have been completed. The post-audit includes a review of the transactions to ascertain the accuracy of accounting methods, the honesty of officials and employees, and, to a certain extent, the efficiency with which the business is conducted. The transactions of the organization are thus subjected to two audits—a pre-audit by the executive or his representative and a post-audit in behalf of directors and stockholders by some independent agent.

The purpose here is not to examine in detail the executive control of fiscal policy but rather to show that both executive and legislative checks are indispensable, that each has its proper place in time, and that one should be inde-

pendent of the other. To establish these generalizations reliance will be placed on those who have been students and workers in the field of government finance and management. The generalizations are based on fundamentals that are common to all of the state governments—i. e., the existence of executive and legislative branches. The similarity of underlying relationships may be stated in even broader terms. On the one hand is the executive, responsible for carrying policy into effect, and on the other are the legislature and the people. The relationship is directly analogous to that of the executive, directors, and stockholders of a corporation. It is a condition existing in all units of government. Certain qualifications might be made in the case of smaller units (counties, townships, etc.) where there is little distinction between legislative and executive branches. These, however, do not alter the necessity of accountability of officials for their actions. The people, who in the final analysis should be the parties interested in good government, ought to have an unbiased account of their officials' conduct.

Perhaps the most illuminating work on financial control in government has been done by the President's Committee on Administrative Management.¹ The report of this committee contains a severe adverse criticism of the present methods of fiscal control employed in the federal government. The budget act of 1921 created the general accounting office headed by the comptroller general. This officer was intended to be the "watch dog" for Congress. He is appointed by the President subject to congressional approval for a term of 15 years and may be removed only by Congress.

¹ President's Committee on Administrative Management, *Report with Special Studies*, especially A. E. Buck, "Financial Control and Accountability," and Harvey C. Mansfield, "The General Accounting Office," (1937). Daniel T. Selko, *The Federal Financial System* (1940), chap. xxix, undertakes an answer to the view of the President's Committee and its advisors. As to the Selko study see George P. Ellis, "Two Books on Federal Accounting," *Public Administration Review*, Winter, 1941, pp. 205 ff. and review by Martin L. Faust, *American Political Science Review*, December, 1940, pp. 1206 ff.

Vast powers are bestowed on him in approving expenditures and prescribing uniform accounts. However, as the committee pointed out, the comptroller became not only independent of the executive but also to a large extent independent of the courts and of Congress. Because of his pre-audit duties he was unable to perform post-audits or to modernize the governmental accounting systems. The report to the committee says in part: "Any justification for the Comptroller General's position must lie in the conception that he is an agent of Congress. . . . Yet an examination of the record leads to the conviction that he has no real responsibility in this direction."² The committee points out that such a system of financial control involves "the divorce of responsibility and authority, arbitrary and technical decisions, delay, and the want of any adequate central system of accounts for control purposes." That pre-audit and accounting control are necessary to the administration of the budget, which is fundamentally an executive duty, is stressed. The committee then proposes return of these duties to the President, and creation of an auditor-general who is divorced from all administrative functions. This proposed auditor-general would confine his activities to post-audits and investigations for Congress. The proposal would hold the executive accountable to Congress and the people for his actions, but it would not interfere with the efficiency and dispatch of public business. This logic seems directly applicable to state governments.

Reports of various surveys of state government conducted by preeminent authorities have also pointed out the necessity of a post-audit in behalf of the legislative branch. The analogy still follows that of the comptroller of a business corporation as representative of the executive and of the independent auditor to examine the conduct of affairs in behalf of the directors and the stockholders.

A. E. Buck lays down three essentials of an independent audit:³

² *Ibid.*, p. 190.

³ *Public Budgeting* (1929), p. 551.

First there should be an auditor with a competent staff who is completely outside the control of the executive, preferably responsible to the legislative body. Secondly, there should be a special committee of the legislative body, except in case of a small unicameral body, to receive the report of the auditor and to examine it with a view to making such recommendations for legislative action as seem warranted. Thirdly, the auditor should not maintain accounts, thus being in the position of auditing his own records, but he should verify the general and other accounts kept by the administration, either by continuous or by periodic checking and report on these to the legislative body.

Basic similarities in the ideas expressed above are to be recognized. First, all have agreed that there is a necessity for an independent, subsequent review of administrative activities. It is pointed out that a post-audit will not interfere with the efficient dispatch of public affairs but that it will give the legislature and citizens generally an opportunity to observe how their government has been managed. Second, it is accepted that the agency making an independent audit must be entirely free of the administration. It must be in a position such that its findings will not be biased. This means that the audit agency should owe no political debt to the state executive by virtue of his power of appointment. It also implies that the audit agency perform no administrative functions. There is no unanimity of opinion on the method of selecting the head of the post-audit agency other than that he should not be appointed by the governor or other administrative official. It is generally thought that the legislature should choose this officer because of the great potential service to that body directly and because it is much simpler for a smaller body to determine the merits of an individual for a position that is highly technical. After the legislative method of appointment, proposals that the post-auditor be elected by popular vote have the widest support. Either process of selection would tend to preserve the independence of the auditor from political control by the administration, but perhaps there is sufficient ground to uphold legislative selection as preferable. At least three objections may be urged against an independent auditor's performing administrative func-

tions. First, it prevents integrated and clear-cut assignment of executive responsibility and thus interferes with the dispatch of public business. Second, it places the auditor in a position where he has to review his own activities. Third, he may become involved in administrative detail to such an extent that he is unable to pay proper attention to post-audit duties.

INDEPENDENCE OF STATE POST-AUDIT OFFICIALS

In view of the obvious need for an independent post-auditor in the state fiscal system it remains to be seen how well the agencies charged with this duty conform with principle. Independence will be measured by the method of appointment and the character of the functions performed. To facilitate comparison the states are divided into groups according to the types of activities performed by agencies within each group.⁴ The classifications are on the basis of officials selected by (1) popular vote, (2) the legislature, (3) the governor and legislature, (4) the governor, and (5) other methods.

In 20 states the auditor is selected by popular vote.⁵ This method of selection may establish independence in one direction. However, in most of these states the auditor's activities are such that he is heavily encumbered with duties that are essentially administrative. In many instances he is one of the chief accounting officials of the state. He is charged with keeping the central state accounts of 12 states,⁶ and in 11 others⁷ he is re-

⁴ The principal source of data for duties of auditing officials, other than correspondence, has been National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, *Tabular Analysis of State Fiscal Offices* (1938). Changes since mid-1940 are not reflected.

⁵ Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont.

⁶ Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Utah.

⁷ Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont.

sponsible for some administrative records or accounts. The task of prescribing accounts for state agencies is given in whole or in part to the auditor in 9 states.⁸ Thirteen states⁹ have bestowed pre-audit powers on him, and 10¹⁰ of them make him responsible for drawing warrants. Six auditors have some type of a tax duty.¹¹ At least 5¹² of them perform various other miscellaneous administrative functions with regard to such things as pensions, state lands, etc. This list of duties, though by no means exhaustive, shows clearly that independence of auditors is not complete. They have activities which an outsider must examine to give assurance of proper performance from an unbiased source. There is no certainty that they can serve as impartial critics of the results obtained by administrative officials whose policies they are in a position to alter or ruin in their strategic positions over accounts and pre-auditing. In this group of 20 there are only 2 states—Kentucky and Massachusetts (the Iowa auditor has some ex-officio duties)—that have auditors who confine their activities to post-auditing. The state examiner and inspector in Oklahoma has only one administrative function—that is, prescribing accounting forms.

Only five states permit legislatures to select auditing officials.¹³ This group is much freer of administrative functions than the previous one; but only two of the states—New Jersey and Tennessee—provide complete independence on this score. In Maine, where the auditor has ex-officio membership on one or two small committees whose accounts he keeps, the infraction of the principle of

independence is nominal. The violation in Virginia is comparatively minor, since the auditor is only partially responsible for prescribing accounting forms, but the theory of independence would be better served if he were entirely divorced from this function. The pre-audit power in the hands of the post-auditing official in Connecticut is a serious infringement on the principle of independence. For practical purposes auditors in Maine, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Virginia conform with the general principle.

The next group of states employs a compromise method of securing independence with respect to appointment. In these states the auditing official is appointed by the governor subject to legislative approval. The tenure of the auditor seems to be for a definite period of years in all of them except Louisiana and Wisconsin where they are subject to removal at the governor's pleasure. The variety of duties in this group is not very great. The West Virginia official keeps general accounts, and the auditor of Georgia also keeps extensive records and serves as budget officer. Six of these post-auditing officers prescribe accounts.¹⁴ In West Virginia the post-auditor is state tax commissioner. None of these officers have pre-audit functions. Two of them have extensive duties with respect to the state budget.¹⁵ The auditing officials of Minnesota and North Dakota examine banks, credit unions, and building and loan associations as well as state agencies. Though there may be a certain degree of independence for auditors appointed by this method, their terms of office are usually too short to guarantee that they will be free of the administration. Taking into consideration both method of appointment and duties, perhaps the states of Montana and North Dakota come nearest actual independence of the administration, and Texas and Wyoming are next in order.

Appointment of the post-auditing official by the chief executive—a method

⁸ Arizona, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont.

⁹ Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont.

¹⁰ Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Utah.

¹¹ In Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon.

¹² Alabama, Delaware, New York, Ohio, Oregon.

¹³ Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia.

¹⁴ Louisiana, Minnesota, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

¹⁵ Georgia and Wisconsin.

found in 11 states¹⁶—is the antithesis of what authorities have proposed. A double error may be assumed to exist when the same official acts in the dual capacity of administrator and post-auditor. There is little need to go into a detailed discussion of the duties performed by this group of officials. It should be noted, however, that auditors of Florida and Maryland perform no administrative duties and that the state accountant of Kansas prescribes accounts in addition to post-auditing. The rest of the officials have several administrative tasks.

There are yet three states to be studied. The post-auditing officers in Idaho and Washington are appointed by the heads of departments who in turn are appointed by the governor. The auditing official in Idaho prescribes accounts and has certain tax functions, while in Washington he is essentially a budget officer. The method of appointment in South Carolina is unique; that is, selection by the budget commission composed of the governor and the chairmen of the senate and house finance committees. This method is a variant of appointment by the governor and legislature. The auditor in South Carolina is free of administrative functions.

A tendency toward a completely independent post-auditor may be observed. The movement probably began in Massachusetts in 1922 when the elective state auditor was relieved of his comptroller duties and was confined to auditing. In a reorganization act in 1927 the state auditor of Virginia—a constitutional officer—became purely a post-auditor. Prior to 1932 the state auditor of Maine was elective and was charged with various administrative functions, but in that year an administrative code was adopted providing that he should be selected by the legislature and that he should be divorced from extraneous functions. In 1933 New Jersey created the office of state auditor to be appointed by the legislature, and limited his functions to post-auditing.¹⁷ The Re-

organization Act of 1936 provided that Kentucky's elective state auditor should become the commonwealth's independent auditing official January 1, 1940. In 1937 the Tennessee legislature made the comptroller's office a department of audit, and empowered the comptroller, an appointee of the legislature, to act as post-auditor in its behalf. These examples show that the theory of an independent auditor has not fallen on barren ground. In his survey of fiscal control in various states George C. S. Benson¹⁸ examined the audit organizations in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Virginia; and, though he suggested possible improvements not inconsistent with our proposals, he found them quite satisfactory. There are indications that the effectiveness of the state auditor of Maine has been checked because of limited finances.¹⁹ The comptroller in Tennessee seems to have performed his function without incurring the ill will of administrative officials and to have recommended to them rather valuable suggestions which were adopted.²⁰ Lest there be any misapprehension, however, it should be stated that government efficiency will not be assured merely by the establishment of an independent auditor. A responsibility rests with the people or the legislature to select a competent individual to perform the task. If this first step is taken properly, it then remains for administrative officials, legislatures, and the populace to give due consideration to his findings and recommendations. When this is done, the auditor becomes an "eye" of the people and a constructive factor in good government.

¹⁷ In reality he had certain "administrative functions" with respect to local units which have since been transferred to the department of local government, but only state "administrative functions" are being considered at the moment. The auditors of Maine and Virginia also have certain control over local units. The criticisms which were made of these units above should also be kept in mind.

¹⁸ *Financial Integration and Control* (1934), pp. 40-48.

¹⁹ Buck, *Reorganization of State Governments*, p. 119.

²⁰ *Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury*, 1936-37, p. 6.

¹⁶ Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota.

FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES, 1939-1940*

IN terms of functions aided and of funds involved, the system of federal grants to the states underwent no serious modifications during the biennium 1939-1940, as may be seen from the detailed financial table that follows these remarks. Yet within the framework of the existing system of federal grants occurred important modifications of the conditions attached to federal financial aid.

The most important changes in federal policy related to the conditions governing the employment of state and local personnel to carry out federally-aided activities. The general effect of these alterations in policy was a tightening up of requirements designed to promote the selection of personnel under merit principles and to prevent the intrusion of "politics" into the personnel practices of federally-aided state agencies.

The legislation that received the most popular attention was the Hatch Act extension of 1940, the effect of which was to extend the provisions of the Hatch Act of 1939 to state and local employees of federally-aided activities as well as federal employees. Two sections of the new legislation apply. Section 2 makes it unlawful for persons employed by state or local governments "in connection with any activity which is financed in whole or in part by loans or grants made by the United States" to use their "official authority for the purpose of interfering with or affecting" the election of candidates for President, Vice President, or places in either house of Congress. Section 2 thus applies only to the election of the designated federal officials and prohibits only the use of "official authority" to affect the results of such election. Incidentally, this section is enforced by penalties exacted through the ordinary judicial process.

Section 12, administered by the Civil Service Commission, is broader in its scope. It applies to the election and nomination of national, state, and local officials, with the exception of certain nonpartisan elections. It prohibits the use of "official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with . . . or affecting the result" of an election in the same fashion as Section 2. Section 12 in addition prohibits political assessments by employees of the affected agencies. Finally, Section 12 prohibits any covered employee from taking "any active part in political management or in political campaigns," but such persons are left with the "right to vote as they may choose and to express their opinions on all political subjects and candidates."

The sanction behind Section 12 is the power of the Civil Service Commission to order a deduction from grants to the state of an amount equivalent to two years' compensation of the violator if he is not removed by the appropriate state authorities within thirty days after notice from the Commission. The statute provides for notice and hearing by the Commission and permits appeal to the courts from the Commission on questions of fact and questions of law.

By the anti-political activity clauses of the Hatch Act extension, Congress attempted to impose political neutrality on the affected employees without providing the essential condition precedent to such neutrality—that is, permanence of tenure and opportunity for a career in the service. The affected employees, Senator Thomas pointed out in the course of the debate, "remain patronage employees. . . . Their tenure of office depends upon the success of their party at successive elections." Others may campaign, he said, "for the sole purpose of succeeding the Hatch mutes in office."

The 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act affecting state and local personnel are probably more important

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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

FEDERAL AID TO STATES: 1940*

State	Agricultural Experiment Stations	Agricultural Extension Work	Forest Funds*	State Marine Schools	Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors	National Guard
Alabama.....	\$172,695	\$ 695,063	\$ 65,928	.....	.....	\$1,426,419
Alaska.....	25,986	21,418	14,391	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	102,409	117,005	90,936	.....	.....	361,524
Arkansas.....	153,983	578,790	119,332	.....	.....	1,347,860
California.....	155,942	402,988	374,699	\$25,000	\$242,294	2,637,939
Colorado.....	112,431	211,339	125,993	.....	17,046	984,525
Connecticut.....	110,589	129,665	16,154	.....	66,730	1,604,380
Delaware.....	95,010	75,510	3,863	.....	.....	376,867
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,099,897
Florida.....	120,802	219,434	135,746	.....	.....	794,517
Georgia.....	177,523	732,719	89,984	.....	.....	1,356,386
Hawaii.....	69,186	126,271	3,365	.....	.....	408,469
Idaho.....	103,719	154,228	162,585	.....	12,031	472,866
Illinois.....	176,497	580,216	9,075	.....	120,765	3,250,138
Indiana.....	152,723	457,963	13,327	.....	9,265	1,640,101
Iowa.....	154,855	529,534	2,172	.....	26,686	996,417
Kansas.....	140,051	402,976	2,187	.....	15,045	969,711
Kentucky.....	168,938	628,721	22,864	.....	.....	929,648
Louisiana.....	145,133	457,397	62,278	.....	.....	960,790
Maine.....	110,692	156,066	48,502	.....	.....	737,443
Maryland.....	118,550	195,337	15,760	.....	.....	1,362,663
Massachusetts.....	108,182	137,236	34,606	25,000	80,258	3,105,097
Michigan.....	156,968	463,292	138,760	.....	26,978	1,868,750
Minnesota.....	146,798	483,564	106,657	.....	60,024	1,754,070
Mississippi.....	162,651	683,452	62,417	.....	.....	1,157,636
Missouri.....	166,968	602,511	20,066	.....	15,708	1,884,629
Montana.....	105,503	173,798	77,393	.....	6,637	278,516
Nebraska.....	128,777	343,759	5,506	.....	20,883	522,043
Nevada.....	92,461	73,179	22,024	.....	.....	65,310
New Hampshire.....	98,357	93,201	24,421	.....	6,937	487,939
New Jersey.....	120,526	171,129	39,703	.....	26,512	2,203,722
New Mexico.....	103,761	142,485	43,441	.....	.....	445,800
New York.....	179,790	485,480	72,289	25,000	737	5,868,043
North Carolina.....	192,628	827,715	81,380	.....	.....	961,192
North Dakota.....	114,676	247,950	2,004	.....	5,961	338,088
Ohio.....	183,015	597,586	10,779	.....	71,833	3,021,590
Oklahoma.....	158,451	553,222	24,668	.....	.....	1,864,289
Oregon.....	110,176	186,958	300,978	.....	.....	875,648
Pennsylvania.....	224,690	623,114	56,153	25,000	32,447	3,760,265
Puerto Rico.....	93,316	157,745	2,334	.....	.....	401,056
Rhode Island.....	92,264	60,360	2,472	.....	13,531	999,929
South Carolina.....	149,465	496,824	66,736	.....	.....	804,356
South Dakota.....	114,432	259,909	33,064	.....	18,336	401,917
Tennessee.....	164,784	634,574	42,697	.....	.....	1,247,978
Texas.....	239,365	1,190,437	65,935	.....	.....	3,208,479
Utah.....	100,504	121,037	34,598	.....	.....	482,289
Vermont.....	100,472	112,748	9,889	.....	6,207	337,686
Virginia.....	161,145	532,119	49,697	.....	.....	1,093,241
Washington.....	119,516	218,623	287,105	.....	47,635	1,696,791
West Virginia.....	143,813	317,438	40,566	.....	.....	494,191
Wisconsin.....	150,225	485,565	99,564	.....	26,605	1,387,509
Wyoming.....	96,760	108,616	56,754	.....	1,679	283,140
Total for 1941.....	\$6,848,149	\$18,458,267	\$3,293,794	\$100,000	\$978,767	\$71,019,749

* Includes \$1,192,370, payments from the national forests fund; \$23,555, payments to school funds, national forests fund; \$1,987,538, forest fire cooperation; and \$90,332 cooperative distribution for forest planting stock.

* Prepared from *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1940*. For federal grants made under Social Security Act, see table, p. 194.

FEDERAL AID TO STATES: 1940*—Continued

Land Grant Colleges	Vocational Education and Rehabilitation	Wildlife Restoration	U. S. Employment Offices	Payments to States Under Social Security Act ^b	Public Roads Highways	State
\$102,362	\$ 597,832	\$ 1,615	\$ 645,797	\$ 2,674,348	\$2,532,825	Alabama
50,000	.....	20,281	53,835	353,908	.....	Alaska
75,327	104,887	7,267	251,973	2,150,924	2,186,561	Arizona
92,679	435,859	2,250	426,224	1,697,901	3,434,809	Arkansas
139,429	949,569	.....	4,304,775	37,002,535	4,366,932	California
82,667	200,251	29,916	443,776	8,849,748	2,700,563	Colorado
89,651	188,050	752	1,288,171	4,263,889	860,246	Connecticut
72,915	141,533	2,341	227,678	561,998	546,573	Delaware
.....	37,432	.....	565,631	1,410,774	389,290	District of Columbia
87,955	284,324	179	633,309	4,065,391	1,821,140	Florida
105,569	651,106	.....	866,417	3,180,222	2,262,933	Georgia
74,504	105,983	.....	158,410	591,092	535,951	Hawaii
75,442	123,541	7,965	258,057	1,885,502	1,489,538	Idaho
163,317	1,043,474	6,952	3,354,710	21,323,025	6,052,860	Illinois
109,605	594,462	15,450	1,796,450	11,417,370	2,952,339	Indiana
100,218	340,174	.....	680,581	7,420,712	2,718,435	Iowa
93,003	246,131	.....	454,179	4,444,938	2,057,159	Kansas
101,975	471,898	16,453	821,791	3,764,945	2,108,441	Kentucky
95,701	429,388	.....	783,687	4,950,336	2,034,079	Louisiana
79,752	113,082	12,260	474,928	2,602,831	1,168,271	Maine
89,952	250,822	407	887,739	4,382,922	928,848	Maryland
121,970	523,649	4,493	3,230,290	18,931,869	1,023,512	Massachusetts
129,218	778,487	3,099	3,074,311	14,412,578	3,033,580	Michigan
101,355	429,560	17,792	1,221,839	10,600,318	2,516,020	Minnesota
94,579	509,219	6,845	397,794	1,719,616	2,514,342	Mississippi
114,385	642,715	12,800	1,539,217	11,516,240	2,977,380	Missouri
76,575	134,100	.....	271,090	2,047,909	3,037,140	Montana
86,851	235,091	1,995	381,955	3,904,002	2,404,225	Nebraska
71,114	56,286	.....	162,886	600,810	1,479,019	Nevada
75,690	80,107	3,303	320,028	1,229,301	604,909	New Hampshire
119,423	509,835	4,554	2,723,936	8,510,059	1,805,692	New Jersey
75,177	120,319	8,054	197,357	984,432	1,667,194	New Mexico
223,943	1,634,576	37,368	8,134,678	29,904,318	6,650,265	New York
108,770	703,451	30,805	1,086,987	4,627,634	3,898,415	North Carolina
78,326	129,584	1,503	193,373	1,607,893	624,485	North Dakota
151,284	970,199	.....	2,840,837	21,608,594	5,083,934	Ohio
99,302	521,320	14,471	687,639	9,594,554	2,127,037	Oklahoma
81,664	189,667	6,620	663,574	3,861,379	2,004,079	Oregon
187,784	1,459,814	33,908	6,287,464	24,820,339	5,499,201	Pennsylvania
50,000	275,242	.....	.....	216,110	679,775	Puerto Rico
78,408	94,008	470	665,322	1,748,042	552,362	Rhode Island
91,264	402,535	6,780	570,203	2,522,048	914,429	South Carolina
78,473	116,505	.....	150,162	1,834,165	1,449,517	South Dakota
101,999	570,108	23,434	874,075	4,919,896	3,096,419	Tennessee
141,232	1,160,529	42,745	2,249,412	10,680,042	9,502,123	Texas
76,211	125,068	16,693	294,405	2,695,989	1,512,513	Utah
74,398	86,927	2,642	204,206	936,073	415,531	Vermont
99,617	515,661	11,366	872,067	2,535,741	2,082,654	Virginia
89,119	251,094	24,876	866,099	7,032,790	2,033,087	Washington
91,147	258,676	16,891	910,379	3,398,083	1,303,414	West Virginia
105,942	595,860	.....	1,057,345	9,672,442	2,957,527	Wisconsin
72,759	112,817	13,983	172,735	816,270	1,572,559	Wyoming
\$5,030,000	\$21,472,802	\$471,579	\$61,679,983	\$348,484,846	\$120,170,134	Total for 1940

^b For an analysis of funds distributed by the federal government to states under the social security program, see table on p. 194.

^c Includes \$100,199,917, federal-aid highway system (regular); \$17,978,298 federal-aid secondary or feeder roads; and \$9,481, cooperative construction of rural post roads.

* Prepared from *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1940*. For federal grants made under the Social Security Act, see table, p. 194.

than the Hatch Act, but they were the subject of much less popular attention. It will be recalled that the Social Security Act of 1935 required that the state plans "provide such methods of administration (other than those relating to selection, tenure of office, and compensation of personnel) as are found by" the Social Security Board "to be necessary for the efficient operation of the plan." Congress finally came to the conclusion that the selection, tenure, and compensation of personnel bore a relationship to the "efficient operation" of the plan and amended the legislation to permit the establishment of personnel standards effective January 1, 1940.

On November 1, 1939, the Social Security Board issued a set of basic principles for the establishment of state merit systems covering employees in public assistance and employment security agencies. The Board's statement laid down broad standards that state agencies would be required to meet, but the Board recognized that gradual improvement would be necessary and was prepared to approve at the beginning state action that met only the bare legal minimum. The State Technical Advisory Service of the Board has, in so far as practicable, made available to the affected state agencies assistance in the installation of merit procedures, in the construction of examinations, and in other ways.

Congress has failed to come to grips with the problems arising from the varying financial abilities of the states. The effect of cumulative additions to the federal grant system is that a larger and larger proportion of state resources must be used to match federal contributions. State services financed solely from state funds tend to suffer.

The Social Security Board and the Advisory Council on Social Security called the attention of Congress to the varying burden of the assistance program and the varying ability to meet that burden among the states. The Board recommended that the percentage of the costs borne by the federal government be varied in accordance with the relative economic capacity of the states. Congress did not accept this recommendation, but it did make minor alterations in the financial provisions of the

act. The maximum monthly federal contribution on account of individual payments to blind or aged persons was increased from \$15 to \$20; thus the maximum individual payments which the federal government will share on a 50 per cent basis were increased from \$30 to \$40. A serious defect in the financing of aid to dependent children was also corrected by the 1939 amendments when Congress agreed to contribute half the cost of these payments rather than one-third as formerly.

The problem of finance arose also in connection with federal aid for highway construction. In the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1940 Congress exempted from the matching requirements those states that had inadequate funds from the proceeds of motor vehicle and gasoline taxes after these revenues had met charges for highway bond service and highway maintenance. This exception from the general matching requirement was adopted at the request of the State of Arkansas which had in earlier legislation been granted a like concession.

The course of legislation thus brought no nearer a solution of the problem of division of the costs of federally-aided activities between state and nation. Of interest, however, as a development that may stimulate consideration of the problem was the report of the Canadian Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in which the financial problems of a federal system were thoroughly considered.

Of some importance in the administration of federal grants were changes in federal administrative organization made during the period covered by this survey. The most significant item in the federal reorganization from this standpoint was the transfer of the United States Employment Service from the Department of Labor to the Social Security Board. The task of coordinating the work of the Employment Service and the Board's Bureau of Unemployment Compensation had proved almost insuperable. The consolidation of these two agencies in the Board's Bureau of Employment Security has laid the basis in organization for the elimination of the annoyance and inefficiency attributable to the prior bifurcated arrangement.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF COURTS AND TERMS OF JUDGES^a

State	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Chancery Court	Superior Court	Circuit Court	District Court	Probate Court	County Court	Other Courts
Alabama.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Arizona.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	8	.....	6	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....
California.....	12	.....	.....	6	.....	12	.....	.....	6 ^b
Colorado.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....
Connecticut.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	4	2	.....	4 ^c
Delaware.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 ^c
Florida.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	4 ^d
Georgia.....	6	6	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Idaho.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Illinois.....	9	6	.....	6	6	.....	4	4	(f)
Indiana.....	6	4	.....	4	6	.....	4	.....	4 ^{b,d}
Iowa.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	8 ^e	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....
Louisiana.....	14	12	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Maryland.....	15	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	(h)	.....	.....	(h)	.....	(b)	(h)	.....	(h, i)
Michigan.....	8	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	6 ^c
Minnesota.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Missouri.....	10	12 ^b	.....	.....	6	.....	4	2	.....
Montana.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Nevada.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	(i)	.....	.....	(i)	.....	.....	(i)	.....	(b, j)
New Jersey.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5 ^c
New Mexico.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....
New York.....	14	14 ^k	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 ^k	6	9 ^l
North Carolina.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	4	4 ^c , 2 ^d
North Dakota.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Ohio.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6 ^c
Oklahoma.....	6	6	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	4 ^c
Oregon.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	.....
Pennsylvania.....	21	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10 ^c
Rhode Island.....	(m)	.....	.....	(m)	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....
South Dakota.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....
Tennessee.....	8	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Utah.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....
Virginia.....	12	.....	.....	.....	8 ⁿ	.....	8 ⁿ	.....	(o)
Washington.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	12	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	6	.....
Wisconsin.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	6	.....
Wyoming.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	(p)

^a Numerals in columns indicate term of office of judges.^b Municipal courts.^c Court of common pleas.^d Criminal courts.^e Civil courts.^f Court of claims; term set by governor.^g Highest court.^h Life.ⁱ Land court.^j To age 70.^k In New York City, term 14 years.^l Court of claims.^m Good behavior.ⁿ Term of clerks of circuit courts, and of such city courts as have probate jurisdiction. These clerks, elected by popular vote, have jurisdiction in judicial matters limited to *ex parte* probate proceedings.^o Also corporation courts.^p Also arbitration court.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES

State	Citizenship			Residence			Minimum Age			Experience		
	Supreme Court	Superior Court	Others	Supreme Court	Superior Court	Others	Supreme Court	Superior Court	Others	Learned in Law	Actual Legal Experience	Good Character
Alabama.....	★	★	5 yrs.	.....	5 yrs.	25	.....	25	★ ^a	.....	.....
Arizona.....	5 yrs.	2 yrs.	.....	30	25	.....	★	★	.....
Arkansas.....	★	(b)	2 yrs.	.....	2 yrs. ^b	30	.....	(c)	★	★	★
California.....	★	★	★	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....
Colorado.....	★	★	2 yrs.	.....	2 yrs.	30	.....	30 ^d	★	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	★	★	★
Delaware.....	★	★	(e)	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....
Florida.....	5 yrs. ^f	25	.....	25 ^g	★	.....	.....
Georgia.....	★	★	★	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	.....	30	30	.....	★	★	.....
Idaho.....	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	30	30	30	★	.....	.....
Illinois.....	★	★	★	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	30	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	★ ^h	.....	.....	5 yrs. ^h	.....	.....	30 ^h	★	★	★
Iowa.....	(i)	.....	.....	.....	.....	★^j	.....
Kansas.....	(i)	30	.....	30 ^d	★	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	★ ^k	.....	yes ^b	35 ^k	.....	35 ^b	★	★	.....
Louisiana.....	★	yes ^k	2 yrs.	.....	2 yrs. ^k	35	.....	.....	★	★	.....
Maine.....	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	30	30	25 ^l	★	.....	★
Massachusetts.....
Michigan.....	(m)	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....
Minnesota.....	(n)	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	★	★	5 yrs.	.....	5 yrs.	30	.....	26 ^o	★	★	.....
Missouri.....	★	★	5 yrs.	.....	(p)	30	.....	(q)	★	.....	.....
Montana.....	★	★	2 yrs.	.....	1 yr. ^d	30	.....	25 ^d	★	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	★	★	3 yrs.	.....	3 yrs. ^d	30	.....	30 ^d	★	★	.....
Nevada.....	2 yrs.	.....	2 yrs.	25	.....	25	★	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....
New Jersey.....	★ ^r	★ ^r	.....
New Mexico.....	3 yrs.	.....	3 yrs. ^d	30	.....	30	★	★	.....
New York.....	★	★	yes	.....	yes	21	.....	21	★ ^s	★ ^s	.....
North Carolina.....	★	★	1 yr.	.....	1 yr.	21	.....	21	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	★	★	3 yrs.	.....	2 yrs. ^u	30	.....	25 ^u	★	.....	.....
Ohio.....	(v)	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	30	.....	25 ^d	★	★	.....
Oregon.....	★	★	3 yrs.	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	21	21	21	★	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	21	21	21	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	★	26	.....	.....	★	★	.....
South Dakota.....	★	★	2 yrs.	.....	1 yr. ^w	30	.....	25	★	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	5 yrs.	.....	5 yrs. ^x	35	.....	30	★	.....	.....
Texas.....	★	★	2 yrs. ^l	30	30 ^k	25 ^d	★	★	.....
Utah.....	5 yrs.	.....	3 yrs. ^l	30	.....	25 ^d	★	.....	.....
Vermont.....	(i)	21	.....	21	★	★	.....
Virginia.....	★	★
Washington.....	★	★	★	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	21	21	21	★	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	5 yrs.	.....	5 yrs.	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	★	★	1 yr.	.....	1 yr.	25	.....	25	★	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	★	★	3 yrs.	.....	2 yrs. ^d	30	.....	28 ^d	★	★	.....

^a Except probate judge.

^b Judge of circuit court.

^c Circuit judge, 28; county judge, 25.

^d District court judge.

^e Court of common pleas, 5 years residence in New Castle County, or resident of Kent County.

^f Civil court of record.

^g Circuit, criminal, and civil court of record.

^h Appellate court.

ⁱ District judge shall be resident of district.

^j Superior court.

^k Court of appeals.

^l Magistrate for juvenile cases.

^m Probate judges must be residents of county.

ⁿ District and probate judges must be residents of district.

^o Circuit, county, and chancery judges.

^p Court of appeals, 5 years; circuit courts, 3 years; probate and county courts, resident of county 1 year.

^q Court of appeals and circuit court, 30; probate and county courts, 24.

^r Vice-chancellor, 10 years legal experience.

^s Justice of court of claims, 10 years experience.

^t Must believe in God.

^u District and county courts.

^v Court of common pleas judges must reside in district.

^w Circuit and county judges.

^x Circuit and chancery judges.

SELECTION AND REMOVAL OF JUDGES

State	Selection of Judges			Removal of Judges			Filling of Vacancies			
	Partisan Ballot	Non- partisan Ballot	Appoint- ment	Impeach- ment	Recall	Higher Court	Joint Address	Gover- nor ^a	Board of Commis- sioners	Special Election
Alabama.....	★			★ ^b		★		★		
Arizona.....		★		★ ^c	★			★		
Arkansas.....	★			★ ^d			★	★		
California.....		★ ^e		★		★	★	★		
Colorado.....	★ ^f			★ ^g	★			★	★ ^b	
Connecticut.....	★		★	★			★	★		
Delaware.....			★	★			★	★ ⁱ		
Florida.....	★		★	★			(j)	★		
Georgia.....	★		★	★				★		
Idaho.....		★		★		(k)		★	★ ^l	
Illinois.....	★ ^f		★	★			★	★		(m)
Indiana.....	★ ^f		★	★		★		★		
Iowa.....	★ ^f			★ ⁿ				★		
Kansas.....	★ ^f			★	★ ⁿ		★ ⁿ	★ ^o		
Kentucky.....	★	★		★			★	★ ^o		
Louisiana.....	★			★ ^r		★ ^p		★ ^{i, q}		(a)
Maine.....	★		★	★ ^s			★	★		
Maryland.....	★ ^f		★	★ ^a			★	★		
Massachusetts.....			★	★ ^u			(t)	★		
Michigan.....	★			★ ^u				★		
Minnesota.....		★		★ ^v				★ ⁱ		
Mississippi.....	★			★ ^w				★		
Missouri.....	★	★ ^e		★			★	★	★ ^x	
Montana.....		★		★				★		
Nebraska.....		★		★		★ ^y		★		
Nevada.....		★		★	★			★		
New Hampshire.....			★	★			(t)			
New Jersey.....			★	★				★		
New Mexico.....	★ ^f			★				★		
New York.....	★ ^f		★				★	★ ⁱ		
North Carolina.....	★ ^f		★				★	★		
North Dakota.....		★		★ ^z				★		
Ohio.....		★		★			★	★		
Oklahoma.....	★ ⁱ			★ ^b				★		
Oregon.....		★			★		★			★ ^{aa}
Pennsylvania.....	★			★			★	★ ⁱ		★
Rhode Island.....			★	★			★	★ ^{ab}		
South Carolina.....	★		★	★			★	★		
South Dakota.....		★		★ ^{ac}				★ ^{ad}		
Tennessee.....	★ ^f			★ ^{af}		★ ^{ag}		★ ^{ae}		
Texas.....	★ ^f			★			★	★		
Utah.....	★ ^f			★			★	★		
Vermont.....	★ ^f		★	★				★		
Virginia.....	★ ^{ah}		(ai)	★			★	★ ^{aj}		
Washington.....		★		★			★	★		
West Virginia.....	★			★ ^{al}			★ ^{ao}	★		(ak)
Wisconsin.....		★		★				★		
Wyoming.....		★		★				★		

^a If judges are elected, governor usually appoints until next general election.

^b Supreme court justices.

^c Except judges not of courts of record.

^d Supreme and circuit court judges, and chancellors.

^e Self-perpetuating election.

^f Independent ticket allowed.

^g Except county judges.

^h County judges.

ⁱ With confirmation of senate.

^j By governor, with consent of senate.

^k Probate judge subject to trial by jury and removal by higher court if convicted.

^l Probate judge.

^m Special election if more than 1 year until next general election.

ⁿ Supreme and district court judges.

^o Court of appeals and circuit court judges. County judges by vote of justices of the peace of county.

^p Supreme court judge removed by not less than 7 judges of supreme court and court of appeals.

^q Court of appeals vacancy filled by governor; district court vacancy filled by governor if less than 1 year of term left; if more, special election held. Supreme court vacancy filled by court of appeals if less than 2 years of term left.

^r Also by governor with advice of council.

^s Also on conviction by court.

^t Governor, with consent of council, may remove judges upon address of both houses of legislature.

^u Governor may remove for cause insufficient for impeachment with 2/3 vote of both houses of legislature.

^v Also presentment and indictment by grand jury.

^w Supreme court, court of appeals, and circuit court judges.

^x Justices of the peace.

^y Justice of supreme court tried by judges of district court, all others by superior court.

^z County judges may be removed by governor after hearing.

^{aa} Unless term would expire at next general election; if so, governor appoints for interim.

^{ab} In case of vacancy due to impeachment, inability or temporary absence. Other vacancies filled by grand committee of legislature until next general election.

^{ac} Supreme and circuit court judges.

^{ad} Supreme, circuit, and county court judges.

^{ae} County judge by county court; governor may appoint if they do not.

^{af} Supreme court, appeals, and district judges.

^{ag} County judges removed by district judges; district judges, by supreme court.

^{ah} Probate clerk only.

^{ai} All judges of courts of record elected by joint vote of both houses of general assembly.

^{aj} If assembly not in session, governor appoints until 30 days after convening.

^{ak} Special election if more than 2 years of term left.

^{al} Governor removes judges of municipal, superior, district, and special courts.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

State	Supreme Court		Court of Appeals	Chancery Court	Superior Court	District Court
	Chief Justice	Associate Justice				
Alabama.....	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,500	(a)		
Arizona.....	8,500	8,500			\$4,000-5,500	
Arkansas.....	7,500	7,500		(d)		\$ 3,600
California.....	12,000	11,000			4,500-10,000	10,000
Colorado.....		6,500				5,000
Connecticut.....	12,500	12,000			12,000	
Delaware.....	10,500	10,000		\$10,500 ^f		
Florida ^g						
Georgia.....	7,000	7,000	7,000		5,000 ^b	
Idaho.....	5,000	5,000				4,000
Illinois.....	15,000	15,000	8,000 or 15,000 ⁱ		15,000	
Indiana.....	10,000	10,000	10,000		4,200 ^b	
Iowa.....	7,500	7,500			2,000-3,750 ^c	5,000
Kansas.....	6,000	6,000				4,000 ^b
Kentucky.....			5,000			
Louisiana ^g						
Maine.....	9,000	8,000			7,500	
Maryland ^g						
Massachusetts.....	15,000	14,000			13,000 ⁿ	1,500-3,200
Michigan.....	12,000	12,000			6,000	
Minnesota.....	9,000	8,500				6,000
Mississippi.....	7,500	7,500		5,000		
Missouri.....	10,000	10,000	8,500			
Montana.....	7,500	7,500				4,800
Nebraska.....	7,500	7,500				5,000
Nevada.....	7,500	7,500				6,000-7,200
New Hampshire.....	7,000	7,000			7,000	
New Jersey.....	19,000	18,000	(p)	19,000 ⁿ	(^r)	Fixed locally ^c
New Mexico.....	6,000	6,000				4,500 ^t
New York.....	27,500 ^u	27,000 ^u	25,500 ^v			15,000 ^u
North Carolina.....			7,500		6,500	
North Dakota.....	5,500	5,000				3,500
Ohio.....	12,600	12,000	8,000			
Oklahoma.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	4,800 ^e	4,000	4,000-7,200
Oregon.....	7,500	7,500				3,600
Pennsylvania.....	20,000	19,500			18,500 ^w	(^z)
Rhode Island.....	10,000	10,000			10,000 ^{aa}	1,200-5,000
South Carolina.....	6,750	6,750				
South Dakota.....		3,000				
Tennessee.....	7,500	7,500	6,500	5,000		
Texas.....		8,000	(ac)			5,000
Utah.....	5,000	5,000				4,000
Vermont.....	6,500	6,000		5,000 ^x		
Virginia.....	8,900	8,500				
Washington.....	7,000	7,000			4,500-6,000	
West Virginia ^g						
Wisconsin.....	10,500	10,000				
Wyoming.....	7,000	7,000				6,500

^a Consolidated with Circuit Court.

^b From state, may be supplemented by county.

^c Varies according to population.

^d State pays fee each time judges serve.

^e Court of Common Pleas.

^f Associate Judges, \$10,000.

^g Data not available.

^h Justice Court.

ⁱ Appellate courts—circuit court judges act as appellate court judges.

^j \$15,000—Cook County.

^k Court of Claims, \$3,200.

^l Fixed by judge of Circuit Court.

^m Criminal Court, \$4,200; Juvenile Court, \$4,200.

ⁿ Associate Justice, \$12,000.

^o County courts called circuit courts.

^p Court of Errors and Appeals, highest court, is composed of Chancellor, Court of Chancery, presiding; Chief Justice, Supreme Court, eight Associate Justices of Supreme Court, and six especially appointed judges. The six special judges are paid on a per diem basis, their fees amounting to \$8,000-\$10,000 per year. The ex-officio members receive no additional compensation.

^q Salary of Chancellor. Vice Chancellors, \$18,000.

^r No Superior Court, but Circuit Court judges sit in many Supreme Court cases to relieve Supreme Court judges.

^s County judges, called Common Pleas Judges, sit ex-officio in Probate Courts, which are called Orphans' Courts.

^t Plus \$750 per year for serving as judges of Juvenile Courts.

^u Amount varies from this figure.

^v The Court of Appeals is the highest court of the state. Associate Justices, \$25,000.

SALARIES OF JUDGES

Probate Court	Circuit Court	County Court	Police or Magistrate Court	Municipal Court	Special Courts	State
Fees	\$ 5,000 ^b	\$300-600 ^a	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Alabama
\$1,200-5,000	.....	1,200-5,000	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Arizona
.....	.....	.....	Varies	\$5,000-7,500	.....	Arkansas
.....	.....	Varies	.....	.....	.....	California
Fees	.....	4,000-7,500 ^a	.....	.....	.....	Colorado
.....	.....	3,600-5,000 ^a	.....	.....	.....	Connecticut
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Delaware
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Florida
Usually fees	.....	{ Fixed by Grand Jury }	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Georgia
800-2,000	.....	.....	Fees ^h	.....	.....	Idaho
1,800-15,000 ^{c,j}	8,000 ⁱ	1,800-15,000 ^{c,j}	Fixed locally	.....	(k)	Illinois
4,200 ^b	4,200 ^b	.....	(l)	5,000 ^m	.....	Indiana
600-4,000 ^a	.....	.....	{ Fees ^h , or fixed locally }	.....	.....	Iowa
.....	3,000 ^b	{ Fixed by Fiscal Court }	.....	.....	.....	Kansas
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kentucky
600-4,000	.....	.....	Varies	Varies	.....	Louisiana
3,000-11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Land Court, \$10,000 }	Maine
1,000-8,400 ^a	6,000 ^b	(^o)	.....	.....	.....	Maryland
1,200-7,000 ^a	5,000	6,000	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Massachusetts
.....	.....	3,600	Fees	.....	.....	Michigan
.....	.....	.....	Varies ^c	.....	.....	Minnesota
.....	.....	800-4,500 ^c	.....	.....	.....	Mississippi
1,500-2,500	.....	.....	1,800 avg.	1,000 avg. ^h	.....	Missouri
(^q)	16,000 ^r	3,500-15,000 ^{a,s}	100-2,400	.....	.....	Montana
300-800	.....	.....	Fixed locally ^a	.....	.....	Nebraska
.....	.....	.....	{ Pol. fixed loc. Mag. fees ^h} }	.....	.....	Nevada
.....	.....	Fixed locally	.....	.....	.....	New Hampshire
Varies ^c	.....	Fixed locally	Fixed locally	.....	.....	New Jersey
.....	.....	Varies ^a	Varies	.....	.....	New Mexico
Varies ^c	.....	3,000 ^{a,o}	Fees ^h	Varies	.....	New York
.....	5,000-6,000	1,500-4,800 ^a	.....	.....	.....	North Carolina
(^y)	.....	500-3,000	.....	(^z)	.....	North Dakota
700-1,500 ^{ab}	.....	(^y)	.....	.....	.....	Ohio
Varies	6,750	.....	Varies	.....	.....	Oklahoma
.....	2,500	Varies ^c	Varies ^a	.....	.....	Oregon
(^{ac})	5,000	Varies	Varies ^{ad}	.....	.....	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	Varies	Varies	.....	.....	Rhode Island
{ 600-2,100 plus fees }	.....	5,000	3,600	500-1,500	.....	South Carolina
.....	5,400	.....	Fees ^h	.....	5,400 ^{af}	South Dakota
.....	.....	.....	Varies	.....	.....	Tennessee
.....	8,000 ^{ag}	Fixed locally	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Texas
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Utah
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vermont
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Virginia
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Washington
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	West Virginia
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wisconsin
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wyoming

^w Associate Justices, \$18,000.

^x Courts of Common Pleas are set up in judicial districts throughout the state. Salaries vary from \$9,000 to \$14,000. In judicial districts containing more than one county, judges also receive 15 cents a mile for necessary travel between county seats.

^y Orphans' Courts are set up in same districts as Common Pleas Courts, and judges receive same salaries. In addition, in Dauphin County, judges of either Orphans' Court or Court of Common Pleas receive \$3,000 for trying civil cases for the Commonwealth. In Allegheny County, President Judge of County Court, \$10,500, Judges, \$16,000.

^z Municipal Court of Philadelphia, President Judge, \$10,500, Judges, \$10,000.

^{aa} Associate Justices, \$9,500.

^{ab} For justices in Probate Courts in cities. Data for towns not available.

^{ac} Only one in state. Judge is county official and amount of salary not available.

^{ad} Magistrates, principally on fee basis.

^{ae} Court of Criminal Appeals, \$8,000; Courts of Civil Appeals, \$6,500.

^{af} City courts, and corporation or Hustings Court.

^{ag} In cities of certain size, County Board may add to salary.

PROVISION FOR JUDICIAL TENURE AND RETIREMENT*

State	Tenure ^a in Years	Retirement Provision ^b		Minimum Age	Minimum Length of Service in Years	Pension Provision
		Yes	No			
Alabama.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Arizona.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Arkansas.....	8	★	...	70	10	One-half salary for life.
California.....	12	★	...	70	12	Supreme district and superior court judges— half last salary.
Colorado.....	10	★	...	65	10	\$3,000 for life (superior court judges only).
Connecticut.....	8	...	★	...	...	Appointed "state referee" at age 70. Sal. \$8,000.
Delaware.....	12	...	★	...	...	...
Florida.....	6	★	...	74	30 ^c	Supreme court justice full salary.
Georgia.....	6	★	...	70	10 ^d	Chief or associate justice emeritus at 2/3 salary.
Idaho.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Illinois.....	9	★	...	65	24	One-half salary for life.
Indiana.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Iowa.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Kansas.....	6	★	...	65	30 ^e	...
Kentucky.....	8	★ ^f	...	...	8	\$5,000. Number years paid depends on num- ber years served.
Louisiana.....	14	★	...	70-75	20 ^e	Supreme court justices receive two-thirds pay at 70 years; full salary at 75 after fifteen years' service; three-fourths pay if retired through disability.
Maine.....	7	★	...	70	7	Three-fourths salary; must resign during 70 or waive pension rights.
Maryland.....	15	★	...	70	10-15	\$2,400.
Massachusetts...	(g)	★	...	70	10 ^e	Three-fourths of salary.
Michigan.....	8	★	...	0	10 ^e	...
Minnesota.....	6	★	...	68	23	Or if past 75 and served ten years, receives half pay for life.
Mississippi.....	8	...	★	...	...	...
Missouri.....	10	...	★	...	...	...
Montana.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Nevada.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
New Hampshire..	(g)	★	...	70	...	No person may hold the office of judge after age 70. No pension.
New Jersey.....	7	★	...	(h)	(h)	(h)
New Mexico.....	8	...	★	...	...	...
New York.....	14	★	...	70	...	One-half salary after age 70.
North Carolina..	8	★	...	70	15	Applies to supreme and superior courts. Two- thirds annual salary.
North Dakota...	10	...	★	...	...	...
Ohio.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Oregon.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Pennsylvania...	21	★	...	...	20	One-half salary for life.
Rhode Island...	(g)	★	...	70	15-25	(i)
South Carolina..	10	...	★	...	...	...
South Dakota...	6	...	★	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	8	★	...	...	20	Full pay remainder of term.
Texas.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
Utah.....	10	...	★	...	...	...
Vermont.....	2	...	★	...	...	...
Virginia.....	12	★	...	70	(j)	(j)
Washington.....	6	...	★	...	...	...
West Virginia ..	12	★	...	65	12 ^e	\$6,000 annually for life.
Wisconsin.....	10	...	★	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	8	★	...	70	24 ^e	\$4,000 for life.

^a Tenure for highest court only is given. Variation for inferior courts is great.

^b Few of the states appear to require retirement at specific ages. Maine and New Hampshire are exceptions. Maine provides for a pension at 70, but unless the judge retires during that year, he waives his pension rights. New Hampshire's constitution requires judges to retire at 70, but the superior court may employ retired justices of the supreme and superior courts as "referees, auditors and masters" to expedite the court's work.

^c Continuous service.

^d Continuous service, upon supreme, court of appeals, or superior bench. Applies to chief justice or associate justice of supreme court only.

^e Last two years continuous.

^f Constitutionality of this law is now being considered by a special court of appeals. Retirement provisions are for judges of the court of appeals only.

^g Good behavior.

^h Supreme court; minimum age, 68; minimum length of service, 20 years, one-half salary of last year. Chancellors: minimum age, 70; minimum length of service, 14 years, one-half salary of last year.

ⁱ Supreme court chief justice, \$9,000; associate justices, \$8,000; superior court presiding justice, \$8,500; associate justices, \$7,500.

^j Supreme court; minimum length of service, 10 years, two-thirds basic salary at time of retirement yearly for life; circuit and city courts: minimum length of service, 15 years; three-fourths basic salary at time of retirement yearly for life.

* Prepared by Edward M. Martin, from *The Role of the Bar in Electing the Bench in Chicago*, University of Chicago Press, 1936.

GRAND JURIES*

State	Number Compulsory Grand Juries Annually	Grand Jury Optional with Court	Prosecution by Grand Jury Indictment	Prosecution by Information	Number on Grand Jury	Number Required for Indictment	Grand and Petit Jurors from Same List	Power to Investigate Institutions and Officers
Alabama.....	2, 4 ^a	....	★	....	18	12	★	★
Arizona.....	....	★	★	★	16-21	12	★	★
Arkansas.....	★	....	★	....	16 ^b	12	(c)	★
California.....	1	....	★	★	19	12	(d)	★
Colorado.....	1 ^e	★ ^f	★	★	12	9	★	★
Connecticut.....	....	★	★^g	★ ^g	18	12	(h)	★
Delaware.....	1	....	★	....	10-15 ⁱ	7-9	(j)	★
Florida.....	....	★	★^k	★ ^k	15-18	12	★	....
Georgia.....	(l)	....	★	....	18-23	12	★	★
Idaho.....	....	★	★	★	16	12	★	★
Illinois.....	....	★	★	....	16	12	(m)	★
Indiana.....	1	....	★	....	6	5	★	★
Iowa.....	(l)	....	★	★	7	5	(l)	★
Kansas.....	....	(n)	★	★	15	12	★	★
Kentucky.....	3	....	★	....	12	9	★	★
Louisiana.....	2	....	★^k	★ ^k	12	9	(o)	★
Maine.....	(l)	....	★	....	12-23	12	★	....
Maryland.....	(l)	....	★	....	23	12	(p)	★
Massachusetts.....	1	....	★	....	13-23	12	★	....
Michigan.....	....	★	★	★	16-23	12	(j)	....
Minnesota.....	....	★	★	★	16-23	12	★	★
Mississippi.....	2	....	★	....	16-20	12	★	★
Missouri.....	....	★	★	★	12	9	(q)	★
Montana.....	....	★	★	★	7	5	★	★
Nebraska.....	(r)	★	★	★	16	12	(s)	★
Nevada.....	(r)	★	★	★	17	12	(t)	★
New Hampshire.....	....	★	★	★^u	12-23	12	★	....
New Jersey.....	(l)	....	★	....	23	12	(v)	....
New Mexico.....	(r)	★	★	★	12-21	8-12	(w)	★
New York.....	(l)	....	★	....	16-23	12	★	★
North Carolina.....	(l)	....	★	....	18	12	★	★
North Dakota.....	....	★	★	★	16-23	12	★	★
Ohio.....	(l)	....	★	....	15	12	(x)	★
Oklahoma.....	(r)	★	★	★	12	9	★	★
Oregon.....	(l)	....	★	....	7	5	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	(l)	....	★	....	12-23	12	★	....
Rhode Island.....	4	....	★	....	13-23 ^y	12	(j)	....
South Carolina.....	1	....	★	....	18	12	(s)	....
South Dakota.....	....	★	★	★	6-8	5	★	★
Tennessee.....	(l)	....	★	....	13	12	(p)	★
Texas.....	(l)	....	★	....	12	9	(o)	★
Utah.....	....	★	★	★	7	5	★	★
Vermont.....	....	★	★^g	★ ^g	18	12	(h)	★
Virginia.....	1	....	★	....	5-7	4	★	....
Washington.....	....	★	★	★	12-17	12	★	★
West Virginia.....	(l)	....	★	....	16	12	(j)	....
Wisconsin.....	....	★	★	★	15-17	12	(i)	....
Wyoming.....	....	★	★	★	12	9	★	★

* Twice in some counties, four times in others.

^b Nine alternates to be selected.

^c Selected, not drawn, by commission.

^d List made by judge; drawing then as for petit jurors.

^e First class counties only.

^f Except first class counties.

^g Indictment required for crimes punishable by death or life imprisonment; information may be used for all others.

^h Each town elects town grand jurors as town officers; county grand jurors drawn as petit jurors.

ⁱ Number specifically set out for each county.

^j Separate list of grand jurors.

^k Indictment required for capital crimes; information may be used for all others.

^l Each court term.

^m Twenty-three grand jurors and 20 alternates selected, not drawn, from list by county board.

ⁿ Summoned only upon petition of taxpayers.

^o Twenty selected, not drawn, from list by commission; 11 drawn, and court appoints foreman.

^p Court selects foreman before drawing.

^q Separate list of grand jurors, from which 24 names are drawn. Court then selects 12 of the 24.

^r Must be summoned upon petition of taxpayers or citizens. Optional with court otherwise.

^s Separate list of grand jurors, from which 40 names are drawn. County board then selects 23 and three alternates.

^t Selected by judge and county commissioners, and need not be on jury list. Court selects 12 from 24.

^u If punishable by less than one year imprisonment.

^v Separate list of 125-300, from which 35 names are drawn.

^w Six extra talesmen summoned.

^x Court may select a foreman not on jury list.

^y Must be 23 on motion of attorney general.

^z Twelve drawn from jury list, and six who served the preceding year hold over. Three alternates also drawn.

* From *Grand and Petit Juries in the United States*, by Mulford Winsor, Director, Department of Library and Archives, Phoenix, Arizona.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

TRIAL JURIES*

State	Number Jurors, Civil ^a	Required for Verdict, Civil	Number Jurors, Felony ^a	Required for Verdict, Felony	Waiver Felony	Alternate Jurors	Summons by Mail
Alabama.....	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	3-12 ^b	9	12	12	.....	★	.....
Arkansas.....	12	9	12	12	.....	.....	.....
California.....	12 or less ^b	3/4	12	12	★	★	★
Colorado.....	3-12 ^c	Unanimous	12	12	.....	★	★
Connecticut.....	12	9 ^b	12	12	★	★	★
Delaware.....	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	★
Florida.....	6	6	6-12 ^d	Unanimous	.....	.....	★
Georgia.....	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	12 or less ^{b, e}	3/4	12	12	.....	.....	★
Illinois.....	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	3-12	5/6	12	12	.....	★	.....
Iowa.....	6-12 ^f	Majority ^g	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	12	12	12	12	.....	★	★
Kentucky.....	12 or less ^b	3/4	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	12	9	5-12 ^b	3/4-unanimous ^h	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	12	12	12	12	.....	★	★
Maryland.....	12	12	12	Unanimous	★	★	.....
Massachusetts.....	12	12	12	12	★ ⁱ	.....	.....
Michigan.....	12	12	12	12	.....	★	★
Minnesota.....	6-12	5/6 ^j	12	12	★	.....	★
Mississippi.....	12	9	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	12	3/4 ^k	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	12 or less ^b	2/3	12	12	.....	★	★
Nebraska.....	12	5/6	12	12	.....	★	★
Nevada.....	4-12 ^b	3/4	12	12	.....	★	★
New Hampshire.....	12	12	12	12	★	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	12	12	12	12	.....	★	.....
New Mexico.....	12	10	12	12	.....	★	.....
New York.....	12	5/6	12	12	★ ⁱ	★	★
North Carolina.....	12	12	12	12	★ ⁱ	★	.....
North Dakota.....	12	5/6 ^l	12	12	.....	★	★
Ohio.....	12	3/4	12	12	★	★	★
Oklahoma.....	12	3/4	12	12	★	.....	★
Oregon.....	12 or less ^b	3/4	12	10 ^m	★ ⁱ	.....	★
Pennsylvania.....	12	12	12	12	.....	★	.....
Rhode Island.....	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	12	12	12	12	.....	★	★
South Dakota.....	12	3/4	12	12	.....	★	★
Tennessee.....	12	12	12	12	.....	★	.....
Texas.....	12	9	12	12 ⁿ	.....	.....	★
Utah.....	8 or less ^b	3/4	8-12 ^o	Unanimous	★ ⁱ	★	★
Vermont.....	12	12	12	12	.....	★	.....
Virginia.....	7 ^p	2-unanimous ^q	12 or less ^b	Unanimous	★	★	.....
Washington.....	3-12 ^b	10	12	12	★ ⁱ	★	.....
West Virginia.....	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	12	5/6	12	12	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	12 or less ^b	Unanimous	12	12	.....	★	★

^a In listing the numbers of jurors composing trial juries, only the statutory numbers are listed; but, by court decision in many states, the numbers stated can be less upon agreement of the parties, if waiver of jury trial is permitted, which is universal in civil cases and permitted in felony cases to the extent shown on the chart. For juries in civil cases, only the requirements for courts of record are shown.

^b By agreement of all parties.

^c Shall not be more than six, unless party pays fee, when may be 12.

^d Twelve in capital cases; six in all other.

^e Not more than six, in cases involving less than \$500.

^f To be six, unless 12 demanded.

^g Only by prior agreement of all parties.

^h In cases punishable by hard labor or less, a jury of five, unanimous verdict; punishable necessarily by hard labor, jury of 12, nine to convict; punishable by death, jury of 12, unanimous verdict.

ⁱ Except capital cases.

^j Only after six hours deliberation.

^k In courts of record; by 2/3 in inferior courts.

^l Only after 12 hours deliberation.

^m Except first degree murder, when it must be unanimous.

ⁿ When not more than three die or become disabled, remainder can render verdict.

^o Twelve in capital cases; eight in all other.

^p Seven, unless 12 demanded. Parties may agree on special jury of three, in which case each party chooses one, and the two chosen choose the third.

^q Verdict by two, when a special jury of three is used.

* From *Grand and Petit Juries in the United States*, by Mulford Winsor, Director, Department of Library and Archives, Phoenix, Arizona.

JUDICIAL COUNCILS*

FUNCTIONS

THE judicial council is an organization set up by the state to study and report on the state's judicial system and to make such suggestions and recommendations for improvement as its investigations show to be necessary. The field covered is wide. It involves the collection of statistical and other information about the courts and litigation conducted in them, the methods of selecting the personnel, the efficiency with which the business of the courts is being administered, the soundness of the rules of practice, procedure, and evidence, and other matters of a similar nature. A judicial council does not, of course, consider all these subjects at one time. Ordinarily, the work in which it is engaged consists of collecting information, statistical and otherwise, about the work the various courts are doing, and, at the same time it makes a careful examination of a number of specific problems which need consideration. The results of these activities, together with any recommendations or suggestions the council has to make, are then presented in the council's periodic reports and may also be given directly to the agencies concerned. As some of these studies are completed, others are taken up so that the council is continuously engaged in examining various aspects of the administration of justice and reporting on needed changes.

In a few states a limited power to make rules of procedure is conferred on the judicial council, or it is given some administrative powers such as assigning judges to districts where their services are most needed. In most states, however,

the function of the council is only to make investigations and to submit recommendations and suggestions which other officials or bodies have power to put into effect.

NEED FOR JUDICIAL COUNCILS

Until the advent of the judicial council, there was very little systematic effort to learn what was really going on in our courts or how they might be improved. No one denied that judicial institutions played a vital part in our social, economic, and political life and that their efficient and effective operation was essential. But the responsibility of examining existing conditions with a view to ascertaining whether improvement was needed was not placed on any particular agency and, hence, became the business of no one.

That some state agency was needed was indicated, even prior to the creation of judicial councils, by the numerous temporary state commissions which were set up to study various problems of the courts and their procedure. The success of these commissions in making a thorough examination of the problems submitted and finding sound solutions for them suggested that a permanent official body with similar functions was needed and would be equally effective. It led to the recommendation by the Massachusetts Judicature Commission in 1921 that a judicial council be created. This recommendation was acted upon in Ohio in 1923 and in Massachusetts in 1924, and some twenty states have since enacted statutes establishing judicial councils.¹

* Prepared by Maynard E. Pirsig, Professor of Law, University of Minnesota, under the auspices of the Special Committee on Improving the Administration of Justice, of the American Bar Association.

¹ This does not include organizations such as the advisory committees of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin which aid the court in the exercise of its rule-making power, and bodies set up by bar associations or by courts and sometimes called judicial councils.

The judicial council is now an established institution in this country. It has filled a definite need. It provides an official and continuing agency constantly engaged in providing information about the courts, in investigating the possibilities of improvement, and in offering concrete proposals for improvements in the administration of justice.

ORGANIZATION OF JUDICIAL COUNCILS

A judicial council is usually composed of representatives of various groups, such as the bar, the judges of the various courts, and the legislature. Frequently, law school men, the attorney general, and one or two laymen also are included. Selection is usually by the group or by appointment by the governor or chief justice, or the position is held *ex officio*. Such a group gives a good cross-section of experience, emphasizes no particular aspect of the administration of justice, and inspires confidence in the impartiality of the activities and recommendations of the council.

The members, almost without exception, are persons actively engaged in other pursuits and are not compensated for their services. A full or part-time secretary has, therefore, usually been secured in states where the most effective work has been done. The research

which many problems require, the collection of information from various sources, the preparation of programs and reports for submission to the council meetings, and other activities of a similar character call for more time and attention than the members normally can give. Their services are best utilized in deciding what program should be undertaken, in determining questions of policy, and in examining and weighing the material bearing on problems under study and their solution after the spade work has been done. Where the available funds do not permit a secretary with compensation, it has frequently been possible to obtain the gratuitous assistance of a member of the bar or of a law school faculty who is interested in the work of the council.

Expenditures for a judicial council must appear comparatively modest when weighed against the tangible and intangible returns to the state. Could the financial savings to the public resulting from the adoption of a judicial council's proposals be measured, they alone would undoubtedly far exceed the amount expended by the council. Neither should the fact be overlooked that, through the judicial council, the state is receiving the services of some of its leading citizens gratuitously.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

JUDICIAL COUNCILS*

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State	Date Estab- lished	Authorization				Number of Members	Term	Appro- priation, 1939	Functions	
		Consti- tution	Statute	State Bar Reso- lution	Supreme Court Rule				Judicial Statistics Compiled	General Judicial Research
Alabama.....										
Arizona.....	1936			★		9	4 yrs.			★
Arkansas.....										
California.....	1926	★				11	2 yrs.	\$18,000	★	★
Colorado.....										
Connecticut.....	1928		★			9	4 yrs.	\$500	★	★
Delaware.....										
Florida.....										
Georgia.....										
Idaho ^a	1929			★						
Illinois.....	1929			(b)		5	4 yrs.			
Indiana.....	1935		★			9	4 yrs.		★	★
Iowa.....	1936				★	13	4 yrs.			★
Kansas.....	1927		★			9	4 yrs.	\$2,500	★	★
Kentucky.....	1929		★			55				★
Louisiana.....										
Maine ^a	1935		★			10	4 yrs.			
Maryland ^a										
Massachusetts.....	1924		★			10	(c)	\$1,550	★	★
Michigan.....	1929		★			10	6 yrs.		★	★
Minnesota.....	1937		★			11	3 yrs.	\$1,000	★	★
Mississippi.....										
Missouri.....	1934 ^d				★ ^d					
Montana.....										
Nebraska.....	1939				★	10			★	★
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....										
New Jersey.....	1930		★			14	5 yrs.	\$1,850	★	★
New Mexico.....	1933		★			10	(e)			★
New York.....	1934		★			15	2 yrs.	\$15,000	★	★
North Carolina.....										
North Dakota.....	1927		★			28	2 yrs.		★	★
Ohio.....	1924		★			8	3 yrs.	\$500	★	★
Oklahoma.....	1934 ^e									
Oregon.....										
Pennsylvania.....	1937		★			14	(e)			★
Rhode Island.....	1939		★			6	4 yrs.	\$500	★	★
South Carolina.....										
South Dakota.....	1933			★		10	4 yrs.	(f)		★
Tennessee.....										
Texas.....	1929		★			16	6 yrs.	\$1,350	★	★
Utah.....	1931			★		10	2 yrs.			★
Vermont.....										
Virginia ^a										
Washington.....	1926		★			9	4 yrs.		★	★
West Virginia.....	1934		★			9	6 yrs.			★
Wisconsin.....	1929		★			10	1 yr.	(g)		★
Wyoming.....										

^a Inactive.

^b In Cook County only, by resolution of Board of County Commissioners.

^c Indefinite.

^d Repealed in 1939.

^e State Bar act under which Council was established now repealed.

^f State Bar funds.

^g Expenses only.

* Prepared from *Handbook, National Conference of Judicial Councils, 1940*, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.

DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS*

THE declaratory judgment differs from other judgments primarily in the fact that it enables the courts "to declare rights and other legal relations" without following the declaration by a coercive decree. This has not only simplified and civilized much of our procedure but has enabled new types of interests to be protected by the courts—for example, the interest of an alleged infringer of a patent for a declaration that he is not infringing or that the defendant patentee's patent is invalid. It has enabled insurance companies to seek a judgment that they are not liable under a policy, as claimed, for lack of coverage. In other respects, it has not changed the jurisdiction of the courts but has enabled them to exercise judicial power in cases heretofore not litigable.

The three principal advantages and exemplifications of the use of the declaratory judgment are as follows:

1. The procedure has substituted a less technical, speedier, cheaper, and more civilized joinder of issue in types of cases heretofore associated with hostile combat, the encrusted technicalities of special writs, and irrevocably broken economic relations.

2. It has enabled the courts to pass on new types of cases which heretofore predicated adjudication on prior violence or destruction of the status quo. Thus, on the assumption that most people would observe the law if they could obtain an authoritative interpretation or construction of their obligations, it has permitted a contract, franchise, statute, or other instrument to be construed before breach.

3. It has enabled a party who is challenged, threatened, or endangered in the enjoyment of what he claims to be his rights, to initiate the proceedings against

his tormentor and remove the cloud by an authoritative determination of the plaintiff's legal right, privilege, and immunity, and the defendant's absence of right, and disability. This type of case, sometimes conveniently called the negative form of declaratory judgment, has attracted the widest attention because of the novelty of the fact situations presented to the courts.

The Federal Act on Declaratory Judgments was passed on June 14, 1934, and some 300 cases have come up under it. It followed neither the Uniform Act—adopted in 25 states—nor the act of any particular state—11 additional states—but apparently embodied all that was necessary to enable it to be administered. Federal Rule 57 and the Committee note thereunder afford, with the state and federal precedents already established, a fairly complete guide to its administration. It has been especially useful in opening new avenues of relief in insurance cases and to the alleged infringer in patent cases, for the party charged may now sue for a declaration that he is not liable as claimed. This opportunity to demand exoneration has proved valuable to all parties to contracts and to those exposed to charges and claims, public and private.

Some twenty cases, state and federal, have been decided by the United States Supreme Court. The declaratory judgment as an institution was upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court in *Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. v. Wallace*, 288 U. S. 249 (1933), and the federal Act was sustained in *Aetna Life Ins. v. C. V. Haworth*, 300 U. S. 227 (1937). The federal courts have given the Act, on the whole, a wise and liberal construction.

The Act has been adopted also in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. A table of state experience is appended.

* Prepared by Edwin Borchard, School of Law, Yale University, author of *Declaratory Judgments* (2d ed., 1941).

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS

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State	Approval	Statutory Action Adoption	Amendment	Comment
†Alabama.....		1935 Laws pp. 777-779; 1936 Cum. Supp. s 7881		On the whole Alabama has applied the statute liberally. In one case the court has denied a declaration because suit by <i>quo warranto</i> was available, <i>Birmingham Bar Ass'n v. Phillips & Marsh</i> , 239 Ala. 650, 196 So. 725 (1940) but in other cases the court has recognized that the action for a declaratory judgment is an alternative remedy.
†Arizona.....		1927 Laws ch. 10; 1939 Code 27.701-706		Liberal construction of the statute. Statute held constitutional in <i>Morton v. Pacific Construction Co.</i> , 36 Ariz. 97, 283 Pac. 281 (1923); <i>Lisitzky v. Brady</i> , 38 Ariz. 337, 300 Pac. 177 (1931).
Arkansas.....	Walls, in 1937-1939 Bar Pro. 200-201			
California.....		1921 Laws p. 689; Code of Civil Procedure (1939) ss 1060-1062a	1927 Laws p. 531	Great amount of litigation. A few cases have held that factual issues may not be tried by declaration; a few cases have said that it was not an alternative remedy. But the California Act provides for a declaration of certain facts and the bulk of the cases, expressly or by implication, admit that it is an alternative remedy. Held constitutional in <i>Blakeslee v. Wilson</i> , 190 Cal. 479, 213 Pac. 495 (1923).
†Colorado.....		1923 Laws ch. 98; 1932 C. L. Supp. 260a-p; 1935 C. S. A. ch. 93, ss 78-82		Liberal construction. Held constitutional in <i>San Luis Power & Water Co. v. Trujillo</i> , 93 Colo. 385, 26 Pac. (2d) 537 (1933).
Connecticut.....		1921 Laws ch. 258; 1930 G. S. s 5334		Rules of Practice Act assure liberal construction. Widely used. Held constitutional in <i>Braman v. Babcock</i> , 98 Conn. 549, 129 Atl. 150 (1923).
Delaware.....				No records found.
Florida.....		1919 Laws ch. 7957; 1927 G. L. ss 4953-4954		A statute limited to construction of written instruments in equity cases. Held constitutional in <i>Sheldon v. Powell</i> , 99 Fla. 782, 128 So. 258 (1930).
Georgia.....	Hitch, in 1934 Bar R. 263 <i>et seq.</i> ; 1939 Bar R. 139 (recommended for action)			
†Idaho.....		1933 Laws ch. 70		Only a few cases, but courts have taken the liberal view. See <i>State ex rel Miller v. State Board of Education</i> , 56 Idaho 210, 52 P. (2d) 141 (1935).
Illinois.....	1937 Bar R. 274 (sponsored); 1939 Bar R. 195			It is reported that the opposition of a trifling minority of the legislators has prevented adoption of legislation authorizing declaratory judgments.
†Indiana.....		1927 Laws ch. 81; 1934 Baldwin's ss 438-453; 1933 Burns' Supp. 3. 1101-1116		With one exception, <i>Brindley v. Meara</i> , 209 Ind. 144, 198 N. E. 301 (1935), the statute has been liberally construed and is often used. Held constitutional in <i>Zoercher v. Agler</i> , 202 Ind. 214, 172 N. E. 186 (1930).
Iowa.....	1934 Bar R. 51; Tollefson, in 1934 Bar Rev. 28-32			
Kansas.....		1921 Laws ch. 168; 1935 G. S. 60. 3127-3132		Once used with great freedom; now less frequently invoked. With a few exceptions, e. g., <i>Pugh v. City of Topeka</i> , 151 Kan. 327, 99 P. (2d) 862 (1940), the statute has been well considered and liberally construed. Held constitutional in <i>State ex rel Hopkins v. Grove</i> , 109 Kan. 619, 201 Pac. 82 (1921).
Kentucky.....		1922 Laws ch. 83; Code of Civil Procedure (Shannon 1938) 639a1-12		Statute frequently and commonly invoked, especially in cases involving administrative agencies. Held constitutional in <i>Black v. Elkhorn Coal Corp.</i> , 233 Ky. 588, 26 S. W. (2d) 481 (1930).

† Uniform statute.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS—Continued

State	Approval	Statutory Action Adoption	Amendment	Comment
Louisiana.....	See (1931) 5 Tu- lane 440			
Maine.....				No printed record yet available; see 1940 Bar Rept.
†Maryland.....		1939 Laws ch. 294; 1939 Code art. 31A1-16		The Maryland Supreme Court has denied declaratory relief when other relief was available. <i>Caroline Street Permanent Bldg. Ass'n v. Sohn</i> , 13 Atl. (2d) 616 (1940).
Massachusetts..		1929 Laws ch. 186; G. L. (Ter.) ch. 213 sec. 3 (10a)		The statute is limited to the construc- tion of written instruments. This has limited the number of cases but some have been striking, like <i>White- side v. Merchants Nat. Bank of Bos- ton</i> , 187 N. E. 706 (1933). The view that the injured person is not a proper party to a suit by the insur- ance company against the insured for a declaration of nonliability, <i>Mer- chants Mut. Casualty Co. v. Leone</i> , 298 Mass. 96, 9 N. E. (2d) 552 (1937) has been overruled by the United States Supreme Court in <i>Maryland Casualty Co. v. Pacific Oil & Coal Co.</i> , — U. S., 61 S. Ct. 510 (1941). Held constitutional in the <i>Whiteside</i> case.
Michigan.....		1929 Laws p. 68; 1935 Stat. Ann. 27.501-507		After an unfortunate beginning in the <i>Amway</i> case, 211 Mich. 592, 179 N. W. 350 (1920), Michigan has lately made considerable use of de- claratory action. It is not a liberal construction, e. g. <i>Miller v. Siden</i> , 259 Mich. 19, 242 N. W. 823 (1932). The confusion between law and equity does not help. Yet a few cases have wholeheartedly supported the declaratory judgment, e. g. <i>Hasselbring v. Koepke</i> , 263 Mich. 466, 248 N. W. 869 (1933). Held constitutional in <i>Washington-Detroit Theater Co. v. Moore</i> , 249 Mich. 673, 253 N. W. 618 (1930).
†Minnesota.....		1933 Laws ch. 286; 1940 Mason's Supp. 9455.1-16		A state fairly hospitable to the declara- tory judgment.
Mississippi.....	(1936) 8 Miss. L.J. 371			
†Missouri.....		1935 Laws ch. 218; Mo. Stat. Ann. s 1097a-o		Some excellent cases, like <i>Liberty Mutual Ins. Co. v. Jones</i> , 344 Mo. 932, 130 S. W. (2d) 945, 125 A. L. R. 1149 (1939).
†Montana.....		1935 Laws ch. 16; 1935 Rev. Code s 9835.1-16		A few cases; procedure not much used.
†Nebraska.....		1929 Laws ch. 75; 1929 C. S. ch. 20-21ss140-155		Frequent use of the remedy and few questions raised on its application. The courts are becoming increasingly favorable to the relief, evidenced in the important decision, <i>Dill v. Ham- ilton</i> , — 29 N. W. (2d) 62 (Neb., 1940). Held constitutional in <i>Lynn v. Kear- ney County</i> , 121 Neb. 122, 236 N. W. 192 (1931).
†Nevada.....		1922 Laws ch. 22; 1929 C. L. ss 9440-9456		Only a few cases.
New Hampshire..		1929 Laws ch. 86		In spite of a few early cases which con- sidered the declaration not an alter- native remedy—a view not now insisted on—New Hampshire has given the profession some excellent cases. It opened the practice, now primarily exemplified in the federal courts, of permitting insurance com- panies to sue for a declaration of non-liability. Held constitutional in <i>Faulkner v. City of Keene</i> , 85 N. H. 147, 155 Atl. 195 (1931).

†Uniform statute.

DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS—Continued

State	Approval	Statutory Action Adoption	Amendment	Comment
†New Jersey.....		1924 Laws ch. 140; N. J. S. A. (1939) 2:26-6677		The treatment of the remedy is uneven and in many cases, due to the rigid division between law and equity, the result seems unfortunate, e. g., <i>Springdale Corp. v. Fidelity Union Trust Co.</i> , 121 N. J. L. 356, 3 A (2d) 565 (1939); <i>Moresch v. O'Regan</i> , 120 N. J. Eq. 534, 137 Atl. 619 (1936). It seems likely that the highest court may come to consider the relief extraordinary and not alternative. Held constitutional in <i>McCrary Stores v. S. M. Braunstein Inc.</i> , 102 N. J. L. 590, 134 Atl. 752 (1926).
New Mexico.....		1925 Laws ch. 143; 1938 Supp. 76. 201-203		Not many cases, but practically all well decided, with understanding.
New York.....		1920 Laws ch. 925, s 473; Civil Prac- tice Act s 473		A prolific state, with many cases. The Court of Appeals has been hospitable and with few exceptions its decisions exemplify liberal construction. The Appellate Divisions vary. Some of the most interesting cases, like <i>Post v. Metropolitan Cas. Ins. Co.</i> , 254 N. Y. 541, 173 N. E. 847 (1927) and <i>Woolard v. Schaffer Stores</i> , 272 N. Y. 304, 5 N. E. (2) 829 (1936) come from N. Y. Held constitutional in <i>Board of Education v. Van Zandt</i> , 234 N. Y. 644, 138 N. E. 481 (1923) aff'g 119 Misc. 124, 195 N. Y. S. 297 (1922).
†North Carolina.....		1931 Laws ch. 102; 1935 Codes 628a		The state is not prolific in examples of declaratory action but discloses a striking case in <i>Carolina Power & Light Co. v. Isdeley</i> , 203 N. C. 811, 167 S. E. 56 (1933). The decision against the award of judgment on instalments to become due at future periods seems questionable. <i>Green v. Intercean Cas. Co.</i> , 203 N. C. 767, 167 S. E. 38 (1932).
North Dakota.....		1923 Laws ch. 237; 1913-1925 Supp. s 7712a1-16		Only a few cases tried by declaratory judgment procedure. The court accords the procedure a reasonably liberal construction. <i>Langer v. State</i> , 69 N. D. 192, 284 N. W. 238 (1939) deserves favorable mention.
†Ohio.....		1933 Laws p. 495; 1926-1935 Page's Supp. 12102, 1- 16; Code (Throckmorton) s 12102-16		After a limited jurisdiction confined to probate cases, Ohio passed the Uniform Act. The beginning was discouraging since some of the lower courts in <i>Eiffel Realty & Investment Co. v. Ohio Citizens Trust Co.</i> , 55 Ohio Ap. 1, 8 N. E. (2d) 470 (1937) seemed to consider the declaration an extraordinary remedy only. This error was corrected by the Supreme Court in <i>Schaefer v. First Nat. Bank</i> , 134 Ohio 511, 18 N. E. (2d) 263 (1938), and the procedure seems now well established. Held constitutional in <i>Nat. Bank of Lima v. Squire</i> , 3 Ohio Op. 531 (1935).
Oklahoma.....				No record available.
†Oregon.....		1927 Laws ch. 300; 1930 Code 2: 1401-1416	1931 Laws ch. 8; 1933 Laws ch. 14	Several useful cases have come from the Supreme Court of Oregon, notably <i>City of Salem v. Oregon-Washington Water Service Co.</i> , 144 Ore. 93, 23 P (2d) 539 (1933) and <i>Multnomah County Fair Ass'n v. Langley</i> , 140 Ore. 172, 13 P (2d) 354 (1932). In 1931 Oregon added "oral contracts" to the scope of the subjects of adjudication but for some reason, not known, repealed the grant in 1933. Under the Uniform Act, oral contracts have been construed in other states.

†Uniform statute.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS—Concluded

State	Approval	Statutory Action Adoption	Amendment	Comment
†Pennsylvania...		1923 Laws p. 840	1933 Laws Nos. 33 and 97	After a remarkable start in <i>Kariher's Petition</i> , 284 Pa. 455, 131 Atl. 265 (1925) and some excellent cases like <i>Girard Trust Co. v. Tremblay Motor Co.</i> , 291 Pa. 507, 140 Atl. 506 (1928), a fear of excessive use of the remedy seems to have set in. Lately the Supreme Court has held that the declaratory action is employable only when no established remedy is available.
Rhode Island...				An 1876 statute was renewed in 1923 but limits the declaration to equitable actions. It has been invoked in a few cases only.
South Carolina...		1922 Laws No. 542; 1932 Code s 660		Not many cases have come from this state, which limits the power to the construction of written instruments.
†South Dakota...		1925 Laws ch. 214; 1939 Code s 27. 0101-0115		Judge Rudolph of the Supreme Court is an enthusiastic supporter of the declaratory procedure and the few cases from this state are well decided.
†Tennessee...		1923 Laws ch. 29; 1934 Code (Williams) ss 8835-8837		This, like Kentucky, is one of the more prolific of the states rendering declaratory judgments.
Texas...	1938 Bar Pro. 93; 1938 Bar J. 204-205, 1940 Rept. Jud. Council 17, 19			
†Utah...		1925 Laws ch. 24; 1933 R. S. 104-64-1/16		Not many cases, but practically all well decided. Liberal construction.
†Vermont...		1931 Laws No. 37		Some good cases and no objection raised to the declaratory procedure, but in the matter of parties, a questionable decision was rendered in <i>Town of Manchester v. Town of Townshend</i> , 102 Vt. 65, 192 Atl. 22 (1937).
Virginia...		1922 Laws ch. 517; 1936 Code s 6140a-h (Ch. 254A)		On the whole Virginia has been a hospitable state, an occasional justice of the supreme court going out of his way to praise the procedure. Held constitutional in <i>Patterson's Ex'rs v. Patterson</i> , 114 Va. 113, 131 S. E. 217 (1926).
†Washington...		1935 Laws ch. 113; R. S. (Remington, 1932) s 784. 1-17	1937 Laws ch. 14	Washington has been liberal in its construction but in <i>Peoples Park & Amusement Ass'n v. Anrooney</i> , 200 Wash. 51, 93 P (2d) 363 (1939), the court's action seems of doubtful soundness. Held constitutional in <i>Johnson v. State</i> , 187 Wash. 605, 60 P (2d) 681 (1936); <i>Acme Finance Co. v. Huse</i> , 192 Wash. 96, 73 P. (2d) 341 (1937).
West Virginia...	1922 Bar R. 231; (1938) 45 W. Va. L. Q. 31			
†Wisconsin...		1927 Laws ch. 212; 1937 Code 269. 56		Some excellent cases have come from this state but a few, like <i>Heller v. Shapiro</i> , 208 Wis. 310, 242 N. W. 17 (1932) and <i>LaFollette v. Dammann</i> , 220 Wis. 19, 264 N. W. 627 (1936) are questionable. Held constitutional in <i>City of Milwaukee v. Chicago & N. W. Ry.</i> , 201 Wis. 512, 230 N. W. 626 (1930).
†Wyoming...		1923 Laws ch. 50; 1937 Code 89. 2401-2416		A few good cases, of which <i>Holly Sugar Corp. v. Fritzier</i> , 42 Wyo. 446, 296 Pac. 206 (1931) is the best. Held constitutional in that case.
†Uniform statute.				

ARBITRATION LEGISLATION*

DURING the years 1939-1940 there have been very few changes in the arbitration laws of the various states. As will be seen from the table on the next page, there still runs through the statutes an important distinction between submissions of already existing disputes in both the commercial and industrial field and the specific enforcement clauses providing for arbitration of future disputes which may arise under a commercial contract or a collective bargaining agreement.

In accordance with this distinction, the table has been divided into two main parts, the first dealing with submission of existing disputes and the second dealing with arbitration clauses concerning future disputes.

As will be noted, there are statutory provisions concerning submissions of existing disputes in practically all the states, but there are important differences as to the formal requirements of such submissions and as to the method of enforcing the awards rendered thereunder. In nearly all states, with the possible exception of Oklahoma and South Dakota, the slow and cumbersome method of the common law, which among other things required the bringing of an action at law on the award and did not provide for any summary method of enforcement, has been abolished and superseded by statutory methods. In a number of states submission agreements are not enforceable by statutory methods even today without having been made "a rule of court." In some other states the filing of bonds is required to validate and make enforceable

the submission of existing disputes. Those state statutes which provide for these additional prerequisites are indicated in the table.

The following states, it should be mentioned, have enacted special laws promoting arbitration in industrial disputes, but all these laws contemplate agreements to arbitrate *existing* labor disputes, and provide no machinery for the specific enforcement of arbitration clauses in collective bargaining agreements:

Ala. Laws 1939, § 35; Ariz. Rev. Code (Struck-Meyer, 1928) § 1397; Ark. Dig. (Pope, 1937) § 8503; Cal. Laws 1939, c. 810; Colo. c. 97, §§ 29, 33; Conn. (Supp. 1937) § 794d; Ga. Laws 1937, No. 333; Ill. c. 10, § 19ff; Ind. c. 40, § 2109 (d); Iowa, §§ 1496-1507; Kan. § 6.114ff; La. § 4280.9; Me. c. 54; Md. art. 89, § 7; Mass. c. 50, § 5 amd. Laws 1938, c. 364; Minn. Laws 1939, c. 439; Mo. § 13195; Mont. § 3055.6; Nev. §§ 2763-9; N. H. c. 74, §§ 12-27; N. J. tit. 34, § 13.7; N. Y. Labor Law § 751ff; Ohio § 1003; Okla. §§ 4318, 19; Pa. tit. 43, § 721.6; S. C. § 8489; S. D. § 70106; Tex. art. 239; Vt. Public Acts (1939) No. 186; Wash. §§ 7606-8; Wis. Laws 1939, c. 57, § 111.11.

Arbitration clauses concerning future disputes are specifically enforceable only in the following 13 states, as shown in the table: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin.

All these laws provide for a statutory method of specific enforcement of arbitration clauses. The method of enforcement usually is the instituting of a proceeding to compel arbitration or to make a motion for a stay of a civil action brought in violation of an arbitration clause. It should be noted that even under the laws of these 13 states arbitration clauses concerning labor disputes are expressly excluded in 7 of the

* Prepared by Walter J. Derenberg, Secretary, Law Committee, American Arbitration Association.

states. In Arizona, California, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin the statutory machinery for the specific enforcement of arbitration clauses is thus limited to commercial disputes. The Pennsylvania law, too, excludes "contracts for personal services" from the operation of the arbitration statute.

In those states which will specifically enforce arbitration clauses even in industrial disputes, the question arises whether the meaning of the word "dispute" or "controversy" may be extended under the statute so as to comprise issues which are not really controversial between the parties to a labor agreement, but which involve the remaking of a contract or the fixing of new wage scales.

The New York Arbitration Law was amended in 1940 so as to bring such matters within the scope of the Arbi-

tration Law. This important amendment provides as follows:

A provision in a written contract between a labor organization, as defined in subdivision five of section seven hundred one of the labor law, and employer or employers or association or group of employers to settle by arbitration a controversy or controversies thereafter arising between the parties to the contract including but not restricted to controversies dealing with rates of pay, wages, hours of employment or other terms and conditions of employment of any employee or employees of such employer or employers shall likewise be valid, enforceable and irrevocable, save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.

The effect of this amendment is to change the rule as previously laid down by the Court of Appeals in the case of *Buffalo, Erie Railroad Company v. Amalgamated Association*, 250 N. Y. 275 (1929). No other state has thus far followed this recent New York amendment.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

ARBITRATION LEGISLATION*

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State	Year of Reference	Statutory Enforcement of Submission of Existing Controversies					Future Dispute Provision: Clause Irrevocable and Specifically Enforceable—Commercial Industrial	
		By Mutual Agreement without Court Proceeding or Filing of Bond	Submission Must be Rule of Court	Filing of Bond Required				
Alabama.....	1938 Michie's Ala. Code Ann. Sec. 6156-6171	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arizona.....	1936 Revised Code Supp. Sec. 4301 (a)-(d)	★	....	....	....	★	....	....
Arkansas.....	1937 Digest of Stat. of Ark., Pope, Ch. 6 Sec. 451-465	★	★	....	....	....	....	....
California.....	1937 Deering's Code of Civ. Procedure Sec. 1280-1293	★	....	....	....	★	....	....
Colorado.....	1935 Colo. Stat. Ann. Code of Civ. Procedure Sec. 314-320	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut....	1930 Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 5840-5856	★	....	....	....	★	★	....
Delaware ^a	1935 Revised Code. Ch. 138 Sec. 4948-4953	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
District of Columbia ^a ...	1929 Wash. D. C. Code. Sec. 91-109	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	1927 Compiled Fla. Laws. Sec. 4552-4560	★	★	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia.....	1933 Gen. Code. Sec. 7-101-7-111, 7-112-7-124	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hawaii.....	1935 Rev. Laws of Hawaii. Ch. 116 Sec. 4170-4184	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho.....	1932 Id. Code Ann. Code of Civ. Proceed. Sec. 13901-13910	★	★	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois.....	1937 Ill. Rev. Stat. State Bar Asso. Ed. Ch. 10 Sec. 1-17	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana.....	1933 Burns' Ann. Ind. Stat. Sec. 3-201-3-226	★	★	★	....	....	....	....
Iowa.....	1939 Code of Iowa. Sec. 12695-12712	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas.....	1935 Corrick's Gen. Stat. of Kan. Sec. 60-2938-60-2940	★	★	★	....	....	....	....
Kentucky.....	1936 Carroll's Ky. Stat. Baldwin. Sec. 69-73	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Louisiana.....	1939 Gen. Stat. of La. Vol. 1. Title 5 Ch. 1 Sec. 405-422	★	....	....	....	★	★	....
Maine ^a	1930 Revised Stat. Title 9 Ch. 113 Sec. 1-5	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland ^a	1939 Ann. Code of Md. Flack Ed. Art. 89 Sec. 4	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massachusetts.	Gen. Laws 1932, Ch. 251	★	....	....	....	★	★	....
Minnesota.....	1927 Mason's Minn. Stat. Sec. 9513-9519	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi.....	1930 Miss. Code Ann. Vol. 1 Sec. 81-99	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan.....	1938 Mich. Stat. Ann. Henderson Ed. Vol. 23 Title 27 Sec. 27-2483-27-2505.....	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri.....	1929 Rev. Stat. of Mo. Vol. 2 Ch. 106 Sec. 9972-9981	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montana.....	1935 Rev. Code of Mont. Vol. 4 Ch. 106 Sec. 9972-9981	★	★	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska.....	1929 Compiled Stat. Sec. 20-2103-20-2120	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada.....	1929 Hillyer's Nev. Comp. Laws. Sec. 5-10-5-34	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	1929 Revised Stat. Ch. 358 Sec. 1	★	....	....	....	★	....	....
New Jersey.....	1937 Revised Stat. Title 2 Ch. 4 Sec. 2:40-10-2:40-26	★	....	....	....	★	★	....
New Mexico.....	1929 N. M. Stat. Ann. Sec. 5-104-5-108	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York.....	N. Y. Civ. Prct. Act. Art. 84 Sec. 1448-1469	★	....	....	....	★	★	....
North Carolina.	1939 N. C. Code Ann. Art. 43(a) Sec. 898(a)-(x)	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Dakota..	1913 Compiled Laws of N. D. Ann. Ch. 40 Sec. 8327-8347	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio.....	1936 Baldwin's Blue Book. Ch. 1 Div. 9 Sec. 12143-12166	★	★	★	....	★	....	....
Oklahoma ^a	1938 Stat. Ann. Title 54	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon.....	1930 Ore. Code Ann. Sec. 21-101-21-113	★	....	....	....	★	....	....
Pennsylvania...	1936 Purdon's Pa. Stat. Title 5 Sec. 1-8-121-14, 161-81	★	....	....	....	★	....	....
Rhode Island...	1938 Gen. Laws of R. I. Ch. 475 Sec. 1-17	★	....	....	....	★	....	....
South Carolina.	1932 Code of Laws of S. C. Sec. 7041	★	....	★	....	....	....	....
South Dakota ^a .	1939 Code of 1939. Ch. 33. 1501 33.1514	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	1938 Tenn. Code Ann. Sec. 9359-9382	★	★	....	....	....	....	....
Texas.....	1936 Vernon's Tex. Civ. Stat. Ann. Centennial Ed. Art. 224-238	★	★	....	....	....	....	....
Utah.....	1933 Utah Rev. Stat. Ann. Sec. 104-36-1; 104-36-22	★	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont ^a	1939 Public Acts No. 186	★	★	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia.....	1936 Michie's Code Ann. Sec. 6159-6163	★	★	....	....	....	....	....
Washington.....	1932 Remington's Rev. Stat. of Wash. Ann. Sec. 420-430, Vol. 2	★	....	★	....	....	....	....
West Virginia..	1937 Michie's W. Va. Code Ann. Sec. 5499-5506	★	★	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin.....	1939 Wis. Stat. Sec. 298.01-298.18	★	....	....	....	★	....	....
Wyoming.....	1931 Cartwright's Rev. Stat. Ann. Sec. 7-101-7-124	★	....	....	....	....	....	....

* The laws of these states, under the heading "Arbitration and Awards," deal with references of pending actions. Most of these laws provide that the parties to a pending

action may, with the consent of the court, submit their dispute to a referee. The parties may then file exceptions to the report of the referee.

* Prepared by Walter J. Derenberg, Secretary, Law Committee, American Arbitration Association.

PROCEDURAL RULE-MAKING POWERS OF STATE COURTS*

THE fact that changes in rules of procedure may greatly facilitate the work of the courts has for many years been a primary thesis of persons interested in expedition of the judicial process. The delegation of authority to make such changes is not a new thing, as related to appellate courts. As a matter of fact, the traditional way of regulating court procedure has been by means of court-made rules rather than legislative enactment. At the time of the adoption of many of our state constitutions, however, this traditional method was given up in favor of regulation by statutory enactment.

The failure of this method of regulating procedure has become increasingly obvious and there is a decided trend toward returning the rule-making power to the courts. Impetus in this direction has been given by the action of Congress under the Act of June 19, 1934, by which the rule-making power in civil matters was given to the United States Supreme Court. As a result, the Supreme Court promulgated on December 20, 1937, the new "Federal Rules of Civil Procedure" which represent the best rules of their kind that have ever been drafted. Recently the Congress has given to the Supreme Court the power to draft rules regulating criminal procedure.

These two Congressional Acts have encouraged many of the states to similar action. As the results of the surveys now under way have not been tabulated, it is difficult to report with accuracy on the number of states which have given the full rule-making power to their supreme courts. Some of the states have gone the full way and given the court power over all rules of procedure, both civil and criminal. Others have limited the grant to the civil side. Some have granted the

power in equity only. In some cases states have granted the power to their supreme courts, but the supreme court has not exercised the power granted. Any summary, then, of the rule-making power will have to be made in terms of degree.

However, in general it can be said that the following states now have the rule-making power in the real sense of that term: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

It should be noted that no attempt is made here to indicate the extent to which the power is exercised by the supreme courts of the states listed.

A summary of the practical advantages of rules of court may be helpful here.

1. A rule of court can be revised to keep abreast of judicial development.
2. Having made the rules, judges will give them sympathetic interpretation.
3. The opinion of the bar as to the working of the rules may be easily brought to the attention of the court and thus be available both to move the judges to action and to affect their action in framing new rules.
4. The high court of a state is in the best position to see the procedural problem as a whole and to take into account all interests involved.
5. By delegating the rule-making power to the highest appellate court, the danger of pressure on legislators by special interests is avoided.
6. Legislative sessions come at intervals too infrequent to permit very many changes.
7. The highest appellate court is responsible for the efficient administration of justice and is therefore interested in having the courts work efficiently.

* Prepared by Paul B. DeWitt, Secretary, Special Committee on Improving the Administration of Justice, American Bar Association.

PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS*

LIKE the rule-making power, pre-trial hearings are a procedural device designed to simplify and facilitate the judicial process, and the same hazards exist in an attempt to summarize their use. The question is one of degree of use, and accurate information and tabulation of such information must await a more detailed investigation.

Pre-trial has been described in this fashion:¹

The pre-trial hearing can be succinctly described as a "preview" of the lawsuit. The Court examines the status and nature of pending litigation, with an immediate view of narrowing the issues, providing for stipulation of non-contested facts, and ascertaining the necessity of actual trial; and with the ultimate purpose of achieving swifter and cheaper justice by eliminating "deadwood," cases which would be voluntarily settled before or during trial, aiding in the negotiation of settlements in cases where settlements best serve the litigants' interest, and providing a stabilized trial docket composed exclusively of cases which are ready for immediate trial, which can be tried immediately upon assignment without the disrupting effect of last-minute continuances, and which can be tried in a much shorter time, with fewer witnesses, and less attendant expense than would have been occasioned had not the case been groomed and stripped to its essentials for effective disposition.

Results have in all cases established that the use of the procedure would:

1. Speed up the disposition of cases
2. Encourage the final disposition of cases without trial
3. Encourage waiver of expensive jury trials
4. Discourage nuisance litigation
5. Encourage settlements of cases and thus avoid the bitterness that often follows a long, hotly contested lawsuit.

It will be observed from the description given of the procedure that the

essence of the pre-trial hearing is the free and informal exchange of viewpoints around a conference table. Naturally the effectiveness of the pre-trial conference will depend on many intangible factors. One of them is the personality of the presiding judge. Another is the degree of cordiality that exists between the opposing members of the bar participating in the conference. Other such factors suggest themselves. Therefore, the pre-trial hearing varies from court to court. In some courts it is no more than a mere opportunity that would otherwise not be given for counsel to settle an action. Under better conditions the pre-trial conference is a real pre-hearing of the suit.

Because of the informal nature of the pre-trial procedure, it is difficult to ascertain with accuracy in what courts it now exists. The procedure has been widely publicized and it is therefore thought that it is in use in a great many courts which have not reported its use.

Some outstanding examples of the use of the procedure are well known. For example, the Circuit Court of Wayne County (Michigan), where the procedure originated in 1932, has achieved remarkable results through this means. In 1935, in the Wayne County Circuit, 11.8 per cent of all cases were finally disposed of on the pre-trial docket. The percentage has increased in recent years. In that court in 1936, delay had been reduced to one year. Before the adoption of pre-trial, there was four years' delay after a case was at issue before it was tried. Another metropolitan court which has had success with pre-trial is the Common Law Court of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland).

Reports of the judicial councils of the various states have included information on pre-trial. A convenient index to these reports is contained in the *Annual Handbook of the National Conference of Judicial Councils*, Vol. 2, at page 48.

¹ 1938 Reports of the American Bar Association, p. 23.

* Prepared by Paul B. DeWitt, Secretary, Special Committee on Improving the Administration of Justice, American Bar Association.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES*

As of October 1, 1939

State	Name of Organization	Date Created	Authority		Personnel and Equipment			
			Full Police Power	Traffic Violations Only	Men in Service	Motor-Cycles	Patrol Cars	Radio-Equipped
Alabama.....	Department of Public Safety	1939	★	....	150	72	52	Yes
Arizona.....	Highway Patrol	1931	....	★	51	None	42	Partially
Arkansas.....	State Police	1935	★	....	72	10	50	Yes
California.....	Highway Patrol	1929	....	★	1,065	559	301	Partially
Colorado.....	Highway Courtesy Patrol	1935	....	★	132	17	61	Partially
Connecticut....	State Police	1903	★	....	292	203	235	None
Delaware.....	State Police	1923	★	....	105	28	30	Yes
Florida.....	Highway Patrol ^a	1939	....	(b)	60	20	30	Yes
Georgia.....	State Patrol	1937	★ ^c	....	173	None	67	None
Idaho.....	Highway Patrol	1929	★	....	39	None	44	Yes
Illinois.....	State Highway Maintenance Police	1923	★	....	433	338	226	Yes
Indiana.....	State Police	1935	★	....	302	52	232	Yes
Iowa.....	Highway Safety Patrol	1935	★	....	125	20	125	Yes
Kansas.....	State Highway Patrol	1937	★	....	70	8	33	Yes
Kentucky.....	Highway Patrol	1932	★	....	144	25	56	None
Louisiana.....	State Police	1936	★	....	153	30	40	Partially
Maine.....	State Police	1925	★	....	123	30	95	Partially
Maryland.....	State Police	1921	★	....	121	55	70	Yes
Massachusetts..	State Police	1921	★	....	536	173	113	Yes
Michigan.....	State Police	1919	★	....	444	65	116	Yes
Minnesota.....	Highway Patrol	1929	★	....	128	64	61	Partially
Mississippi.....	Highway Safety Patrol	1938	....	★	62	35	20	Yes
Missouri.....	State Highway Patrol	1931	★	....	224	11	86	Yes
Montana.....	Highway Patrol	1935	....	★	72	75	67	Yes
Nebraska.....	Safety Patrol	1937	....	★	50	12	39	No
Nevada.....	State Police	1923	★	....	14	None	5	Yes
New Hampshire..	State Police	1937	★	....	60	18	43	Partially
New Jersey.....	State Police	1921	★	....	373	55	102	Partially
New Mexico.....	State Police	1929	★	....	58	26	17	No
New York.....	State Troopers	1917	★	....	793	126	288	Partially
North Carolina..	State Highway Patrol	1927	★	....	213	25	177	Yes
North Dakota...	Highway Safety and Police Patrol	1935	....	★	19	1	13	No
Ohio.....	State Highway Patrol	1933	....	★	265	93	89	Yes
Oklahoma.....	Highway Patrol	1937	★	....	143	24	48	Yes
Oregon.....	State Police	1931	★	....	167	None	147	Yes
Pennsylvania...	Motor Police	1937	★	....	1,595	85	675	Partially
Rhode Island....	State Police	1925	★	....	79	34	46	Yes
South Carolina..	State Highway Patrol	1930	....	★	140	22	70	No
South Dakota...	Motor Patrol	1935	★	....	12	None	11	No
Tennessee.....	Highway Patrol	1930	★	....	130	100	25	No
Texas.....	Department of Public Safety	1935	★	....	467	100	196	Yes
Utah.....	Highway Patrol	1925	★	....	55	None	52	Partially
Vermont.....	State Highway Patrol	1919	....	★	38	None	30	No
Virginia.....	State Police	1926	★	....	195	30	150	Yes
Washington.....	State Patrol	1921	★	....	171	47	90	Yes
West Virginia...	Department of Public Safety	1919	★	....	233	27	119	Yes
Wisconsin.....	State Traffic Patrol	1939	....	★	37	None	8	No
Wyoming.....	Highway Patrol	1933	★	....	16	4	16	No

* It was not possible to secure a check of information concerning the Florida Highway Patrol.

^b The State Patrol does not in any sense supplant any county police which were functioning at the time of its establishment.

^c Under certain circumstances.

* Prepared by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS*

As of January 1, 1941

State	New License Plates Can Be Used on	Driving License Re- quired	Mini- mum Age	Taxes			Speed Limit (Open Highways)		Period of Stay ^a	Border Re- stric- tion	Safety Re- sponsi- bility Law	Safety Inspec- tion
				Gas- line	Sales	Prop- erty	Day	Night				
Alabama.....	Oct. 1	★	16	.06	1½% ^b	★	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal	...	...	...
Arizona.....	Dec. 1	★	16	.05	2%	...	(c)	(c)	(d)	★	★	...
Arkansas.....	Nov. 1	★	18°	.065	2%	★	60	60	90 days ^f	...	...	...
California.....	Jan. 1	★	16°	.03	3%	...	45	45	(g)	★	★	...
Colorado.....	Dec. 1	★	16	.04	2%	...	60 ^h	60 ^h	Reciprocal	...	★	★
Connecticut.....	Feb. 15	★	16	.03	...	...	50	40	Reciprocal	...	★	★
Delaware.....	Mar. 15	★	16	.04	...	...	45	45	Reciprocal	...	★	★
District of Columbia.....	Mar. 1	★	18°	.02	...	★	25	25	Reciprocal	...	★	★
Florida.....	Dec. 1	★	16°	.07	...	...	45	45	Reciprocal	...	...	...
Georgia.....	Jan. 1	★	16	.06	...	★	55	55	Reciprocal ⁱ	...	...	...
Idaho.....	Jan. 1	★	16°	.05	...	...	(j)	(j)	Reciprocal	★	★	...
Illinois.....	Dec. 5	★	18°	.03	3%	...	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal	...	★	(k)
Indiana.....	Jan. 1	★	16°	.04	...	...	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal ^l	...	★	...
Iowa.....	Dec. 1	★	16°	.03	2%	...	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal ^m	...	★	(n)
Kansas.....	Dec. 1	★	16°	.03	2%	★	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal	(c)	★	...
Kentucky.....	Dec. 29	★	18°	.05	3% ^p	★	45	45	Reciprocal	...	★	...
Louisiana.....	Jan. 1	...	14	.07	...	...	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal	...	...	...
Maine.....	Dec. 25	★	15	.04	(q)	...	45	45	Reciprocal	...	★	★
Maryland.....	Mar. 15	★	16	.04	...	★	50	50	90 days	...	★	★
Massachusetts...	Jan. 1	★	16	.03	(q)	...	30	30	Reciprocal ^r	...	(c)	★
Michigan.....	Oct. 14	★	14	.03	3%	...	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal ^t	...	★	...
Minnesota.....	Jan. 1	★	15	.03	...	...	60	50	Reciprocal ^u	...	★	(v)
Mississippi.....	Nov. 1	★	17°	.06	1%	★	55	55	25 days ^v	...	...	★
Missouri.....	Jan. 1	★	16	.02	2%	...	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal	...	...	...
Montana.....	Jan. 1	★	15	.05	...	★	(c)	55	30 days ^w	...	★	(v)
Nebraska.....	Dec. 20	★	16	.05	...	★	60	50	(x)	...	★	...
Nevada.....	Dec. 15	★	15	.04	...	★	(c)	(c)	(y)	...	...	...
New Hampshire...	Mar. 1	★	16	.04	...	...	45	45	6 months	...	★	★
New Jersey.....	Mar. 15	★	17	.03	...	...	40	40	Reciprocal	...	★	★
New Mexico.....	Dec. 1	★	14	.05	1½%	...	(c)	(c)	3 months	...	...	★
New York.....	Jan. 1	★	18°	.04	...	...	40	40	Reciprocal	...	★	...
North Carolina..	Dec. 1	★	16	.06	3% ^z	...	45	45	Reciprocal	...	★	...
North Dakota...	Jan. 1	★	16°	.04	2%	...	50	50	Reciprocal ⁱ	...	★	...
Ohio.....	Mar. 10	★	...	.04	3%	...	45	45	Reciprocal	...	★	...
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 1	★	16°	.04	2% ^p	...	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal ^m	...	...	...
Oregon.....	Dec. 15	★	16°	.05	...	...	45	45	Reciprocal ^{aa}	...	★	(ab)
Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 15	★	18°	.04	...	...	50	50	Reciprocal	...	★	★
Rhode Island....	Mar. 15	★	16	.03	...	...	35	35	Reciprocal	...	★	...
South Carolina..	Sept. 30	★	14	.06	...	★	55	55	90 days	...	...	★
South Dakota...	Jan. 1	...	15	.04	3% ^{ao}	★	40	40	90 days	...	★	...
Tennessee.....	Mar. 1	★	16°	.07	...	★	(c)	(c)	30 days	...	★	(ad)
Texas.....	Mar. 1	★	18°	.04	...	★	45	45	120 days ^{ae}	...	...	(ad)
Utah.....	Dec. 15	★	16	.04	2%	...	50	50	60 days ^{af}	...	...	★
Vermont.....	Mar. 15	★	18°	.04	...	...	50	50	Reciprocal	...	★	★
Virginia.....	Mar. 15	★	16°	.05	...	...	55	55	Reciprocal ^{ag}	...	★	★
Washington.....	Dec. 1	★	16	.05	2%	★	50	50	90 days	...	★	★
West Virginia...	June 21	★	16	.05	...	★	45	45	3 months	...	★	★ ^(ah)
Wisconsin.....	Nov. 1	★	16°	.04	...	...	(c)	(c)	Reciprocal	...	★	...
Wyoming.....	Dec. 1	...	15	.04	2%	...	60	60	90 days	(ai)	...	...

* In most states persons who intend to reside permanently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within a limited period. Acquisition of employment or placing children in public school is often considered intention to reside permanently.

^b None on used cars.

^c Reasonable and proper speed.

^d Full period for which vehicle is licensed in owner's home state; must obtain permit after 10 days.

^e Special junior permit.

^f Registration after 30 days.

^g Visitors: until expiration of home registration; residents: reciprocal.

^h Open mountain roads, 40 miles per hour.

ⁱ For 30 days.

^j Posted speed.

^k May be compulsory in cities over 40,000.

^l For 60 days.

^m Visitors must register after 10 days; no fee.

ⁿ Cities may provide for compulsory inspection.

^o Commercial vehicles only.

^p Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars.

^q Excise tax.

^r Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

^s State has compulsory insurance.

^t For 90 days.

^u All visitors must register at once.

^v After which nonresident's permit may be secured for 120 days; fee, \$1.

^w For recreational travel. Extension for same period when requested. Stickers issued.

^x Full period for which vehicle is licensed in owner's home state.

^y No limit, but visitors must register within 5 days.

^z \$15 maximum.

^{aa} Visitors must register within 24 hours.

^{ab} Cities over 100,000 (Portland).

^{ac} Registry tax, first registration in state.

^{ad} Certain cities only.

^{ae} Permit must be secured within 25 days; fee, 50 cents.

^{af} Registration within 5 days.

^{ag} Visitors must register within 30 days.

^{ah} Inspections held irregularly on highways.

^{ai} Highway patrol authorized to establish checking stations.

* Prepared from *Digest of Motor Laws*, Eighth Edition, 1940-41, American Automobile Association, Washington, D. C.

UNIFORM MOTOR VEHICLE CODE*

THE Uniform Vehicle Code has been available for fourteen years as a recommended model for state legislation. Steps taken toward uniformity through adoption of substantial parts or all of each of the five acts of the Code are shown in the accompanying table.

There has been no tendency to insist upon complete verbatim acceptance of the whole Code. From the beginning in 1926, it was divided into several acts to facilitate adoption of the parts for which each state was ready, and stress was laid upon the need for its adaptation in numerous details to the constitutional requirements and practical needs of the particular states.

It was realized that traffic conditions vary greatly in different states as to population, number and size of cities, number of motor vehicles, mileage and character of highways, and other factors; that in the most populous states conditions had already forced extensive legislation before the Uniform Vehicle Code became available; that there is obviously not the same need for precise uniformity in all parts of the Code; and that extensive ground work is necessary to bring about legislation so directly affecting the individual as, for example, the drivers' license system.

As to Act I, all states have long recognized the need for registration of motor vehicles and had put into effect some such system before the Uniform Vehicle Code was available. Since uniformity of these registration provisions is not so necessary, relatively few states, as indicated in the table, have replaced their former registration sections with the language of the Code. A considerably larger number have adopted the anti-theft provisions, which are the outgrowth of a number of independent studies.

* Prepared by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

Act II, dealing with drivers' licenses, has been the subject of the greatest legislative activity. This is due to the fact that fourteen years ago only a number of North Atlantic states and California had adopted a license system with compulsory examination of all new drivers and centralized administration. Promotional effort has largely been concentrated on this act as the foundation for control of drivers.

Act III, relating to liability of public authorities owning motor vehicles, liability for injury to guests, and liability of owners of for-rent cars without drivers, is a brief act and was not separately set apart in the early editions of the Code. Although not a subject of special legislative attention, more than half of the states have incorporated the substance of such a provision in their laws.

Act IV relating to safety responsibility was also not in the Code prior to 1934, by which time a considerable number of states as shown had adopted previous model acts embodying the same principles. Since its main effectiveness is through the suspension of the driver's license, it follows that efforts to secure its adoption accompany or follow those with respect to the system of licensing drivers.

Precise uniformity is recognized as of the greatest importance with respect to Act V, particularly the rules of the road, which constitute a large part of the act. The relatively small number of states listed as having adopted the act is due in part to the priority given to getting states without the drivers' license system to establish that as the first essential and in part to the fact that some of the more populous states had already enacted comprehensive laws regulating traffic on highways before the Uniform Vehicle Code became available, and have been reluctant to change them.

STATES ADOPTING SUBSTANTIAL PARTS OF UNIFORM
MOTOR VEHICLE CODE*

As of January 1, 1941

State	ACT I		ACT II Drivers' License	ACT III Civil Liability ^a	ACT IV Safety Responsibility	ACT V Regulating Traffic
	Registration	Anti-theft				
Alabama.....	1927	1927	1935-39	.....	1935	1927
Arizona.....	.....	.....	1927 ^b	.....	.....	1937-39
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	1937	.....	.....	1927-29-31
California.....	.....	(c)	(c)	★	Rev. 1937	.....
Colorado.....	1931	(c)	1931 ^b	★	1935	1931
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	(c)	★	Rev. 1937	1929 ^d
Delaware.....	1929	1929	1929	★	(c)	1929
Florida.....	.....	(c)	1939	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	(c)	1937-39	.....	.....	1939 ^f
Idaho.....	1927	1927	1935	★	1939	1927
Illinois.....	.....	.....	1938	★	1938	1935
Indiana.....	.....	(c)	1929-37-39	★	Rev. 1937 ^e	1939
Iowa.....	1937	1937	1931	★	.....	1937
Kansas.....	.....	.....	1931-37	★	1939	1937
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	1934-38	.....	1936	1938
Louisiana.....	1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	1928
Maine.....	1939	1939	1927-37-39	.....	(c)	1929 ^f
Maryland.....	.....	(c)	(b)	.....	(c)	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	(b)	★	.....	.....
Michigan.....	.....	(c)	1927-31-37	★	Rev. 1937	1927
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	1933-39	★	.....	1927-37
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	1938	.....	.....	1938
Missouri.....	.....	(c)	1937 ^b	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	(c)	1935 ^g	★	1937	1939 ^f
Nebraska.....	1939	1939	1929-37	★	(c)	1931-37
Nevada.....	1931	1929	1931 ^a	★	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	(c)	1927 ^d
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	(c)	1928 ^{d, f}
New Mexico.....	1929	1929	1937-39	.....	.....	1929
New York.....	.....	.....	(b)	★	Rev. 1938 ^e	1929 ^d
North Carolina.....	1927	(c)	1935	.....	(c)	1927
North Dakota.....	1927	1927	1935-37 ^b	★	Rev. 1939 ^a	1927
Ohio.....	.....	.....	1935 ^b	★	1935	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	(c)	1937	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1929	1929	1931	★	1935	1927-31
Pennsylvania.....	1927	1927	(b)	★	Rev. 1937	1927
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	(b)	★	(c)	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	1930	.....	.....	1937
South Dakota.....	.....	(c)	.....	★	(c)	1929
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	1929-37-39	.....	1937	1937
Texas.....	.....	.....	1935-37	★	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	(c)	1933-35	.....	.....	1931
Vermont.....	.....	.....	(b)	★	(c)	.....
Virginia.....	1926	1928	1932	.....	Rev. 1938	1926
Washington.....	1937	1937	1933	★	1939	1927-37
West Virginia.....	.....	(c)	1930-39	.....	1935	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	(c)	1927-29 ^g	.....	Rev. 1935	1929 ^{d, f}
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	1939
District of Columbia.....	.....	1932	(b)	.....	1935-37	1933 ^f

^a Substantial features of Motor Vehicle Code Liability Act.^b Little or no examination usually given.^c Adopted before 1926 when Code originated.^d Provisions of Model Traffic Ordinances largely enacted by state law.^e Adopted before 1934 when Act IV was included in Code.^f Only small part of Act adopted.^g No provision in law for examination.

* Prepared by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL RELIEF IN THE STATES DURING 1940*

DURING 1940 persons in need of general relief in the United States received assistance which varied greatly in kind and adequacy depending upon the state and even the locality in which they sought aid. The diversity in the type and amount of care provided was the inevitable result of the highly decentralized system under which general relief is administered. More than 10,000 local units administer general relief. State participation in financing or administering the general relief program is extremely limited or nonexistent in many states. During 1940, in one-fourth of the states, the state government provided no financial support for general relief, and in several others the extent of state financial participation was very small. In slightly less than one-fourth of the states the program was administered entirely by the localities without supervision by a state agency. General relief is administered in a substantial number of states by state and local agencies also administering old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. Even in these states, however, the state agencies as a rule exercise less supervision over general relief than over the three special types of public assistance.

Entire responsibility for the administration of general relief was returned to the states and localities at the beginning of 1936 after a brief period of federal participation in the program. From May, 1933, until the end of 1935 general relief was financed largely from federal funds and was administered by state emergency

relief administrations under the supervision of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. With the inauguration of the Works Program in the second half of 1935, the federal government announced its intention of withdrawing from participation in general relief. Employable persons cared for by the state E.R.A.'s were to be employed under the Works Program, and unemployable cases were turned back to the states and localities. Final grants-in-aid by the federal government for general relief purposes were determined by December, 1935. With the withdrawal of federal financial support for general relief, substantial changes occurred in the states in the administration of this type of aid. In some states the program reverted to the old poor-law basis, whereas in other states the gains made during the F.E.R.A. period were held, at least in part.

The administration of general relief in the several states¹ during 1940 is described in this article in terms of (1) the number and kinds of local administrative units, (2) the degree of state participation in administration, (3) the extent to which general relief and the special types of public assistance are administered by the same agencies, (4) the responsibility of state and local units for financing general relief, and (5) variations in administrative practices. Information on certain of these characteristics of the organization for the administration of general relief in the states is presented in the table on page 181. Although the data relate to January, 1940, they are believed to be substantially correct as of the close of the year. Statistical data on amounts, sources of funds, and amounts per inhabitant expended for assistance payments, by states, are shown in the table on page 182.

* Prepared by the Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research, from preliminary tabulations of data relating to January, 1940, supplied by state public welfare agencies. More detailed analyses of the data are now in process and will be released by the Social Security Board during 1941.

¹ The District of Columbia is not included in the discussion.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

In 1940 general relief in the continental United States was administered by more than 10,000 local units, many of which were authorized to determine the existence and extent of need without supervision by a state agency. A few of these local units were branch offices of state agencies, and some were county welfare departments or county governing bodies. The great majority, however, were minor civil divisions—cities, villages, and towns—which derive their authority for the administration of general relief from long outmoded poor laws.

Administration by these minor civil divisions was concentrated in 12 states.² In all of the New England states except New Hampshire, and in Indiana and New Jersey, these minor civil divisions were the only type of local unit responsible for general relief. In Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin a substantial number of county welfare departments, as well as minor civil divisions, administered general relief; and in some counties of Illinois the county governing body was the responsible authority.

In the great majority of states—36—the predominant form of organization was a unit having county-wide jurisdiction; i. e., either a county department of public welfare and/or the county governing body. It should be noted, however, that in some states the county governing body acted not as a single unit but as individuals, each of whom administered relief in a specified area within the county.

A county department of public welfare was the only type of local administrative unit in all counties in 14 states,³ and in most counties in 6 additional states.⁴ County departments of public welfare administered general relief in

some counties of Georgia and Iowa, and the county governing body performed this function in other counties within the same states. Both a county department of public welfare and the county governing body administered the program in a majority of the counties in 4 states—Arkansas, Idaho, Missouri, and New Mexico. In California, a county welfare department in each county provided aid to unemployable cases. Branch offices of a state agency, some with county-wide and others with more than county-wide jurisdiction, administered relief to employable cases.

The county governing body was the only type of local general relief organization in South Dakota, and the most common in 7 other states.⁵ In a few counties in Nevada a state program for employable cases was administered through the county W.P.A. office concurrently with the county program for unemployable cases administered by the county governing body. In most counties in Oklahoma a county governing body served both employable and unemployable cases. Branch offices of the State Board of Public Welfare administered relief in all counties, but only to unemployable cases.

In the one remaining state, Delaware, the general relief program was administered by the state agency through branch intake offices in two counties, and directly by the state agency in the county in which the state office is located.

STATE PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

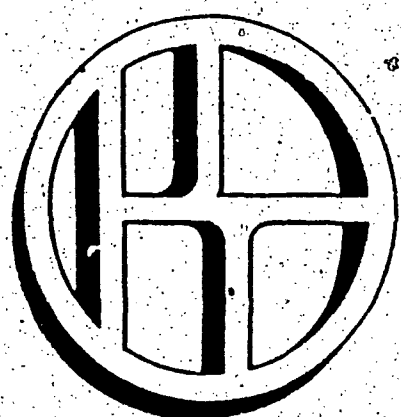
The degree of state participation in the administration of general relief in 1940 ranged from complete control of the policies and practices of the local units to the exercise of only fiscal controls or intermittent supervision. Where the amount of state financial participation in the general relief program was relatively large, state participation in administration tended to be comparatively great. Where there was little or no state financial participation, state supervision was extremely limited or non-

² Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³ Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

⁴ Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Virginia.

⁵ Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas.



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existent. Regardless of the amount of state financial participation, some supervision of general relief by a state agency usually existed if the local agencies administered the special types of public assistance as well as general relief.

Some degree of supervision was exercised by a state agency over all or part of the general relief program in all but 10 states;⁶ none of these 10 states provided state funds for general relief. Broadly speaking, state supervision was most sustained and extensive in the 24 states⁷ in which (1) state funds were provided and (2) branch offices of a state agency or county department of public welfare administered the program in all or most counties. It should be observed, however, that state supervision did not extend to that part of the program administered by the county governing body in some of these states. Close state supervision was maintained over the branch offices of the state agencies in 2 states, California and Oklahoma, but not over the county welfare departments in California nor the county governing bodies in Oklahoma.

State supervision in the remaining 13 states having some form of local administrative unit was limited in various ways. Only cases lacking legal settlement in a locality fell within the purview of state supervision in Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts, whereas in Nevada and Rhode Island only the program for employable cases was state-supervised. Supervision in Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin was limited by the fact that not all local units received state funds for general relief and probably also by the multitude of local units to be supervised. In Minnesota, supervision was extended to county departments of public welfare but not to the numerous townships and villages which adminis-

tered general relief. State supervision was minimal in Ohio, and in Indiana and North Carolina, where no state funds were provided.

The general relief program was entirely state-administered in Delaware.

ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL RELIEF AND SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY THE SAME AGENCIES

In 22 states,⁸ county departments of public welfare administering all or part of the general relief program also administered special types of public assistance, and in all but 3 of these states,⁹ a single state agency supervised the administration of all programs by the county departments. At the other extreme, were 11 states¹⁰ in which there was no integration of administration at the local level of government. In the 4 states¹¹ in this group which provided some state supervision of the general relief program there also was no integration at the state level.

The situation fell between these two extremes in the remaining 15 states. In 9,¹² there was integration of administration at the state level and in some or all of the local units. Administration was integrated only at the state level in 2 other states, Maine and Rhode Island. In Florida, Georgia, and Nebraska where no state supervision was provided, general relief and the special types of public assistance were administered by the same staff in some local units. The executive head of the state old age assistance agency in Delaware directed a staff engaged only in the administration of general relief.

⁸ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

⁹ California, North Carolina, and Virginia.

¹⁰ Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

¹¹ Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, and Oklahoma.

¹² Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

⁶ Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

⁷ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

STATE AND LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR
FINANCING GENERAL RELIEF

Throughout the year 1940, 36 states provided state funds for general relief. In 2 of these states—Arizona and Pennsylvania—no local funds were used. In 19,¹³ local revenues were provided by the county only; in 10,¹⁴ by both the county and some or all of the minor civil divisions; and in 5,¹⁵ by minor civil divisions only.

State financial participation in most states was subject to limitations imposed by law or by rule and regulation. The extent of state financial participation was governed, in general, by one or a combination of the following factors:

1. The relative fiscal ability and/or need of the local units
2. The amount of funds for general relief provided by the local units
3. The type of case for which state funds could be used; i. e., unemployable or employable cases and cases without legal settlement in a locality within the state
4. The type of local unit administering general relief.

As a result of these limitations on the use of state funds, some local units in the 36 states providing state funds for general relief did not receive state aid. In January, 1940, state funds for general relief were granted to less than half the local units in 5 states;¹⁶ to a majority of the localities in 10 states;¹⁷ and to all local subdivisions in the 21 remaining states which provided state funds. The proportion that state funds comprised of total expenditures for assistance during 1939 is shown, by state, in

¹³ Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

¹⁴ Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

¹⁵ Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

¹⁶ Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Nevada, and Wisconsin.

¹⁷ Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Washington.

the table on page 182. The share borne by the state ranged from less than 25 per cent in 6 states¹⁸ to 75 per cent or more in 10 states.¹⁹

In January, 1940, 12 states²⁰ assumed no responsibility for financing the general relief program. General relief funds were provided by some counties and by some or all cities and towns in 8 of these states.²¹ County funds were the only source of revenues in Nebraska and South Dakota, whereas in Indiana and Vermont the burden rested entirely upon the cities and towns.

Variations in the volume of general relief given are reflected by data on amounts expended per inhabitant. Unfortunately, not even a rough estimate of the relative proportion of the total need for general relief which was met in each state can be made from the information now available. The wide variations from state to state in expenditures per inhabitant for general relief strongly suggest, however, that the proportion of total need met also varies. Allowances for such differences as may exist in the relative amounts of need and for differences in the costs of meeting these needs cannot account entirely for the disparities in state expenditures per inhabitant. Undoubtedly a far higher proportion of total need was met in Pennsylvania which expended almost \$9.50 per inhabitant than in Mississippi where expenditures per inhabitant amounted to only \$.02. On the other hand, it would be impossible to say on the basis of present information, whether Massachusetts, which expended \$5.00, or Rhode Island, which expended \$4.00 per inhabitant, made the more adequate provision in relation to the total need for general relief.

¹⁸ Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, and Wisconsin.

¹⁹ Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Utah, and West Virginia.

²⁰ Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

²¹ Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

VARIATIONS IN ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES

Discussion here is limited to administrative practices affecting (1) employable and unemployable cases and (2) the form in which relief is given.

1. *Employable and unemployable cases*

Both employable and unemployable cases received assistance under the general relief program in 39 states, but in at least 3 of these, practices with regard to assistance to employable cases varied considerably among the local units. In 24²² of the 39 states, both state and local funds were used to provide aid to both types of cases. In California, Nevada, and Rhode Island, state funds for general relief were used entirely for aid to employable cases, and in California and Nevada local funds were used only for assistance to the unemployable group; in Rhode Island, local funds were used for both. Local funds were used for relief to both employable and unemployable cases in Oklahoma, and state funds were used for the latter group only. In 10 states,²³ relief was provided to both types of cases from local funds only, and in 1—Pennsylvania—from state funds only. The items allowed in the relief budgets in these 39 states were, in general, the same for employable as for unemployable cases.

In 6 states²⁴ relief to employable cases was given sporadically or on an emergency basis only. Relief to the employable group was allowed only during the winter months in Idaho, and only occasional grants were allowed in Mississippi and Nebraska. Usually the items allowed in the relief budgets of this group of states were the same for both employable and unemployable cases.

Relief to employable cases was provided only in a few local units in Dela-

²² Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

²³ Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

²⁴ Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, and Nebraska.

ware and Louisiana. Aid was granted to employable cases in only one county in Delaware, and aid to employable cases in Louisiana was limited to one large urban county and a few minor local units (cities and towns).

In only one state—South Carolina—was no relief given to employable cases.

2. *Form of relief*

The majority of cases in 17 states²⁵ received relief in the form of cash, whereas in the 31 remaining states²⁶ relief in kind predominated. It should be noted that this classification is based on the form of relief granted the majority of cases in a state and that relief in kind may have been given extensively even in those states where cash was the predominant form and vice versa.

The form of relief was determined or influenced by state laws or regulations in 24 states. In 16 of these states²⁷ a state agency either recommended or required that cash relief be granted to all or specified groups of cases. In addition, the state law in Montana specified cash unless relief in kind proved to be better for the recipient. Actually cash relief predominated in 14 of these states—all except Kansas, Montana, and Washington. A state law or regulation in 7 states²⁸ either required or recommended that relief in kind be granted, and practice in all these states coincided with the law or regulation.

Of the 24 states in which decision was left to the localities, only 3²⁹ granted cash relief to the majority of cases.

²⁵ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

²⁶ Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

²⁷ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

²⁸ Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, and New Mexico.

²⁹ Georgia, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL RELIEF (as of January, 1940)*

State	State Agency with Supervisory and/or Financial Responsibility for General Relief	Type of Local Administrative Agency					Supervision or Administration of Special Types of Pub. Assist. by Gen. Relief Agency at		Source of Funds				Predominant Form of Relief	
		District Offices of State Dept.	County Welfare Department	County Commissioners Supervisors or Other Officials	City Agencies	Town, Township, Village, Plantation and Other	State Level	Local Level	State	County	City	Township, Town, or Village	Cash	Kind
Alabama	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	★	.....	★	.....
Arizona	St. dept. soc. sec. and wel.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....
Arkansas	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	★	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	★	.....
California	St. relief admin.	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★^a	★	★	.....	.....	★	.....
Colorado	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★
Connecticut	St. office comm. wel.	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	★	.....	★	.....	.....	★
Delaware	St. old age wel. comm.	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★
Dist. of Col.	Dist. bd. pub. wel.	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....
Florida	No state agency	(c)	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	★^d	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★
Georgia	No state agency	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....	★^a	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	★	.....	.....	★	.....	★	★	.....	.....	★	.....
Illinois	Ill. emerg. relief admin.	.....	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....	★	★	.....	★	.....	★
Indiana	St. unemp. relief comm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	St. dept. soc. wel.	.....	★	★	.....	.....	★	★^a	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★
Kansas	St. dept. soc. wel.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★
Kentucky	No state agency	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★
Louisiana	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	★	★	★	★	★^a	★	★	.....	.....	★	.....
Maine	St. dept. health and wel.	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	★	★	.....	★	★^a	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★^a	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	St. dept. soc. wel.	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★^f	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	St. div. of soc. wel.	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	★^a	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	No state agency	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	St. soc. sec. comm.	.....	★	★	.....	.....	★	★^a	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	No state agency	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★^a	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	St. bd. relief work planning and pension control	.....	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	No state agency	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	St. financial asst. comm. ^g	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	★	.....	.....	★	★^a	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	St. dept. soc. wel.	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	★^a	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	St. bd. char. and pub. wel.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	St. pub. wel. bd.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	.....	★	★	.....	★	★^f	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	St. bd. pub. wel.	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	St. pub. wel. dept.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	St. dept. pub. assist.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	St. dept. soc. wel.	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	No state agency	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	No state agency	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	No state agency	.....	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	No state agency	.....	.....	.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	St. dept. soc. sec.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	St. dept. pub. assist.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	★	★	★	★	★	★^f	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	St. dept. pub. wel.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a County welfare departments only; in Maryland, county welfare department and City of Baltimore; in New York, county welfare departments and some cities.

^b In Delaware, administered directly by the state agency; in District of Columbia, by the district agency.

^c District offices of the state welfare board, which is the state agency, responsible for the administration of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind.

* Prepared by the Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

^d Only in counties in which general relief is administered by the district office of the state welfare board.

^e Except in the City of Chicago.

^f Only in some local agencies as follows: Michigan, 4 counties; Ohio, unknown number of counties; Wisconsin, 11 counties.

^g Municipal aid administration since June, 1940.

^h Except in the City of New York.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

EXPENDITURES FOR GENERAL RELIEF*

Total expenditures ^a for assistance to cases receiving general relief, by sources of funds, and amount per inhabitant during the calendar year 1939, by state

State	Total Expenditures for Assistance to Cases	Per Cent of Total Expenditures from:		Amount per Inhabitant ^b
		State Funds	Local Funds	
Total ^c	\$481,529,000	59.2	40.8	\$3.66
Alabama	249,796	48.9	51.1	.09
Arizona	459,453	100.0	.....	.92
Arkansas ^d	219,767	100.0	.....	.11
California	47,552,120	79.8	20.2	6.88
Colorado	2,346,582	63.1	36.9	2.09
Connecticut	6,878,037	24.1	75.9	4.02
Delaware	444,339	50.0	50.0	1.67
District of Columbia	511,807	100.0	.....	.77
Florida	708,625	.....	100.0	.37
Georgia	426,403	.....	100.0	.14
Idaho	371,148 ^e	52.3	47.7	.71
Illinois	48,432,953	74.8	25.2	6.13
Indiana	8,325,337	.....	100.0	2.43
Iowa	6,206,741	29.8 ^f	70.2 ^f	2.45
Kansas	3,445,101	30.0 ^g	70.0 ^g	1.91
Kentucky ^h	541,000	.....	100.0	.19
Louisiana	1,286,029	98.6	1.4	.54
Maine ^h	2,759,910	29.0	71.0	3.26
Maryland	2,526,743	11.1	88.9	1.39
Massachusetts	22,084,550	20.0	80.0	5.12
Michigan	17,836,198	55.3	44.7	3.39
Minnesota	12,655,758	24.1	75.9	4.53
Mississippi	50,830	.....	100.0	.02
Missouri ^d	4,357,869	95.8	4.2	1.15
Montana	965,843	47.1	52.9	1.73
Nebraska	1,405,162	.....	100.0	1.07
Nevada	98,733 ⁱ	3.4	96.5	.90
New Hampshire	2,349,629	.....	100.0	4.78
New Jersey	18,319,320	71.7	28.3	4.40
New Mexico	156,737	89.9	10.1	.29
New York	122,660,848	41.3	58.7	9.10
North Carolina	433,477	.....	100.0	.12
North Dakota	955,343	49.9	50.1	1.49
Ohio	20,710,856	56.1	43.9	3.00
Oklahoma ^g	708,000	53.2	46.8	.30
Oregon	1,912,998	52.7	47.3	1.76
Pennsylvania	93,315,598	100.0	.....	9.43
Rhode Island ^j	2,969,625	45.5	54.5	4.16
South Carolina	278,786	53.9	46.1	.15
South Dakota	838,489	.....	100.0	1.30
Tennessee ^k	321,000	.....	100.0	.11
Texas	1,383,637	.....	100.0	.22
Utah	1,362,956	84.7	15.3	2.48
Vermont ^l	778,972	.....	100.0	2.17
Virginia	984,060	45.0	55.0	.37
Washington ^m	3,354,746	69.1	30.9	1.93
West Virginia	1,619,424	76.7	23.3	.85
Wisconsin	12,536,733	10.5	89.5	4.00
Wyoming	431,380	65.1	34.9	1.72

^a From federal, state, and local funds. Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs; and of special programs, hospitalization, and burials. Federal funds represent balances of F. E. R. A. funds available in the states.

^b Based on total population as of April 1, 1940.

^c Partly estimated.

^d Excludes an unknown amount of relief granted by county courts from county funds.

^e Estimated by the Social Security Board for part of period. Excludes an unknown amount of relief in kind granted by county commissioners from county funds.

^f Estimated by the Social Security Board for part of period.

^g Estimated by the Social Security Board.

^h Excludes medical care of \$211,468.

ⁱ Includes \$90 expended from balance of F. E. R. A. funds.

^j Excludes an unknown amount for relief to chronic cases furnished by localities.

^k Estimated by the state.

^l Includes an unknown amount for hospitalization and burial.

^m Excludes medical care of \$109,810.

* Prepared by the Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SYSTEMS*

OWING to different economic and social circumstances obtaining in the various states, state unemployment compensation systems show considerable diversity. Most of the state unemployment compensation laws were enacted in 1936 and 1937, following adoption of the Social Security Act by Congress; and by July, 1939, all states, and Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia were paying benefits to eligible unemployed workers. The Social Security Act, recognizing the existence of differing circumstances, merely established certain minimum standards for state unemployment compensation laws and administration, and certain provisions designed to equalize the liability of employers in different states in bearing the costs of unemployment compensation. The accompanying tables present some of the major features of the state unemployment compensation systems; the first table dealing with provisions for financing the state systems, and the second with the benefits provided the unemployed under these systems. Because of the rather complex nature of the state unemployment compensation laws, the brief summaries in the accompanying tables do not represent a completely accurate picture. For complete and accurate information the appropriate state unemployment compensation law or the state agency administering the unemployment compensation law should be consulted.

In each state benefits are paid to eligible unemployed workers out of a fund supported by contributions paid by employers subject to the state unemployment compensation law. All but a few of the states provide for pooling all contributions in a central fund, from

which benefits are paid. The few other states establish a reserve account for each employer, into which substantially all of his contributions are paid, and against which benefits paid his former workers are charged. All of these "employer reserve fund" states, however, provide for pooling certain moneys, in some a portion of contributions, in others earnings of the fund, etc., from which benefits may be paid to eligible workers if the accounts of their liable former employers have been exhausted. Contributions collected by each state are deposited to the account of the state in the Unemployment Trust Fund maintained in the United States Treasury, and the state periodically requisitions from the fund the necessary amount of money to pay unemployment benefits. In five states contributions are required of employees as well as employers.

Most state laws determine the liability of employers on the basis of employment of a given number of employees on some day in each of a given number of weeks in the year. A few other states determine liability on the basis of the amount of the employer's payroll. About half the states generally follow the provisions for coverage of employers in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, i. e., provide for coverage of all firms employing eight or more persons in each of 20 weeks. The other states cover smaller firms as well, 11 states extending coverage to employers of one or more persons. In every state certain types of work are specifically excluded from coverage. Practically all states, for example, exclude domestic service, agricultural labor, government employment, maritime employment, service by one member of a family for another, and service for non-profit organizations. Railroad employees are covered by the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and

* Prepared by Reference Unit, Research and Statistics Division, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, December, 1940.

are consequently excluded by the state unemployment compensation laws.

The benefits paid to an unemployed worker depend in all states upon his past employment. Except in only two states benefits are paid on a weekly basis, and generally in an amount calculated to approximate one-half of the wages the worker would earn if employed full time. However, in nearly every state, maximum and minimum weekly benefit rates are set so that workers whose calculated benefit rates are above or below these limits are paid benefits at the maximum or minimum rate, rather than at the calculated rate.

Each state law limits the total amount of benefits that may be paid a worker, even though he remains unemployed after this limit has been reached. Generally this maximum amount of benefits payable is limited to the lesser of a specified number of times the worker's weekly benefit payment, or a fraction of his total earnings in a given prior period.

To be eligible for benefits, the individual must be unemployed. In all but

four states, benefits are not only paid workers who are totally unemployed, but reduced benefits are paid workers employed only part time. Practically all states further require the worker to have earned a given amount of wages in a previous period before he can receive unemployment benefits. He must also register and report regularly at his local employment office, and serve a waiting period of from one to three weeks, depending on the state law, before benefits are payable to him.

It should be emphasized that the state unemployment compensation systems are still in a process of experimentation and development. Changes are constantly being made in the state laws and in administrative procedures. Perhaps the major problem still faced by all states is the task of providing benefits more nearly adequate in weekly amount and in the duration of payments. No doubt the 1941 legislative session will see earnest attempts to achieve this task in the light of the particular needs and problems of the individual states.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS: COVERAGE,
FINANCING, AND ADMINISTRATION *

As of January 1, 1941

State	Type of Fund ^a	Size of Firms Covered	Contribution Rate for 1941 ^b	State Administrative Agency
Alabama.....	Pooled	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Employer 2.7%; ^c employee 1%	Dept. of Indus. Rel.
Alaska.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Arizona.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	3 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Unemp. Comp. Comm.)
Arkansas.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	1 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Dept. Labor
California.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	4 or more employees in 20 weeks	Employer and employee; determined by Ex. R.	Emp. Comm.
Colorado.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Dept. of Unemp. Comp. and Emp. Serv.
Connecticut....	Pooled; Ex. R.	5 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R. ^d	Dept. Labor and Factory Insp.
Delaware.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	1 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
District of Columbia.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	1 or more employees at any time	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Bd.
Florida.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Indus. Comm.
Georgia.....	Pooled	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Dept. Labor
Hawaii.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	1 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Dept. Labor and Indus. Rel.
Idaho.....	Pooled	Employer with \$78 or more wages payable in one quarter	2.7%	Indus. Accident Bd.
Illinois.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	6 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Dept. Labor
Indiana.....	E. R.; with partial pool	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Unemp. Comp. Bd.
Iowa.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 15 weeks	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Kansas.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Dept. Labor
Kentucky.....	E. R.; but employee contributions and earnings pooled	8 or more employees in 20 weeks ^e	Employer and employee; determined by Ex. R.	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Louisiana.....	Pooled	4 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Dept. Labor
Maine.....	Pooled	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Maryland.....	Pooled	4 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Bd.
Massachusetts..	Pooled; Ex. R.	4 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Div. of Unemp. Comp.
Michigan.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	3%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Minnesota.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	1 or more employees in 20 weeks and 8 or more outside cities of 10,000 or more	Determined by Ex. R.	Div. of Emp. and Security
Mississippi.....	Pooled	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Missouri.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Montana.....	Pooled	1 or more employees in 20 weeks if year's payroll over \$500	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.

^a Ex. R. means experience rating, and E. R. means employer reserve.^b Employer contribution rate unless otherwise indicated.^c Experience rating provisions in the new Alabama code will be effective for the year 1941 when publication of the code has been proclaimed by the governor.^d After July 1, 1941; until then, 2.7 per cent.^e Or employer of four or more in three quarters of preceding year, to each of whom \$50 is payable in each such quarter.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS: COVERAGE, FINANCING, AND ADMINISTRATION *—Continued

As of January 1, 1941

State	Type of Fund ^a	Size of Firms Covered	Contribution Rate for 1941 ^b	State Administrative Agency
Nebraska.....	E. R.; earnings pooled	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Dept. Labor
Nevada.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	\$225 or more wages payable in one quarter	2.7%	Labor Comm'r
New Hampshire..	Pooled; Ex. R.	4 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Bur. of Labor
New Jersey.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Employer 2.7%; employee 1%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
New Mexico.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	2 or more employees in 13 weeks or wages of \$450 or more	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
New York.....	Pooled	4 or more employees in 15 days	2.7%	Dept. Labor
North Carolina..	E. R. with partial pool	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
North Dakota...	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Workmen's Comp. Bur.
Ohio.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	3 or more employees at any one time	2.7%	Bur. of Unemp. Comp.
Oklahoma.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Dept. Labor
Oregon.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	4 or more employees in 1 day in any quarter with payroll \$500	Determined by Ex. R. ^d	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Pennsylvania....	Pooled	1 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Dept. Labor and Indus.
Rhode Island....	Pooled	4 or more employees in 20 weeks	Employer 2.7%; employee 1.5%	Unemp. Comp. Bd.
South Carolina..	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
South Dakota...	E. R., with partial pool	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Tennessee.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Dept. Labor
Texas.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Utah.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	Wages of \$140 or more during one quarter	Determined by Ex. R.	Indus. Comm.
Vermont.....	E. R., with partial pool	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Virginia.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Unemp. Comp. Comm.
Washington.....	Pooled	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	2.7%	Office of Unemp. Comp. and Placement
West Virginia...	Pooled; Ex. R.	8 or more employees in 20 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Dept. of Unemp. Comp.
Wisconsin.....	E. R.; earnings pooled	6 or more employees in 18 weeks	Determined by Ex. R.	Indus. Comm.
Wyoming.....	Pooled; Ex. R.	1 or more employees in 20 weeks and with \$150 or more wages in one quarter	2.7%	Unemp. Comp. Comm.

^a Ex. R. means experience rating, and E. R. means employer reserve.

^b Employer contribution rate unless otherwise indicated.

^c Experience rating provisions in the new Alabama code will be effective for the year 1941 when publication of the code has been proclaimed by the governor.

^d After July 1, 1941; until then, 2.7 per cent.

^e Or employer of four or more in three quarters of preceding year, to each of whom \$50 is payable in each such quarter.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS:

ELIGIBILITY AND BENEFITS *

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As of January 1, 1941

State	Eligibility Requirements		Weekly Benefit for Total Unemployment			Maximum Benefits Payable in a Given 52-Week Period ^a	
	Weeks of Initial Waiting Period	Wage or Employment Qualification	Rate	Maximum	Minimum	No. Times Weekly Benefit Payable	Maximum Amount of Benefits as a Proportion of Prior Earnings
Alabama.....	3	30 times WBA ^b earned in 4 quarters	1/26 of high quarter's wages	\$15	\$2	20	1/3 in 4 quarters
Alaska.....	2	25 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/20 of high quarter's wages	16	5	16	1/3 in 4 quarters
Arizona.....	2	14 times WBA earned in 3 quarters	50% of full-time weekly wage	15	\$5 or 3/4 of full-time weekly wage	14	1/6 in 8 to 12 quarters
Arkansas.....	2	16 times WBA earned in 3 quarters	1/26 of high quarter's wages	15	3	16	1/3 in 4 quarters
California.....	2	\$300 earned in 4 quarters	1/20 of high quarter's wages	18	10	...	23 to 54% in 4 quarters
Colorado.....	2	30 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/25 of high quarter's wages	15	5	16	1/3 in 4 quarters
Connecticut....	2	24 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	Established by weighted table in law	15	5	13	15 1/3 to 23% in 4 quarters
Delaware.....	2	\$125 earned in 4 quarters	1/25 of high quarter's wages	15	5	13	1/6 in 4 quarters
District of Columbia.....	2	25 times WBA or \$250 earned in 4 quarters	1/23 of high quarter's wages	18	6	19	1/2 in 4 quarters
Florida.....	2	60 times WBA earned in 8 quarters	1/20 of high quarter's wages	15	3	16	1/6 in 8 quarters
Georgia.....	2	16 times WBA earned in 3 quarters	1/26 of high quarter's wages	15	\$5 or 3/4 of full-time weekly wage	16	1/6 in 8 to 12 quarters
Hawaii.....	2	24 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/25 of high quarter's wages	15	5	16	1/3 in 4 quarters
Idaho.....	2	28-52 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	Established by weighted table in law	18	5	17	1/4 in 4 quarters
Illinois.....	2	\$225 earned in calendar year	1/20 of high quarter's wages	16	7	16	1/4 in 4 quarters
Indiana.....	2	\$250 in 4 quarters, or, \$50 in each of 3.	1/25 of high quarter's wages	15	None	15	16% in 5 quarters
Iowa.....	2	15 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	50% of full-time weekly wage	15	\$5 or full-time weekly wage	15	1/6 in 8 quarters
Kansas.....	2	16 times WBA earned in 3 quarters	1/25 of high quarter's wages	15	\$5 or 6% of high quarter's wages	16	16% in 4 quarters
Kentucky.....	2	\$200 earned in 4 quarters	Based on schedule of annual wage	\$30 (for 2 weeks)	\$8 (for 2-week period)	8 times benefit (for 2-week per.	Uniform duration
Louisiana.....	2	20 times WBA paid in 4 quarters	50% of full-time weekly wage	18	3	20	1/4 in 4 quarters
Maine.....	2	\$144 earned in calendar year	Based on schedule of annual wages	15	3	16	Uniform duration
Maryland.....	2	30 times WBA earned in calendar year	1/26 of high quarter's wages	15	5	16	(Uniform dur.) 1/4 in 4 quarters
Massachusetts..	2	25 times WBA earned in calendar year	Established by weighted table in law	15	6	20	30% in 4 quarters
Michigan.....	2	\$200 earned in 4 quarters	1/25 of high quarter's wages	16	6	16	1/4 in 4 quarters
Minnesota.....	2	30 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/25 of high quarter's wages	\$ 15	\$ 5	16	1/3 in 4 quarters
Mississippi.....	2	30 times WBA paid in 4 quarters	1/26 of high quarter's wages	15	3	14 (Uniform duration)	Uniform duration
Missouri.....	3	16 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/25 of high quarter's wages	15	\$5 or 6% of high quarter's wages	12	16% in 8-12 quarters

^a The maximum amount of benefits payable is the lesser of the following alternatives. ^b WBA means weekly benefit amount.

* Prepared by: Reference Unit, Research and Statistics Division, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, December 12, 1940.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS:

ELIGIBILITY AND BENEFITS *

As of January 1, 1941

State	Eligibility Requirements		Weekly Benefit for Total Unemployment			Maximum Benefits Payable in a Given 52-Week Period*	
	Weeks of Initial Waiting Period	Wage or Employment Qualification	Rate	Maximum	Minimum	No. Times Weekly Benefit Payable	Maximum Amount of Benefits as a Proportion of Prior Earnings
Montana.....	2	30 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/25 of high quarter's wages	15	5	15 (Uniform duration)	Uniform duration
Nebraska.....	2	30 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	50% of full-time weekly wage	15	5	16	1/3 in 4 quarters
Nevada.....	2	\$200 earned in 4 quarters	1/20 of high quarter's wages	15	5	18	1/3 in 4 quarters
New Hampshire..	2	\$200 earned in calendar year	1/26 of high quarter's wages	15	5	16	1/6 in 4 quarters
New Jersey.....	2	16 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/26 of high quarter's wages	15	5	16	1/6 in 4 quarters
New Mexico.....	2	30 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/26 of high quarter's wages	15	3	16	1/3 in 4 quarters
New York.....	3	25 times WBA earned in calendar year	1/23 of high quarter's wages	15	7	13 (Uniform duration)	Uniform duration
North Carolina..	2	\$130 earned in calendar year	Based on schedule of annual wages	15	1.50	16 (Uniform dur.)	Uniform duration
North Dakota...	2	30 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	50% of full-time weekly wage	15	5	16	1/3 in 4 quarters
Ohio.....	3	Employment in 20 weeks in year	50% of average weekly wage	15	None	16 (Uniform duration)	Uniform duration
Oklahoma.....	2	16 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	50% of full-time weekly wage	15	\$8 or 3/4 of full-time weekly wage	16	1/6 in 4 quarters
Oregon.....	3	\$200 earned in 12-mo. period	1/20 of high quarter's wages	15	7	16	1/6 in 4 quarters
Pennsylvania....	3	13 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	50% of full-time weekly wage	15	7.50	13	1/8 in 8 quarters
Rhode Island....	1	\$100 earned in calendar year	Est. by weighted table in law	16	6	...	18 to 30% in 4 quarters
South Carolina..	2	40 times WBA (if WBA is from \$3 to \$6) earned in 4 quarters, 50 times, if WBA is \$7 or over	1/26 of high quarter's wages	15	3	16 (Uniform duration)	Uniform duration
South Dakota...	3	\$126 earned in calendar year	Based on schedule of annual wages	15	3	14 (Uniform dur.)	Uniform duration
Tennessee.....	2	30 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/26 of high quarter's wages	15	4	16 (Uniform duration)	Uniform duration
Texas.....	1	8 times (2-week) benefit amount earned in 4 quarters	1/13 of high quarter's wages (for a 2-week period)	30 (for a 2-week period)	10 (for a 2-week period)	8 times (benefit for 2-week period)	1/5 in 4 quarters
Utah.....	2	36 times WBA minus \$36 earned in calendar year	1/24 of high quarter's wages	16	5	16	1/5 in 4 quarters
Vermont.....	3	25 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	50% of full-time weekly wage	15	\$5 or 3/4 of full-time weekly wage	14	1/3 in 4 quarters
Virginia.....	2	25 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/25 of high quarter's wages	15	3	16	1/4 in 4 quarters
Washington.....	2	\$200 earned in 4 quarters	1/20 of high quarter's wages	15	7	16	1/3 in 4 quarters
West Virginia...	3	\$150 earned in calendar year	Based on schedule of annual wages	15	3	14 (Uniform dur.)	Uniform duration
Wisconsin.....	2	Employment over 4 weeks or over 1 month	50% of average weekly wage	15	1	....	1 week's benefit to 3 weeks unemployment
Wyoming.....	2	28 times WBA earned in 4 quarters	1/20 of high quarter's wages	18	5	14	1/4 in 4 quarters

* The maximum amount of benefits payable is the lesser of the following alternatives.

* Prepared by: Reference Unit, Research and Statistics Division, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, December 12, 1940.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DATA, BY STATES, BY FISCAL YEARS, 1938-39 AND 1939-40*

State	Effective Date of Original Law	Date Benefits First Payable	Amount of Benefits Paid ^a		Per Cent of Weekly Benefit Amounts for Total Unemployment ^c at \$10 or More, April-June, 1940	Funds Available for Benefits as of:	
			Fiscal Year 1938-39	Fiscal Year 1939-40		June 30, 1939	June 30, 1940
Total			\$446,147,917	\$483,834,531	55.1	\$1,299,874,828	\$1,707,046,087
Alabama.....	Sept. 14, 1935	Jan. 1938	6,410,709	4,464,306	16.7	9,514,383	14,438,610
Alaska.....	Apr. 2, 1937	Jan. 1939	221,460	408,742	92.8	842,055	1,015,988
Arizona.....	Feb. 23, 1937	Jan. 1938	1,784,340	1,388,348	62.4	2,247,688	3,037,329
Arkansas.....	Feb. 26, 1937	Jan. 1939	1,000,273	2,485,784	21.2	6,134,933	7,234,832
California.....	Sept. 15, 1935	Jan. 1938	34,139,599	53,429,077	96.4	127,241,588	154,099,460
Colorado.....	Nov. 20, 1936	Jan. 1939	2,121,501	3,848,379	56.6	9,467,417	10,815,286
Connecticut.....	Nov. 30, 1936	Jan. 1938	7,771,699	5,418,248	50.8	21,743,495	34,080,003
Delaware.....	Apr. 30, 1937	Jan. 1939	397,756	844,368	43.4	4,772,801	6,503,665
District of Columbia	Aug. 28, 1935	Jan. 1938	1,718,502	1,621,661	34.1	13,634,414	19,313,785
Florida.....	June 9, 1937	Jan. 1939	775,207	5,231,906	46.5	12,697,613	14,244,570
Georgia.....	Mar. 29, 1937	Jan. 1939	1,499,269	3,917,825	11.8	18,708,085	23,301,687
Hawaii.....	June 10, 1937	Jan. 1939	94,574	371,434	26.7	4,049,037	5,739,639
Idaho.....	Sept. 1, 1936	Sept. 1938	2,143,121	1,845,283	70.1	2,411,962	2,598,078
Illinois.....	July 1, 1937	July 1939	(b)	40,901,865	82.1	154,175,328	187,230,988
Indiana.....	Mar. 18, 1936	April 1938	20,708,911	9,290,056	67.6	27,261,857	39,787,037
Iowa.....	Dec. 26, 1936	July 1938	6,280,508	4,110,843	44.2	12,051,441	16,224,672
Kansas.....	Mar. 29, 1937	Jan. 1939	1,519,222	2,024,189	46.2	11,628,559	14,861,832
Kentucky.....	Dec. 29, 1936	Jan. 1939	3,003,529	4,331,674	24.1	21,969,568	28,947,276
Louisiana.....	Nov. 10, 1936	Jan. 1938	6,035,366	5,649,908	21.8	14,462,113	18,962,009
Maine.....	Dec. 18, 1936	Jan. 1938	3,884,402	3,015,137	10.6	2,556,122	3,770,969
Maryland.....	Dec. 17, 1936	Jan. 1938	7,748,565	6,223,678	35.7	12,095,074	18,709,933
Massachusetts.....	Feb. 4, 1936	Jan. 1938	24,536,333	25,355,062	50.6	60,964,705	76,378,255
Michigan.....	Dec. 24, 1936	July 1938	56,481,908	32,162,864	66.4	44,477,330	61,032,969
Minnesota.....	Dec. 24, 1936	Jan. 1938	8,539,882	8,767,164	52.6	18,224,356	23,790,715
Mississippi.....	Apr. 1, 1936	April 1938	1,961,456	1,762,920	11.7	3,428,946	4,342,913
Missouri.....	June 17, 1937	Jan. 1939	2,666,627	6,668,557	38.1	41,845,190	56,005,377
Montana.....	Mar. 16, 1937	July 1939	(b)	2,956,364	58.1	6,223,724	6,109,699
Nebraska.....	Apr. 30, 1937	Jan. 1939	862,730	1,606,997	43.1	8,336,384	10,422,324
Nevada.....	Mar. 23, 1937	Jan. 1939	421,913	1,067,937	86.6	1,598,110	1,493,529
New Hampshire.....	Nov. 15, 1935	Jan. 1938	1,950,101	2,135,205	35.5	4,813,598	5,683,165
New Jersey.....	Dec. 22, 1936	Jan. 1939	8,826,160	15,348,436	43.3	81,419,230	115,747,668
New Mexico.....	Dec. 16, 1936	Dec. 1938	651,998	1,195,432	38.7	2,593,528	2,854,267
New York.....	Apr. 25, 1935	Jan. 1938	87,267,063	85,056,291	64.9	143,976,850	195,993,137
North Carolina.....	Dec. 16, 1936	Jan. 1938	6,119,594	3,984,380	6.9	14,168,922	21,934,565
North Dakota.....	Mar. 16, 1937	Jan. 1939	375,749	589,545	44.5	2,080,807	2,415,177
Ohio.....	Dec. 17, 1936	Jan. 1939	12,500,465	26,083,143	56.7	114,388,617	149,298,481
Oklahoma.....	Dec. 12, 1936	Dec. 1938	2,820,996	3,633,620	48.5	12,950,267	16,144,723
Oregon.....	Nov. 15, 1935	Jan. 1938	4,815,394	4,154,602	83.3	6,643,952	8,345,010
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 5, 1936	Jan. 1938	66,279,214	48,853,725	58.8	78,951,889	114,959,113
Rhode Island.....	May 5, 1936	Jan. 1938	5,746,425	8,161,897	52.9	7,655,764	9,545,920
South Carolina.....	June 6, 1936	July 1938	1,782,864	2,209,786	12.7	9,095,126	10,249,019
South Dakota.....	Dec. 24, 1936	Jan. 1939	289,670	337,431	20.1	2,292,032	3,113,399
Tennessee.....	Dec. 18, 1936	Jan. 1938	5,076,025	5,614,775	21.5	10,860,658	14,232,762
Texas.....	Oct. 27, 1936	Jan. 1938	11,492,557	10,181,334	24.6	38,986,245	51,794,696
Utah.....	Aug. 29, 1936	Jan. 1938	1,939,945	1,523,030	68.0	2,615,421	3,851,818
Vermont.....	Dec. 22, 1936	Jan. 1938	639,665	833,125	34.3	2,467,026	2,702,681
Virginia.....	Dec. 18, 1936	Jan. 1938	5,676,162	4,989,924	19.9	13,924,097	19,288,372
Washington.....	Mar. 17, 1937	Jan. 1939	3,635,237	8,530,956	76.2	19,268,639	21,739,780
West Virginia.....	Dec. 17, 1936	Jan. 1938	6,444,250	3,758,106	29.7	9,839,547	16,557,190
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 29, 1932	July 1936	6,330,106	4,230,115	60.3	43,742,085	53,667,229
Wyoming.....	Feb. 25, 1937	Jan. 1939	758,915	1,259,097	72.8	2,376,250	2,434,486

^a Unadjusted for voided and returned benefit checks.

^b Benefits not payable until July, 1939.

^c Includes \$1,291,960 for 47,737 payments resulting from

recalculation of weekly benefit amounts and \$31,818 for 1,188 payments for 3,077 weeks delayed as result of labor dispute in 1939.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division, December, 1940.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY IN 1940*

FROM the standpoint of the administration of the public services connected with employment security in this country, the fiscal year 1940 marked a step forward since it brought closer coordination of employment service and unemployment compensation programs. A similar integration resulted from the merger of the United States Employment Service, formerly an agency of the United States Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of the Social Security Board into a new bureau of the Social Security Board—the Bureau of Employment Security. More effective organizations—at both the federal and state levels—were thereby created to handle the interrelated problems of finding jobs for unemployed workers and the payment of benefits to workers when jobs could not be located.

Because of the strategic position occupied by the Bureau of Employment Security in the nation's employment field, it was designated an agency for national defense at the close of the fiscal year and its machinery, as well as that of the state employment services, was geared to the important task of recruiting labor for industry engaged in the defense program.

That a large contribution to recruitment of labor is being made by the United States Employment Service is evidenced by the fact that more than 3,500,000 public and private placements were completed during the last fiscal year. Nearly 3,000,000 of these jobs were filled in private industry, a record for any comparable period in the history of the service. Had there been no contraction of the public works program during this period, it is likely that far more

than a half million public placements would have been made. While the data do not appear in the accompanying table, each of the last six months of 1940 showed a higher volume of private placements than any corresponding month on record, so that a new fiscal year record was in the making by the end of December.

Although Texas made the largest number of private placements, New York and California led Texas in the number of regular jobs (i. e.—jobs lasting more than 30 days) filled by the public employment offices. Except for Texas, each of the eight states which filled over 100,000 jobs in private employment made in the neighborhood of 50 per cent of their placements in regular jobs. In Texas somewhat more than a fourth of the placements were in jobs lasting a month or more. The largest proportion of regular jobs shown by any state, regardless of the actual number of private jobs filled, was reported by Maine and Massachusetts, where over 70 per cent of all private placements were expected to last 30 days or longer.

In addition to private and public placements, the public employment offices made approximately 1,100,000 supplementary placements in this period. In this type of placement, most of which are in agriculture, the employment offices are instrumental in effecting the placement but do not proceed through all the steps of a complete placement. More than half of these placements were made in Texas.

During the 12-month period more than 16,000,000 applications for work were filed with the public employment offices. This was the largest number of applications filed since the first fiscal year in which the service operated and was mainly attributable to increased utilization of the services of public em-

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

ployment offices. Despite the rise in applications, increased placements plus the removal from the active files of names of persons who failed to indicate that they were actively seeking work contributed to a reduction in the number of job seekers registered at local public employment offices from 6,300,000 on July 1, 1939, to 5,700,000 on June 30, 1940. Compared with the peak of 9,300,000 registrants in March, 1936, the June, 1940, level was 3,600,000 lower.

The nationwide inventory of job seekers registered at local employment offices on April 1, 1940, proved extremely useful in furnishing information on the number of skilled and semiskilled workers available for defense jobs. The material has been used in connection with the location of plants, awarding of contracts, and numerous other problems that have involved questions as to the supply of labor in certain localities.

Because of the rapid changes in employment which occurred subsequent to the inventory, it became necessary for each state to make monthly surveys of the number of persons registered in a selected list of 500 occupations regarded as essential to the defense program in order to keep currently informed on the status of this labor supply. The results of these surveys have been used in transferring workers from one locality to another through the clearance machinery of the United States Employment Service, which was established in the fall of 1940. The national labor clearance machinery is designed to minimize unplanned and unnecessary movement of workers from one area to another following rumors of jobs. It will also serve to speed up the interstate transfer of workers to vital defense jobs, where it is required, without depleting any locality of workers who will be needed there in the near future.

Hereafter employer orders for defense workers which cannot be filled by the local employment offices within any given state will be referred by the state agencies to one of a network of 13 regional clearance offices covering the entire country. These offices will serve as control points for interstate clearance of

orders for key workers in aircraft, tank construction, arms and munitions manufacture, and a number of other defense industries, as well as the government-operated shipyards and arsenals which come under civil service regulations. Provision has also been made for inter-regional and nationwide clearance of workers when necessary, with the United States Employment Service at Washington as the focal point.

The state employment services are also participating in the nationwide federally sponsored vocational education training courses by referring unemployed workers to courses which are designed to brush up rusty skills. Nearly 70,000 job seekers registered for work at public employment offices had been accepted for training by the end of 1940.

The unemployment insurance program of the states also played a more prominent role in relieving the hardships of the unemployed during this fiscal year when \$484,000,000 in benefits were paid. This was \$38,000,000 more than in the previous fiscal year. The gain was largely attributable to the initiation of benefit payments in Illinois and Montana, which began in July, 1939, and thereby closed the ranks of the states paying benefits. The increases shown for many of the states for the fiscal year 1940 result from the fact that benefits were paid only during the latter six months of the preceding fiscal year. Also contributing to the change in the amount of benefits paid in the two fiscal years is the fact that unemployment benefits to railroad workers were no longer payable by the states after the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act became effective July 1, 1939.

Effectiveness of a state unemployment compensation system is best measured by examining a number of factors, such as coverage, duration of benefits, amount of benefits, size of check, and other items. Only two of these items—namely, the size of benefit payments for total unemployment and the relation of income to outgo, are available from all states. It is noteworthy that for the country as a whole only a little more than half the weekly benefits issued for total unem-

ployment during the last quarter of the fiscal year were for \$10 or more. The outstanding example of a low proportion of payments of this size is provided by the experience of North Carolina, where 93 per cent of such weekly payments issued were for less than \$10. Extremely large numbers of checks for less than \$10 were also issued by Alabama, Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia. In each case at least 80 per cent of the payments for total unemployment were under \$10. In 22 other states payments for less than \$10 comprised 50 to 80 per cent of the total payments. On the other hand, Alaska and California issued 90 per cent of their payments for \$10 or more and Illinois, Nevada, and Oregon each paid more than 80 per cent of their weekly benefits for total unemployment at this rate.

The ability of the state to pay benefits that will represent adequate compensation to the unemployed worker depends in large measure on the degree of solvency of the state fund. It is therefore of interest to compare income received in the form of contributions on

payrolls to the outgo represented by the amount of benefit payments. Beginning with the states which had the highest ratios of income to outgo, it will be noted that during the fiscal year 1940 Montana and Nevada paid more than they received and that in Wyoming income and payments were just about equal. Idaho approached this group of states, followed by New Mexico, Rhode Island, Washington, and Florida. On the other hand, the District of Columbia and Hawaii paid less than 25 cents for each \$1 received, and only between 30 and 40 cents was paid for each \$1 collected in Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, North Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Missouri. Less than 60 cents of each \$1 in income received was paid in 17 other states. Practically all of the states that were mentioned among those paying large numbers of checks for less than \$10 fall within this group of states which have low rates of disbursements, which suggests that the excess of contributions over payments results at least in part from the relatively small weekly benefit amounts paid to the claimants.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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Placements and Applications, Fiscal Year, 1939-40, and Active File
June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, by States*

State	Total	Complete Placements			Supplementary Placements	Applications ^b	Active File, June 30—	
		Total	Private	Public			1939	1940
Total ^c	3,536,910	2,995,523	1,456,788	541,387	1,079,288	16,174,136	6,282,598	5,737,673
Alabama.....	52,368	44,759	26,255	7,609	6,861	282,844	131,932	115,237
Alaska.....	5,211	2,216	747	2,995	366	10,299	2,426	1,621
Arizona.....	37,414	32,918	20,729	4,496	33,216	90,801	23,848	26,064
Arkansas.....	53,404	46,166	14,326	7,238	37,638 ^d	119,282	76,385	45,052
California.....	248,563	222,311	103,814	26,252	37,589	1,292,297	408,254	486,309
Colorado.....	54,880	48,733	16,795	6,147	5,450	188,493	64,337	59,039
Connecticut.....	57,646	47,122	27,812	10,524	2,203	234,425	101,580	85,335
Delaware.....	16,679	14,391	7,613	2,288	566	44,094	13,567	12,370
Dist. of Columbia.....	42,374	37,930	16,883	4,444	285	125,711	45,048	38,681
Florida.....	42,628	33,088	24,535	9,540	7,804	193,539	71,065	68,932
Georgia.....	93,119	73,355	33,313	19,764	1,888	311,927	167,758	174,209
Hawaii.....	8,015	4,656	2,135	3,359	857	18,517	9,294	9,130
Idaho.....	32,948	26,709	9,207	6,239	7,805	79,296	14,916	14,341
Illinois.....	151,121	148,255	72,044	2,866	6,141	674,068	166,886	193,563
Indiana.....	92,177	88,886	49,819	3,291	20,701	476,160	198,520	171,579
Iowa.....	82,501	61,234	23,237	21,267	3,520	213,087	93,280	81,551
Kansas.....	40,020	32,953	12,485	7,067	3,097	200,185	33,697	59,970
Kentucky.....	33,479	25,541	12,308	7,938	3,742	227,070	85,381	95,993
Louisiana.....	50,705	44,462	30,658	6,243	6,908	249,401	110,531	89,037
Maine.....	22,373	17,070	12,632	5,303	428	117,281	33,929	45,844
Maryland.....	43,461	37,020	19,608	6,441	620	250,143	73,779	72,511
Massachusetts.....	43,653	35,145	25,231	8,508	937	429,740	255,294	222,216
Michigan.....	130,609	114,807	68,322	15,802	2,215	723,821	260,732	252,172
Minnesota.....	70,839	58,376	30,717	12,463	5,830	252,675	185,552	137,803
Mississippi.....	61,199	29,358	18,917	31,841	8,171	249,481	65,210	52,033
Missouri.....	93,300	84,206	37,668	9,094	10,375	529,572	126,285	187,124
Montana.....	20,140	12,175	7,833	7,965	3,933	60,307	27,673	25,864
Nebraska.....	34,779	18,131	8,207	16,648	730	119,261	53,214	47,346
Nevada.....	13,021	10,931	5,753	2,090	1,068	32,938	4,391	5,530
New Hampshire.....	24,035	18,803	13,469	5,232	3,273	83,843	30,716	24,478
New Jersey.....	117,556	112,253	65,177	5,303	8,529	604,156	258,387	264,132
New Mexico.....	24,662	20,977	9,690	3,685	19,000	63,461	33,532	35,528
New York.....	275,356	246,388	121,209	28,968	10,842	2,132,079	480,958	679,728
North Carolina.....	92,282	66,321	36,848	25,961	8,479	318,387	107,783	94,655
North Dakota.....	35,923	32,198	12,431	3,725	856	68,896	31,825	30,232
Ohio.....	167,470	156,380	79,958	11,090	11,241	881,093	425,280	313,221
Oklahoma.....	59,275	49,663	11,416	9,612	6,026	281,094	54,911	86,474
Oregon.....	70,154	54,596	26,644	15,558	66,991	195,982	47,114	40,229
Pennsylvania.....	143,176	112,829	73,737	30,347	15,392	1,373,489	861,192	372,175
Rhode Island.....	10,590	8,563	5,696	2,027	700	88,710	33,716	43,809
South Carolina.....	34,746	20,075	12,462	14,671	429	120,580	114,486	50,012
South Dakota.....	12,369	8,335	3,363	4,034	694	41,816	32,044	27,199
Tennessee.....	60,383	52,443	25,438	7,940	78,247	160,188	137,711	125,324
Texas.....	348,118	310,313	85,421	37,805	601,393	642,320	281,356	256,863
Utah.....	19,166	16,169	4,991	2,997	4,074	105,828	24,110	22,709
Vermont.....	12,052	9,683	4,853	2,369	149	36,622	16,791	19,366
Virginia.....	66,316	49,793	31,721	16,523	3,453	254,560	49,955	58,760
Washington.....	104,658	92,712	34,394	11,946	7,317	275,079	92,505	105,375
West Virginia.....	37,151	29,792	16,599	7,359	4,934	254,547	80,850	86,896
Wisconsin.....	81,077	67,580	38,190	13,497	6,077	354,904	170,742	115,747
Wyoming.....	11,769	6,753	3,478	5,016	248	39,787	11,870	8,305

* In jobs expected to last one month or more.
^b Includes new and renewed applications.
^c Suspended operations July 28- Sept. 26, 1939.

^d Excludes supplementary farm placements made in co-operation with Memphis, Tenn., office during October and November, 1939.

* Prepared by the Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics. Source: *Fifth Annual Report of the Social Security Board, 1940*. Data reported by state agencies, corrected to August 10, 1940.

FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT:

Checks Issued by the Treasury Department, by States, in the

Fiscal Years 1938-39 and 1939-40 ^a *

(To nearest dollar)

State	Fiscal Year, 1938-39, Total Grants	Total Grants	Federal Security Agency Social Security Board						Public Health Service Public Health Work	Department of Labor Children's Bureau			
			Total Public Assistance	Public Assistance			Unemploy- ment Compensation Adminis- tration ^b	Total Maternal and Child Welfare		Materna and Child Health Services	Services for Crippled Children	Child Welfare Services	
				Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind							
Total, fiscal year 1938-39, all participating states:	\$321,985,346	....	\$246,898,178	\$210,159,949	\$31,466,620	\$5,271,609	\$58,812,391	\$7,985,120	\$8,289,657	\$3,739,063	\$3,029,400	\$1,521,194
Total, fiscal year 1939-40, all participating states:	.....	\$348,484,846	271,131,486	220,447,850	44,668,593	6,015,043	58,171,947	9,500,706	9,680,706	4,823,147	3,360,486	1,497,074
Alabama.....	2,308,140	2,674,348	1,486,937	1,019,963	434,804	32,170	580,797	303,323	303,291	162,486	90,763	50,042	
Alaska.....	304,500	353,908	196,349	196,349	(^c)	(^c)	43,835	38,050	75,674	49,074	14,544	12,056	
Arizona.....	2,017,748	2,150,924	1,704,717	1,258,660	395,395	50,662	238,933	64,627	142,648	76,685	38,313	27,649	
Arkansas.....	1,618,917	1,697,901	893,882	661,801	203,012	29,069	381,304	224,982	197,733	88,195	71,149	38,389	
California.....	27,847,006	37,002,535	32,157,601	27,964,646	2,662,400	1,530,556	4,155,885	333,782	355,268	135,885	153,117	66,265	
Colorado.....	7,214,387	8,849,748	8,170,367	7,226,545	837,921	105,901	416,608	95,880	166,893	94,624	54,617	17,652	
Connecticut.....	3,824,932	4,263,889	2,792,637	2,765,526	(^c)	27,111	1,246,017	109,343	116,891	65,322	31,671	19,899	
Delaware.....	525,429	561,998	263,991	178,014	85,977	(^c)	214,828	32,643	50,536	32,291	4,702	13,543	
District of Columbia.....	1,267,900	1,410,774	731,379	515,330	181,473	34,577	496,911	69,379	113,104	61,204	44,363	7,537	
Florida.....	3,929,888	4,065,391	3,149,259	2,605,266	364,731	179,261	596,744	155,297	164,091	86,913	55,035	22,144	
Georgia.....	3,313,954	3,180,222	1,792,597	1,262,382	460,800	69,415	784,646	286,481	316,497	161,236	105,394	49,867	
Hawaii.....	532,867	591,092	306,149	118,174	181,869	6,107	143,410	63,751	77,781	44,322	21,532	11,927	
Idaho.....	2,015,126	1,885,502	1,463,175	1,049,794	377,085	36,296	246,383	78,650	97,294	50,919	30,842	15,533	
Illinois.....	15,678,933	21,323,025	17,347,777	17,347,777	(^c)	(^c)	3,170,126	413,438	391,685	186,188	156,820	48,676	
Indiana.....	10,072,751	11,417,370	9,239,392	6,647,058	2,296,566	295,768	1,711,508	225,089	241,381	80,948	121,155	39,278	
Iowa.....	7,899,823	7,420,712	6,437,932	6,228,472	(^c)	209,460	610,738	193,577	178,465	79,871	72,706	25,887	
Kansas.....	4,323,870	4,444,938	3,742,207	2,758,649	846,850	136,708	388,864	139,202	174,665	96,895	41,804	35,967	
Kentucky.....	3,269,059	3,764,945	2,509,547	2,509,547	(^c)	(^c)	753,280	275,704	226,414	100,284	87,131	38,999	
Louisiana.....	4,321,580	4,950,336	3,857,371	2,127,760	1,640,332	89,278	732,781	180,803	179,382	115,307	34,850	29,225	
Maine.....	2,713,733	2,602,831	1,988,729	1,584,254	244,282	160,193	455,528	50,359	108,214	61,762	35,751	10,701	

Maryland.....	4,280,858	4,382,922	3,232,298	1,840,606	1,303,804	87,888	847,739	133,534	169,352	93,814	51,724	23,814
Massachusetts.....	19,177,310	18,931,869	15,353,891	13,223,817	1,977,732	152,342	3,126,586	250,620	200,772	94,449	96,775	9,548
Michigan.....	13,690,320	14,412,578	10,925,957	7,869,505	2,931,882	124,570	2,945,222	288,985	252,414	116,361	110,928	25,126
Minnesota.....	11,253,733	10,600,318	9,053,612	7,685,059	1,231,835	136,718	1,159,352	190,748	196,606	86,182	75,011	35,413
Mississippi.....	1,575,941	1,719,616	908,705	878,774	(^c)	29,931	349,110	248,362	213,439	116,494	42,109	54,836
Missouri.....	10,860,515	11,516,240	9,599,709	8,390,627	1,209,081	(^c)	1,429,217	267,485	219,830	102,642	75,309	41,879
Montana.....	2,208,286	2,047,909	1,601,606	1,262,067	317,759	21,780	256,990	67,923	121,389	71,814	36,042	13,533
Nebraska.....	4,091,629	3,904,002	3,388,198	2,596,260	723,462	68,475	344,384	51,411	120,009	39,414	54,569	26,026
Nevada.....	566,141	600,810	372,519	372,519	(^c)	(^c)	152,886	27,810	47,595	33,348	4,285	9,962
New Hampshire.....	1,104,915	1,229,301	808,467	650,384	113,470	44,613	305,028	54,762	61,044	34,485	12,814	13,746
New Jersey.....	6,862,100	8,510,059	5,468,105	3,794,603	1,574,191	99,311	2,617,936	222,818	201,199	94,037	82,913	24,249
New Mexico.....	839,237	984,432	567,963	326,569	220,799	20,595	183,712	81,757	151,000	96,237	40,102	14,660
New York.....	30,902,822	29,904,318	21,081,462	15,122,668	5,565,489	393,304	7,829,762	586,862	406,232	240,626	121,599	44,006
North Carolina.....	4,552,985	4,627,634	2,971,445	2,003,024	784,419	184,002	1,000,725	347,665	307,799	150,840	104,940	52,019
North Dakota.....	1,456,090	1,607,893	1,231,186	878,979	334,764	17,443	176,858	75,417	124,432	61,327	43,917	19,188
Ohio.....	19,589,538	21,608,594	18,237,171	15,734,123	2,009,652	493,395	2,659,407	396,336	315,679	132,679	124,012	58,988
Oklahoma.....	9,465,064	9,594,554	8,544,245	7,200,433	1,154,393	189,419	628,647	206,617	215,045	98,748	83,139	33,158
Oregon.....	3,656,325	3,861,379	2,987,288	2,576,324	342,014	68,950	638,558	82,601	152,932	67,973	67,588	17,371
Pennsylvania.....	22,221,585	24,820,339	17,939,996	12,282,370	5,657,626	(^c)	6,015,567	552,117	312,659	116,270	136,579	59,810
Puerto Rico.....	.....	216,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,815	87,295	84,905	.....	2,390
Rhode Island.....	1,808,740	1,748,042	963,997	746,161	212,366	5,470	647,290	64,156	72,598	37,741	21,285	13,573
South Carolina.....	2,340,929	2,522,048	1,519,369	1,119,207	339,004	61,158	528,570	224,048	250,061	124,638	90,818	34,605
South Dakota.....	2,531,783	1,834,165	1,521,807	1,498,675	(^c)	23,131	133,222	76,407	102,729	56,332	29,200	17,196
Tennessee.....	4,083,835	4,919,896	3,628,704	2,319,083	1,206,282	103,339	798,398	256,568	236,226	118,860	72,905	44,461
Texas.....	11,843,922	10,680,042	7,904,213	7,904,213	(^c)	(^c)	1,906,080	445,969	423,780	213,164	153,266	57,350
Utah.....	2,756,367	2,695,989	2,218,435	1,690,252	495,835	32,348	282,104	66,987	128,462	61,301	48,286	18,875
Vermont.....	877,872	936,073	599,552	491,449	86,782	21,321	194,206	51,328	90,988	57,774	19,238	13,976
Virginia.....	1,954,666	2,535,741	1,766,169	932,012	249,611	84,545	811,797	234,251	223,524	100,551	82,736	40,237
Washington.....	7,352,664	7,032,790	5,945,874	4,976,917	798,048	170,909	825,093	125,845	135,978	58,259	53,471	24,247
West Virginia.....	3,551,833	3,398,083	2,164,929	1,289,378	793,532	82,018	865,379	161,257	206,518	105,104	71,873	29,541
Wisconsin.....	8,797,056	9,672,442	8,319,048	6,331,238	1,706,562	281,249	980,257	177,662	195,474	88,649	70,927	35,899
Wyoming.....	729,740	816,270	573,572	434,585	114,700	24,287	162,735	20,224	59,739	37,717	15,864	6,158

^a Excludes federal funds for vocational rehabilitation under title V, pt. 4, which are not segregated from other federal funds provided for similar purposes. For any given period, amounts in this table may differ from those in some other compilations since amounts certified by the Board are attributed to the quarter for which they were provided. The Board may certify amounts to be granted for the current period of operation, for future periods, or for prior periods in which programs approved

by the Board were in effect. Payments therefore are not necessarily made within the period for which the funds are certified.

^b Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to states for employment service administration to meet requirements of the unemployment compensation program but does not include grants under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

^c No plan approved by the Social Security Board.

* Prepared by Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics; compiled from data furnished by the U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits; (published in *Fifth Annual Report* of the Social Security Board, pp. 162-63).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION*

THE Social Security Act authorizes grants of federal funds in specified proportion to funds provided by the states and their political subdivisions to implement state plans for public assistance which have been approved by the Social Security Board as meeting the requirements of the Social Security Act.

In order to be approved for a grant of federal funds, in addition to other specified requirements, it is necessary that a state plan be in operation in all political subdivisions of the state, that it provide for financial participation by the state, and establish or designate a single agency within the state to administer or supervise administration, and that it provide methods of administration found by the Social Security Board to be necessary for efficient operation. In the following tables on public assistance administration, columns are provided which indicate the state local agencies responsible for administering public assistance plans.

The Social Security Act did not prescribe the specific form of administrative organization, and states were free to develop along different lines. The state agency responsible for administration is usually designated as the department of public welfare, although various other titles are in use. The predominant form of agency organization is a department headed by a state board or commission appointed by the governor, with an agency executive appointed either by the governor or by the state board.

Most boards possess some administrative as well as policy-forming responsibilities, but a few advisory boards and a few purely administrative boards also exist.

On the local level the county is the usual unit of administration. In some

states, however, programs are administered on the local level through district or suboffices of the state agency. Several states, including the District of Columbia, have no separate local administration.

County organization also varies. The predominant form is a county department with a board appointed by the county governing authority, usually the county board of supervisors or commissioners, and an executive officer appointed by the county board. Among the exceptions are a few states where the governor or state department appoints or participates in the appointment of local boards and executives or where the county governing body itself acts as the welfare board.

As states began to administer more than one of the public assistance programs, a tendency developed to center responsibility for all programs in a single agency. Administration by a single department has been established in 34 states¹ and also in Hawaii and the District of Columbia, all of which have three public assistance programs, and in 5 states² which have two programs. In 3 states (Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Virginia) aid to the blind is administered separately from old age assistance and aid to dependent children; in 1 state (Vermont) old age assistance is administered separately from aid to the blind and aid to dependent children; 1 state (Delaware) with programs for aged and children only administers them un-

¹ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

² Connecticut, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, and Pennsylvania.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security, Statistics Division.

der different agencies; and 4 states³ and Alaska have only the old age assistance program.

The fact that two or more programs are administered within a single department, however, does not assure a completely integrated program. In 4 states⁴ where a single department administers all three categories, there is a separate division for each within the department. In 3 states (Ohio, Tennessee, and Utah) two divisions operate within a single department for the administration of the three programs. In such instances the degree of integration must depend not only upon cooperation and coordination within the central offices of the department but also upon the extent to which the field staff is unified to serve local units.

A tendency toward integration at the local level has also been evident. Local relief agencies were developed in almost every county during the early 1930's or following the passage of the Social Security Act, and usually these agencies have absorbed the public assistance activities.

Under the Social Security Act, financial participation by the state is required for approval of a public assistance plan. Since the establishment of the program, there has been a tendency toward an increase in the part of the cost borne by state funds as compared with local funds. The following information considers only the 48 states and indicates the differing distributions of costs under the three programs.

Old age assistance.—Twenty-six states⁵ assume responsibility for the total cost of assistance not borne by the federal

government; in 13⁶ the state contribution is larger than that of the local political unit; in 8⁷ there is equal sharing; and in only 1 (Kansas) does the county pay more toward the cost of assistance than the state.

Aid to the blind.—Twenty-four states⁸ assume responsibility for the total cost of assistance not borne by the federal government; in 7⁹ the state contribution exceeds that of the local unit; in 6¹⁰ there is equal sharing; in 3 (Kansas, Maryland, and Ohio) the local share is larger; and in 1 (New Jersey) the use of state funds for assistance is limited to persons without county residence.

Aid to dependent children.—Sixteen states¹¹ assume responsibility for the total cost of assistance not borne by the federal government; in 10¹² the state share exceeds that of the local unit; in 7¹³ there is equal sharing; in 6¹⁴ the local share is larger; and in 2 (Maryland and Ohio) the proportionate sharing varies considerably.

⁶ Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

⁷ Alabama, California, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, and Wyoming.

⁸ Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

⁹ Georgia, Montana, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

¹⁰ Alabama, California, Colorado, Iowa, New York, and North Carolina.

¹¹ Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia.

¹² California, Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

¹³ Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wyoming.

¹⁴ Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina.

³ Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, and Texas.

⁴ California, Maine, New Jersey, and Washington.

⁵ Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND AID TO THE BLIND*

Expenditures^a for Assistance to Recipients in States with Plans Approved by
the Social Security Board, and the Amount Per Inhabitant,
by States, Calendar Year 1939

State	Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients (in thousands)			Amount per Inhabitant ^b for Assistance to Recipients		
	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind
Total ^c	\$433,575.2	\$110,744.7	\$12,439.8	\$3.28	\$0.84	\$0.09
Alabama	1,901.2	828.5	55.4	.67	.29	.02
Arizona	2,347.2	941.5	97.5	4.70	1.89	.20
Arkansas	1,239.0	386.2	49.2	.64	.20	.03
California	51,226.0	6,936.0	3,743.8	7.42	1.00	.54
Colorado	13,877.0	1,713.5	211.2	12.35	1.53	.19
Connecticut	5,110.0	.....	45.0	2.99	.....	.03
Delaware	350.4	181.7	.....	1.31	.68	.....
District of Columbia	998.8	472.8	66.4	1.51	.71	.10
Florida	5,635.7	674.1	370.3	2.97	.36	.20
Georgia	2,708.3	989.6	133.5	.87	.32	.04
Idaho	2,166.4	857.3	74.7	4.13	1.63	.14
Illinois	30,818.4	.....	.....	3.90	.....	.....
Indiana	13,140.6	5,465.4	614.8	3.83	1.59	.18
Iowa	12,664.2	.....	389.5	4.99	.....	.15
Kansas	5,388.6	1,946.3	254.8	2.99	1.08	.14
Kentucky	4,660.1	.....	.....	1.64	.....	.....
Louisiana	3,892.0	2,837.5	151.0	1.65	1.20	.06
Maine	3,040.1	619.3	349.5	3.59	.73	.41
Maryland	3,709.6	2,834.8	165.2	2.04	1.56	.09
Massachusetts	27,009.6	7,464.7	303.1	6.26	1.73	.07
Michigan	15,797.3	6,110.0	214.1	3.01	1.16	.04
Minnesota	16,503.7	3,251.6	251.0	5.91	1.16	.09
Mississippi	1,725.6	.....	48.8	.79	.....	.02
Missouri	17,020.5	2,398.5	.....	4.50	.63	.....
Montana	2,711.1	693.0	38.6	4.85	1.24	.07
Nebraska	5,114.7	1,465.8	141.4	3.89	1.11	.11
Nevada	701.5	.....	.....	6.36	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1,234.1	224.4	86.3	2.51	.46	.18
New Jersey	6,960.6	3,919.5	171.8	1.67	.94	.04
New Mexico	561.3	431.2	37.2	1.06	.81	.07
New York	33,313.3	20,954.3	800.8	2.47	1.55	.06
North Carolina	3,896.5	1,480.9	344.3	1.09	.41	.10
North Dakota	1,754.5	801.4	31.3	2.73	1.25	.05
Ohio	32,409.8	4,917.1	932.1	4.69	.71	.13
Oklahoma	14,828.8	2,505.0	380.1	6.35	1.07	.16
Oregon	5,070.4	834.9	134.5	4.65	.77	.12
Pennsylvania	20,621.8	10,911.6	.....	2.08	1.10	.....
Rhode Island	1,484.0	625.0	5.1 ^d	2.08	.88	.01
South Carolina	2,244.2	800.2	110.5	1.18	.42	.06
South Dakota	3,295.5	.....	46.6	5.13	.....	.07
Tennessee	3,918.6	2,145.9	228.7	1.34	.74	.08
Texas	17,827.2	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....
Utah	3,414.7	1,286.7	65.4	6.21	2.34	.12
Vermont	1,068.3	160.0	36.6	2.97	.45	.10
Virginia	1,544.9	307.9	129.5	.58	.11	.05
Washington	10,241.9	1,832.0	370.5	5.90	1.06	.21
West Virginia	2,805.9	1,709.2	156.8	1.48	.90	.08
Wisconsin	12,101.5	5,186.3	539.5	3.86	1.65	.17
Wyoming	862.8	255.8	52.2	3.44	1.02	.21
Alaska	405.7	.....	.....	5.59	.....	.....
Hawaii	250.9	387.4	11.4	.59	.92	.03

^a Represent obligations incurred or disbursements from federal, state, and local funds for direct assistance to recipients, hospitalization, burials, medical care, and assistance in kind; they do not represent the total cost of the program because they omit cost of administration.

^b Based on total population as of April 1, 1940, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

^c All amounts are rounded from actual data; therefore, totals differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. Amounts per inhabitant are based on actual data.

^d Amounts represent expenditures for last 6 months; first payments under approved plan made for July, 1939.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research. Source: Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 7, (July, 1940), pp. 47-49-51. Data reported by state agencies, corrected to May 25, 1940.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION: OLD AGE ASSISTANCE*

State	Administrative Responsibility	
	Direct Responsibility ^a	Supervisory Responsibility ^b
Alabama.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Arizona.....	State department of social security and welfare operating through county departments	State department of social security and welfare
Arkansas.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
California.....	County boards of supervisors	State department of social welfare
Colorado.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Connecticut.....	State bureau of old age assistance operating regional offices or local depts. of public welfare	Commissioner of welfare through bureau of old age assistance
Delaware.....	Old age welfare commission	Old age welfare commission
Dist. of Col.....	Board of public welfare	Board of public welfare
Florida.....	District welfare boards	State welfare board
Georgia.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Idaho.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Illinois.....	Less than 500,000 population, county departments of public welfare, over 500,000 county bureau of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Indiana.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Iowa.....	State department of social welfare operating through county boards of social welfare	State department of social welfare
Kansas.....	County departments of social welfare	State department of social welfare
Kentucky.....	State department of welfare through division of public assistance operating through district offices	State department of welfare
Louisiana.....	Parish departments of public welfare serve as agencies of State department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Maine.....	Department of health and welfare, division old age assistance, through dist. and branch offices	Department of health and welfare
Maryland.....	County welfare boards (Department of welfare in Baltimore)	State department of public welfare
Massachusetts.....	Old age assistance bureaus of the several towns under the local boards of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Michigan.....	Bureau of social security of State department of social welfare	State department of social welfare
Minnesota.....	County welfare boards	Director of social welfare
Mississippi.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Missouri.....	State social security commission operating through county offices	State social security commission
Montana.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Nebraska.....	County assistance committees	Board of control of state institutions
Nevada.....	Divided between State welfare department and county boards of commissioners	State welfare department
New Hampshire.....	State department of public welfare through district and branch offices	State department of public welfare
New Jersey.....	County welfare boards	State department of institutions and agencies division of old age assistance
New Mexico.....	County public welfare offices which serve as agents of State department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
New York.....	County or city public welfare districts or city old age assistance districts	State department of social welfare
North Carolina.....	County boards of welfare	State board of charities and public welfare
North Dakota.....	County welfare boards	State public welfare board
Ohio.....	Division of aid for the aged of State dept. of public welfare operating through subdivision offices	State department of public welfare, division of aid for aged
Oklahoma.....	County departments of public welfare which operate as administrative units of the state agency	State department of public welfare
Oregon.....	County public welfare departments	State public welfare department
Pennsylvania.....	County boards of assistance	State department of public assistance
Rhode Island.....	Division of public assistance of State department of social welfare	State department of social welfare, division of public assistance
South Carolina.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
South Dakota.....	State department of social security operating through county or district branch offices	State department of social security
Tennessee.....	State department of public welfare operating through regional and unit offices	State department of public welfare
Texas.....	State department of public welfare operating through local administrative units	State department of public welfare
Utah.....	County or district departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Vermont.....	State old age assistance commission through local investigators	Old age assistance commission
Virginia.....	Local boards of public welfare	State board of public welfare
Washington.....	County welfare departments	State department of social security
West Virginia.....	State department of public assistance	State department of public assistance
Wisconsin.....	County judges or county departments of public welfare or county pension departments	State department of public welfare
Wyoming.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Alaska.....	Territorial department of public welfare	Territorial department of public welfare
Hawaii.....	Territorial department of social security	Territorial department of social security

^a By "direct responsibility" is meant the primary responsibility for making investigations and maintaining direct contact with the individual.

^b By "supervisory responsibility" is meant that ultimate control exercised by the highest state governmental unit

specializing in public welfare service, e. g., a state department of public welfare as distinguished from its subordinate division of old age assistance. This column indicates the "single state agency" required by the Federal Social Security Act.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Public Assistance, December, 1940.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION: AID TO THE BLIND*

State	Administrative Responsibility	
	Direct Responsibility ^a	Supervisory Responsibility ^b
Alabama.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Arizona.....	State department of social security and welfare operating through county departments of social security and welfare	State department of social security and welfare
Arkansas.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
California.....	County boards of supervisors, authority delegated to county welfare department or county welfare agent	State department of social welfare, Chief, division of blind
Colorado.....	County departments of public welfare	County departments of public welfare
Connecticut.....	State bureau of old age assistance operating through regional offices, or local departments of public welfare	Commissioner of welfare through bureau of old age assistance
Delaware ^c.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	Board of public welfare	Board of public welfare
Florida.....	District welfare boards	State welfare board
Georgia.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Idaho.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Illinois ^c.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	State department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Iowa.....	State department of social welfare operating through county boards of social welfare	State department of social welfare
Kansas.....	County departments of social welfare	State department of social welfare
Kentucky ^c.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	Parish departments of public welfare serve as agencies of the State department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Maine.....	Department of health and welfare operating through district and branch offices	Department of health and welfare
Maryland.....	County welfare boards (Department of welfare in Baltimore)	State department of public welfare
Massachusetts.....	Division of blind of State department of education	Division of blind of State department of education
Michigan.....	Bureau of social security of State department of social welfare	State department of social welfare
Minnesota.....	Director of social welfare in cooperation with county welfare boards	Director of social welfare
Mississippi.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Missouri ^c.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Nebraska.....	County assistance committees	Board of control of state institutions
Nevada ^c.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	State department of public welfare through district and branch offices	State department of public welfare
New Jersey.....	County welfare boards	State department of institutions and agencies, State commission for the blind
New Mexico.....	County public welfare offices which serve as agents of State department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
New York.....	County or city public welfare districts	State department of social welfare
North Carolina.....	Boards of county commissioners	State commission for the blind
North Dakota.....	County welfare boards	State public welfare board
Ohio.....	Boards of county commissioners	State department of public welfare, Division of public assistance
Oklahoma.....	County departments of public welfare which operate as administrative units of state agency	State department of public welfare
Oregon.....	County public welfare departments	State public welfare department
Pennsylvania ^c.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	State department of social welfare	State department of social welfare
South Carolina.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
South Dakota.....	State department of social security operating through county or district branch offices	State department of social security
Tennessee.....	State department of public welfare operating through regional and unit offices	State department of public welfare
Texas ^c.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Vermont.....	State department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Virginia.....	Local boards of public welfare	State commission for blind
Washington.....	County welfare departments	State department of social security
West Virginia.....	State department of public assistance or county departments of public welfare	State department of public assistance
Wisconsin.....	County judges or county pension departments	State department of public welfare
Wyoming.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Alaska ^c.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	Territorial department of social security	Territorial department of social security

^a By "direct responsibility" is meant the primary responsibility for making investigations and maintaining direct contact with the individual.

^b By "supervisory responsibility" is meant that ultimate control exercised by the highest state governmental unit specializing in public welfare service, e. g., a state department

of public welfare as distinguished from its subordinate division of old age assistance. This column indicates the "single state agency" required by the Federal Social Security Act.

^c Has no aid to the blind program under the Social Security Act.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Public Assistance, December, 1940.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION: AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN*

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State	Administrative Responsibility	
	Direct Responsibility ^a	Supervisory Responsibility ^b
Alabama.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Arizona.....	State department of social security and welfare operating through county departments of social security and welfare	State department of social security and welfare
Arkansas.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
California.....	County boards of supervisors; authority delegated to county welfare department or agent	State department of social welfare
Colorado.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Connecticut ^c.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	Mothers' pension commission	Mothers' pension commission
District of Columbia.....	Board of public welfare	Board of public welfare
Florida.....	District welfare boards	State welfare board
Georgia.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Idaho.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Illinois ^c.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Iowa ^c.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	County departments of social welfare	State department of social welfare
Kentucky ^c.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	Parish departments of public welfare serve as agencies of the State department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Maine.....	Department of health and welfare operating through district and branch offices	Department of health and welfare
Maryland.....	County welfare boards (Department of welfare in Baltimore)	State department of public welfare
Massachusetts.....	Local boards of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Michigan.....	Bureau of social security of State department of social welfare	State department of social welfare
Minnesota.....	County welfare boards	Director of social welfare
Mississippi ^c.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	State social security commission operating through county offices	State social security commission
Montana.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Nebraska.....	County assistance committees	Board of control of state institutions
Nevada ^c.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	State department of public welfare through district and branch offices	State department of public welfare
New Jersey.....	State board of children's guardians	State department of institutions and agencies, State board of children's guardians
New Mexico.....	County public welfare offices which serve as agents of the State department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
New York.....	Either the county board of child welfare or local commissioner of public welfare of county or city	State department of social welfare
North Carolina.....	County boards of welfare	State board of charities and public welfare
North Dakota.....	County welfare boards	State public welfare board
Ohio.....	Juvenile judge except in counties where, by charter or by law, the powers and duties are imposed upon a county board, department commission, or officer other than the juvenile judge	State department of public welfare, Division of public assistance
Oklahoma.....	County departments of public welfare which operate as administrative units of the state agency	State department of public welfare
Oregon.....	County public welfare departments	State public welfare department
Pennsylvania.....	County boards of assistance	State department of public assistance
Rhode Island.....	Director of public assistance of State department of social welfare or local board or local director	Division of public assistance of State department of social welfare
South Carolina.....	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
South Dakota.....	State department of social security operating through county or district branch offices	State department of social security
Tennessee.....	State department of public welfare operating through regional and unit offices	State department of public welfare
Texas ^c.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	County or district department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Vermont.....	State department of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Virginia.....	Local boards of public welfare	State board of public welfare
Washington.....	County welfare departments	State department of social security
West Virginia.....	State department of public assistance	State department of public assistance
Wisconsin.....	County judge, or county departments of public welfare, or county pension departments	State department of public welfare
Wyoming ^c	County departments of public welfare	State department of public welfare
Alaska ^c.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	Territorial department of social security	Territorial department of social security

^a By "direct responsibility" is meant the primary responsibility for making investigations and maintaining direct contact with the individual.

^b By "supervisory responsibility" is meant that ultimate control exercised by the highest state governmental unit specializing in public welfare service, e. g., a state department of public welfare as distinguished from its subordinate division of old age assistance. This column indicates the "single state agency" required by the Federal Social Security Act.

^c Has no aid to dependent children program approved under the Social Security Act.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Public Assistance December, 1940.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND AID TO THE BLIND*

Expenditures ^a to Recipients in States with Plans Approved by the Social Security Board, by Sources of Funds, Calendar Year 1939

State	Total Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients of Special Types of Public Assistance	Old Age Assistance				Aid to Dependent Children				Aid to the Blind			
		Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients	Per Cent from			Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients	Per Cent from			Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients	Per Cent from		
			Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds		Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds		Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds
Total ^b	\$556,759,700	\$433,575,200	48.0	42.0	10.0	\$110,744,700	26.6	47.5	25.9	\$12,439,800	43.3	36.6	20.1
Alabama.....	2,785,100	1,901,200	49.6	30.4	20.0	828,500	33.3	33.5	33.2	55,400	50.0	25.0	25.0
Arizona.....	3,386,200	2,347,200	49.2	50.8	.....	941,500	33.3	66.7	.....	97,500	49.2	50.8	.....
Arkansas.....	1,674,500	1,239,000	50.0	50.0	.....	386,200	33.3	66.7	.....	49,200	50.0	50.0	.....
California.....	61,905,900	51,226,000	44.2	28.0	27.8	6,936,000	23.1	45.7	31.2	3,743,800	31.1	34.5	34.4
Colorado.....	15,801,700	13,877,000	42.2	57.8	.....	1,713,500	33.3	33.3	33.3	211,200	47.9	27.1	25.0
Connecticut.....	5,155,000	5,110,000	49.0	51.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	49.6	50.4	.....
Delaware.....	532,200	350,400	49.8	50.2	.....	181,700	32.2	33.9	33.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	1,538,000	998,800	48.8	51.2	.....	472,800	28.8	71.2	.....	66,400	49.0	51.0	.....
Florida.....	6,680,200	5,635,700	50.0	50.0	.....	674,100	33.3	66.7	.....	370,300	50.0	50.0	.....
Georgia.....	3,831,300	2,708,300	50.0	40.0	10.0	989,600	33.3	56.7	10.0	133,500	49.8	40.2	10.0
Idaho.....	3,098,400	2,166,400	50.0	50.0	.....	857,300	33.2	66.8	.....	74,700	49.2	50.8	.....
Illinois.....	30,818,400	30,818,400	49.5	50.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	19,220,800	13,140,600	49.3	33.1	17.6	5,465,400	31.0	45.4	23.6	14,800	47.5	52.5	.....
Iowa.....	13,053,600	12,664,200	50.3 ^a	49.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389,500	50.2 ^a	24.8	25.0
Kansas.....	7,589,800	5,388,600	49.4	19.9	30.7	1,946,300	30.4	28.4	41.2	254,800	48.8	20.8	30.4
Kentucky.....	4,660,100	4,660,100	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	6,880,500	3,892,000	49.7	50.3	.....	2,837,500	31.6	68.4	.....	151,000	49.7	50.3	.....
Maine.....	4,008,900	3,040,100	49.1	50.9	.....	619,300	28.0	25.8	46.2	349,500	48.8	51.2	.....
Maryland.....	6,709,600	3,709,600	49.5	33.7	16.8	2,834,800	33.3	58.8	7.9	165,200	49.8	15.0	35.2
Massachusetts.....	34,777,400	27,009,600	47.1	36.2	16.7	7,464,700	19.2	33.3	47.5	303,100	49.9	50.1	.....
Michigan.....	22,121,400	15,797,300	49.0 ^d	51.0 ^d	.....	6,110,000	24.3 ^d	75.1 ^d	6 ^d	214,100	42.3 ^d	57.5 ^d	2 ^d
Minnesota.....	20,006,300	16,503,700	49.5	33.5	17.0	3,251,600	26.2	40.5	33.3	251,000	47.8	52.2	.....
Mississippi.....	1,774,500	1,725,600	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,800	50.0	50.0	.....
Missouri.....	19,418,900	17,020,500	50.0	50.0	.....	2,398,500	33.3	66.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	3,442,700	2,711,100	50.0 ^d	36.4 ^d	13.6 ^d	693,000	33.3 ^d	39.0 ^d	27.7 ^d	38,600	45.7 ^d	41.9 ^d	12.4 ^d
Nebraska.....	6,721,900	5,114,700	49.9	50.1	.....	1,465,800	33.3	66.7	.....	141,400	51.4 ^a	47.8	.8
Nevada.....	701,500	701,500	50.0	25.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1,544,800	1,234,100	47.9	27.1	25.0	224,400	29.6	70.4	.....	86,300	48.8	51.2	.....

New Jersey.....	11,051,900	6,960,600	49.4	38.1	12.5	3,919,500	31.6	34.2	34.2	171,800	49.4	....	50.6
New Mexico.....	1,029,700	561,300	49.9	50.1	....	431,200	33.1	66.9	....	37,200	49.4	50.6	....
New York.....	55,068,400	33,313,300	44.3	30.2	25.5	20,954,300	19.8	30.5	49.7	800,800	45.3	29.7	25.0
North Carolina.....	5,721,700	3,896,500	50.0	25.5	24.5	1,480,900	33.3	33.9	32.8	344,300	50.0	26.4	23.6
North Dakota.....	2,587,200	1,754,500	50.0	34.1	15.9	801,400	31.6	34.3	34.1	31,300	46.5	53.5	....
Ohio.....	38,259,100	32,409,800	48.8	51.2	....	4,917,100	25.4	31.3	43.3	932,100	48.8	16.3	34.9
Oklahoma.....	17,713,900	14,828,800	47.6	52.4	....	2,505,000	31.2	68.8	....	380,100	49.7	50.3	....
Oregon.....	6,039,800	5,070,400	50.0	29.0	21.0	834,900	25.1	43.4	31.5	134,500	50.0	28.9	21.1
Pennsylvania.....	31,533,300	20,621,800	49.0	51.0	....	10,911,600	27.9	72.1	....	....	....	....	....
Rhode Island.....	2,114,100	1,484,000	50.0	50.0	....	625,000	25.9	40.9	33.2	5,100*	50.0	50.0	....
South Carolina.....	3,155,000	2,244,200	54.7 ^c	45.3	....	800,200	41.6 ^f	58.4	....	110,500	54.3 ^g	45.7	....
South Dakota.....	3,342,100	3,295,500	50.0	50.0	....	....	....	....	....	46,600	50.0	50.0	....
Tennessee.....	6,293,200	3,918,600	50.0	37.5	12.5	2,145,900	33.3	50.0	16.7	228,700	50.0	37.5	12.5
Texas.....	17,827,200	17,827,200	50.0	50.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah.....	4,766,800	3,414,700	49.5	35.5	15.0	1,286,700	28.0	57.0	15.0	65,400	48.1	36.9	15.0
Vermont.....	1,264,900	1,068,300	48.2	51.8	....	160,000	33.2 ^d	29.8 ^d	37.0 ^d	36,600	50.0 ^d	50.0 ^d	....
Virginia.....	1,982,300	1,544,900	50.0	31.3	18.7	307,900	33.3	41.7	25.0	129,500	50.0	31.2	18.8
Washington.....	12,444,400	10,241,900	49.8	50.2	....	1,832,000	33.3	66.7	....	370,500	44.6	55.4	....
West Virginia.....	4,672,000	2,805,900	49.6	50.4	....	1,709,200	33.3	66.7	....	156,800	49.9	50.1	....
Wisconsin.....	17,827,300	12,106,500	49.2	30.6	20.2	5,186,300	23.3	33.8	42.9	539,500	49.9	30.5	19.6
Wyoming.....	1,170,900	862,800	50.0	26.8	23.2	255,800	33.3	36.0	30.7	52,200	46.1	53.9	....
Alaska.....	405,700	405,700	46.2	53.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hawaii.....	649,700	250,900	50.0	50.0	....	387,400	29.9	70.1	....	11,400	50.0	50.0	....

^a Include obligations incurred or disbursements for direct assistance to recipients, and for hospitalization, burials, medical care, and assistance in kind. Do not include administrative expense. These totals cannot be compared with either amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients or amount of federal grants to the states.

^b All amounts are rounded from actual data; therefore, totals differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts. Percentage distributions are based on actual data.

^c Addendum to federal grant for assistance, which may be used for administrative expenses, assistance, or both, was used for assistance.

^d Distribution by source of funds estimated for part of period.

^e Federal share exceeds 50 per cent, because it includes state claims for federal participation in payments made in prior periods.

^f Federal grant for one-third of total cost of supplying aid to dependent children was used almost entirely for assistance, and administrative expenses were defrayed almost exclusively from state funds.

^g Amounts represent expenditures for last six months; first payments under approved plan made for July, 1939.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research, November, 1940. Source: *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (July, 1940), pp. 47, 49, 51. Data reported by state agencies, corrected to May 25, 1940.

TYPES OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY STATE DEPARTMENTS OR
BUREAUS OF PUBLIC HEALTH*

State	Alcoholic Beverage Control	Aviary Inspection	Barbering Inspection	Cancer Control	Cannery Inspection	Cosmetology	Crippled Children	Dental Hygiene	Diphtheria Control	Egg Inspection	Entomology	Epidemiology	Food and Drug Inspection	Housing Sanitation	Industrial Hygiene	Laboratory Analysis	Licensure	Livestock Sanitation	Malaria Control	Maternal and Child Health
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.....	★	★	★	★

† Data not available.

* Data compiled from organization charts and questionnaires returned to the Council of State Governments.

TYPES OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY STATE DEPARTMENTS OR
BUREAUS OF PUBLIC HEALTH—Continued

Milk Sanitation	Narcotics	Nursing	Physiotherapy	Pneumonia Control	Polio-myelitis Control	Preventable Diseases	Public Health Education	Rabies Control	Sanitary Engineering	Shellfisheries Inspection	Sight Conservation	Smallpox Control	Social Service (Medical)	Trachoma Treatment	Trichinosis	Tuberculosis Control	Typhoid Control	Vital Statistics	State
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	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

* Data not available.

* Data compiled from organization charts and questionnaires returned to the Council of State Governments.

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION*

THE TABLES shown on the following pages give a comprehensive picture of state labor legislation in force today. Since the full content of the laws cannot be given in tabular form, descriptive phrases are used to suggest the general types of laws. An explanation of some of the terms used in these tables follows.

MINIMUM WAGE LAWS

Flat-Rate Type. Sets a specific rate for the minimum wage in the statute.

Wage Board Type. Provides for a board representing employers, employees, and the public to set rates, by industry, through wage orders having the effect of law.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

State Labor Relations Act — Wagner Type. Follows the general pattern of the National Labor Relations Act, establishing the right of employees to bargain collectively and outlawing certain unfair labor practices on the part of the employer, such as discrimination against employees for union activity and interference with, restraint, or coercion of employees in their right to organize.

A State Labor Relations Act, including unfair practices of employees, adds to the content of the Wagner type provisions outlawing certain unfair labor practices on the part of employees, such as coercion and intimidation of fellow employees.

Anti-Injunction Law of the Norris-La Guardia Type. Applies to state courts the limitations on issuance of injunctions in labor disputes which the Federal Norris-La Guardia Act applies to the federal courts. Many of these laws also outlaw "yellow dog" contracts by which employees agree, as a condition of employment, not to join a labor organization.

* Prepared by the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK

Industrial home-work laws are of two general types, although no distinction is made in the table here. The earlier type of law was aimed at the tenement sweatshop, where family and neighbors gather to perform work sent in from factories. These older laws forbade work in homes by others than members of the family living there, and in some cases regulated sanitary conditions under which the work was performed. The more modern type of law prohibits industrial home work in industries where obvious health hazards exist, regulates the distribution of home work by a licensing system requiring the employer to conform to certain standards, and empowers the labor commissioner to prohibit home work in industries where it undermines labor standards.

Wage collection laws enable a worker who has not been paid his wages to assign his claim to the labor commissioner, who, if he is unable to collect the claim through mediation, is authorized to take legal action to recover the wages.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The *elective* type of law allows the employer to choose between accepting the terms of the act or full liability for workmen's injuries in court. The *compulsory* type of law requires that the employer comply with its terms.

A *state fund* insures employers through a state agency, to cover workmen's compensation claims.

In states with *competitive* state funds, employers may insure for workmen's compensation through the state fund, private companies, or self-insure.

The *exclusive* state fund means that employers are required to take out insurance for workmen's compensation only through state fund.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

As of January 1, 1941

State	State Labor Relations Act		Anti-Injunction Laws of Norris-LaGuardia Type		Regulation of Industrial Home Work	Wage Collection by Labor Department
	Wagner Type	Including Unfair Practices of Employees	Limiting Injunctions in Labor Disputes	Outlawing "Yellow Dog" Contracts		
Alabama.....	★
Arizona.....	★
Arkansas.....	★
California.....	★	★	★
Colorado.....	★	★
Connecticut.....	★	★
Delaware.....
District of Columbia.....
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.....	★	★ ^a	★	★	.....
Rhode Island.....	★
South Carolina.....
South Dakota.....
Tennessee.....	★
Texas.....	★
Utah.....	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....
Virginia.....
Washington.....	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★ ^a	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	★

^a Anti-injunction law in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin applicable only to certain labor disputes.

* Prepared by the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
STATE MINIMUM WAGE AND MAXIMUM HOUR LAWS*
 As of January 1, 1941

State	Minimum Wage Laws		Maximum Hours ^a	
	Flat-Rate Type	Wage-Board Type	Daily	Weekly
Applicable to				
Alabama.....
Arizona.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Arkansas.....	Women	....	9	54
California.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Colorado.....	Women—Minors	8	....
Connecticut.....	Men—Women—Minors	9	48
Delaware.....	10	55
District of Columbia.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Florida.....
Georgia.....	10	60
Idaho.....	9	....
Illinois.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Indiana.....
Iowa.....
Kansas.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Kentucky.....	Women—Minors	10	60
Louisiana.....	Women—Girls	8	48
Maine.....	Women—Minors ^b	9	54
Maryland.....	10	60
Massachusetts.....	Women—Minors	9	48
Michigan.....	10	54
Minnesota.....	Women—Minors	....	54
Mississippi.....	10	60
Missouri.....	9	54
Montana.....	8	48 ^c
Nebraska.....	9	54
Nevada.....	Women	....	8	48
New Hampshire.....	Women—Minors	10	48
New Jersey.....	Women—Minors	10	54
New Mexico.....	8	48
New York.....	Women—Minors	8	48
North Carolina.....	9	48
North Dakota.....	Women—Minors	8½	48
Ohio.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Oklahoma.....	Women	9	54
Oregon.....	Women—Minors	8	44
Pennsylvania.....	Women—Minors	8	44
Rhode Island.....	Women—Minors	9	48
South Carolina.....	12	60
South Dakota.....	Women	....	10	54
Tennessee.....	10½	57
Texas.....	9	54
Utah.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Vermont.....	9	50
Virginia.....	9	48
Washington.....	Women—Minors	8	48
West Virginia.....
Wisconsin.....	Women—Minors	9	50
Wyoming.....	8	48

* Applies to women or women and minors unless otherwise noted; occupational coverage varies from state to state.

^b Covers only packing of fish products.
^c Men and women in retail occupations.

* Prepared by the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION*

As of January 1, 1941

State	Type of Law	Administration			Numerical Limitation on Coverage ^a	State Fund		Occupational Disease Coverage
		Agency in Labor Dept.	Independent Board or Commission	Court		Com- petitive	Exclusive	
Alabama.....	Elective	....	....	★	8	....	....	....
Arizona.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	3	★	....	....
Arkansas.....	Compulsory for private employment ^b	....	★	....	5	....	....	Schedule ^c
California.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	★	....	Blanket ^e
Colorado.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	4	★	....	....
Connecticut.....	Elective	....	★	....	5	....	....	Blanket
Delaware.....	Elective	....	★	....	5	....	....	Schedule
Florida.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	3	....	....	....
Georgia.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	10	....	....	....
Idaho.....	Compulsory	....	★	....	1	★	....	Schedule
Illinois.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	....	....	Blanket
Indiana.....	Elective ^{d, f}	★	....	....	1	....	....	Blanket
Iowa.....	Elective ^{d, f}	....	★	....	1	....	....	....
Kansas.....	Elective	....	★	....	5	....	....	....
Kentucky.....	Elective	★	....	....	3	....	....	Schedule
Louisiana.....	Elective ^d	....	....	★	1	....	....	....
Maine.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	6	....	....	....
Maryland.....	Compulsory	....	★	....	1	★	....	Schedule
Massachusetts..	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	....	....	Blanket
Michigan.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	1	★	....	Schedule
Minnesota.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	....	....	Schedule
Mississippi.....	No Law	No Law	No Law	No Law	No Law	No Law	No Law	....
Missouri.....	Elective	....	★	....	11	....	....	Blanket
Montana.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	★	....	....
Nebraska.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	....	....	Schedule
Nevada.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	....	★	....
New Hampshire..	Elective for private employment ^b	....	....	★	5	....	....	....
New Jersey.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	1	....	....	Schedule
New Mexico.....	Elective	....	....	★	4	....	....	....
New York.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	★	....	Blanket
North Carolina..	Elective ^d	....	★^g	....	5	....	....	Schedule
North Dakota...	Compulsory	....	★	....	1	....	★	Blanket
Ohio.....	Compulsory	....	★	....	3	....	★	Blanket
Oklahoma.....	Compulsory	....	★	....	2	★	....	....
Oregon.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	....	★	....
Pennsylvania...	Elective ^d	★	....	....	1	★	....	Schedule
Rhode Island...	Elective ^d	★	....	....	4	....	....	Schedule
South Carolina..	Elective ^d	....	★	....	15	....	....	....
South Dakota...	Elective ^d	★	....	....	1	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	Elective for private employment ^b	....	....	★	5	....	....	....
Texas.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	3	....	....	....
Utah.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	3	★	....	....
Vermont.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	11	....	....	....
Virginia.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	11	....	....	....
Washington.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	....	★	Schedule
West Virginia...	Elective	....	★	....	1	....	★	Schedule
Wisconsin.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	3	....	....	Blanket
Wyoming.....	Compulsory	....	....	★	1	....	★	....

^a Acts exempt employers having less than the stated number of employees.^b Voluntary for public employment.^c "Schedule" means covering one or more specified diseases.^d Compulsory for public employment.^e "Blanket" means covering all occupational disabilities.^f Compulsory for certain private employments.^g Part of Labor Department but completely independent in operation.

* Prepared by the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

STANDARDS RECOMMENDED FOR STATE CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION

Compared with Existing State Standards*

<i>Suggested Standards^a</i>	<i>States Meeting Suggested Standards</i>
Minimum Age.... 16 years for factory work and for all employment during school hours; 14 outside school hours for nonfactory work.	13 states approximate this standard (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin). Of these, 8 have a 16-year minimum in factories at any time (Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah), and one (Connecticut) has this minimum in factories and stores at any time.
Hazardous Occupations..... Minimum age 18, for work in a comprehensive list of hazardous occupations. Minimum age 18, for work in any occupation found hazardous for such minors by a specified administrative agency.	Few, if any, states extend full protection in this respect to minors up to 18 years of age, though many state laws prohibit employment under 18 in specified hazardous occupations. 18 states and District of Columbia have an administrative agency with such authority (Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin); 9 other states have such an agency with power extending to minors under 16.
Maximum Daily Hours..... 8-hour day for minors under 18.	11 states and District of Columbia have an 8-hour day for minors of both sexes up to 18 years (California, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin); 8 other states have this standard for girls up to 18 (Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming); South Carolina has an 8-hour day for employees of both sexes in textile mills.
Maximum Weekly Hours..... 40-hour week for minors under 18.	1 state (Wisconsin) has established a 40-hour week for minors under 18. Wisconsin has a 24-hour week, and North Carolina, Rhode Island and West Virginia have a 40-hour week for children under 16. In South Carolina the enforcement of a 40-hour week for employees of both sexes in textile mills has been enjoined. 3 states (Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah) have a 44-hour week for minors under 18; 4 other states (Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Virginia) have a 44-hour week for minors under 16.
Night Work..... Prohibited for 13 night hours for minors under 16. Prohibited for 8 night hours for minors 16 to 18.	12 states meet this standard (Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin). 8 states and District of Columbia meet this standard (Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington).
Employment Certificates..... Required for minors under 18.	14 states and District of Columbia require employment certificates for minors under 18 (California, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin and where continuation schools are established, Oklahoma, Washington). 1 state (Alabama) requires employment certificates to 17; 5 states require age certificates at least to 18: Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts (educational certificate), Montana, and Tennessee.

^a The suggested standards meet those recommended by the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, and also by the Fifth National Conference on Labor

Legislation meeting in Washington, November, 1938. The basic minimum age standards also meet those included in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

* Prepared by Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, November 8, 1940.

STATE PLANNING AGENCIES*

State	Name of Agency	Date Organized ^a	Status		Number of Board Members	Appropriation 1940-1941 ^b
			Statutory	Governor's Board		
Alabama.....	Alabama State Planning Commission	1935	★	....	11	\$10,000
Arizona.....	Arizona Resources Board ^c	1934	★	....	5	....
Arkansas.....	Arkansas State Planning Board	1935	★	....	15	15,000
California.....	California State Planning Board	1935	★	....	8	19,960
Colorado.....	Colorado State Planning Commission	1935	★	....	11	19,060
Connecticut...	Connecticut Development Commission ^c	1939	★	....	11	60,000
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	Florida State Planning Board	1935	★	....	5	25,000
Georgia.....	Georgia State Planning Board	1937	★	....	6	15,000
Idaho.....	Idaho State Planning Board	1935	★	....	5	7,500
Illinois.....	Illinois State Planning Commission	1935	★	....	20	25,000
Indiana.....	Indiana State Planning Board	1935	★	....	11	1,750
Iowa.....	Iowa State Planning Board ^d	1937	★	....	....	....
Kansas.....	Kansas State Planning Board	1934	....	★	16	....
Kentucky.....	Committee on State Planning ^e	1936	★	....	3	....
Louisiana.....	Louisiana State Planning Commission	1936	★	....	7	30,000
Maine.....	Maine State Planning Board ^f	1935	★	....	....	....
Maryland.....	Maryland State Planning Commission	1933	★	....	5	10,000
Massachusetts..	Massachusetts State Planning Board	1935	★	....	9	42,800
Michigan.....	Michigan State Planning Commission	1937	★	....	11	....
Minnesota.....	Minnesota Resources Commission	1934	....	★	12	26,000
Mississippi.....	Mississippi Board of Development ^c	1940	★	....	3	25,000
Missouri.....	Missouri State Planning Board	1935	★	....	10	5,000
Montana.....	Montana State Planning Board	1935	★	....	5	10,000
Nebraska.....	Nebraska State Planning Board ^g	1937	★	....	14	12,250
Nevada.....	Nevada State Planning Board	1937	★	....	11	500
New Hampshire..	New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission ^h	1935	★	....	5	26,185
New Jersey.....	New Jersey State Planning Board	1934	★	....	9	9,000
New Mexico....	New Mexico State Planning Board	1935	★	....	6	7,000
New York.....	Planning Bureau, Division of Commerce	1941	★	....	....	41,500
North Carolina..	North Carolina State Planning Board	1937	★	....	9	....
North Dakota..	North Dakota Advisory Resources Board	1939	....	★	5	....
Ohio.....	Ohio State Planning Board ^h	1934	....	★	....	....
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board	1935	★	....	5	5,000
Oregon.....	Oregon Economic Council	1939	....	★	19	5,000
Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania State Planning Board	1939 ⁱ	★	....	10	54,000
Rhode Island...	Rhode Island State Planning Board	1935	★	....	9	13,010
South Carolina..	South Carolina State Planning Board	1938	★	....	9	6,000
South Dakota...	South Dakota Advisory Resources Board	1939	....	★	4	....
Tennessee.....	Tennessee State Planning Commission	1935	★	....	9	25,000
Texas.....	Texas Planning Board ^j	1935	★	....	....	....
Utah.....	Utah State Planning Board	1935	★	....	7	12,500
Vermont.....	Vermont State Planning Board	1935	★	....	5	12,000
Virginia.....	Virginia State Planning Board	1938	★	....	12	22,590
Washington....	Washington State Planning Council	1934	★	....	9	21,000
West Virginia...	West Virginia State Planning Board	1935	....	★	10	....
Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin State Planning Board	1935	★	....	18	65,000
Wyoming.....	Wyoming State Planning and Water Conservation Board ^k	1939	★	....	8	5,000

^a Date given is creation of present agency. In many instances present board or commission supersedes an earlier planning agency.

^b For dates of fiscal years see table, p. 112.

^c Agency also does state promotional work.

^d Abolished 1939.

^e Functions of Kentucky State Planning Board established 1934, repealed 1936, transferred to three members of Governor's Cabinet.

^f Abolished 1937.

^g Abolished 1941.

^h Board expired 1939.

ⁱ Board created by statute 1936, has functioned since 1939 as part of Department of Commerce statutory state promotional agency.

^j Statute creating Board expired 1939.

^k Board created by statute 1935, merged with Water Conservation Board by law in 1939.

* Prepared from material compiled by the National Resources Planning Board.

STATE PLANNING BOARD ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS*

January 1, 1941

State	Land	Water	Minerals	Forest Resources	Power	Conservation	Population	Transportation	Public Works	Econ. & Indus.	Education	Recreation	Health & Welfare	Housing	Gov't. & Finance	Local Planning	Reports, Etc.	Mapping	Defense	Other
Alabama.....	★	★					★	★	★	★		★		★		★	★		★	
Alaska.....	★		★				★	★	★		★	★			★					★
Arizona.....	★	★						★	★	★		★			★					
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★		★	
California.....	★							★	★			★		★	★				★	
Colorado.....	★								★	★			★		★	★	★	★	★	
Connecticut.....			★							★										
Florida.....	★	★		★				★				★			★	★	★	★	★	
Georgia.....	★	★	★					★	★			★		★				★	★	
Hawaii.....	★										★	★				★				
Idaho.....	★	★			★		★	★	★	★		★	★		★			★	★	
Illinois.....	★	★						★		★				★	★	★		★	★	★
Indiana.....								★					★	★		★				
Kansas.....	★						★			★								★	★	
Kentucky.....									★	★		★			★			★		★
Louisiana.....									★	★		★		★				★	★	
Maryland.....	★	★						★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★			
Massachusetts.....	★	★						★	★	★		★			★	★				
Michigan.....	★											★			★	★		★		
Minnesota.....		★						★		★					★				★	
Mississippi.....	★	★						★		★		★				★			★	★
Missouri.....	★	★						★		★		★							★	★
Montana.....	★	★				★			★	★								★	★	
Nebraska.....	★	★							★	★								★		
Nevada.....			★					★		★									★	
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★					★		★		★				★	★	★	★	
New Jersey.....	★	★						★		★		★			★		★	★	★	
New Mexico.....																★	★	★	★	
New York.....								★		★	★			★		★			★	
North Carolina.....	★													★						
North Dakota.....	★								★	★									★	
Oklahoma.....		★	★																	
Oregon.....	★	★		★					★											★
Pennsylvania.....		★					★	★		★		★			★	★	★	★	★	
Rhode Island.....		★						★		★		★				★	★	★	★	
South Carolina.....										★		★			★	★	★	★	★	
South Dakota.....																				
Tennessee.....	★	★						★		★		★		★	★	★	★	★	★	
Utah.....	★		★				★			★		★	★		★				★	★
Vermont.....		★						★							★					
Virginia.....	★	★					★			★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	
Washington.....	★		★	★		★			★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	★					★		★		★	★						★	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★		★		★		★				★			★	★			★	
Wyoming.....	★	★																		

* Prepared by the National Resources Planning Board.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN*

SINCE 1936, the commissions on interstate cooperation of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania have shared in the management and operation of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

The importance and value of our natural resources are well known; planning for their conservation and wise use needs no defense. The manner of planning, by whom it shall be done, and how the plans may become operative, are matters still open to question; but this Commission, known briefly as Incodel, feels that the formulation and execution of policies and programs for the wise use, development and control of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin are fundamental rights and responsibilities of the several interested states; that these states can effectively, economically, and democratically exercise these functions and accomplish these objectives by means of interstate cooperation through a pooling of their interests, facilities, and efforts.

INCODEL: ORGANIZATION AND METHODS

Since continuous, correlated, advisory planning is necessary to the wise use of our natural resources, the Incodel pattern of organization was adopted to render such service. It is, essentially, a *service* organization which does not seek to usurp legislative, administrative, or executive functions of existing state agencies.

The present organization comprises:

1. The Commission, composed of one state senator, one member of the general assembly, one administrative official, and the chairman or director of each state planning unit from the four state governments. The membership, in each state, is recruited from and appointed by the cooperation commissions.

2. Technical advisory committees, composed of experts in their respective fields, on Information and Research; Planning; Quality of Water; Quantity of Water.

3. A staff of seven persons, including an executive secretary, two engineers, two draftsmen, and two stenographers.

The staff provides for definite continuity and correlation of planning, a most important function in dealing with long-range, forward-looking plans. It discloses opportunities for cooperative effort, and provides a nucleus for correlating and utilizing existing information and facilities without conflict or duplication.

The advisory committees are composed of members of the state planning divisions and a member of the National Resources Planning Board; the chief engineers of the state departments of health; officials representing the responsible water supply agencies of each state; representatives from educational institutions in the region, and technicians from federal and state agencies.

Working under the general guidance and inspiration of the individual members of Incodel the organization has access to the combined planning facilities and technical resources of the states and, in a more limited sense, to federal agencies operating within the region.

Incodel has been planning for an orderly water control program in the Delaware River Basin. The procedure followed has been to explore specific problems for the purpose of developing guiding principles and methods of control in the development and use of water resources, and to test these principles and methods by application to proposed projects. Thus, the procedure of Incodel has been determined by the facts, rather than by general theory.

WATER POLLUTION AND SUPPLY

The planned progress in pollution control achieved in the Delaware River

*Prepared by David W. Robinson, Executive Secretary, Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

Basin through the efforts of Incodel is noteworthy. A Concurrent Act establishing basic standards of cleanliness for the main stream and for its tributaries, at their points of confluence, has been enacted into law by the States of New Jersey (Chapter 146, P. L. 1939) and New York (Chapter 600, Laws of 1939); legislative bills, in almost identical form and substance, are now pending in Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Ratification of this agreement by the two remaining states will provide the framework for continuing a unified, concerted attack on the water pollution problem in this drainage area. All new sewage construction work in the future will be undertaken in accordance with this plan, covering the basin as a unit; similarly, all new construction work in the future will be undertaken in logical sequence, to assure maximum benefits.

The correction of existing pollution is a costly and time-consuming process. The City of Philadelphia has long been the major offender, chiefly responsible for the Delaware River's reputation as the most grossly polluted water area in the nation. Constant pressure on Philadelphia authorities to cooperate in the Incodel pollution abatement program has brought results which should find the city embarked on a 42 million dollar sewage disposal and treatment system project before the end of the present calendar year. A bond issue, to be supported by sewer rentals, is to be placed before the voters in September and has been assured support by all interests affected. When the Philadelphia program is under way, the water pollution problem in the Delaware River Basin will be hastened to solution through continuous, cooperative administration by the state departments of health through their interstate liaison agency, Incodel.

In 1940, Incodel published a pamphlet, "Planned Progress in Pollution Control," covering three years of progress in planning and construction, 1936-1939, toward the restoration and maintenance of the quality of water of the Delaware River and its tributaries.

A major portion of Incodel's time and resources has been devoted, during the past year, to the most important and the

most difficult problem of the basin—water supply.

Substantial progress has been made in this field; the work done has been without precedent and the recommendations suggest a new and pioneering procedure for the distribution of interstate waters.

Since 1920, the metropolitan regions of New York City, northeastern New Jersey, and Philadelphia—containing one-eighth of the total population of the United States—have been almost constantly confronted with water supply problems, existing sources becoming either inadequate in quantity or unsuitable in quality. For 20 years the water supply problems have been subjected to study by a variety of official boards and commissions in all three states.

Without effective interstate machinery, a controversy developed in 1929 over the right of the State of New York and the City of New York to divert a great quantity of water for domestic water supply purposes from the upper tributaries of the Delaware River in New York State to the metropolitan area. The State of New Jersey filed a Bill of Complaint in the Supreme Court of the United States seeking to enjoin the two defendant jurisdictions from proceeding with a proposed diversion of 600,000,000 gallons a day. Pennsylvania intervened to establish and protect her rights.

More than two years of legal controversy, at a cost to the states well in excess of a million dollars, established the basic principle of equitable apportionment of interstate waters based upon reasonable needs. But the decision in this case did not, and could not, fully and finally solve the problems of the rights and responsibilities of the interested states in the use and control of the waters of the Delaware River Basin. The Supreme Court of the United States has said that the waters of the Delaware River Basin may be utilized for water supply purposes, under reasonable restrictions, for the benefit of all four states.

The drafting of these reasonable restrictions has been the subject of an investigation undertaken at the request of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin by its Advisory Committee on Quantity of Water.

Contrary to previous attempts at negotiation, the Committee did not make a division of the waters of the Delaware River Basin in the sense of attempting to arrive at allocations of fixed quantities to each of the states concerned. Instead, it has attempted to arrive at a formula for agreement as to the conditions under which any state—through its subdivisions—may take the water it needs from this interstate stream for water supply purposes.

Such an agreement should make it possible for the states to avoid controversy because of suspicions or a lack of coordinating machinery. The neighboring sovereignties would be currently informed of prospective plans of action, progress could be made as public necessity demands without conflict, without economic loss, and without the tremendous cost of legal controversy.

Summary Statement of Major Findings

1. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Delaware River Case (283 U.S. 336) established the basic principle of equitable apportionment of interstate waters based upon reasonable needs; it adjudicated a specific, urgent, but partial development of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin for water supply purposes; it did not and could not fully solve the problem of the rights and responsibilities of the interested states in the use and control of the waters of the Delaware River Basin for water supply purposes.

2. The most direct and satisfactory means for composing differences among the states, with respect to waters in which they have distinct and mutual interests, is through interstate agreement.

3. The decree of the United States Supreme Court in the Delaware River Case is subject to varying interpretations, both in context and in effect.

4. The Supreme Court rule of release for compensation water, in its present form, probably will work well in the case of one or possibly a very limited number of developments.

5. The operation of a number of diversion projects under the present Supreme Court rule will result in an inequitable apportionment of responsibilities.

6. The operation of a number of diversion projects under the Supreme Court rule, in its present form, will lead to dissatisfaction and will present possibilities for friction among the states.

7. The basic principles of the Supreme Court rule should not be changed but confirmed and strengthened through agreement, on the part of the states concerned, by certain modifications and extensions in the application of the rule to improve its operation and to augment the resulting benefits.

Summary Statement of Major Recommendations

1. Every effort should be made to substitute interstate agreement for litigation in water controversies involving the Delaware River Basin.

2. The rule of release enunciated by the Supreme Court should be modified so that the flow of the stream at the point at which a water supply development is made shall govern the operation of the project, instead of the flow of the river at Port Jervis and Trenton.

3. As a corollary to (2) above, takings or releases for all projects should be determined upon the basis of whether or not the flow in the stream at the site of the proposed project is greater or less than a controlling rate of flow substituted in lieu of the prescribed rate of flow in the Delaware River.

4. The distribution of releases, when required, should be altered to provide that the developing state or agency release a greater proportion of the total quantity of water required during extreme low flow periods and a smaller proportion during the periods when the stream flows are only slightly below the stipulated control rate.

5. Based on the above, rules have been prepared and submitted for consideration of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

Acceptance of these general principles of action will provide the framework for present and future water control planning and execution by the responsible water supply agencies of the four state governments. These findings and recommendations will form the factual basis upon which an interstate agreement, in some form, will be drafted.

This feature of the Incodel program is of national, as well as of regional importance, since the precedent established here should facilitate negotiations relating to other interstate streams. Our hope for the preservation of state autonomy in the water resources field is thus paralleled by an acceptance of responsibility on the part of the state governments in the Delaware River Basin to demonstrate the capacity and the desire to cooperate in conserving their own resources.

PLANNING

The Incodel Advisory Committee on Planning has directed studies of population, land use, water resources, topography, transportation, public lands, and the many other factors essential to an over-all picture of the human and physical resources of the Delaware River Basin. This Committee has not aimed at the development of a regional plan, distinct from state plans, but has instead correlated the planning studies and activities of the four states as they are being developed.

This Committee has acted in an advisory capacity to the Commission on current programs and policies; it has successfully demonstrated accomplishments to be gained from cooperation with local governments to stimulate foresight and planning in the development of areas within the watershed, particularly the Upper Basin in New York where, through their efforts, the Route 97 Council (a cooperative inter-town agency) was established and continues to function. Stimulation to wise planning and development has been given more recently to the Upper Delaware Valley in Pennsylvania and continuing relationships are maintained throughout these sections to encourage the preservation of scenic, recreational, and economic values.

INFORMATION AND RESEARCH

Incodel continues to maintain and expand its position as a clearing house for information and advice on the Delaware River Basin, its resources, its problems, and programs of research and development within the basin.

The Committee on Information and Research has prepared, as a basis for one feature of its work, a summary-analysis of all hydrologic research being carried on in the basin. Gaps in available information have been noted and a check is kept on hydrologic studies of other agencies so that the Committee knows what new studies are needed.

CONCLUSION

In September, 1940, at a business meeting of Incodel, Mr. Carl A. Bock, Consulting Engineer and Vice-President of the Dayton-Morgan Engineering Company, was employed for a limited period to review Incodel's structural organization and its past, present, and prospective work program. Just as independent financial audits of public agencies are periodically desirable, Incodel sought a highly qualified and independent appraisal of its organization and program.

The following short excerpt from the report is given to indicate the significance of Mr. Bock's findings in regard to the effectiveness of Incodel's organization and methods:

My review to date of the work of your Incodel staff and your advisory committees indicates excellent progress towards the development of regional water plans and policies. Some measure of this progress can be had by only a casual examination of Incodel's recent activities. It has adopted a comprehensive plan for pollution abatement and control; it has effectively substituted arbitration methods for litigation in water controversies; it is successfully promoting the formulation of guiding principles, regulations and procedures for water supply diversions and compensation releases; it has functioned as a clearing house for information, and as a coordinator in fact-finding activities; it has compiled and published valuable factual data important to the solution of planning problems of the Basin.

I am convinced that Incodel has made a wise and very effective approach to its problems. It is my considered opinion that a so-called comprehensive plan is not a necessary prerequisite to individual and current determinations being undertaken by your organization. As a matter of fact, through its current work, Incodel, by determining fundamental principles, policies and controls, is developing a comprehensive plan. Its remarkable progress in this respect clearly demonstrates the effectiveness and economy of the methods employed.

STATE REGULATION OF SECURITIES*

REGULATION of securities in the states is a matter particularly requiring close cooperation and exchange of information among the several states, and between the states and the Securities and Exchange Commission. This necessary exchange has been largely accomplished through the National Association of Securities Commissioners.

The Association publishes a monthly periodical, *Blue Sky News*, which goes to all securities administrators in the United States and Canada. Other subscribers include investment dealers, university law libraries, and some of the leading law firms which handle securities matters. Considerable work is being done by the Association to achieve a reasonable amount of uniformity in administrative regulations and procedure among the various states. Such work is made difficult because of the differences in state securities laws. During 1941 it is hoped that real progress will be made and steps taken to insure cooperation with the investment business, resulting in more uniform registration forms and regulatory practices. Whenever possible, means will be sought to decrease the burden of registration so that legitimate industry, seeking capital, can do so with a minimum amount of delay and expense. Easing of rules and regulations will be sought whenever they tend to impede the national defense program.

Annual meetings are held, attended by representatives from the states and from the Securities and Exchange Commission. At the last convention the following subjects were discussed: Sale of Securities on the Installment Plan; Minimum Uniform Regulations of Investment Trusts; Convention Examination of Investment Companies; Oil Royalties; Problems of

Secondary Distribution; and Uniformity in Licensing of Dealers and Brokers.

During 1940 the first convention examination of large investment companies was made and the experiment proved of sufficient value to the state commissioners to justify its continuance.

Another notable contribution was made by the investment trust committee which had held a meeting in New York City in September, 1940, at which representatives of the investment trust industry were given an opportunity to make criticisms and suggestions of the Minimum Rules and Regulations adopted by the National Association in 1939. There representatives of over 20 investment trusts with aggregate assets exceeding \$300,000,000 presented their views.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were Russell Maloney of Missouri, President; A. Ezra Gull of Utah, First Vice President; Paul L. Selby of Ohio, Second Vice President; Robert L. Smith of Minnesota, Secretary; Joseph W. Schneider of Kentucky, Treasurer. The Executive Committee includes the foregoing officers and Commissioners John T. Jarecki of Illinois, Walter C. Miller of Pennsylvania, and Wallace Scott of Texas.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that two new committees be appointed, namely: Committee of Cooperation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Investment Bankers Association, and the National Association of Securities Dealers; Committee for Uniform Registration Laws and Application Forms, such committee likewise to work in cooperation with the National Association of Securities Dealers. Other important committees appointed were as follows: Convention Examination of Investment Companies, Mining, Oil, Investment Trusts, Stock Exchange, Industrial, and Education and Publicity.

* Prepared by Robert L. Smith, Jr., Secretary, National Association of Securities Commissioners.

THE STATES' ROLE IN HOUSING*

TO DATE the states have not played a very important role in housing in the modern sense of the word. Most of them, of course, have granted to municipalities certain powers for the regulation of housing conditions by the exercise of the police power. A few have enacted codes comprising minimum housing standards.

Prior to 1926 there was no state legislation, other than the regulatory type, that produced tangible results other than the laws providing for state finance of war veterans' homes in California. In 1926 New York State passed the first law providing for the establishment and supervision of limited-dividend housing corporations. Such corporations, in return for the advantages of the exercise of the power of eminent domain and certain partial tax exemptions at the discretion of local governments, submit to regulation of earnings and supervision over design, construction, and major management policies. No housing developments have been built under this law outside of New York City.

In 1932-33 the prospect of federal loans for limited-dividend corporations, subject to proper public supervision, stimulated legislation similar to the New York law in some 14 additional states. Only Massachusetts actually developed a project under state supervision.

Most significant legislative action was the passage by 38 states in the years 1933 through 1939 of enabling legislation providing for the establishment of local public housing agencies. These laws provide essentially for the creation of public bodies corporate and politic authorized to engage in the financing, construction, and operation of housing accommodations for families of low income. Some major provisions of the laws are tabulated on the opposite page. It

should be kept in mind that the tax exemption indicated in the tabulation is in most cases partially offset by the payment of fees in lieu of taxes by housing authorities to local governments. Furthermore, amounts equal to full taxes may be paid by local authorities and the local government may then contribute its share by outright grants.

Some of the state boards set up before 1939 for the regulation of limited-dividend housing corporations were charged with some supervision over the activities of the local public agencies, commonly called housing authorities. Experience to date has indicated that the interjection of the states in a supervisory capacity into the federal-local relationship existing between the United States Housing Authority and local housing authorities has added little, if any, to the quality of the housing program and has created some complications.

Aside from the California veterans' program mentioned above, only one other state engages directly in housing finance. New York in 1939 adopted a constitutional amendment and a state law providing for state credits and subsidies for low-rent housing. In this situation, direct supervision by the state is, of course, necessary and desirable.

At the present time the states are turning their attention to two subjects in addition to direct financial participation in housing; namely, defense housing and urban rehabilitation. Many states will be called upon during 1941 to permit local public housing agencies to engage in defense housing and to facilitate such activities of federal agencies within the state.

Recently, attempts to secure state enabling legislation to permit rehabilitation operations by special neighborhood development corporations have been made in Michigan, Illinois, and New York.

* Prepared by the National Association of Housing Officials.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY LEGISLATION*

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State	State Tax Exemption for Authorities	Cooperation of Local Public Bodies ^a	Application of State Laws	Federal Aid to Authorities Approved	Number of Existing Authorities
Alabama.....	★	★	All cities and incorporated towns	★	12
Arizona.....	★	★	All cities and towns	★	1
Arkansas.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000 and counties	★	36
California.....	★	★	All cities and counties	★	10
Colorado.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000	★	2
Connecticut.....	★	★	Cities, boroughs, and towns over 10,000	★	8
Delaware.....	★	★	Any county or part of any county	★	1 ^b
Florida.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000	★	15
Georgia.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000 and counties	★	118
Idaho.....	★	★	All cities and villages	★	4
Illinois.....	★	★	Cities, villages, and incorporated towns over 25,000 and counties	★	23
Indiana.....	★	★	All cities, towns, and counties	★	18
Iowa.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
Kansas.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
Kentucky.....	★	★	All cities	★	12
Louisiana.....	★	★	Cities over 20,000	★	6
Maine.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
Maryland.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 1,000, and counties	★	5
Massachusetts.....	★	★	All cities and towns	★	11
Michigan.....	★	★	All cities and incorporated villages	★	4
Minnesota.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
Mississippi.....	★	★	All cities and counties	★	40
Missouri.....	★	(b)	Cities and counties over 600,000 (only city of St. Louis)	★	1
Montana.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000	★	5
Nebraska.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000 and counties	★	1
Nevada.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
New Hampshire.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
New Jersey.....	★	★	All municipalities and counties	★	25
New Mexico.....	★	★	Cities, towns, and other municipalities over 3,000	★	2
New York.....	★	★	Authorities must be created by special acts of legislature	★	11
North Carolina.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 5,000	★	7
North Dakota.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000, and counties	★	0
Ohio.....	★	★	Any two or more political subdivisions less than a county	★	16
Oklahoma.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
Oregon.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 7,500, and counties	★	1
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	All cities over 30,000, and counties	★	24
Rhode Island.....	★	★	All cities	★	3
South Carolina.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 5,000, and counties	★	8
South Dakota.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
Tennessee.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 2,000	★	7
Texas.....	★	★	All cities	★	21
Utah.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
Vermont.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 10,000	★	1
Virginia.....	★	★	All cities and counties	★	9
Washington.....	★	★	All cities and counties	★	4
West Virginia.....	★	★	All cities	★	9
Wisconsin.....	★	★	All cities	★	2
Wyoming.....	★	★	.....	★	.....
Totals.....	37	34		34	483

* Most important provisions of typical housing cooperation laws authorize local public bodies to: (1) Dedicate, sell, convey, or lease any of their properties to a housing authority (or the federal government); (2) Cause parks, playgrounds, recreational, or other community facilities to be furnished adjacent to or in connection with housing projects; (3) Provide suitable streets, sidewalks, etc.,

within project areas; (4) Re-zone and change city map in conformity with housing projects; (5) Enter into agreements relating to exercise of their powers, including the repair, elimination, or closing of unsafe or insanitary dwellings; and (6) Make grants and loans to housing authorities.

^b St. Louis has broad powers under Home Rule Charter.

* As compiled by the United States Housing Authority, March, 1940, and last column corrected to February, 1941, by the National Association of Housing Officials. A comprehensive comparative analysis of such legislation may be obtained from the Association under the title "State Enabling Legislation for Public Housing," \$1.

STATE DIVORCE LAWS*

Grounds for Divorce																
State	Length of Residence Required Before Filing Suit	Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Alcoholism	Impotency	Felony Conviction	Neglect to Provide	Insanity	Pregnancy at Marriage	Bigamy	Separation	Imprisonment	Indignities	Drug Addict	Fraudulent Contract
Alabama	1 year	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^a	★	..	..	..	..	★	..
Alaska	2 years	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	★ ^c	..	★	..	..
Arkansas	90 days ^d	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	★^b	..	★	..	..
California	1 year	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★ ^o	..	★	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^o	..	..	..	..	..	★	..
Connecticut	3 years	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	★^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	★
Delaware	2 years ^e	★	★ ^k	★	★	..	★	..	★ ^c	..	★	..	★ ^h	..	..	..
District of Columbia	2 years ^l	★	★ ^k	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	★^c	..	..	..	..
Florida	90 days	★	★ ^l	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	★	..	..
Georgia	1 year	★	★ ^l	★	★	★	★	..	★ ^b	★	..	..	..	..	..	★
Hawaii	2 years	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	★^m	..	..	..	★ⁱ	★	★	..
Idaho	6 weeks	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★ ^m	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^c	..	★	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	1 year	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	1 year	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★ ^c	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^c	★	★	..	..	..	..	★
Kentucky	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	..	★^c	..	..	★	★
Louisiana	1 year	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	★^d	..	..	..	..
Maine	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	..
Maryland	2 years	★	..	★	..	★	..	..	..	..	★	★^c	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	5 years	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..	★^b	..	★	..
Michigan	2 years ^t	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★^b	★	★	..	★	..	★	..
Mississippi	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★ ^b	★	★	..	★	..	..	..
Missouri	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^c	..	★	..	..	★	..	..
Montana	1 year	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	2 years ^t	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	★^b	..	..	..
Nevada	6 weeks	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^h	..	..	★^b	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	1 year ^x	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..	★^y	..	..	..
New Jersey	2 years	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	1 year	★	..	..	..	★	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	(^z)	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Carolina	1 year	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★^h	..	..	..	..
North Dakota	1 year	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★ ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	★
Oklahoma	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	★
Oregon	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★ ^o	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	1 year	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	★	..	★
Puerto Rico	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	★ⁱ	..	..	★	..
Rhode Island	2 years	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	★^a	..	..	★	..
South Carolina	No divorce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	1 year	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★ ^o	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	2 years	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	1 year	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★^a	..	..	..	..
Utah	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^o	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	6 months	★	..	★	..	..	..	★	★^o	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	1 year	★	..	★	..	★	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★ ^o	..	..	★^o	★	★	..	★
West Virginia	2 years ^t	★	★	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★	..
Wisconsin	2 years	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★^o	★ ^b	..	..	..
Wyoming	60 days	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★ ^c	★	..	★ ^h	★	★	..	★

^a Ten years.

^b Three years.

^c Five years.

^d Divorce suits may be filed after 60 days' residence, but an additional 30 days must elapse before a decree can be granted.

^e Period can be shortened if approval of court is obtained.

^f Seven years.

^g One year's residence for divorce based on adultery or bigamy.

^h Two years.

ⁱ Female under 16, male under 18.

^j Residence of 1 year is required where the cause of divorce has occurred in the District.

^k Legal separation for cruelty which can be enlarged into an absolute divorce after 2 years.

^l A ground for divorce at discretion of jury.

^m Six years.

ⁿ Joining a religious sect disbelieving in marriage.

^o Unchaste behavior of wife after marriage.

^p Four years.

^q Absence of reconciliation for 1 year after judgment of separation, or public defamation.

^r One divorced for adultery may not marry the paramour, but there are exceptions to this rule in Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Special restrictions against remarriage exist in South Dakota, Virginia, and West Virginia.

* Prepared by Morris L. Ernst and Alexander Lindey. Reprinted from *Fashion Magazine*, November, 1940, by permission of the publishers.

STATE DIVORCE LAWS*—Continued

Grounds for Divorce						Period Before Parties May Remarry		State
Felony Before Marriage	Violence	Absence	Infamous Crime	Loathsome Disease	Relationship Within Prohibited Degrees	Other Grounds		
..	★	..	★	2 months if no appeal	2 months if no appeal	Alabama
★	★	Immediately	Immediately	Alaska
..	1 year	1 year	Arizona
..	Immediately	Immediately	Arkansas
..	1 year	1 year	California
..	6 months ^o	6 months ^o	Colorado
..	..	★ ^f	★	..	..	Immediately	Immediately	Connecticut
..	★	(i) 1 year	1 year	Delaware
..	6 months	6 months	District of Columbia
..	★	Immediately	Immediately	Florida
..	★ ^l	..	..	..	★	Fixed by court	Fixed by court	Georgia
..	★	..	Immediately—1 month	Immediately—1 month	Hawaii
..	Immediately	Immediately	Idaho
..	★	Immediately	Immediately	Illinois
..	Immediately	Immediately	Indiana
..	1 year ^o	1 year ^o	Iowa
..	6 months	6 months	Kansas
..	★	(n ^o) Immediately	Immediately	Kentucky
..	★	..	★	(u) Man, 1 year; Wife, 22 mos.	Man, 14 mos. ^r ; Wife, 2 yrs. ^r	Louisiana
..	★	Immediately	Immediately	Maine
..	(p) Immediately	Immediately	Maryland
..	6 months	2 years	Massachusetts
..	Immediately	Immediately ^u	Michigan
..	6 months	6 months	Minnesota
..	★	(v) Immediately	Immediately	Mississippi
★	(u) Immediately	Immediately	Missouri
..	Immediately	Immediately	Montana
..	6 months	6 months	Nebraska
..	Immediately	Immediately	Nevada
..	..	★ ^b	..	..	..	(n) Immediately	Immediately	New Hampshire
..	3 months	3 months	New Jersey
..	Immediately	Immediately	New Mexico
..	(aa) Immediately	3 years—consent of court	New York
..	Immediately	Immediately	North Carolina
..	Immediately	Immediately	North Dakota
..	..	★ ^b	..	..	..	(ab) Immediately	Immediately	Ohio
..	6 months	6 months	Oklahoma
..	6 months	6 months	Oregon
..	★	Immediately	Immediately	Pennsylvania
..	(ao) Immediately	Immediately	Puerto Rico
..	(ad) 6 months	6 months	Rhode Island
..	South Carolina
..	Immediately	Immediately ^r	South Dakota
..	★	★ ^h	..	..	..	(ae) Immediately	Immediately ^r	Tennessee
..	Immediately; Cruelty, 1 yr.	Immediately; Cruelty, 1 yr.	Texas
..	6 months	6 months	Utah
..	..	★ ^f	..	..	..	6 months	2 years ^o	Vermont
..	★	(af) 6 months	6 months ^r	Virginia
..	Immediately	Immediately	Washington
..	60 days	60 days ^{r, u}	West Virginia
..	1 year	1 year	Wisconsin
★	(w) Immediately	Immediately	Wyoming

★ Unchastity of wife prior to marriage.

^l One year where the cause for divorce arose within the state.

^u Court may restrain defendant from remarrying, up to 2 years in Michigan, up to 1 year in West Virginia.

^v Insanity at time of marriage.

^w Husband a vagrant.

^x Three years on grounds of desertion.

^y One year.

^z Parties must have married in the state or resided there when offense was committed. See N. Y. C. P. A., §1147.

^{aa} The so-called Enoch Arden law provides for annulment of marriage upon showing that the other party has been

absent for 5 successive years and that diligent search reveals no evidence that such other party is living.

^{ab} The procurement of a divorce, outside the state, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is relieved from the obligations of the marriage while they remain binding upon the other party.

^{ac} Attempt to corrupt sons or prostitute daughters; proposal of husband to prostitute wife.

^{ad} Any other gross misbehavior or wickedness.

^{ae} Refusal of wife to live with husband in the state and absenting herself 2 years.

^{af} Wife a prostitute.

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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

MARRIAGE LAWS*

As of January 1, 1941

State	Minimum Marriage Age Specified in Law		Common Law Marriages are Valid	Prohibit Marriage of Those with Transmissible Disease in Infectious Stage	Physical Examination and Blood Test for Male and Female		Waiting Period	
	Male	Female			Date of Enactment	(*) Scope of Laboratory Test	Before Issuance of License	After Issuance of License
Alabama.....	17	14	★	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	17	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	18	16	.....	.....	1939	30 da. (e)	3 da.	.....
Colorado.....	14 ^d	12 ^d	★	.....	1939	30 da. (e)	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	16	16	.....	.....	1935	40 da. (e)	5 da.	.....
Delaware.....	18	16	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★
Florida.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	17	14	★	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Idaho.....	14 ^d	12 ^d	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	18	16	.....	.....	1937 ^f	15 da. (g)	3 da.	.....
Indiana.....	18	16	★	.....	1939	30 da. (e)	.....	.....
Iowa.....	16	14	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	16	14	.....	.....	1938	15 da. (h)	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	18	16	.....	.....	(i)	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	16	16	.....	★	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Maryland.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 da.	.....
Massachusetts.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Michigan.....	18	16	★	.....	1937 ^f	30 da. (g)	5 da.	.....
Minnesota.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Mississippi.....	14 ^d	12 ^d	★	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Missouri.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	18	16	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	20	18	★	.....	1937	30 da. (e)	5 da.	.....
New Jersey.....	14 ^d	12 ^d	.....	.....	1938	30 da. (e)	2 da.	★
New Mexico.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	16	14	.....	.....	1938 ^f	20 da. (e)	.....	★
North Carolina.....	16	14	.....	.....	1939	2 wks. (e)	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	18	15	.....	.....	1939	30 da. (e)	.....	.....
Ohio.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Oklahoma.....	18	15	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	18	15	.....	.....	1937	10 da. (b)	3 da.	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16	16	★	.....	1939	30 da. (e)	3 da.	.....
Rhode Island.....	18	16	★	.....	1938	40 da. (e)	.....	★
South Carolina.....	18	14	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	18	15	★	.....	1939	20 da. (e)	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	16	16	.....	.....	1939	30 da. (g)	3 da.	.....
Texas.....	16	14	★	.....	(i)	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	16	14	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	16	14	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★
Virginia.....	17	15	.....	.....	1940	30 da. (e)	.....	.....
Washington.....	14 ^d	12 ^d	.....	★	.....	.....	3 da.	.....
West Virginia.....	18	16	.....	.....	1939	30 da. (e)	3 da.	.....
Wisconsin.....	18	15	.....	.....	1937 ^f	15 da. (e)	5 da.	.....
Wyoming.....	18	16	★	.....	(*)	.....	.....	.....

* Time allowed between date of examination and issuance of license.

b In 1919 law adopted applying to male only; laboratory test authorized but not required.

e Syphilis.

d Common-law marriage age.

f Syphilis and other venereal diseases.

f Amended in 1939.

g Venereal diseases.

h Syphilis and gonorrhea.

i In 1924 law adopted applying to male only; laboratory test authorized but not required.

j In 1929 law adopted applying to male only; no provision as to laboratory test.

k In 1921 law adopted applying to male only; no provision as to laboratory test.

* Information furnished by American Social Hygiene Association, and Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

MERIT SYSTEMS IN THE STATES—1940*

THE close of 1940 finds formal merit systems, covering at least a portion of state employees, established in each of the 48 states. These range from service-wide systems in some states, affecting all but a fraction of state employees, to departmental merit systems in others, covering relatively few employees.

In addition to the states having service-wide merit systems, each of the remaining states has one or more departmental merit systems. With the exception of Idaho, where a merit system operates in the state Fish and Game Commission, and Pennsylvania, where Liquor Control Board employees are selected on a merit basis, these systems are largely restricted to the various state departments that participate in the administration of the federal security program. Most of them have come into existence since 1939, when Congress, in amending the Social Security Act, required the establishment of merit system programs in state departments cooperating in the administration of the Act. Details of the typical departmental merit system are embodied in a code of rules adopted and administered by a "merit system council," a group of private citizens appointed for that purpose. In states having statutory merit systems, these departmental programs are usually replaced by the program administered by the state civil service commission.

Statutes establishing the merit system in 4 of the 20 statewide civil service states, California, Colorado, New York, and Ohio, are augmented by a provision incorporating the merit principle in the state constitution. A recently adopted amendment to the constitution of Louisiana specifies that the state's civil service law may be amended or repealed

only by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature. In Michigan, a "self-executing" constitutional provision replaced previously enacted legislation on January 1, 1941, and gave to the civil service commission broad power to determine the procedural details by rule.

Statutory merit system programs in the various states differ among themselves at several points. The structure of the agency; its powers, duties, and line of responsibility; and the extent of the "classified service" (i. e., positions covered fully by the merit system provisions) are some of the principal points of variance. So far as positions under its jurisdiction are concerned, the agency is usually responsible for conducting examinations and administering eligible lists. To a greater or lesser degree, it participates in the development of position-classification and pay plans, prescribes attendance and leave regulations, exercises jurisdiction over promotion, demotion, and transfer of employees, and certifies payrolls for compliance with the civil service law.

Political activity on the part of covered employees is usually banned or restricted substantially by merit system statutes. Although discharges for political or religious reasons are usually prohibited and discharged employees are given the right to a hearing, there is considerable variation in the amount of power given to the civil service commission to reverse or modify the discharge.

Several of the laws provide that the merit system agency shall participate in the development and coordination of in-service training programs. State agencies in California, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin are empowered to render technical assistance to political subdivisions within the state upon the request of local officials.

* Prepared by The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

MERIT SYSTEMS IN THE STATES*

As of April 1, 1941

State	State Civil Service Systems		Legal Basis
	Name of Agency	Established	
Alabama.....	State Personnel Board	1939	Stat.
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	State Personnel Board	1913	Stat. (1913); Cons. (1934)
Colorado.....	Civil Service Commission	1907	Stat. (1907); Cons. (1918)
Connecticut.....	Personnel Department	1937	Stat.
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	Civil Service Commission	1905	Stat.
Indiana.....	State Personnel Board	1941	Stat.
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Department of Civil Service	1941	Stat.
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	Civil Service Commission	1940 ^f	Stat. (1940); Cons. (1940)
Maine.....	State Personnel Board	1937	Stat.
Maryland.....	Department of State Employment and Registration	1921	Stat.
Massachusetts.....	Department of Civil Service and Registration	1885	Stat.
Michigan.....	Civil Service Commission	1937	Stat. (1937); Cons. (1940)
Minnesota.....	Department of Civil Service	1939	Stat.
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Civil Service Commission	1908	Stat.
New Mexico.....	Merit System Commission ^k	1939	Stat.
New York.....	Department of Civil Service	1883	Stat. (1883); Cons. (1894)
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	Civil Service Commission	1913	Cons. (1912); Stat. (1913)
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	Department of Civil Service	1939	Stat.
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	Department of Civil Service	1937	Stat.
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	Bureau of Personnel	1905	Stat.
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....

† Abbreviations: E. S.—Employment Service; H. D.—Health Dept.; P. W.—Pub. Welf.; U. C.—Unemployment Comp.

^a U. C. and E. S. merit system in effect since 1938.

^b Composed of members of State Civil Service Commission; covers down-state counties.

^c U. C. merit system in effect since 1938.

^d U. C. Division merit system in effect since 1937.

^e P. W. merit system in effect since 1936; U. C. merit system in effect since 1938.

* Prepared by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

^f Louisiana law not fully effective until July 1, 1942.

^g Departmental merit system placed under State Civil Service Commission January 1, 1941.

^h U. C. merit system in effect since 1938.

ⁱ P. W. merit system in effect since 1938.

^j U. C. merit system in effect since 1937; partial merit system in Dept. of State Assistance since 1938.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES
MERIT SYSTEMS IN THE STATES*—Continued
As of April 1, 1941

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		<i>Departmental Merit Systems</i>		
<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Agencies Covered†</i>	<i>State</i>	
Merit System Council	1940	County Depts. of P. W.	Alabama	
Merit System Council	1938	Social Security and Welfare	Arizona	
Merit System Council	1940	U. C.		
Merit System Council	1940 ^a	H. D.; P. W.; E. S. and U. C. Divisions of Labor Dept.	Arkansas	
Merit System Council	1940	County Departments of P. W.	California	
Advisory Board	1938	H. D.; U. C.; Old-Age Welfare; Comm. for Blind; Mothers' Pension Comm.	Colorado	
Merit System Council	1937	U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Industrial Comm.	Connecticut	
Merit System Committee	1940	P. W.	Delaware	
Merit System Council	1937	U. C.	Florida	
Advisory Committee on Personnel	1940	P. W.	Georgia	
Merit System Council	1937	U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Industrial Accident Bd.		
Merit System Council	1939	P. W., including Division of Public Health	Idaho	
Civil Service Advisory Board	1939	State Fish and Game Comm.		
Merit System Council ^b	1940	County Departments of P. W.	Illinois	
Merit System Council (Bureau of Personnel)	1936	H. D.; P. W.; U. C.	Indiana	
Merit System Council	1939 ^c	H. D.; U. C.; Bd. Soc. Wel.; Crippled Children's Serv. of Ed. Dept.	Iowa	
Merit System Council	1940 ^d	H. D.; U. C. and E. S. Div. of Labor Dept.; Bd. of Soc. Wel.	Kansas	
Merit System Committee	1940 ^e	P. W.; U. C.	Kentucky	
Merit System Council	1940	P. W.; Employment Security Div. of Labor Dept.	Louisiana	
			Maine	
			Maryland	
Civil Service Council ^a	1939	U. C.	Massachusetts	
Advisory Committee on Personnel	1938	U. C.	Michigan	
Merit System Council	1940	P. W.	Minnesota	
Merit System Council	1940 ^h	H. D.; U. C.; Social Security Comm.	Mississippi	
Merit System Council	1940 ⁱ	P. W.; U. C.; Maternal and Child Health Div. of H. D.	Missouri	
Merit System Council	1940 ^j	H. D.; U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Labor Dept.; Dept. of Assistance and Child Welfare	Montana	
Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Labor Dept. Bd. of Relief, Work Planning, and Pension Control	Nebraska	
Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; P. W.; U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Bureau of Labor	Nevada	
Merit System Council	1940 ^h	H. D.; P. W.; U. C.	New Hampshire	
Advisory Committee on Personnel	1938	U. C.	New Jersey	
Merit System Council	1940	Bd. of Charities and P. W.; Comm. for Blind	New Mexico	
Merit System Council	1940 ^l	P. W.; U. C. and E. S. Div. of Workmen's Comp. Bd.	New York	
Merit System Council	1940 ^h	P. W.; Div. of U. C. and Placement	North Carolina	
Board of Examiners	1937	U. C.	North Dakota	
Liquor Control Board	1933 ^m	Liquor Control Board	Ohio	
Board of Review	1936	Bureau of Employment and U. C.	Oklahoma	
Employment Board	1938	Dept. of Public Assistance	Oregon	
Merit System Council	1940 ^l	U. C.	Pennsylvania	
Merit System Council	1940	P. W.	Rhode Island	
Merit System Council	1937	U. C.	South Carolina	
Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; Social Security Comm.	South Dakota	
Merit System Council	1940	U. C. ⁿ	Tennessee	
Citizens' Committee on Personnel	1937	Dept. of Placement and Unemployment Ins. of Industrial Comm.	Texas	
Merit System Council	1940	P. W.	Utah	
Merit System Council	1939	H. D.; P. W.; U. C.; Old-Age Assistance Dept.	Vermont	
Merit System Council	1940	P. W.	Virginia	
Merit System Council	1940	U. C.	Washington	
Advisory Committee on Personnel	1939	Committee of U. C. and Placement	West Virginia	
Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; Dept. of Social Security	Wisconsin	
Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; U. C.; Dept. of Public Assistance	Wyoming	
Merit System Council	1940 ^l	H. D.; P. W.; U. C.		

† Abbreviations: E. S.—Employment Service; H. D.—Health Dept.; P. W.—Pub. Welf.; U. C.—Unemployment Comp.

^a Limited to employees in State Police, Port of Entry Board, and certain institutions.

^l U. C. merit system in effect since 1937.

^m Examinations for Liquor Control Board conducted by State Dept. of Public Instruction.

ⁿ Also serves P. W. Department.

* Prepared by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

PROVISIONS OF STATE LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC EDUCATION AND TEACHER WELFARE*

INFORMATION on a few of the more important aspects of state educational legislation is presented in the table on the opposite page.

All but four states now have laws (see table, column 2) requiring the attendance of children at school, up to age 16 at least. Only two states—Massachusetts and South Carolina—have been added to this group since 1928. Four states fix the legal school-leaving age at 14. Eight states make school attendance compulsory until age 17. Six states extend this requirement to age 18. Laws of many states are weakened by exemptions, or failure to require attendance during the full school term.

Thirty-two states earmark all or a part of the proceeds of state property, or other taxes (table, columns 3-7) for public school support. In the remaining 16 states varying amounts of aid are furnished by means of appropriations from general funds. There is a trend away from the practice of earmarking specific tax proceeds and toward the wider use of state subventions in providing aid for schools.

Fourteen state governments (table, column 3) levy real or general property taxes for school support. At least 24 states provided school revenues from this source in 1928. The number of states specifically allocating for schools some part of the revenues from personal or corporation income taxes or both (table, columns 4 and 5) has increased from 3 to 13 in the last decade. General sales taxes first contributed directly to school support in 1933. Laws in 8 states now make specific allocation of revenues from this source for school purposes (table, column 6). Twenty-three states (table, column 7) earmark for school support taxes other than those on property, income

and general sales—including severance, inheritance, and liquor and tobacco excises and licenses.

Funds for equalizing the school tax burden among local government units are maintained, according to statute, in 37 states. The growth in the number of effective equalization laws has occurred largely in the last two decades.

The minimum qualifications for an elementary teaching certificate, as given in column 9, conform to the recommendations of the American Association of Teachers Colleges. All but 19 states meet this minimum. The trend is to raise the minimum to four years of post high school education. Five states have already done so. Several other states have enacted provisions calling for a gradual raising of minimum standards.

Provisions for teacher welfare are indicated in columns 10, 11, and 12. Minimum salary or salary schedules are prescribed for teachers in 24 states, but in 2 of these states (Tennessee and Wisconsin) the prescription applies only to elementary school teachers. Most of this legislation has developed since the World War, but there were numerous revisions and extensions during the past ten years.

Although only 6 states have statewide tenure laws, permanent tenure is provided in some districts, usually metropolitan areas only, in 11 other states. Continuing contract laws have spread into 7 states.

New statewide teacher retirement systems have been established in several states during the last biennial legislative period. Many amendments have been enacted to put existing teacher retirement systems on a more sound financial basis; other amendments have liberalized the provisions of long-established systems. School employees are not usually included in state or municipal public employee retirement systems.

* Prepared by the Research Division, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES
STATE LAWS AFFECTING PUBLIC EDUCATION*
As of January 1, 1941

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State	Attend- ance Compul- sory to Age 16 ^a	State Taxes Earmarked Wholly or Partly for Elementary and Secondary School Support					Fund for Equali- zation of School Support	At Least 2 Years of Post-High School Educa- tion Required for Teacher Certificate	Minimum Salary Law or State Salary Schedule	State- wide Per- manent Tenure	Retire- ment Annuities Based on Employer- Teacher Contributions
		Prop- erty	Per- sonal Net Income	Corpor- ation Net Income	General Sales	Other					
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
California.....	★	★	★	★
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★ ^b	★	★	....	....
Connecticut....	★	★	★	★
Delaware.....	★	★ ^o	....	....	★^o	....	★	★	....	★
Florida.....	★	★	★
Georgia.....	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	★	★ ^d	....	....	....	....	★	★	★	....	★
Illinois.....	★	★ ^d	....	★	★	....	....	★
Indiana.....	★	★	★ ^d	★	★ ^o	★	★	....	★
Iowa.....	★	★
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana.....	★	★ ^f	★ ^f	★ ^f	★	★	★	....	★	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts..	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	★	★	★ ^o	....	★	....	....
Missouri.....	★	★	★ ^o	....	....	....	....
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	★ ^o	★	....	....	★
Nebraska.....	★	★
Nevada.....	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire..	★	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	★ ^o	★	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina..	★	★
North Dakota..	★	★	★	★
Ohio.....	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma.....	★	★ ^g	....	....	....	★	★	★	★	....	....
Oregon.....	★	★ ^d	★ ^d	....	....	....	★	★	....	....
Pennsylvania...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island...	★	★	★
South Carolina..	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota...	★	★	★
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	★
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	★
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia.....	★	★	★
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia..	★	★	★	★ ^h	....	....
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	★	★

^a This column gives general provisions only. Laws of many states are weakened by exceptions or failure to require attendance during a full school term.

^b Permanent school fund income is distributed to meet deficiencies in local funds raised to meet payments under minimum-salary schedule.

^c During the 1939 legislative session, Delaware provided that after July 1, 1941, all earmarked tax proceeds will be placed in the General Fund.

^d Through State General Fund.

^e Distributed subject to rules promulgated by State Board of Education.

^f Gross income tax. Distribution to schools is through Property Tax Relief Fund.

^g Intangible property only.

^h For elementary schools only.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

ADVERTISING COMMISSIONS IN THE STATES

State	Name of Agency	Date Established	Status	Appropriation	Funds Available Fiscal Period	Tax Source
Alabama	State Planning Commission	1939	Independent agency	\$200,000	1939-43	Lub. Oil Tax Fund
Arizona	State Bureau of Pub. and Infor.	1937	In Highway Dept.	10,000	1940	Gas and license taxes
	Div. Publications and Travel	1925	In Highway Dept.	75,000	1940	Gasoline taxes
	Arizona Resources Board ^a	1919	Independent agency			
Arkansas	Agri. and Industrial Comm.	1937	Independent agency	35,100	1939-41	General Fund
	Publicity Advisory Comm.	1937	Independent agency	79,000	1939-41	General Fund
California	(b)					
Colorado	State Planning Commission ^c	1935	Independent agency	35,000 ^d	1939-41	General Fund
	Bureau of Infor. and Publicity ^a	1937	Independent agency			
Connecticut	Connecticut Develop. Comm.	1939	Independent agency	60,000	1939-41	General Fund
Delaware						
Florida	Bureau of Immigration	1925	In Dept. Agriculture	75,000	(e)	Gen. Inspec. Fund
	Florida Citrus Commission	1935	Independent agency	750,000 ^f	1940	Excise on citrus fruits
Georgia						
Idaho	Idaho Advertising Comm.	1937	In Dept. Agriculture	65,000 ^c	1940	Excise on potatoes and onions
Illinois	Illinois Development Council	1939	In Dept. of Finance	250,000	1939-41	General Fund
Indiana	Division of State Publicity	1939	In Dept. Com. and Ind.	50,000	1939-41	General Fund
Iowa	Iowa Dairy Industry Comm.	1939	In Dept. Agriculture	94,418	1939-40	Excise on butterfat
Kansas	Industrial Develop. Comm.	1939	Independent agency	120,000	1939-41	General Fund
Kentucky	Division of Publicity	1936	In Conservation Dept.	40,000	1938-40	General Fund
Louisiana	Dept. of Com. and Industry	1936	Independent agency	50,000	1941	General Fund
Maine	Maine Development Comm.	1927	Independent agency	585,000 ^f	1939-41	General Fund and tax on potatoes
Maryland	Pub. Comm. of Maryland	1939	Independent agency	42,000	1939-41	General Fund
	Maryland Develop. Bureau ^a	1930	Non-governmental	5,000	1940	General Fund
	Tourist Develop. Bureau ^a	1936	Non-governmental	20,000	1940	Local revenue
Massachusetts	Develop. and Indus. Comm.	1937	Independent agency	83,900	1940	General Fund
Michigan	Administrative Board ^c	1929 ^h	Independent agency	250,000	1939-41	General Fund
Minnesota	Minnesota Tourist Bureau	1933	In Conservation Dept.	100,000	1939-41	General Fund
Mississippi	Mississippi Bd. of Development	1941	Independent agency	50,000	1940-42	General Fund
Missouri						
Montana	State Highway Commission ^c	1936 ^h	Independent agency	10,000	1939	Gasoline taxes
	Montanans Inc.	1931	Non-governmental	50,000 ^f	1940	Private funds
Nebraska	Nebraska Advertising Comm. ^a	1939	Independent agency	50,000	1939-41	Surplus insp. fees
Nevada	Department of Highways ^c	1936 ^h	Independent agency	7,500 ^f	1940	Highway Dept. Bud.
New Hampshire	State Planning and Devel. Commission	1935	Independent agency	98,414	1940	General Fund
New Jersey	New Jersey Council	1937	In Bd. Com. and Nav.	90,000	1941	General Fund
New Mexico	State Tourist Bureau	1935	In Highway Dept.	135,000	1940	Gasoline taxes
New York	Division of Commerce	1941	In Executive Dept.	125,000	1941-42	General Fund
	Bureau of Milk Publicity	1934	In Dept. Agri. and Mkts.	300,000	1941-42	Excise on milk ⁱ
North Carolina	North Carolina Adver. Div.	1937	In Conservation Dept.	200,000	1939-41	General Fund
North Dakota	Greater North Dakota Asso.	1925	Non-governmental	50,000	1940	Private funds
Ohio	Develop. and Pub. Comm.	1939	Independent agency	20,000	1939-41	General Fund
Oklahoma	(i)					
Oregon	Travel and Infor. Dept.	1935	In Highway Dept.	100,000	1940	Gas and other taxes
Pennsylvania	Department of Commerce ^k	1939	Independent agency	788,000 ^d	1939-41	General Fund
Rhode Island	Industrial Commission	1939	Independent agency	17,400	1941-42	General Fund
	Office of the Secretary of State ^c	1936 ^h	Independent agency	12,500	1940	General Fund
South Carolina						
South Dakota	State Highway Department ^c	1939 ^h	Independent agency	35,000	1940	General and Highway Funds
Tennessee	Public Relations Bureau	1939	In Dept. Agriculture	10,000	1939-41	General Fund
	Division of State Information	1937	In Conservation Dept.	100,000	1939-41	General Fund
Texas						
Utah	State Road Commission ^c	1938 ^h	Independent agency	20,000	1940	Gas and license taxes
Vermont	Publicity Service	1911	In Dept. Conser. and Devel.	90,000	1939-41	General Fund
Virginia	Div. of Pub. and Advertising	1928	In Conservation Com'n	140,000	1941-42	General Fund
Washington	Washington State Prog. Comm.	1937	Independent agency	332,500	1939-41	General Fund
	State Apple Adver. Comm.	1937	In Dept. Agriculture	250,000	1940	Excise on apples
	Washington State Dairy Prod. Commission	1939	In Dept. Agriculture	(l)		Excise on butterfat
West Virginia	State Publicity Commission	1939	Independent agency	50,000	1939-41	General Fund
Wisconsin	Recreational Publicity Comm.	1936	In Conservation Dept.	131,960	1939-41	General Fund
	Department of Agriculture	1935	Independent agency	142,500	1939-41	General Fund
Wyoming	Dept of Com. and Industry	1927	Independent agency	32,500	1940	General Fund

^a Inactive at present time.

^b Advertised by municipalities, private organizations, and associations of producers. No state money is spent for publicity purposes.

^c Advertising not primary activity of department.

^d Other activities also financed from this sum.

^e Continuous appropriation.

^f Approximately.

^g Part of Baltimore Association of Commerce.

^h Date indicates time at which agency undertook promotional activities.

ⁱ Money is appropriated from general fund of state; general fund reimbursed from revenue from excise tax on milk. Statute of 1937 establishing promotional agency repealed in 1939.

^k Supersedes Pennsylvania Publicity Commission, established in 1937.

^l Figure not available.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE ADVERTISING COMMISSIONS

State	Publicity Designed to Attract					Industrial Encouragements			Advertising Media				
	Indus-try	Agri-culture	Tour-ists	Resi-dents	Other	Conces-sions ^a	Tax	Plant	Maga-zine	News-paper	Direct Mail ^b	Mov-ies	Bill-boards
Alabama.....	★	..	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona.....	★	..	★	★ ^c	..	★	..	..
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
California.....	★	..	★	★	★	★	..	★
Colorado.....	★	..	★	★	★	..
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware.....	★
Florida.....	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	..	★
Georgia.....	★
Idaho.....	..	★	★	★
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★
Iowa.....
Kansas.....	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	..
Kentucky.....	★	..	★	★	★ ^c	..	★	..	..
Louisiana.....	★	..	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	..
Michigan.....	..	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	..
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★	★	..
Mississippi.....	★
Missouri.....	★
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	..	★
Nebraska.....
Nevada.....	★	..	★	★	★	..	★ ^c	..	★	..	..
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	..	★	..	★	..	★ ^d	★	★	★	..
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★
New York.....	★	..	★	..	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Ohio.....	★	★	★
Oklahoma.....	★
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	..
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	..	★	(d)	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	★
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas.....
Utah.....	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	..
Virginia.....	★	..	★	★	★	★	★
Washington.....	..	★	★	..	★	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Wyoming.....	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	..

^a Includes local as well as state concessions.^b Includes answers to inquiries and general distribution of literature as well as actual maintenance of a direct-mail list.^c Publicity agency publishes a magazine of its own.^d Communities may make compromise settlements on delinquent taxes.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

RECORD OF UNIFORM STATE LAWS ENACTED*

As of January 1, 1941

State	To Secure Attendance of out of State Witnesses	Arbitration	Auto Liability Security	Bills of Lading	Conditional Sales	Criminal Extradition	Criminal Statistics	Declaratory Judgments	Desertion and Non-Support	Business Records as Evidence	Composite Records as Evidence	Judicial Notice of Foreign Law	Official Reports as Evidence	Expert Testimony	Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind	Federal Tax Lien Registration	Fiduciaries	Flag	Foreign Depositions	Fraudulent Conveyances	Illegitimacy	Interparty Agreement	Joint Obligations	Limited Partnership
Alabama.....	★			★		★		★	★															
Arizona.....	★			★	★	★		★										★	★	★				
Arkansas.....	★			★		★													★	★				
California.....	★			★					★										★	★				★
Colorado.....	★							★									★							★
Connecticut.....	★			★																				
Delaware.....	★			★	★	★			★							★				★				
Florida.....																								
Georgia.....																								
Hawaii.....		★						★							★	★								
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 National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws drafted and approved in 1939 and 1940 the following Acts: *Uniform Absence as Evidence of Death and Absentees' Property Act*, *Uniform Insurers Liquidation Act*, *Uniform Contribution Among Tortfeasors Act*, *Uniform Acknowledgment Act*, *Uniform Act Governing*

Secured Creditors' Dividends in Liquidation Proceedings, *Uniform Statute of Limitations Act*, *Uniform Pistol Act*, and *Uniform Simultaneous Death Act*. Of the laws so approved the *Insurers Liquidation Act* has been adopted in New York and Rhode Island; the *Uniform Contribution Among Tortfeasors Act* by Rhode Island.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES
RECORD OF UNIFORM STATE LAWS ENACTED*
—Continued

231

Machine Gun	Marriage Evasion	Narcotic Drug	Partnership	Principal and Income	Proof of Statutes	Reciprocal Tax Transfer	Sales	Negotiable Instruments	Stock Transfer	Transfer of Dependents	Trust Receipts	Trustees Accounting	Trusts	Vendor and Purchaser Risk	Veterans' Guardianship	Warehouse Receipts	Wills—Execution (Foreign)	Wills—Probate (Foreign)	Written Obligations	Estates	Property	Unauthorized Insurers	Common Trust Fund	State
..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	Alabama
★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	Arizona
..	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	Arkansas
..	California
..	..	★	★	★	★	Colorado
★	..	★	..	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	Connecticut
..	..	★	★	★	★	★	Delaware
..	Florida
..	..	★	★	★	★	★	Georgia
..	..	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Hawaii
..	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	★	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 National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws drafted and approved in 1939 and 1940 the following Acts: *Uniform Absence as Evidence of Death and Absentees' Property Act*, *Uniform Insurers Liquidation Act*, *Uniform Contribution Among Tortfeasors Act*, *Uniform Acknowledgment Act*, *Uniform Act Governing*

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A SELECTED LIST OF UNIFORM STATE LAWS

THE accompanying list of uniform state laws available to state lawmakers does not include all uniform laws worthy of mention. It is unquestionably true that many excellent laws have been drafted upon a variety of subjects, and that comparatively few of these laws are listed here. They are, however, the products of thought, study, and research of trained minds, and will provide information for all legislators who may be interested in the subjects covered. Most

of the laws which have been included are those prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and represent the work of recognized craftsmen.

Because it concisely sets forth the purposes of the commissions on interstate cooperation, as well as their structure, the model bill providing for their establishment is given in full. With modifications, this act has been adopted in 41 states.

PROPOSED ACT FOR AFFILIATION WITH THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

An Act to Facilitate the Cooperation of This State with Other Units of Government and to Establish an Unpaid Commission for That Purpose

BE IT ENACTED, etc.,

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 Commission on Interstate Co-
(Name of State)
operation. 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. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation shall be ex officio first Vice-Chairman of the Commission, and the Chairman of the House Committee shall be ex officio second Vice-Chairman of the 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 otherwise, with officials and employees of the other states, of the Federal Government, and of local units of government.

(3) To endeavor to advance cooperation 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 cooperation of governmental offices with one another,

(e) The personal cooperation 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 Cooperation 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 Cooperation Committee, the House Cooperation Committee, the Governor's Cooperation Committee and the Cooperation 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 cooperate 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.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Cooperative Association Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Soil Conservation Act, drawn by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BUSINESS

Bills of Lading Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Business Corporations Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Chattel Mortgage Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Common Trust Fund Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Conditional Sales Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Double Insurance on Bank Deposits Act, drawn by the American Bankers Association, 22 E. 40 St., New York.

Fidelity Insurance, drawn by the American Bankers Association, suggested by the Third Eastern Regional Conference on Uniform Banking Regulations; available at the Council of State Governments.

Fiduciaries Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Foreign Corporations Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Foreign Depositions Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Insurers' Liquidation Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Joint Obligations Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Limited Partnership Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Model Securities Law, drawn by the National Association of Securities Commissioners; available, Secretary, Robert F. Brown, Securities Division, State Capitol, Charleston, West Virginia.

Negotiable Instruments Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Partnership Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Principal and Income Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Public Utilities Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Real Estate Mortgage Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Sale of Securities Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Sales Act (with revisions), drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Secured Creditors' Dividends Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Stock Transfer Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Trust Receipts Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Trustees Accounting Act (with revisions), drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Trusts Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Unauthorized Insurers Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Uniform Common Trust Fund Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Uniform Real Estate Mortgage Act, drawn by subcommittee on law and legislation of the federal Central Housing Committee, now being studied by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Bankers Association.

Vendor and Purchaser Risk Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Warehouse Receipts Act (with revisions), drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

CONSERVATION

Atlantic Marine Fisheries Compact, drafted by special committee at the request of the Eastern States Conservation Conference, available at the Council of State Governments.

Palisades Interstate Park Compact, which might be used as a model for a joint park authority or for a land use compact, available at the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, 80 Centre St., New York.

Reciprocal Warden Act, drafted by the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, available at the Council of State Governments.

CRIME

Act to Secure Attendance of Witnesses from Without the State in Criminal Cases, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; revisions by the Interstate Commission on Crime, Essex County Court House, Newark, New Jersey.

Criminal Extradition Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; revisions by the Interstate Commission on Crime, Essex County Court House, Newark, New Jersey.

Criminal Statistics Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Expert Testimony Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Firearms Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; revisions (Pistol Act) by the Interstate Commission on Crime, Essex County Court House, Newark, New Jersey.

Fresh Pursuit Act, drawn by the Interstate Commission on Crime, Essex County Court House, Newark, New Jersey.

Machine Gun Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Model State Police Act, suggested by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F St., Washington, D. C.

Model Bill to Create a State Bureau of Criminal Identification, suggested by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F St., Washington, D. C.

Pistol Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Supervision of Parolees Act, drawn by the Interstate Commission on Crime, Essex County Court House, Newark, New Jersey.

DEFENSE

Act Providing for Fresh Pursuit by Military Forces, drafted by the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

Explosives Act, drafted by the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

Interstate Public Property Act, drafted by the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

Sabotage Prevention Act, drafted by the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

State Guard Act, drafted by the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

DEPENDENTS, DELINQUENTS, DEFECTIVES

Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Uniform Settlement Act, available, American Public Welfare Association, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago.

Transfer of Dependents Act, drawn by National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Desertion and Non-Support Act, drawn by National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Divorce Jurisdiction Act, drawn by National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Illegitimacy Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Marriage and Marriage License Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Marriage Evasion Act, available at the Council of State Governments.

FEDERAL

Flag Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

FIREWORKS

Model Law to Prevent Retail Sale of Fireworks, drafted by the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston.

LABOR

Child Labor Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

LEGAL

Absence as Evidence of Death and Absentees' Property Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Acknowledgments Act, and

Acknowledgments Act, Foreign, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Arbitration Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Contribution Among Tortfeasors Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Declaratory Judgments Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Estates Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Evidence Acts (all drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws):

Business Records as Evidence Act

Composite Reports as Evidence Act

Judicial Notice of Foreign Law Act

Official Reports as Evidence Act

Expert Testimony Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Fraudulent Conveyance Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Interparty Agreements Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Mechanics Lien Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Proof of Statutes Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Property Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Secure Attendance of Out-of-State Witnesses Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Simultaneous Death Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Statute of Limitations Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Uniform Property Act, and

Uniform Estates Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in cooperation with the American Law Institute.

Uniform Statute of Limitations Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Wills Act, Foreign Executed, and

Wills Act, Foreign Probated, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Written Obligations Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

LIQUOR AND NARCOTICS

Importation Limits Act, suggested by the First Eastern Regional Liquor Control Conference; available at the Council of State Governments.

Labeling Act, suggested by the Federal Alcohol Administration and the First Eastern Regional Liquor Control Conference; available at the Council of State Governments.

Liquor Advertising Act, suggested by the Federal Alcohol Administration and the Second Eastern Regional Conference on Liquor Control; available at the Council of State Governments.

Liquor Anti-Discrimination Compact, drafted by special committee appointed by the Second Eastern Regional Liquor Control Conference; available at the Council of State Governments.

Liquor Warehouse Receipts Act, suggested by the First and Second Eastern Regional Liquor Control Conferences; available at the Council of State Governments.

Narcotic Drug Act, drawn by National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Amendment to include marijuana, drawn by the Interstate Commission on Crime, Essex County Court House, Newark, New Jersey.

Out-of-State Shipments Act, suggested by the Federal Alcohol Administration and the Second Eastern Regional Conference on Liquor Control; available at the Council of State Governments.

Unfair Liquor Trade Practices Act, suggested by the Federal Alcohol Administration and the Second Eastern Regional Liquor Control Conference; available at the Council of the State Governments.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND AIRPLANES

Aeronautical Regulatory Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Aeronautics Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Air Licensing Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Airports Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Automobile Liability Security Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Highway Safety Education Act, available at the Council of State Governments.

Reciprocal Reporting of Motor Vehicle Violations and Convictions Act, available at the Council of State Governments.

Uniform Motor Vehicle Code, consisting of

I. Uniform Motor Vehicle Administration, Registration, Certificate of Title and Antitheft Act

II. Uniform Motor Vehicle Operators' and Chauffeurs' License Act

III. Uniform Motor Vehicle Civil Liability Act

IV. Uniform Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act

V. Uniform Act regulating Traffic on Highways

available at the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C.

Uniform Trailer Code, drafted by the Advisory Committee on Uniform Trailer Legislation at the request of the Third Regional Highway Safety Conference; available at the Council of State Governments.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Veterans Guardianship Act, drawn by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Act to Establish a State Legislative Reference Bureau, drawn by the Council of State Governments.

Model Civil Service Act (preliminary and tentative draft), drawn by National Civil Service Reform League, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York; National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York; and the Civil Service Assembly, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago.

TAXATION

Federal Tax Lien Registration Act, drawn by National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Reciprocal Transfer Tax Act, drawn by National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

STATE INFORMATION

THE following pages supply information respecting the different states and indicate sources from which additional data may be obtained. They are intended to furnish concisely an over-all survey of the government of each state—its elective officials; the composition of its supreme court, and of its commissions on interstate cooperation; the number of its legislators, their terms and political affiliations; its administrative officials; its nickname, motto, song, bird, and flower; summary state statistics; a condensation of those services performed by its legislative reference bureau; the contents of its state manual; and the activities of its state defense agency. In each case, the material has been checked by an official within the state. Further information regarding state officials will be found elsewhere in the book under the following heads:

	Page
Commissions on Interstate Cooperation	15
Governors	76
Attorneys General	81
Secretaries of State	79
Legislators	85
Judges	151
Administrative Officials	343

Financial statistics for 1938 are given for all states. The figures were furnished by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, which coordinates data from states to compensate for variations in terminology and record procedures, thus rendering the figures more nearly comparable.

ALABAMA



Nickname The Cotton State
 Motto *Here We Rest*
 Flower Goldenrod
 Bird Yellowhammer
 Song *Alabama*

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, from both 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: 891 Current Volume: 1939
Size in inches: 6 x 9

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 population, municipal population, and election returns for the state are given.

ALABAMA STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Executive Secretary: FRED H. GORMLEY

Status: Governor's Board, organized January 3, 1941

Appropriations: None; expenditures allocated to departments represented on Council

Activities: Following its organization in January, 1941, the Council has been analyzing needs for community facilities in critical defense areas. Among problems given early consideration was housing for defense workers at Childersburg, Anniston, Gadsen, Montgomery, and Mobile. Plans are under way for district defense councils in these areas.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 51,998
 Rank in Nation 28th
 Population (1940) 2,832,961
 Rank in Nation 17th
 Density per square mile (1940) 55.5
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$61,666,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$57,217,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$935,789,000
 State University University of Alabama
 Site University
 Enrollment (1940) 5,503
 Faculty 382
 Capital City Montgomery
 Population (1940) 78,084
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Birmingham
 Population (1940) 267,583
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 14
 Number of Counties 67

OFFICERS

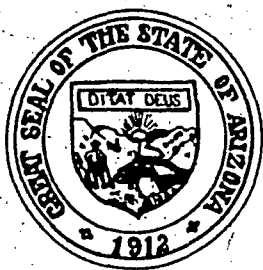
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1. <u>Administrative Information</u>	2. <u>Project Description</u>	3. <u>Project Objectives</u>
<p>Project Name: <u>Development of a New Product</u></p> <p>Project Number: <u>12345</u></p> <p>Project Manager: <u>John Doe</u></p>	<p>Project Description: <u>A new product line of software for small businesses.</u></p> <p>Project Objectives: <u>To develop a new product line of software for small businesses.</u></p>	<p>Project Objectives: <u>To develop a new product line of software for small businesses.</u></p> <p>Project Objectives: <u>To develop a new product line of software for small businesses.</u></p>

[illegible]

ARIZONA



NicknameThe Grand Canyon State
 Motto*Ditat Deus*
 (God Enriches)
 FlowerSaguaro Cactus
 BirdCactus Wren
 Song*Arizona*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Legislative 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 is done for members of the legislature and state officials. 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 News Letter*, issued by the State Legislative 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 Arizona Blue Book, which contained a register of state administrative officials, their party affiliations and salaries, and a complete roster of all other state employees and federal officers in the state, has not been published since 1932. The act establishing the Department of Library and Archives provides that the State Legislative Bureau shall publish a legislative manual, but no funds were provided for the work.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Chairman: COLONEL POWER CONWAY

Status: Governor's Board, established by proclamation of governor, June, 1940

Appropriations: None; expenses met from governor's contingent fund

Activities: The Council has been concerned with community problems in the vicinity of Camp Robinson and Fort Huachuca, especially the provision of recreational programs for troops when off duty. It has studied the need for protection of dams and mining properties against possible sabotage. County defense councils have been organized in each of the 14 counties.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	113,956
Rank in Nation	5th
Population (1940)	499,261
Rank in Nation	43rd
Density per square mile (1940)	4.4
Total State Revenue (1938)	\$18,948,000
Total State Expenditures (1938)	\$20,384,000
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1938)	\$386,550,000
State University	University of Arizona
Site	Tucson
Enrollment (1940)	2,600
Faculty	211
Capital City	Phoenix
Population (1940)	65,414
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Phoenix
Population (1940)	65,414
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	2
Number of Counties	14

ARIZONA

OFFICERS

Governor.....SIDNEY P. OSBORN
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State.....HARRY M. MOORE
 Attorney General.....JOSEPH W. CONWAY
 State Treasurer.....JOSEPH HUNT
 State Auditor.....ANA FROHMILLER



GOVERNOR SIDNEY P. OSBORN

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....ALFRED C. LOCKWOOD
 Two Associate Judges
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....PAUL C. KEEFE Speaker of the House.....JAMES R. HERON
 Secretary of the Senate.....W. J. GRAHAM Clerk of the House.....MRS. LALLAH RUTH

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
19 .....D. 52 .....D.	2 years...Senate	Monday after first Tuesday in January,	
19 .....Total 52 .....Total	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: 60 days.	

ARIZONA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	E. D. RING	Library (State)	MULFORD WINSOR
Aeronautics	AMOS A. BETTS	Liquor Control	JOHN A. DUNCAN
Agriculture	J. L. E. LAUDERDALE	Mines	TOM C. FOSTER
Audit	ANA FROHMILLER	Motor Vehicles	B. H. McAHREN
Banking	JAMES C. CALVERT	National Guard	MAJ. GEN. A. M. TUTHILL
Budget	SIDNEY P. OSBORN	Old Age Assistance	HARRY W. HILL
Claims	ANA FROHMILLER	Parole	WALTER I. HOFMANN
Conservation	K. C. KARTCHNER	Planning	ALMA DAVIS
Corporations	AMOS A. BETTS	Police	HORACE MOORE
Corrections	GUY L. JACKSON	Publicity	RAYMOND CARLSON
Defense	COL. POWER CONWAY	Public Instruction	E. D. RING
Employment Service	LEWIS IRVINE	Public Utilities	CHARLES BECK
Equalization of Assessments....	THAD M. MOORE	Purchasing	GUY L. JACKSON
Fish and Game	K. C. KARTCHNER	Railroads	CHARLES BECK
Geology	G. M. BUTLER	Relief	HARRY W. HILL
Health	F. P. PERKINS, M.D.	Securities	J. J. DEMPSEY
Highways	W. R. HUTCHINS	Taxation	THAD M. MOORE
Insane	JEREMIAH T. METZGER, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation....	LEWIS IRVINE
Insurance	ROY B. RUMMAGE	University	ALFRED ATKINSON
Labor	LARRY WOODS	Vocational Education	E. D. RING
Library (History and Archives)	MULFORD WINSOR	Water	JESSE WANSLEE
Library (Law)	MULFORD WINSOR	Welfare	HARRY W. HILL
		Workmen's Compensation	L. C. HOLMES

ARKANSAS



Nickname The Wonder State
 Motto *Regnat Populus*
 (The People Rule)
 Flower Apple Blossom
 Bird Mockingbird
 Song *Arkansas*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Department of Archives and History

Arkansas History Commission

DALLAS T. HERNDON, Ph.D., Secretary

Services: The archives have 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 is kept of all bills introduced into the general assembly. Bill drafting is performed for members of the general assembly and for state departments by the attorney general upon request.

STATE MANUAL

The Arkansas Handbook

Issued by the Arkansas History Commission

Total Pages: 187 Current Volume: 1940

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The 1940 edition of *The Arkansas Handbook* presents an adequate directory of the state government as well as considerable historical information concerning the state. It has a roster of state officials, and contains complete biographical information about members of the general assembly. A summary of dates historically significant to the state adds to the book's interest. Arkansas first issued a yearbook in 1936.

ARKANSAS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Secretary: L. A. HENRY

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: None

Activities: The state Defense Committee originated as the committee on national defense of the State Planning Board, appointed by the chairman of the Planning Board at the request of the governor on June 4, 1940. Approximately two months later the governor by executive order designated the same personnel to be the state Defense Committee. Surveys have been made of the state's agricultural, forest, and mineral resources, its industrial and transportation facilities. A local defense council has been created in Little Rock.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	53,335
Rank in Nation	26th
Population (1940)	1,949,387
Rank in Nation	24th
Density per square mile (1940)	37.0
Total State Revenue (1938)	\$40,596,000
Total State Expenditures (1938)	\$33,996,000
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1938)	\$447,672,000
State University	University of Arkansas
Site	Fayetteville
Enrollment (1940)	2,846
Faculty	220
Capital City	Little Rock
Population (1940)	88,039
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Little Rock
Population (1940)	88,039
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....	9
Number of Counties	75

ARKANSAS

OFFICERS



HON. MURRAY B. McLEOD
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....HOMER M. ADKINS
Lieutenant Governor..ROBERT BAILEY
Secretary of State.....C. G. HALL
Attorney General.....JACK HOLT
State Treasurer.....EARL PAGE
State Auditor....J. OSCAR HUMPHREYS
State Comptroller
.....MURRAY B. McLEOD



GOVERNOR HOMER M. ADKINS

ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....GRIFFIN SMITH
Six Associate Judges
TermEight years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ROBERT BAILEY Secretary of the Senate.....VIRGIL RAMSEY
President Pro Tem of the Speaker of the House.....MEANS WILKINSON
SenateWILLIS B. SMITH Clerk of the House.....HAL P. SMITH

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
35 .....D.	99 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
35 .....Total	1 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
	100 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
MURRAY B. McLEOD, Chairman
L. A. HENRY
A. B. HILL
JACK HOLT
CHARLES G. MILLER

Senate Members
MAUPIN CUMMINGS
J. H. PILKINTON
ED. DILLON
W. L. WARD
G. P. HOUSTON
C. FRIERSON
S. COMBS

House Members
CARROLL HOLLENSWORTH
IKE MURRY
JOHN MAC SMITH
NELSON COX
LEE BAKER
IVIE C. SPENCER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationRALPH B. JONES
AgriculturePAUL MILLER
AuditJ. OSCAR HUMPHREYS
BankingTHOMAS W. LEGGETT
BudgetMURRAY B. McLEOD
ConservationJ. M. CROWELL
CorporationsC. G. HALL
CorrectionsJ. A. NEAVILLE
DefenseL. A. HENRY
Equalization of Assessments..CHARLES G. MILLER
Fish and GameD. N. GRAVES
ForestryFRED H. LONG
GeologyGEORGE C. BRANNER
HealthW. B. GRAYSON, M.D.
HighwaysW. W. MITCHELL
InsaneJOE J. MAHONEY
InsuranceJ. HERBERT GRAVES
LaborED. I. MCKINLEY, SR.
Library (Archives and
History)DALLAS T. HERNDON
Library (Law)W. F. KIRBY
Library (State)DALLAS T. HERNDON

Liquor ControlJOE HARDIN
MinesJOE W. FITZJARRELL
Motor VehiclesJOE HARDIN
National GuardE. L. COMPERE
Old Age AssistanceJOHN G. PIPKIN
ParksS. G. DAVIES
ParoleJ. A. NEAVILLE
PlanningL. A. HENRY
PoliceA. G. ALLBRIGHT
PublicityGLENN A. GREEN
Public InstructionRALPH B. JONES
Public UtilitiesA. B. HILL
PurchasingW. P. GRACE
RailroadsA. B. HILL
ReliefJOHN G. PIPKIN
SecuritiesMURRAY O. REED
TaxationJOE HARDIN
Unemployment Compensation..ELI W. COLLINS
UniversityJ. W. FULBRIGHT
Vocational EducationRALPH B. JONES
WelfareJOHN G. PIPKIN
Workmen's CompensationRIDDICK RIFFLE

CALIFORNIA



Nickname.....The Golden State
 Motto*Eureka*
 (I have found it)
 FlowerGolden Poppy
 Bird.....California Valley Quail
 Song (unofficial)*I Love You, California*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

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 cooperates 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 most of the present statute law and enactment of about 24 codes in its place.

STATE MANUAL

California Blue Book

Prepared by the State Printer

Total Pages: 529 Current Volume: 1938
 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 resident federal officers.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Executive Vice-Chairman: SAMUEL C. MAY

Status: Governor's Board, appointed June 14, 1940

Appropriations: None; funds made available by governor; assistance furnished by State Planning Board

Activities: Through committees in six broad fields, and in cooperation with other agencies upon occasion, the Council has surveyed idle plant facilities and all branch manufacturing establishments with 100 or more employees; analyzed potential power supply and power needs; and studied agricultural problems from two angles: differences between the present situation and 1917-18, and the effect of war conditions abroad.

A statewide plan of emergency police mobilization has been developed through the committee on civil protection, and a committee of local officials is working on coordination of firefighting services. A report has been prepared on community problems in defense areas based on surveys of needs for housing, recreational facilities, and other services. There are several official local defense councils.

STATISTICAL

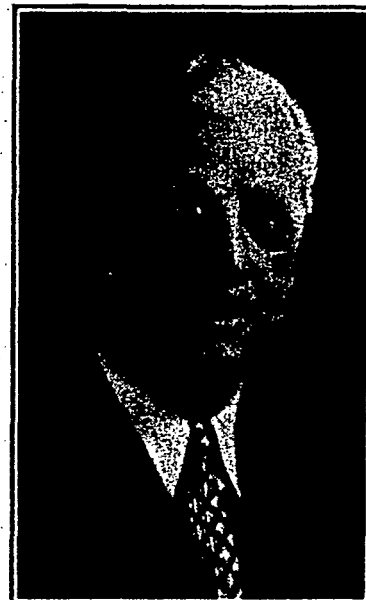
Area (square miles)158,297
 Rank in Nation2nd
 Population (1940)6,907,387
 Rank in Nation5th
 Density per square mile (1940)44.1
 Total State Revenue (1938)\$353,488,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) ...\$300,399,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938)\$7,004,543,000
 State UniversityUniversity of California
 SiteBerkeley
 Enrollment (1940)28,851
 Faculty2,156
 Capital CitySacramento
 Population (1940)105,958
 Rank in State6th
 Largest CityLos Angeles
 Population (1940)1,504,277
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....59
 Number of Counties58

CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS



HON. W. B. PARKER
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation



GOVERNOR CULBERT L. OLSON

Governor.....CULBERT L. OLSON
Lieutenant Governor
.....ELLIS E. PATTERSON
Secretary of State.....PAUL PEEK
Attorney General.....EARL WARREN
State Treasurer...CHARLES G. JOHNSON
State Controller.....HARRY B. RILEY
Director of Finance...GEORGE KILLION

CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....PHIL S. GIBSON
Six Associate Justices
TermTwelve years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ELLIS E. PATTERSON Secretary of the Senate.....JOSEPH A. BEEK
President Pro Tem of the Speaker of the House.....GORDON H. GARLAND
Senate.....WILLIAM P. RICH Clerk of the Assembly.....ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
16 .....D.	42 .....D.	4 years...Senate	First Monday after first day in January,
24 .....R.	38 .....R.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: no con-
40 .....Total	80 .....Total		stitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members
W. B. PARKER, Chairman
FRANK W. CLARK
RICHARD SACHSE
2 Vacancies

Senate Members
J. C. GARRISON
JOHN PHILLIPS
J. I. WAGY
ARTHUR H. BREED, JR.
PETER P. MYHAND

House Members
MICHAEL J. BURNS
JEANETTE E. DALEY
EARL D. DESMOND
CHARLES W. LYON
SETH MILLINGTON

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	GEORGE C. MANN	Liquor Control	GEORGE M. STOUT
Agriculture	WILLIAM B. PARKER	Mines	WALTER W. BRADLEY
Audit	GEORGE KILLION	Motor Vehicles	JAMES M. CARTER
Banking	GEORGE J. KNOX	National Guard	J. O. DONOVAN
Budget	FRED W. LINKS	Old Age Assistance.....	OLIVE E. HENDERSON
Conservation	RICHARD SACHSE	Parks	DARWIN W. TATE
Control	HARRY B. RILEY	Parole	JOHN G. CLARK
Corporations	EDWIN M. DAUGHERTY	Personnel	LOUIS KROEGER
Corrections	ISAAC PACHT	Planning	L. DEMING TILTON
Defense	SAMUEL C. MAY	Police	E. RAYMOND CATO
Employment Service	R. G. WAGENET	Printing	GEORGE H. MOORE
Equalization of		Public Instruction	WALTER F. DEXTER
Assessments	RICHARD E. COLLINS	Public Utilities	RAY L. RILEY
Fish and Game	NATE MILNOR	Public Works	FRANK W. CLARK
Forestry	MERRITT B. PRATT	Purchasing	J. FRED MISPLEY
Geology	WALTER W. BRADLEY	Railroads	RAY L. RILEY
Health	BERTRAM P. BROWN, M.D.	Relief	RALPH J. WAKEFIELD
Highways	LAWRENCE BARRETT	Securities	EDWIN M. DAUGHERTY
Insane	AARON J. ROSANOFF, M.D.	Taxation	RICHARD E. COLLINS
Insurance	A. J. CAMINETTI, JR.	Unemployment Compensation..	RICHARD SACHSE
Labor	GEORGE G. KIDWELL	University	ROBERT G. SPROUL
Library (Archives		Vocational Education	WALTER F. DEXTER
and History)	HERBERT V. CLAYTON	Water	EDWARD HYATT
Library (Law)	HERBERT V. CLAYTON	Welfare	MARTHA A. CHICKERING
Library (State)	MABEL R. GILLIS	Workmen's Compensation..	GEORGE G. KIDWELL

COLORADO



Nickname The Centennial State
 Motto *Nil Sine Numine*
 (Nothing without the Deity)
 Flower Rocky Mountain Columbine
 Bird Lark Bunting
 Song *Where the Columbines Grow*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Office

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. The office checks all bills for correct legislative procedure.

COLORADO HAS NO DEFENSE COUNCIL

STATE MANUAL

Colorado Year Book

Issued by State Planning Commission
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 503 Current Volume: 1939-40
 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*.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 103,948
 Rank in Nation 7th
 Population (1940) 1,123,296
 Rank in Nation 33rd
 Density per square mile (1940) 10.8
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$49,255,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$54,019,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$1,102,041,000
 State University University of Colorado
 Site Boulder
 Enrollment (1940) 4,501
 Faculty 300
 Capital City Denver
 Population (1940) 322,412
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Denver
 Population (1940) 322,412
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 8
 Number of Counties 63

COLORADO

OFFICERS



HON. GAIL L. IRELAND
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor.....RALPH L. CARR
Lieutenant Governor..JOHN C. VIVIAN
Secretary of State
.....WALTER F. MORRISON
Attorney General.....GAIL L. IRELAND
State Auditor..CHARLES M. ARMSTRONG
State Treasurer....HOMER F. BEDFORD

COLORADO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....FRANCIS E. BOUCK
Six Associate Judges
TermTen years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR RALPH L. CARR

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JOHN C. VIVIAN
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....RALPH J. CUMMINGS
Secretary of the Senate.....M. J. WALSH
Speaker of the House.....HOMER L. PEARSON
Clerk of the House.....L. G. TRUBY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
18.....D.	29.....D.	4 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
17.....R.	36.....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
35.....Total	65.....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members
GAIL L. IRELAND, Chairman
JAMES A. NOONAN
EDWARD D. FOSTER
J. H. MCDEVITT
CHARLES H. QUEARY

Senate Members
EDWARD J. KEATING
EDWIN C. WATTS
JAMES H. MACDONALD
WILLIAM E. HIGBY
HAROLD W. GARDNER

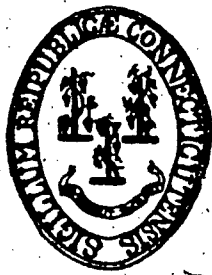
House Members
HARRY SANBURG
JACK EVANS
GEORGE J. BAKER
VERNON A. CHEEVER
MICHAEL D. McDONALD

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....H. A. TIEMANN
Aeronautics.....JERRY VASCONCELLS
Agriculture.....W. C. SWEINHART
Audit.....CHARLES M. ARMSTRONG
Banking.....MAPLE HARL
Budget.....JAMES A. NOONAN
Corporations.....WALTER F. MORRISON
Employment Service.....O. S. WOOD
Fish and Game.....C. N. FEAST
Forestry.....HAROLD H. COLLINS
Health.....ROY L. CLEERE, M.D.
Highways.....CHARLES D. VAIL
Insane.....F. H. ZIMMERMAN, M.D.
Insurance.....LUKE J. KAVANAUGH
Labor.....RAY H. BRANNAMAN
Library (Archives and History).....LEROY R. HAFEN
Library (Law).....DONALD D. GILLIAM
Library (State).....INEZ J. LEWIS
Liquor Control.....WALTER F. MORRISON
Mines.....TOM ALLEN

Motor Vehicles.....CHARLES H. GUNN
National Guard.....HAROLD H. RICHARDSON
Old Age Assistance.....EARL M. KOUNS
Parole.....RALPH L. CARR
Personnel.....JOSEPH C. JANKOVSKY
Planning.....EDWARD D. FOSTER
Police.....JOSEPH MARSH
Printing.....LEON E. LAVINGTON
Public Instruction.....INEZ J. LEWIS
Public Utilities.....EDWARD E. WHEELER
Purchasing.....LEON E. LAVINGTON
Railroads.....EDWARD E. WHEELER
Relief.....EARL M. KOUNS
Securities.....CURTIS WHITE
Taxation.....HOMER F. BEDFORD
Unemployment Compensation...BERNARD TEETS
University.....ROBERT L. STEARNS
Vocational Education.....H. A. TIEMANN
Water.....CLIFFORD H. STONE
Welfare.....EARL M. KOUNS
Workmen's Compensation.....H. C. WORTMAN

CONNECTICUT



Nickname The Constitution State
 Motto *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*
 (He Who Transplanted Continues to Sustain)
 Flower Mountain Laurel
 Bird None
 Song (unofficial) *Connecticut State Song*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Department

State Library

MURIEL A. NAYLOR

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 as well as official typewritten copies of stenographers' notes taken at the hearings of legislative committees. 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: 527 Current volume: 1940

Size in inches: 5 x 7 1/4

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, is included.

CONNECTICUT DEFENSE COUNCIL

Chairman: GEN. S. H. WADHAMS

Status: Governor's Board, appointed June, 1940

Appropriations: \$10,500 from governor's contingent fund

Activities: The Council has been concerned primarily with problems related to the production of defense materials. On the basis of tabulated replies to a questionnaire on manufacturing facilities, the Council is aiding in the farming out of prime contracts. It has cooperated in the statewide job-training program. To meet housing needs, the Council has assisted in establishment of homes registration in larger cities. Plans for mobilization of transportation facilities have been prepared. The Council cooperated in developing a program to protect public utilities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 5,004
 Rank in Nation 46th
 Population (1940) 1,709,242
 Rank in Nation 31st
 Density per square mile (1940) 348.9
 Total Revenue (1938) \$63,889,000
 Total Expenditure (1938) \$53,491,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$3,072,460,000
 State University University of Connecticut
 Site Storrs
 Enrollment (1941) 1,474
 Faculty 190
 Capital City Hartford
 Population (1940) 166,267
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Hartford
 Population (1940) 166,267
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 24
 Number of Counties 8

CONNECTICUT

OFFICERS



GEN. SANFORD H. WADHAMS
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor ROBERT A. HURLEY
Lieutenant Governor... ODELL SHEPARD
Secretary of State
..... MRS. CHASE G. WOODHOUSE
Attorney General... FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI
State Treasurer..... FRANK ANASTASIO
State Auditors LEWIS W. PHELPS
and FRANK M. LYNCH
State Comptroller..... JOHN M. DOWE



GOVERNOR ROBERT A.
HURLEY

CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS

Chief Justice.... WILLIAM M. MALTBIE
Four Associate Justices
Term Eight years
Appointed by the General Assembly on
nomination by the Governor

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... ODELL SHEPARD
President Pro Tem of the Senate JOSEPH B. DOWNES
Speaker of the House..... HUGH M. ALCORN, JR.
Secretary of the Senate..... JOHN J. FITZPATRICK
Clerk of the House..... ROBERT POWELL

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
22 D.	88 D.	2 years... Senate	Wednesday after first Monday in January,
13 R.	184 R.	2 years... House	biennially in odd years. Length: 150 days.
35 Total	272 Total		

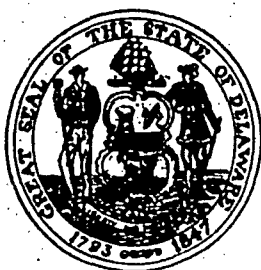
COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
SANFORD H. WADHAMS, Chairman	ALBERT L. COLES	WILLIAM L. HADDEN
FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI	MICHAEL V. BLANSFIELD	WALTER HOWE
CHARLES J. McLAUGHLIN	VINCENT P. KIERNAN	STANLEY P. MEAD
ROBERT WEIR	JOSEPH A. ST. GERMAIN	T. EMMET CLARIE
	HERBERT E. BALDWIN	WILLIAM W. HOPPIN, JR.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	ROBERT C. DEMING	Motor Vehicles	MICHAEL A. CONNOR
Aeronautics	CHARLES L. MORRIS	National Guard	R. B. DELACOUR
Agriculture	OLCOTT F. KING	Old Age Assistance.....	EDWARD H. REEVES
Audit	FRANK M. LYNCH	Parks	ARTHUR V. PARKER
	LEWIS W. PHELPS	Parole	VINE R. PARMELEE
Banking	WALTER PERRY	Personnel	WILLIAM H. DONNING
Budget (Acting)	CLAUDE E. TAYLOR	Planning	SIDNEY A. EDWARDS
Control (Acting)	ROBERT H. WEIR	Police	EDWARD J. HICKEY
Corporations	MRS. CHASE G. WOODHOUSE	Printing	JOHN M. DOWE
Defense	GEN. SANFORD H. WADHAMS	Publicity	RICHARD B. WALSH
Employment Service	LEONARD J. MALONEY	Public Instruction	ALONZO G. GRACE
Equalization of		Public Utilities	JOSEPH W. ALSOP
Assessments	CHARLES J. McLAUGHLIN	Public Works	GEORGE L. BURKE
Fish and Game	RUSSELL P. HUNTER	Purchasing	EDWARD C. GEISSLER
Forestry	AUSTIN F. HAWES	Railroads	JOSEPH W. ALSOP
Geology	EDWARD L. TROXELL	Relief	B. H. VAN BUREN
Health	STANLEY H. OSBORN, M.D.	Securities	CLARENCE H. ADAMS
Highways	WILLIAM J. COX	Taxation	CHARLES J. McLAUGHLIN
Insane	ROBERT J. SMITH	Unemployment	
Insurance	JOHN C. BLACKELL	Compensation	CORNELIUS J. DANAHY
Labor	CORNELIUS J. DANAHY	University	ALBERT N. JORGENSEN
Library (Archives and History) ..	MARY E. SMITH	Vocational Education.....	AUGUSTUS S. BOYNTON
Library (Law)	CHRISTIAN N. DUE	Water	SANFORD H. WADHAMS
Library (State)	JAMES BREWSTER	Welfare	ROBERT J. SMITH
Liquor Control	E. GAYNOR BRENNAN	Workmen's Compensation.....	LEO J. NOONAN

DELAWARE



Nickname The Diamond State
 Motto *Liberty and Independence*
 Flower Peach Blossom
 Bird Blue Hen Chicken
 Song *Our Delaware*

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. Hon. Earle D. Willey, 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: 1939-40
 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, justices of the peace, and notaries public in the state.

STATE COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Executive Vice-Chairman: GERRISH GASSAWAY
 Status: Governor's Board, first meeting October 8, 1940

Appropriations: None; operating expenses borrowed pending an appropriation

Activities: A number of surveys have been made by the Council, including studies of agricultural resources, police facilities, firefighting facilities including those for industrial plants, available physicians, hospital and nursing facilities, airports, vocational training, industrial plants, transportation, and labor supply. Plans have been developed to meet needs.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 2,370
 Rank in Nation 47th
 Population (1940) 266,505
 Rank in Nation 46th
 Density per square mile (1940) 134.7
 Total Revenue (1938) \$15,161,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$12,641,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$306,692,000
 State University University of Delaware
 Site Newark
 Enrollment (1940) 953
 Faculty 106
 Capital City Dover
 Population (1940) 5,517
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Wilmington
 Population (1940) 112,504
 Number of Cities over 10,000 population 1
 Number of Counties 3

DELAWARE

OFFICERS

GovernorWALTER W. BACON
 Lieutenant GovernorISAAC J. MACCOLLUM
 Secretary of StateEARLE D. WILLEY
 Attorney GeneralJAMES R. MORFORD
 State TreasurerPETER S. COLLINS
 State AuditorHARRISON M. MANNING



GOVERNOR WALTER W. BACON

DELAWARE SUPREME COURT

ChancellorJOSIAH O. WOLCOTT
 Chief JusticeDANIEL J. LAYTON
 Four Associate Justices
 TermTwelve years
 Appointed by Governor with advice and consent of Senate

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate....ISAAC J. MACCOLLUM
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....HAROLD W. T. PURNELL
 Speaker of the House.....GEORGE W. RHODES
 Secretary of the Senate.....MRS. VERA G. DAVIS
 Clerk of the House.....FRANK W. SCHROEDER

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
7 .....D.	14 .....D.	4 years...Senate	First Tuesday in January, biennially in
10 .....R.	21 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
17 .....Total	35 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
CHARLES H. GANT	GEORGE LESLIE GOODEN	FRANK S. PRITCHETT
CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB	BURTON S. HEAL	JOHN M. CONWAY
RICHARD C. BECKETT	CLAYTON A. BUNTING	NORMAN BAYLISS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education .....MARGUERITE H. BURNETT	Library (Law) .....WILLIAM D. DENNY
Agriculture .....RALPH WILSON	Library (State) .....WILLIAM D. DENNY
Audit .....HARRISON M. MANNING	Liquor Control .....WILLARD SPRINGER, JR.
Banking .....FRANK E. LYNCH, JR.	Motor Vehicles .....GEORGE S. WILLIAMS
Budget .....DESMOND A. LYONS	National Guard .....WELLER E. STOVER
Corporations .....EARLE D. WILLEY	Old Age Assistance (Acting) ..GLADYS M. HITCH
Defense .....GERRISH GASSAWAY	Parks .....CHAUNCY P. HOLCOMB
Employment Service .....HOWARD P. YOUNG	Parole .....JAMES W. ROBERTSON
Equalization of Assessments.....JAMES P. TRUSS	Police .....NORMAN R. PURNELL
Fish and Game .....E. SHERMAN WEBB	Public Instruction .....H. V. HOLLOWAY
Forestry .....W. S. TABER	Relief .....C. ROLLIN ZANE
Health .....EDWAIN CAMERON, M.D.	Taxation .....JAMES P. TRUSS
Highways .....W. W. MACK	Unemployment
Insane .....M. A. TARUMIANZ, M.D.	Compensation .....CHARLES M. WHARTON
Insurance .....WILLIAM J. SWAIN	University .....WALTER HULLIHEN
Labor .....MARGUERITE POSTLES	Vocational Education .....R. W. HEIM
Library (Archives	Welfare .....C. ROLLIN ZANE
and History) .....GEORGE H. RYDEN	Workmen's Compensation .....JOHN C. SAYLOR

FLORIDA



Nickname The Peninsula State
 Motto *In God We Trust*
 Flower Orange Blossom
 Bird Mockingbird
 Song *The Swanee River*

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. This file is accessible to, and used by, the State Library. 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: 397 Current Volume: 1937-38
 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 nonresident 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 1938, tabulated by counties.

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL OF FLORIDA

Vice-Chairman: CARL D. BROREIN

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: None; \$3,000 made available by governor

Activities: The Council has been concerned principally with problems of areas surrounding military concentrations such as the following: highway construction and improvement; housing and sanitation, recreational facilities for military personnel off duty and for civilians, and other community facilities. It has surveyed transportation and communication facilities, industrial and agricultural resources, and problems of hospitalization and evacuation. It has participated in development of plans for a state guard and for firefighting and first-aid units.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 58,666
 Rank in Nation 21st
 Population (1940) 1,897,414
 Rank in Nation 27th
 Density per square mile (1940) 35.0
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$60,668,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) ... \$52,473,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$533,144,000
 State University University of Florida
 Site Gainesville
 Enrollment (1940) 3,456
 Faculty 197
 Capital City Tallahassee
 Population (1940) 16,240
 Rank in State 12th
 Largest City Jacksonville
 Population (1940) 173,065
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 20
 Number of Counties 67

FLORIDA

OFFICERS

Governor SPESSARD L. HOLLAND
 Lieutenant Governor None
 Secretary of State R. A. GRAY
 Attorney General J. TOM WATSON
 State Treasurer J. EDWIN LARSON
 State Auditor W. M. WAINWRIGHT
 State Comptroller J. M. LEE



GOVERNOR SPESSARD L. HOLLAND

FLORIDA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice ARMSTEAD BROWN
 Five Associate Justices
 Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate JOHN R. BEACHAM
 President Pro Tem of the Senate DEWEY A. DYE Speaker of the House DAN MCCARTY, JR.
 Secretary of the Senate ROBERT W. DAVIS Clerk of the House BEN FUQUA

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
38 D.	95 D.	4 years... Senate	Tuesday after first Monday in April, biennially in odd years. Length: 60 days.
		2 years... House	

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
 W. M. WAINWRIGHT, Chairman
 FRED C. ELLIOT
 ROBERT A. GRAY

Senate Member
 J. TURNER BUTLER

House Members
 F. B. HARRELL
 GEORGE E. HOLT
 EVANS CRARY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture NATHAN MAYO	Liquor Control THOMAS W. LONG
Audit W. M. WAINWRIGHT	Motor Vehicles HENRY J. DRIGGERS
Banking J. M. LEE	National Guard VIVIAN COLLINS
Budget BUDGET COMMISSION	Old Age Assistance EUNICE MINTON
Conservation S. E. RICE	Parks H. J. MALSBERGER
Corporations R. A. GRAY	Parole RALPH DAVIS
Defense CARL D. BROREIN	Planning A. J. ROUNTREE
Employment Service F. A. HATHAWAY	Publicity NATHAN MAYO
Fish and Game I. N. KENNEDY	Public Instruction COLIN ENGLISH
Forestry H. J. MALSBERGER	Public Utilities E. S. MATHEWS
Geology HERMAN GUNTER	Purchasing DAN W. D'ALEMBERT
Health WM. H. PICKETT, M.D.	Relief CLAYTON C. CODRINGTON
Highways JOHN H. FAULK	Unemployment
Insane J. H. THERRELL, M.D.	Compensation FRED B. BRADSHAW
Insurance J. ED. LARSON	University JOHN J. TIGERT
Library (Archives and History) W. T. CASH	Welfare CLAYTON C. CODRINGTON
Library (State) W. T. CASH	Workmen's Compensation... BOYCE A. WILLIAMS

GEORGIA



Nickname The Cracker State
 Motto *Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation*
 Flower Cherokee Rose
 Bird (unofficial) Brown Thrasher
 Song *Georgia*

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 catalogue is kept of material of interest to legislators. At the close of each session of the general assembly a syllabus of legislation is issued which serves as a guide to laws passed until the acts are published in book form. Biennially, a revised edition of the state constitution is compiled and published in pamphlet form. Bill drafting is done by the office of the attorney general.

STATE MANUAL

Georgia Official and Statistical Register

Issued by the Department of Archives
 and History

Total Pages: 818 Current Vol.: 1933-1935-1937
 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. Considerable miscellaneous material such as lists of newspapers, banks, and public libraries is included. There is an index. The issues for 1933, 1935, and 1937 were combined in one volume.

GEORGIA COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chairman: CHARLES A. COLLIER

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: None

Activities: The Committee has made an industrial survey of the state, and through the State Planning Board has gathered data on the location of strategic metals. It has reported on manganese deposits. It is cooperating in the national defense program of farming out subcontracts. Reports have been prepared on housing in Columbus and Savannah and recreational facilities needed in those areas. Surveys have been made of roads, schools, water supply, and sewage disposal in Hinesville, and housing and other defense-connected community needs in Macon. Community problems requiring particular attention by the Committee have arisen in the vicinity of Fort Benning, Camp Wheeler, Camp Savannah, and air fields at Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Albany, and Americus.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	59,265
Rank in Nation	20th
Population (1940)	3,123,723
Rank in Nation	11th
Density per square mile (1940)	53.4
Total State Revenue (1938)	\$69,336,000
Total State Expenditures (1938)	\$61,145,000
Total Assessed Value of Property (1938)	\$964,109,000
State University	University of Georgia
Site	Athens
Enrollment (1940)	3,688
Faculty	205
Capital City	Atlanta
Population (1940)	302,288
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Atlanta
Population (1940)	302,288
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	19
Number of Counties	159

GEORGIA

OFFICERS

Governor EUGENE TALMADGE
 Lieutenant Governor None
 Secretary of State JOHN B. WILSON
 Attorney General ELLIS G. ARNALL
 State Treasurer GEORGE B. HAMILTON
 State Auditor B. E. THRASHER, JR.
 Comptroller General HOMER C. PARKER



GOVERNOR EUGENE TALMADGE

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice CHARLES S. REID
 Five Associate Justices
 Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate... CHARLES D. REDWINE
 President Pro Tem of the Senate... H. B. EDWARDS Speaker of the House..... RANDALL EVANS, JR.
 Secretary of the Senate..... LINDLEY W. CAMP Clerk of the House..... JOE BOONE

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
52 D.	205 D.	2 years... Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
52 Total	205 Total	2 years... House	odd years. Length: 60 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

ELLIS G. ARNALL
 JOHN B. WILSON
 HOMER C. PARKER

Senate Members

CECIL R. FRANKLIN
 J. D. KIRKLAND
 KELLEY HOLT
 WILMER D. LANIER
 R. P. CAMPBELL

House Members

C. A. WILLIAMS
 H. C. ARNALL
 C. Z. HARDEN
 R. W. FERGUSON
 J. B. DAVIS
 M. R. LOOPER
 ROYSTON INGRAM
 MARVIN MOATE
 JOHN P. DRINKARD
 CHARLES A. PANNELL

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics	MARVIN GRIFFIN	Mines	GARLAND PEYTON
Agriculture	THOMAS M. LINDER	Motor Vehicles	W. WAYNE WALKER
Audit	B. E. THRASHER, JR.	National Guard	SION B. HAWKINS
Banking	JOHN C. BEASLEY	Old Age Assistance	LUCILE WILSON
Budget	B. E. THRASHER, JR.	Parks	R. F. BURCH
Corporations	JOHN B. WILSON	Parole	C. E. RAINEY
Defense	CHARLES A. COLLIER	Planning	R. C. JOB
Employment Service	M. A. O'CONNOR	Police	JOHN E. GOODWIN
Fish and Game	ZACH CRAVEY	Public Instruction	M. D. COLLINS
Forestry	WALTER DYAL	Public Utilities	WALTER R. McDONALD
Geology	GARLAND PEYTON	Purchasing	H. CARSON SMITH
Health	T. F. ABERCROMBIE, M.D.	Railroads	WALTER R. McDONALD
Highways	W. E. WILBURN	Relief	LUCILE WILSON
Insane	MRS. ALBERT M. HILL	Taxation	J. M. FORRESTER
Insurance	W. R. MITCHELL	Unemployment	
Labor	BEN T. HUIETT	Compensation	W. D. DICKERSON, JR.
Library (Archives and History)	MRS. J. E. HAYS	University	S. V. SANFORD
Library (Law)	ELLA MAY THORNTON	Vocational Education	M. D. MOBLEY
Library (State)	ELLA MAY THORNTON	Welfare	B. S. MILLER
Liquor Control	C. H. COLLINS	Workmen's Compensation.....	CHARLES BRUCE

IDAHO



Nickname The Gem State
 Motto *Esto Perpetua*
 (Mayest thou endure forever!)
 Flower Syringa
 Bird Mountain Bluebird
 Song *Here We Have Idaho*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

There is no department devoted exclusively to legislative reference service. Clay Koelsch, Librarian of the State Law Library, has been very courteous in giving information to the Council of State Governments.

IOWA INDUSTRIAL AND DEFENSE COMMISSION

Activities: The governor reports the major defense activity has been induction of the National Guard into federal service. Consideration is being given to protection against possible sabotage of irrigation dams, reservoirs, mines, utilities, and other facilities.

STATE MANUAL

Report of the Secretary of State of Idaho

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 94 Current Volume: 1939-40
 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*.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 83,888
 Rank in Nation 12th
 Population (1940) 524,873
 Rank in Nation 42nd
 Density per square mile (1940) 6.3
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$20,408,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$19,261,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$389,643,000
 State University University of Idaho
 Site Moscow
 Enrollment (1940) 3,012
 Faculty 200
 Capital City Boise
 Population (1940) 26,130
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Boise
 Population (1940) 26,130
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 7
 Number of Counties 44

IDAHO

OFFICERS

Governor.....CHASE A. CLARK
 Lieutenant Governor.....CHARLES C. GOSSETT
 Secretary of State.....GEORGE H. CURTIS
 Attorney General.....BERT H. MILLER
 State Treasurer.....MYRTLE P. ENKING
 State Auditor.....CALVIN E. WRIGHT



GOVERNOR CHASE A. CLARK

IDAHO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....ALFRED BUDGE
 Five Justices
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....CHARLES C. GOSSETT
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....PERRY C. MITCHELL
 Speaker of the House.....F. M. BISTLINE
 Secretary of the Senate.....HAROLD TOOMER
 Clerk of the House.....DAN V. HOOPS

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
23 .....D.	38 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Monday after January 1, biennially
21 .....R.	26 .....R.	2 years...House	in odd years. Length: 60 days.
44 .....Total	64 .....Total		

IDAHO HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics.....W. H. HILL	Motor Vehicles.....J. L. BALDERSTON
Agriculture.....JAMES NEWPORT	National Guard.....M. G. MCCONNELL
Audit.....CALVIN E. WRIGHT	Old Age Assistance.....WILLIAM CHILD
Banking.....GEORGE WEDGWOOD	Parks.....ALLEN MERRITT
Budget.....C. J. HUGO	Parole.....HERMAN FAILS
Claims.....ORVILLE BROOKS	Planning.....I. V. BERG
Corporations.....GEORGE H. CURTIS	Police.....J. L. BALDERSTON
Employment Service.....SAMUEL D. HAYS	Publicity.....L. E. SARGENT
Equalization of Assessments.....CALVIN E. WRIGHT	Public Instruction.....C. E. ROBERTS
Fish and Game.....OWEN W. MORRIS	Public Utilities.....J. W. CORNELL
Forestry.....FRANKLIN GIRARD	Public Works.....ALLEN MERRITT
Geology.....ARTHUR CAMPBELL	Purchasing.....C. E. ARNEY
Health.....E. L. BERRY	Railroads.....J. W. CORNELL
Highways.....ALLEN MERRITT	Relief.....WILLIAM CHILD
Insurance.....JOEL JENIFER	Securities.....GEORGE WEDGWOOD
Library (Archives and History).....MRS. J. V. HAWKINS	Taxation.....GEORGE WEDGWOOD
Library (Law).....CLAY KOELSCH	Unemployment Compensation.....J. C. TOVEY
Library (State).....WALTER LOCKWOOD, JR.	University.....H. C. DALE
Liquor Control.....FRED DAVIS	Water.....E. V. BERG
Mines.....ARTHUR CAMPBELL	Welfare.....EMORY AFTON
	Workmen's Compensation.....G. W. SUPPGER

ILLINOIS



NicknameThe Prairie State
 Motto*State Sovereignty—National Union*
 FlowerNative Violet
 BirdCardinal
 Song*Illinois*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

Special Commission

JEROME FINKLE, 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: 812 Current Volume: 1939-1940

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 in the *Blue Book*.

ILLINOIS EMERGENCY DEFENSE COUNCIL

Chairman: MURRAY M. BAKER

Status: Governor's Board, appointed December 28, 1940

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Council reports activities under way or planned in the following fields: conservation of land, crops, livestock; civil protection and law enforcement; welfare and consumer protection; public works and housing; human resources and skills; prevention of industrial strife; industrial resources and production; public education and morale; public health, sanitation, and prevention of epidemics. The Council is devoting attention to housing problems arising in areas of rapid expansion of industries or other defense activity (Alton, Waukegan, Joliet, Rock Island, Moline). No local defense councils reported.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)56,665
 Rank in Nation23rd
 Population (1940)7,897,241
 Rank in Nation3rd
 Density per square mile (1940)141.2
 Total State Revenue (1938)\$293,240,000
 Total Expenditures (1938)\$185,405,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938)\$5,159,679,000
 State UniversityUniversity of Illinois
 SiteUrbana
 Enrollment (1940)15,023
 Faculty1,685
 Capital CitySpringfield
 Population (1940)75,503
 Rank in State5th
 Largest CityChicago
 Population (1940)3,396,808
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population59
 Number of Counties102

ILLINOIS

OFFICERS

Governor.....DWIGHT H. GREEN
 Lieutenant Governor...HUGH W. CROSS
 Secretary of State...EDWARD J. HUGHES
 Attorney General...GEORGE F. BARRETT
 State Treasurer.....WARREN WRIGHT
 State Auditor.....ARTHUR C. LUEDER

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....WALTER T. GUNN
 Six Associate Justices
 TermNine years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. BERNICE T.
VAN DER VRIES

Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation



GOVERNOR DWIGHT H. GREEN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....HUGH W. CROSS
 President Pro Tem of the SenateARNOLD P. BENSON
 Secretary of the Senate...EDWARD H. ALEXANDER
 Speaker of the House...ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG
 Clerk of the House.....R. R. RANDOLPH

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
23 .....D.	73 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Wednesday after first Monday in January,
28 .....R.	79 .....R.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: no con-
51 .....Total	1 .....Vacancy		stitutional limit.
	153 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

J. W. HUSTON
 GEORGE F. BARRETT
 ROBERT C. KINGERY

Senate Members

JOHN B. GEARY
 LOUIS E. BECKMAN

House Members

BERNICE T. VAN DER VRIES,
 Chairman
 DENNIS J. COLLINS
 DEAN S. MCGAUGHEY
 HARRY L. TOPPING
 WILLIAM VICARS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics	GEORGE C. ROBERTS	Motor Vehicles	JOHN J. NASH
Agriculture	HOWARD LEONARD	National Guard	LEO M. BOYLE
Audit	ARTHUR C. LUEDER	Old Age Assistance	JOHN C. WEIGEL
Banking	ARTHUR C. LUEDER	Parks	GEORGE H. LUKER
Budget	GEORGE B. MCKIBBIN	Parole	W. C. JONES
Conservation	L. E. OSBORNE	Personnel	DEAN G. CURRY
Corrections	RODNEY H. BRANDON	Planning	ROBERT KINGERY
Defense	MURRAY M. BAKER	Police	T. P. SULLIVAN
Employment Service	A. H. R. ATWOOD	Publicity	HARRY S. CANFIELD
Equalization of Assessments	PHILIP W. COLLINS	Public Instruction	JOHN A. WIELAND
Fish and Game	L. E. OSBORNE	Public Utilities	ROY KEEHN
Forestry	J. M. TOMASEK	Public Works	WALTER ROSENFELD
Geology	M. M. LEIGHTON	Purchasing	EDWARD DAVIS
Health	ROLAND R. CROSS	Railroads	ROY KEEHN
Highways	ERNST LIEBERMAN	Relief	LEO M. LYONS
Insane	RODNEY H. BRANDON	Securities	JOHN T. JERECKI
Insurance	PAUL JONES	Taxation	PHILIP W. COLLINS
Labor	MARTIN P. DURKIN	Unemployment Compensation	P. T. SWANISH
Library (Archives and History)	PAUL M. ANGLE	University	ARTHUR C. WILLARD
Library (Law)	B. G. ARKEBAUER	Vocational Education	FRANK G. THOMPSON
Library (State)	HARRIET M. SKOGH	Water	CARTER JENKINS
Liquor Control	ARTHUR S. SMITH	Welfare	RODNEY H. BRANDON
Mines	R. W. MEDILL	Workmen's Compensation	MARTIN P. DURKIN

INDIANA



Nickname The Hoosier State
 Motto None
 Flower Zinnia
 Bird Cardinal
 Song *On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Indiana Legislative Bureau

Department of Law

HERBERT P. KENNEY, Director

Services: The duties of the Bureau include the maintenance of a library on legislative and other public questions; maintenance of 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 re-drafting 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: 1,175 Current Volume: 1940
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. There is an index.

GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY DEFENSE COUNCIL

Executive Officer: DUDLEY A. SMITH

Status: Governor's Board, appointed August 9, 1940

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Council has assisted particularly in civil protection activities relating to the state police, firefighting, and work of the attorney general; in problems of labor supply, vocational education, employment, and labor mediation; and in matters of welfare, housing, health and sanitation, and transportation. A state defense planning coordinator has been appointed to devote particular attention to needs for community facilities in Charlestown, Union Center, Burns City, and other areas of rapid expansion of defense industries.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 36,555
 Rank in Nation 37th
 Population (1940) 3,427,796
 Rank in Nation 12th
 Density per square mile (1940) 94.7
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$109,144,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$91,295,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$3,851,977,000
 State University Indiana University
 Site Bloomington
 Enrollment (1940) 6,820
 Faculty 424
 Capital City Indianapolis
 Population (1940) 386,972
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Indianapolis
 Population (1940) 386,972
 Number of Cities over 10,000 population 35
 Number of Counties 92

INDIANA

OFFICERS

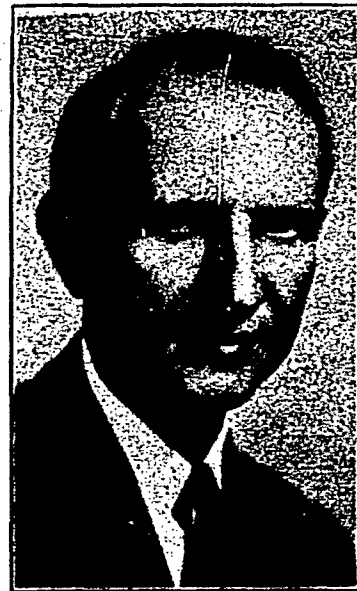


HON. HUGH BARNHART
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Lieutenant Governor
.....CHARLES M. DAWSON
Secretary of State....JAMES M. TUCKER
Attorney General..GEORGE N. BEAMER
State Treasurer.....JAMES M. GIVENS
State Auditor.....RICHARD JAMES

INDIANA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....H. NATHAN SWAIM
Four Associate Judges
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR HENRY F.
SCHRICKER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate....CHARLES M. DAWSON
Speaker of the House.....JAMES M. KNAPP
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....WILLIAM E. JENNER
Secretary of the Senate.....JAMES SWAN
Clerk of the House.....NOLAND C. WRIGHT

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
19 .....D.	36 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Thursday after first Monday in January,
31 .....R.	64 .....R.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: 61 days.
50 .....Total	100 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
HUGH BARNHART, Chairman
FRANK N. WALLACE
EDWARD H. STEIN
FREDERICK F. EICHHORN
JOHN TAYLOR

Senate Members
THURMAN A. BIDDINGER
I. FLOYD GARROTT
ORVILLE T. STOUT
WILLIAM E. JENNER
THOMAS A. HENRICKS

House Members
ELAM Y. GUERNSEY
GEORGE W. HENLEY
GLENN R. SLENKER
FRANK T. MILLIS
HOWARD R. HIESTAND

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

AeronauticsC. F. CORNISH
AgricultureCHARLES M. DAWSON
Accounting and StatisticsE. P. BRENNAN
BankingROSS H. WALLACE
BudgetC. ANDERSON KETCHUM
ConservationFRANK N. WALLACE
Audit and Control.....RICHARD T. JAMES
CorporationsJAMES M. TUCKER
CorrectionsJOHN H. KLINGER
DefenseDUDLEY A. SMITH
Employment ServiceJ. BRADLEY HAIGHT
Equalization of
AssessmentPETER A. BECKIEWICZ
Forestry (Acting)H. A. WOODS
GeologyRALPH ESAREY
HealthJOHN W. FERREE
HighwaysJAMES D. ADAMS
InsaneTHURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK
InsuranceFRANK J. VIEHMANN
LaborTHOMAS R. HUTSON
Library (Archives and
History)CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN
Library (Law)TELLA C. HAINES
Library (State)CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN

Liquor ControlHUGH BARNHART
MinesFRED FERGUSON
Motor VehiclesEDWARD H. STEIN
National GuardELMER F. STRAUB
Old Age Assistance....THURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK
ParksCHARLES A. DE TURK
ParoleRAY E. SMITH
PlanningGEORGE E. LOMMELL
PoliceDONALD F. STIVER
PrintingPARKE BEADLE
PublicityJ. H. ALBERSHARDT
Public InstructionCLEMENT A. MALAN
Public UtilitiesFRED EICHHORN
Public WorksJAMES D. ADAMS
PurchasingL. L. NEEDLER
RailroadsFRED EICHHORN
ReliefVIRGIL SHEPPARD
SecuritiesMAURICE G. ROBINSON
TaxationPETER A. BECKIEWICZ
Unemployment Compensation...WILFRED JESSUP
UniversityHERMAN B. WELLS
Vocational EducationSLATER BARTLOW
WelfareTHURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK
Workmen's CompensationVacancy

IOWA



NicknameThe Hawkeye State
 Motto*Our Liberties We Prize and
 Our Rights We Will Maintain*
 FlowerWild Rose
 BirdEastern Goldfinch
 SongIowa

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Law Library and Legislative Reference Bureau

State Law Library

B. B. DRUKER, Law Librarian and Legislative
Reference Director

Services: The Bureau 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 Law Library functions under the Library Board of Trustees, composed of the governor, superintendent of public instruction, and a member of the Supreme Court.

STATE MANUAL

Iowa Official Register

Issued by the Superintendent of Printing
Published biennially

Total Pages: 598 Current Volume: 1939-1940
 Sizes 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 INDUSTRIAL AND DEFENSE COMMISSION

Chairman of Governor's Board

EDWARD A. KIMBALL

Status: Statutory Board; originally Governor's Board, first meeting September 10, 1940; established by law February 8, 1941

Appropriations: \$10,000 for the period ending June 30, 1941; \$20,000 for each of the fiscal years 1942 and 1943

Activities: The Commission is particularly concerned with the promotion of industrial development and with problems of housing, highways, health and sanitation, and the provision of other needed community facilities in the Burlington area.

In addition to the Commission, the Act of February 8 established the joint Legislative Committee on National Defense Coordination, the functions of which include control of funds for the work of the Commission.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	56,147
Rank in Nation	24th
Population (1940)	2,538,268
Rank in Nation	20th
Density per square mile (1940)	45.3
Total State Revenue (1938)	\$89,901,000
Total Expenditures (1938)	\$86,872,000
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1938)	\$3,218,380,000
State University	University of Iowa
Site	Iowa City
Enrollment (1940)	7,000
Faculty	638
Capital City	Des Moines
Population (1940)	159,819
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Des Moines
Population (1940)	159,819
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	21
Number of Counties	99

IOWA

OFFICERS

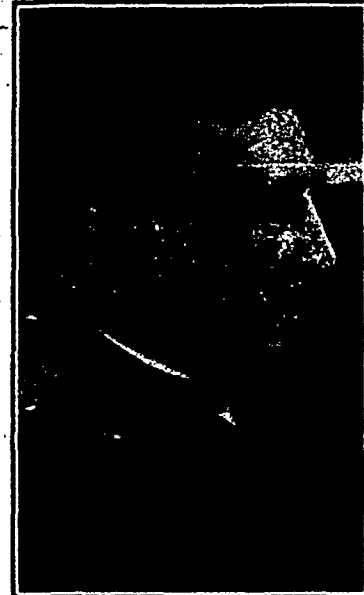
Governor.....GEORGE A. WILSON
 Lieutenant Governor
B. B. HICKENLOOPER
 Secretary of State.....EARL G. MILLER
 Attorney General....JOHN M. RANKIN
 State Treasurer.....W. G. C. BAGLEY
 State Auditor.....C. B. AKERS
 State Comptroller.....C. FRED PORTER

IOWA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....OSCAR HALE
 Eight Associate Justices
 TermSix years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. W. G. C. BAGLEY
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR GEORGE A. WILSON

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....B. B. HICKENLOOPER Secretary of the Senate.....WALTER BEAM
 President Pro Tem of the Speaker of the House.....ROBERT D. BLUE
 SenateFRANK C. BYERS Clerk of the House.....A. C. GUSTAFSON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
45 .....R.	86 .....R.	4 years...Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
5 .....D.	22 .....D.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
50 .....Total	108 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
 W. G. C. BAGLEY, Chairman
 MARK G. THORNBURG
 C. FRED PORTER
 JOHN M. RANKIN

Senate Members
 A. E. AUGUSTINE
 FRANK D. MARTIN
 ROBERT P. MUNGER
 FRANK C. BYERS
 OLIVER TURNER ALBERT J. SHAW

House Members
 HENRY W. BURMA
 HERMAN M. KNUDSON
 C. F. SHIMANEK

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education .....H. W. CARMICHAEL	Library (State) ....LIBRARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Aeronautics .....CHARLES W. GATSCHET	Liquor Control .....M. L. CURTIS
Agriculture .....MARK G. THORNBURG	Mines .....GEORGE DUCKWORTH
Audit .....C. B. AKERS	Motor Vehicles .....JAMES ALLEN
Banking .....D. W. BATES	National Guard .....CHARLES H. GRAHL
Budget .....C. FRED PORTER	Old Age Assistance .....F. T. WALTON
Claims .....C. FRED PORTER	Parks .....V. W. FLICKINGER
Conservation .....S. T. SCHWOB	Parole .....WILLIAM E. JACKSON
Control .....DAVID R. MCCREERY	Police .....C. W. KNEE
Corporations .....ROLLO H. BERGESON	Printing .....DAVID K. BROWN
Corrections .....DAVID R. MCCREERY	Publicity .....MARK G. THORNBURG
Defense .....EDWARD A. KIMBALL	Public Instruction .....JESSIE M. PARKER
Employment Service .....WILLIAM BARNES	Public Utilities .....BARR KESHLEAR
Equalization of Assessments .....C. F. GREEN	Purchasing .....OWEN BYRNE
Fish and Game .....S. T. SCHWOB	Railroads .....BARR KESHLEAR
Forestry .....G. B. McDONALD	Relief .....F. T. WALTON
Geology .....ARTHUR C. TROWBRIDGE	Securities .....RALPH F. KNUDSEN
Health .....WALTER L. BIERRING, M.D.	Taxation .....C. F. GREEN
Highways .....RANDALL MELSON	Unemployment Compensation...C. M. STANLEY
Insane .....BOARD OF CONTROL	University .....VIRGIL M. HANCHER
Insurance .....CHARLES R. FISCHER	Vocational Education .....FORREST E. MOORE
Labor .....CHARLES W. HARNES	Water .....V. W. FLICKINGER
Library (Archives and History) ..ORA WILLIAMS	Welfare .....KING PALMER
Library (Law) .....B. B. DRUKER	Workmen's Compensation .....J. T. CLARKSON

KANSAS



Nickname The Sunflower State
 Motto *Ad Astra per Aspera*
 (To the stars through difficulties)
 Flower Native Sunflower
 Bird Western Meadowlark
 Song (unofficial) *Kansas, We're Proud of You*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library
 LOUISE MCNEAL, State Librarian

Research Department
 Kansas Legislative Council
 FREDERIC 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.¹ The Revisor of Statutes collects information, assists in bill drafting, and supervises statutory revision and compilation. The three agencies cooperate closely.

STATE MANUAL

Directory of State Officers, Boards, and Commissions

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 174 Current Volume: 1939
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

The *Directory* contains a roster of federal and state officials in the state and of the state judiciary. There is a post office directory and population table for Kansas cities. Information concerning the state capital, and state flag, as well as historical information, is contained in this publication.

¹ The Kansas Legislative Council, a primary aid to legislators, is described on pp. 109-11.

KANSAS COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Executive Officer: LOU RICHTER

Status: Governor's Board, appointed July, 1940
 Appropriations: None

Activities: The Council has been mainly concerned with community problems arising in the vicinity of military concentrations and industrial plants. In such areas, it has assisted local authorities on problems of law enforcement and other matters.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 82,158
 Rank in Nation 13th
 Population (1940) 1,801,028
 Rank in Nation 29th
 Density per square mile (1940) 21.9
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$51,929,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$41,441,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$2,795,856,000
 State University University of Kansas
 Site Lawrence
 Enrollment (1940) 4,392
 Faculty 252
 Capital City Topeka
 Population (1940) 67,833
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Kansas City
 Population (1940) 121,458
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 20
 Number of Counties 105

KANSAS

OFFICERS

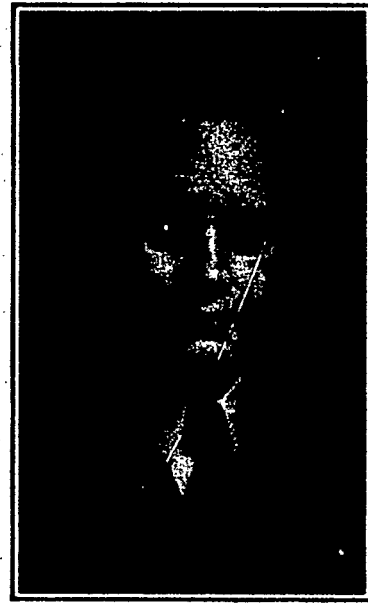
Governor.....PAYNE H. RATNER
 Lieutenant Governor..CARL E. FRIEND
 Secretary of State.....FRANK J. RYAN
 Attorney General.....JAY S. PARKER
 State Treasurer....WALTER E. WILSON
 State Auditor.....GEORGE ROBB

KANSAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN S. DAWSON
 Six Associate Justices
 TermSix years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. CARL E. FRIEND
 Chairman of Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR PAYNE H. RATNER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....CARL E. FRIEND
 President Pro Tem of the SenateKIRKE W. DALE
 Secretary of the Senate....CLARENCE W. MILLER
 Speaker of the House.....CLAY C. CARPER
 Clerk of the House.....W. T. BISHOP

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
5 .....D.	27 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, biennially in
35 .....R.	97 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no limit, but only 50
40 .....Total	1 ....Vacancy		days with pay.
	125 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

BERT E. MITCHNER
 JAY S. PARKER
 R. A. CLYMER
 ANDREW F. SCHOEPPPEL
 FLOYD SHOAF

Senate Members

CARL E. FRIEND, Chairman
 THALE P. SKOVGARD
 ELMER E. EUWER
 WALTER F. JONES
 WILLIAM D. REILLY

House Members

CLAY S. CARPER
 EDWIN J. HOLMAN
 JOHN F. PAYTON
 BENJAMIN O. WEAVER
 J. W. MAHON

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	J. C. MOHLER	Motor Vehicles	C. M. VOELKER
Audit	ALBERT R. WOOD	National Guard	MILTON R. MCLEAN
Banking	ELWOOD BROOKS	Old Age Assistance	FRANK E. MILLIGAN
Budget	FLOYD SHOAF	Parks	GUY JOSSERAND
Conservation	I. K. LANDON	Parole	LEROY BRADFELD
Corrections	FRANK W. BOYD	Planning	H. R. MILLER
Defense	LOU RICHTER	Police	ELAM P. MOOMAU
Employment Service	GLENN L. WARDERS	Printing	W. C. AUSTIN
Equalization of Assessments	JOHN MCCUISH	Publicity	ROLLA CLYMER
Fish and Game	GUY JOSSERAND	Public Instruction	GEORGE L. MCCLENNY
Forestry	W. F. PICKETT	Public Utilities	ANDREW F. SCHOEPPPEL
Health	F. P. HELM, M.D.	Purchasing	BEN H. JOHNSON
Highways	D. J. FAIR	Railroads	ANDREW F. SCHOEPPPEL
Insane	FRANK E. MILLIGAN	Relief	FRANK E. MILLIGAN
Insurance	CHARLES F. HOBBS	Securities	V. W. HUFFMAN
Labor	JEFF A. ROBERTSON	Taxation	JOHN MCCUISH
Library (Archives and History)	KIRKE MECHEM	Unemployment Compensation	C. B. NEWELL
Library (Law)	LOUISE MCNEAL	University	DEANE W. MALOTT
Library (State)	LOUISE MCNEAL	Vocational Education	C. M. MILLER
Liquor Control	JOHN MCCUISH	Welfare	FRANK E. MILLIGAN
Mines	GEORGE MCQUEEN	Workmen's Compensation	ERSKINE WYMAN

KENTUCKY



NicknameThe Bluegrass State
 Motto*United We Stand, Divided We Fall*
 FlowerGoldenrod
 BirdCardinal
 Song*My Old Kentucky Home*

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.¹

STATE MANUAL

Kentucky Directory and Blue Book

FRANK K. KAVANAUGH

Published biennially

Total Pages: 242 Current Volume: 1940-41

Size in inches: 4½ x 6½

The Kentucky Directory and Blue Book contains a complete directory of the three departments of the state government. There is an abstract of votes for governor, an index of newspapers published in Kentucky, lists of county officials, the state constitution and the rules of Senate and House as well as biographical material concerning members of the Kentucky General Assembly. There is an adequate index.

¹The Kentucky Legislative Council, a primary aid to legislators, is described on pp. 109-11.

KENTUCKY CIVIL DEFENSE COMMISSION

Director: J. J. GREENLEAF

Status: Appointed by governor, August 1, 1940
 Appropriations: None

Activities: The Director of Civil Defense has devoted major attention to the coordination of police and fire departments throughout the state, and to co-operation with federal and other agencies in the protection of railroads, utilities, coal fields, and other facilities vital to defense.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)40,598
 Rank in Nation36th
 Population (1940)2,845,627
 Rank in Nation/.....16th
 Density per square mile (1940)70.9
 Total State Revenue (1938)\$67,467,000
 Total Expenditures (1938)\$51,130,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938)\$2,757,820,000
 State UniversityUniversity of Kentucky
 SiteLexington
 Enrollment (1940)5,936
 Faculty303
 Capital CityFrankfort
 Population (1940)11,492
 Rank in State12th
 Largest CityLouisville
 Population (1940)319,077
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....13
 Number of Counties120

KENTUCKY

OFFICERS

Governor.....KEEN JOHNSON
Lieutenant Governor..RODES K. MYERS
Secretary of State..GEORGE G. HATCHER
Attorney General...HUBERT MEREDITH
State Treasurer....ERNEST E. SHANNON
State Auditor.....D. A. LOGAN



HON. RODES K. MYERS
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR KEEN JOHNSON

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Justice.....WILLIAM REES
Six Associate Justices
TermEight years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....RODES K. MYERS
President Pro Tem of the SenateEDWIN C. DAWSON
Speaker of the House.....B. F. SHIELDS
Secretary of the Senate.....ROBERT HUMPHREYS
Clerk of the House.....W. A. PERRY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
29 ... ..D.	72 ... ..D.	4 years...Senate	First Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in even years. Length: 60 days.
9 ... ..R.	28 ... ..R.	2 years...House	
38 ... ..Total	100 ... ..Total		

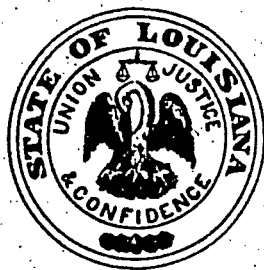
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
RODES K. MYERS, Chairman	STANLEY B. MAYER	OTIS WHITE
ERNEST E. SHANNON	LEE GIBSON	HOBART RAYBURN
H. CLYDE REEVES	PAUL M. BASHAM	JOHN M. HUNNICUTT
HUBERT MEREDITH	E. C. MOORE	CHARLES W. ANDERSON
	ERVINE TURNER, JR.	

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	HOMER NICHOLLS	Library (State)	MRS. J. C. CANTRILL
Aeronautics	A. H. NEAR	Liquor Control	H. CLYDE REEVES
Agriculture	WILLIAM H. MAY	Mines	MOSS PATTERSON
Audit	D. A. LOGAN	Motor Vehicles	R. L. MCFARLAND
Banking	HIRAM H. WILHOIT	National Guard	JOHN A. POLIN
Budget	J. DAN TALBOTT	Old Age Assistance	A. Y. LLOYD
Conservation	CHARLES FENNELL	Parks	NELLE VAUGHAN
Control	FRANK D. PETERSON	Parole	JOHN P. JARVIS
Corporations	GEORGE G. HATCHER	Personnel	H. B. HENDERSON
Corrections	B. T. BREWER	Police	JACK NELSON
Defense	JOHN J. GREENLEAF	Publicity	G. M. PEDLEY
Employment Service	WM. H. FRAYSURE	Public Instruction	JOHN D. BROOKER
Equalization of Assessments...	H. CLYDE REEVES	Public Utilities	JOHN KIRTLEY
Fish and Game	STEVE WAKEFIELD	Purchasing	MARION C. HOWARD
Forestry	KENNETH G. MCCONNELL	Railroads	ROBERT WEBB
Geology	D. J. JONES	Relief	W. A. FROST
Health	A. T. MCCORMACK, M.D.	Securities	JOSEPH W. SCHNEIDER
Highways	J. LYTER DONALDSON	Taxation	H. CLYDE REEVES
Insane	A. M. LYON, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation...	ROBERT HENSLEY
Insurance	SHERMAN GOODPASTER	University	THOMAS P. COOPER
Labor	WILLIAM C. BURROW	Vocational Education	RALPH WOODS
Library (Archives and History) ..	LENA NOFCIER	Welfare	W. A. FROST
Library (Law)	MRS. J. C. CANTRILL	Workmen's Compensation...	JAMES B. MILLIKEN

LOUISIANA



Nickname The Pelican State
 Motto *Union, Justice and Confidence*
 Flower Magnolia
 Bird (unofficial) Eastern Brown Pelican
 Song *Song of Louisiana*

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.

STATE MANUAL

Roster of the Officials of the State of Louisiana

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 126 Current Volume: 1939
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

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, and tax collectors in the state. There is an index.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL OF LOUISIANA

Assistant Secretary: EDMUND D. DENIS

Status: Governor's Board, appointed June 19, 1940

Appropriations: None; expenses met from governor's special fund

Activities: The state Council has cooperated with a committee in the Parish of Orleans on a survey of all facilities and utilities of the city. The Council has brought together state and New Orleans municipal authorities to initiate local food broadcasts to deter price rises. In cooperation with municipal authorities and social agencies, it is assisting in securing welfare, recreation, and other facilities in defense areas.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 48,506
 Rank in Nation 30th
 Population (1940) 2,363,880
 Rank in Nation 21st
 Density per square mile (1940) 52.3
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$85,544,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$82,806,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$1,341,223,000
 State University Louisiana State University
 Agricultural and Mechanical College
 Site Baton Rouge
 Enrollment (1940) 8,426
 Faculty 459
 Capital City Baton Rouge
 Population (1940) 34,719
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City New Orleans
 Population (1940) 494,537
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 10
 Number of Parishes 64

LOUISIANA

OFFICERS

GovernorSAM HOUSTON JONES
 Lieutenant GovernorMARC M. MOUTON
 Secretary of StateJAMES A. GREMILLION
 Attorney GeneralEUGENE STANLEY
 State TreasurerA. P. TUGWELL
 State AuditorL. B. BAYNARD



GOVERNOR SAM HOUSTON JONES

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

Chief JusticeCHARLES A. O'NIELL
 Six Associate Justices
 TermFourteen years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....MARC M. MOUTON

President Pro Tem of the SenateFRANK B. ELLIS Speaker of the House.....R. NORMAN BAUER
 Secretary of the Senate.....J. MARTIAN HAMLEY Clerk of the House.....LEE LAYCOCK

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
39 .....D.	100 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Monday in May, biennially in even
39 .....Total	100 .....Total	4 years...House	years. Length: 60 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

(Appointments for the Louisiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation had not been made when this book went to press.)

Members

E. A. STEPHENS, Chairman
 G. T. OWEN
 DEWITT PYBURN
 FRANCIS J. WHITEHEAD
 W. PRESCOTT FOSTER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	JOHN E. COXE	Liquor Control	RUFUS W. FONTENOT
Aeronautics	T. V. HERNDON	Minerals	JOSEPH L. MCHUGH
Agriculture	HARRY D. WILSON	Motor Vehicles	RUFUS W. FONTENOT
Audit	L. B. BAYNARD	National Guard	RAYMOND H. FLEMING
Banking	WILFRED J. BEGNAUD	Old Age Assistance	W. S. TERRY
Budget	MARTIN L. CLOSE	Parks	W. H. HODGES, JR.
Conservation	W. H. HODGES, JR.	Parole	W. S. TERRY
Corporations	JAMES A. GREMILLION	Planning	D. L. PYBURN
Defense	EDMUND D. DENIS	Police	STEVE ALFORD
Employment Service.....	A. P. HARVEY	Printing	MARTIN L. CLOSE
Equalization of		Publicity	ERNEST L. JAHNCKE
Assessments	RUFUS W. FONTENOT	Public Instruction	JOHN E. COXE
Fish and Game	JAMES BROWN	Public Utilities	WADE O. MARTIN
Forestry	W. H. HODGES, JR.	Public Works	D. L. PYBURN
Health	J. H. MUSSER, M.D.	Purchasing	MARTIN L. CLOSE
Highways	W. PRESCOTT FOSTER	Railroads	WADE O. MARTIN
Insane	J. E. SNEE	Relief	W. S. TERRY
Insurance	JAMES A. GREMILLION	Taxation	RUFUS W. FONTENOT
Labor	A. P. HARVEY	Unemployment	
Library (Archives and		Compensation	A. P. HARVEY
History)	ESSAE M. CULVER	University	CAMPBELL B. HODGES
Library (Law)	ALICE M. MAGEE	Vocational Education	JOHN E. COXE
Library (State)	ALICE M. MAGEE	Welfare	W. S. TERRY

MAINE



Nickname The Pine Tree State
 Motto *Dirigo*
 (I Guide)
 Flower Pine Cone and Tassel
 Bird Chickadee
 Song *State of Maine Song*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library

MARIE J. TIBBETTS, 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 compilations made are not published.

Revisor of Statutes

L. SMITH DUNNACK

The Revisor of Statutes, upon request, assists members of the legislature, the governor, and other state officials in drafting bills. He also maintains a continuous system of statutory revision.

STATE MANUAL

Maine Register

Issued by Fred L. Tower Company

Published annually

Total Pages: 1,029 Current Volume: 1940-41

Size in inches: 6 x 9

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.

MILITARY DEFENSE COMMISSION

Administrative Director: C. S. ROBINSON

Status: Statutory Board. Act of June 27, 1940

Appropriations: Legislature appropriated \$2,000,000 for governor's use, June 27, 1940

Activities: Activities thus far have been cooperation in the selective service and military aspects of defense.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 33,040
 Rank in Nation 38th
 Population (1940) 847,226
 Rank in Nation 35th
 Density per square mile (1940) 27.3
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$32,607,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$31,564,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1940) \$684,764,276
 State University University of Maine
 Site Orono
 Enrollment (1940) 2,076
 Faculty 179
 Capital City Augusta
 Population (1940) 19,360
 Rank in State 6th
 Largest City Portland
 Population (1940) 73,643
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 10
 Number of Counties 16

MAINE

OFFICERS



HON. FRANK H. HOLLEY
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....SUMNER SEWALL
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State....FREDERICK ROBIE
Attorney General....FRANK I. COWAN
State Treasurer.....BELMONT SMITH
State Auditor.....WILLIAM D. HAYES
State Comptroller..HAROLD E. RODGERS



GOVERNOR SUMNER SEWALL

MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice.....GUY H. STURGIS
Five Associate Justices
TermSeven years
Appointed by Governor with advice
and consent of the Council

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...NATHANIEL TOMPKINS Speaker of the House.....GEORGE D. VARNEY
Secretary of the Senate.....ROYDEN V. BROWN Clerk of the House.....HARVEY R. PEASE

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
2 .....D.	22 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
30 .....R.	127 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
1 .....Vacancy	2 ...Vacancies		
33 .....Total	151 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
FRANK H. HOLLEY, Chairman
FREDERICK ROBIE
FRANK E. SOUTHARD

Senate Members
LAUREN M. SANBORN
SIDNEY R. BATCHELDER
RALPH W. FARRIS

House Members
HAROLD N. HANOLD
MILLARD G. OTTO
JOSEPH T. SAYWARD

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	STEPHEN S. PATRICK	Mines	JOSEPHINE MARSHALL
Aeronautics	BURTIS F. FOWLER	Motor Vehicles	AGNES M. FAULKNER
Agriculture	CARL R. SMITH	National Guard	GEORGE M. CARTER
Audit	WILLIAM D. HAYES	Old Age Assistance	JOHN O. NEWTON
Banking	ANDREW J. BECK	Parks	NEWTON S. STOWELL
Budget	FREDERICK W. PAYNE	Parole	JOEL EARNEST
Claims	HAROLD E. RODGERS	Personnel	EARL R. HAYES
Control	HAROLD E. RODGERS	Police	HENRY P. WEAVER
Corporations	BERNICE F. TIBBETTS	Publicity	EVERETT GREATON
Corrections	GEORGE W. LEADBETTER	Public Instruction	BERTRAM E. PACKARD
Defense	CHAUNCEY S. ROBINSON	Public Utilities	FRANK E. SOUTHARD
Employment Service	PAUL E. JONES	Purchasing	HOMER M. ORR
Equalization of Assessments...	FRANK H. HOLLEY	Railroads	FRANK E. SOUTHARD
Fish and Game	GEORGE J. STOBIE	Relief	JOEL EARNEST
Forestry	RAYMOND E. RENDALL	Securities	HAL G. HOYT
Geology	FREEMAN F. BURR	Taxation	FRANK H. HOLLEY
Health	ROSCOE L. MITCHELL, M.D.	Unemployment	
Highways	STILLMAN E. WOODMAN	Compensation	CLIFFORD A. SOMERVILLE
Insane	GEORGE W. LEADBETTER	University	ARTHUR A. HAUCK
Insurance	PEARCE J. FRANCIS	Vocational Education	BERTRAM E. PACKARD
Labor	JESSE W. TAYLOR	Water	FRANK E. SOUTHARD
Library (Law)	MARIE J. TIBBETTS	Welfare	JOEL EARNEST
Library (State)	THERESA C. STUART	Workmen's	
Liquor Control	HAROLD S. BOARDMAN	Compensation	DONALD D. GARCELON

MARYLAND



Nickname The Old Line State
 Motto *Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti Nos*
 (With the shield of Thy good-will Thou hast covered us)
 Flower Black-eyed Susan
 Bird (unofficial) Baltimore Oriole
 Song *Maryland, My Maryland*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Department of Legislative Reference

Independent | Baltimore

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. The Director of the Department serves also as the Secretary and Director of Research of the Maryland Legislative Council.

STATE MANUAL

Maryland Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published annually

Total Pages: 607 Current Volume: 1939

Size in inches: 6 x 9

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 COUNCIL OF DEFENSE AND RESOURCES

Executive Director: ISAAC S. GEORGE

Status: Governor's Board, appointed August 1, 1940

Appropriations: None

Activities: The Council has organized committees in various fields. Surveys have been made of idle plant capacity and agricultural resources. The Council has cooperated in the development of vocational training programs. Plans have been worked out for protection of utilities, for coordination of firefighting and police forces in emergencies, and for hospital, nursing, and other facilities. The Council, in cooperation with Baltimore and other local authorities, is working out arrangements for providing recreational facilities, housing, transportation, and other community facilities needed in connection with military concentrations and industrial expansion.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 12,327
 Rank in Nation 41st
 Population (1940) 1,821,244
 Rank in Nation 28th
 Density per square mile (1940) 184.2
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$57,322,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$54,950,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$2,890,875,000
 State University University of Maryland
 Site Baltimore and College Park
 Enrollment (1940) 5,063
 Faculty 722
 Capital City Annapolis
 Population (1940) 13,069
 Rank in State 8th
 Largest City Baltimore
 Population (1940) 859,100
 Number of Cities over 10,000 population 9
 Number of Counties 23

MARYLAND

OFFICERS

Governor.....HERBERT R. O'CONOR
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State.....FRANCIS PETROTT
 Attorney General..WILLIAM C. WALSH
 State Treasurer.....HOOPER S. MILES
 State Comptroller...J. MILLARD TAWES
 State Auditor
DANIEL L. CLAYLAND 3RD



HON. FRANCIS PETROTT
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR HERBERT R. O'CONOR

MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge.....CARROLL T. BOND
 Seven Associate Judges
 Term :.....Fifteen years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ARTHUR H. BRICE	Speaker of the House.....THOMAS E. CONLON
Secretary of the Senate.....C. ANDREW SHAAB	Clerk of the House.....FRANK F. J. DAILY

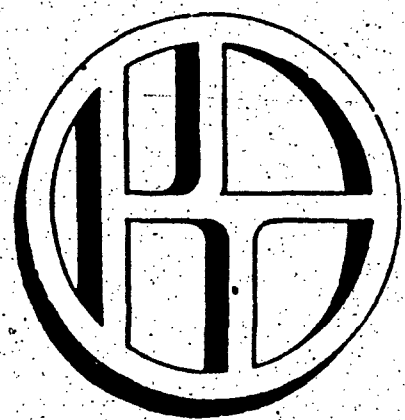
Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
23 .....D. 104 .....D.	4 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in	
6 .....R. 16 .....R.	4 years...House	odd years. Length: 90 days.	
29 .....Total 120 .....Total			

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
FRANCIS PETROTT, Chairman	EMANUEL GORFINE	PAUL CORDISH
ELMER M. JACKSON, JR.	CHARLES C. MARBURY	L. HAROLD SOTHORON
WALTER N. KIRKMAN	JOSEPH D. MISH	WALTER J. LOCKE
WILLIAM C. WALSH	ROBERT PETER	WILLIAM M. HUDNET
ABEL WOLMAN	PHILIP H. DORSEY, JR.	CHARLES CARROLL, JR.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics .....CHARLES A. MASSON	Mines .....JOHN J. RUTLEDGE
Agriculture .....H. C. BYRD	Motor Vehicles .....W. LEE ELGIN
Audit .....DANIEL L. CLAYLAND 3RD	National Guard .....MILTON A. RECKORD
Banking .....JOHN W. DOWNING	Old Age Assistance .....J. MILTON PATTERSON
Budget .....WALTER N. KIRKMAN	Parks .....F. W. BESLEY
Conservation .....EDWIN WARFIELD	Parole .....HERMAN M. MOSER
Control .....J. MILLARD TAWES	Personnel .....HARRY C. JONES
Corporations .....HARRY O. LEVIN	Planning .....ABEL WOLMAN
Corrections .....WILLIS R. JONES	Police .....BEVERLY OBER
Defense .....ISAAC S. GEORGE	Publicity .....E. LESTER MULLER
Employment Service .....HARRY C. JONES	Public Instruction .....ALBERT S. COOK
Equalization of Assessments...HARRY O. LEVIN	Public Utilities .....O. E. WELLER
Fish and Game .....E. LEE Lecompte	Public Works .....EZRA B. WHITMAN
Forestry .....F. W. BESLEY	Purchasing .....WALTER N. KIRKMAN
Geology .....EDWARD B. MATHEWS	Railroads .....O. E. WELLER
Health .....ROBERT H. RILEY, M.D.	Relief .....J. MILTON PATTERSON
Highways .....EZRA B. WHITMAN	Taxation .....HARRY O. LEVIN
Insane .....GEORGE H. PRESTON, M.D.	Unemployment
Insurance .....JOHN B. GONTRUM	Compensation .....WILLIAM M. MALOY
Labor .....JOHN M. POHLHAUS	University .....H. CLIFTON BYRD
Library (Archives	Vocational Education .....JOHN J. SEIDELL
and History) .....MORRIS A. RADOFF	Water .....ABEL WOLMAN
Library (State) .....ROBERT F. LEACH, JR.	Welfare .....J. MILTON PATTERSON
Liquor Control .....W. CLINTON MCSHERRY	Workmen's Compensation..CHARLES E. MOYLAN



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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

MASSACHUSETTS



Nickname The Bay State
 Motto *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem*
 (By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty)
 Flower Mayflower
 Bird Chickadee
 Song (unofficial) *Massachusetts*
 Tree Elm

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Division

Massachusetts State Library

ETHEL M. TURNER

Legislative Reference Assistant

Counsel to the House of Representatives

HENRY D. WIGGIN

Counsel to the Senate

FERNALD HUTCHINS

Services: The Legislative Reference Division carries on research. It is a part of the State Library which has a collection of over 600,000 catalogued volumes on a wide variety of subjects. The offices of the Counsel to the House and the Counsel to the Senate are agencies for drafting and revising bills and for the continuous consolidation of the laws.

STATE MANUAL

Manual for the General Court

Issued by Clerk of the Senate and

Clerk of the House

Published biennially

Total Pages: 726 Current Volume: 1939-40

Size in inches: 4 1/4 x 6 3/4

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.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Chairman: CHANNING H. COX

Status: Governor's Board, appointed September 4, 1940

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and Civilian Defense has been designated as the state defense council. It is organized in communities throughout the state. The Committee is making plans for civil defense.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 8,266
 Rank in Nation 44th
 Population (1940) 4,316,721
 Rank in Nation 8th
 Density per square mile (1940) 545.9
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$158,083,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$139,112,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1939) \$6,195,718,550
 Institution of Higher
 Education Massachusetts State College
 Site Amherst
 Enrollment (1940) 1,354
 Faculty 135
 Capital City Boston
 Population (1940) 770,816
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Boston
 Population (1940) 770,816
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 78
 Number of Counties 14

MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICERS



SENATOR ARTHUR W. HOLLIS
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
Lieutenant Governor
.....HORACE T. CAHILL
Secretary of State.....FREDERIC W. COOK
Attorney General
.....ROBERT T. BUSHNELL
State Treasurer.....WILLIAM E. HURLEY
State Auditor.....THOMAS J. BUCKLEY
State Comptroller.....WALTER S. MORGAN

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice.....FRED T. FIELD
Six Associate Justices
Term.....During good behavior
Appointed by Governor with advice
and consent of Council



GOVERNOR LEVERETT
SALTONSTALL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ANGIER L. GOODWIN Speaker of the House.....CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
Secretary of the Senate.....IRVING N. HAYDEN Clerk of the House.....LAURENCE R. GROVE
Senators Term Regular Session
25R. 143R. 2 years...Senate First Wednesday in January, biennially in
15D. 96D. 2 years...House odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
40Total 1Vacancy
240Total

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JAMES T. MORIARTY
MICHAEL J. PHELAN
ARTHUR W. LEAVITT
JAMES C. SCANLAN
ELISABETH M. HERLIHY
HENRY PARKMAN, JR.
JOHN W. PLAISTED, Secretary

Senate Members

ARTHUR W. HOLLIS, Chairman
EUGENE H. GIROUX
JARVIS HUNT

House Members

ARTHUR I. BURGESS
ANDREW J. COAKLEY
PHILIP BARNET
GEORGE W. STETSON
STEPHEN L. FRENCH
JOSEPH N. ROACH

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	JAMES A. MOYER	Motor Vehicles	FRANK A. GOODWIN
Aeronautics	CROCKER SNOW	National Guard	EDGAR C. ERICKSON
Agriculture	WILLIAM CASEY	Old Age Assistance	ROLLO A. BARNES
Audit	THOMAS J. BUCKLEY	Parks	EDGAR L. GILLET
Banking	JOSEPH E. PERRY	Parole	REUBEN L. LURIE
Budget	CHARLES W. GREENOUGH	Personnel	ULYSSES J. LUPIN
Conservation	RAYMOND J. KENNEY	Planning	ELISABETH M. HERLIHY
Corporations	HENRY F. LONG	Police	EUGENE M. MCSWEENEY
Corrections	ARTHUR T. LYMAN	Publicity	POWELL M. CABOT
Defense	CHANNING H. COX	Public Instruction	WALTER F. DOWNEY
Employment Service	FRED J. GRAHAM	Public Utilities	CARROLL L. MEINS
Equalization of Assessments	HENRY F. LONG	Public Works	HERMAN A. MACDONALD
Fish and Game	JAMES E. AGNEW	Purchasing	GEORGE J. CRONIN
Forestry	HAROLD O. COOK	Railroads	CARROLL L. MEINS
Health	PAUL J. JAKMAUH, M.D.	Relief	ROLLO A. BARNES
Highways	HERMAN A. MACDONALD	State College	HUGH P. BAKER
Insane	CLIFTON T. PERKINS	Taxation	HENRY F. LONG
Insurance	CHARLES F. J. HARRINGTON	Unemployment	
Labor	JAMES T. MORIARTY	Compensation	ROBERT E. MARSHALL
Library (Archives		Vocation Education	ROBERT O. SMALL
and History)	EDWARD J. ROBBINS	Water	RICHARD K. HALE
Library (State)	DENNIS A. DOOLEY	Welfare	ARTHUR G. ROTCH
Liquor Control	ARTHUR G. BURNETT	Workmen's Compensation....	EMMA S. TOUSANT

MICHIGAN



Nickname The Wolverine State
 Motto *Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice*
 (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you)
 Flower Apple Blossom
 Bird Robin
 Song (unofficial) *Michigan, My Michigan*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

Secretary of the Senate
 Clerk of the House

MRS. ALICE V. WARNER, Librarian

MRS. FRANCES F. ROYCE, Bill Drafter

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.

STATE MANUAL

Michigan Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 786 Current Volume: 1939
 Size in inches: 6¼ 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 COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Executive Secretary: EVERETT DE RYKE

Status: Governor's Board, created by executive order of July 3, 1940

Appropriations: None. Governor allotted \$4,000 on July 3, 1940, from the executive budget

Activities: The Council has been organized under committees operating in various fields. Since July, 1940, it has directed activities along lines of its ten-point program, which has included surveys of labor, industries, agriculture, transportation, housing, communication, and highways. It has taken steps to prevent profiteering, to combat subversive activities, and has considered problems of peacetime readjustment. The Council is assisting industrial areas within the state in meeting problems of economic and social readjustment in housing, public health, police and fire protection, recreational, and other community facilities. Attention has been given to the organization of local defense councils.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 57,980
 Rank in Nation 22nd
 Population (1940) 5,256,106
 Rank in Nation 7th
 Density per square mile (1940) 92.2
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$217,480,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$169,645,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$6,391,686,000
 State University University of Michigan
 Site Ann Arbor
 Enrollment (1940) 13,011
 Faculty 773
 Capital City Lansing
 Population (1940) 78,753
 Rank in State 4th
 Largest City Detroit
 Population (1940) 1,623,452
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 43
 Number of Counties 83

MICHIGAN

OFFICERS



SENATOR JOSEPH A. BALDWIN
Commission on Interstate
Cooperation

Governor...MURRAY D. VAN WAGONER
Lieutenant Governor...FRANK MURPHY
Secretary of State.....HARRY F. KELLY
Attorney General
.....HERBERT J. RUSHTON
State Treasurer.....THEODORE I. FRY
State Auditor.....VERNON J. BROWN



GOVERNOR MURRAY D.
VAN WAGONER

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....EDWARD M. SHARPE
Seven Associate Justices
Term Eight years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....FRANK MURPHY

President Pro Tem of the
Senate.....D. HALE BRAKE

Speaker of the House.....HOWARD NUGENT

Secretary of the Senate.....FRED I. CHASE

Clerk of the House.....MYLES F. GRAY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
10 .....D.	32 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
22 .....R.	68 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
32 .....Total	100 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

(A bill to create a statutory Commission on Interstate Cooperation was pending in the Michigan Legislature as this book went to press.)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	GEORGE H. FERN	Library (State)	MRS. GRACE S. MCCLURE
Aeronautics	SHELDON B. STEERS	Liquor Control	ORRIN A. DEMASS
Agriculture	ELMER BEAMER	Mines	R. A. SMITH
Audit	VERNON J. BROWN	Motor Vehicles	LEE C. RICHARDSON
Banking	FREDERICK B. ELLIOTT, JR.	National Guard	EGBERT M. ROSEGRANS
Budget	LEO J. NOWICKI	Old Age Assistance	FEDELE F. FAURI
Claims	WILLIAM CAUGHEY	Parks	WALTER KINGSCOTT
Conservation	P. J. HOFFMASTER	Parole	A. ROSS PASCOE
Corporations	HOWARD M. WARNER	Personnel (Acting)	PAUL T. ANDERSON
Corrections	EDWARD G. HECKEL	Planning	EUGENE B. ELLIOTT
Defense	EVERETT DE RYKE	Police	OSCAR G. OLANDER
Equalization of Assessments	MELVILLE B. MCPHERSON	Public Instruction.....	EUGENE B. ELLIOTT
Fish	FRED A. WESTERMAN	Public Utilities	JOHN J. O'HARA
Forestry	P. J. HOFFMASTER	Purchasing	ROBERT J. RILEY
Game	H. D. RUHL	Railroads	JOHN J. O'HARA
Geology	R. A. SMITH	Relief	WALTER F. GRIES
Health	H. ALLEN MOYER, M.D.	Securities	HOWARD M. WARNER
Highways	G. DONALD KENNEDY	Taxation	MELVILLE B. MCPHERSON
Insane	FRED C. STRIFFLER	Unemployment	JOHN W. TOWNSEND
Insurance	EUGENE P. BERRY	University	ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN
Labor	JOHN GIBSON	Vocational Education	GEORGE H. FERN
Library (Archives and History)	G. N. FULLER	Welfare (Acting)	JOHN D. O'CONNELL
Library (Law)	CARROLL C. MORELAND	Workmen's Compensation	JOHN GIBSON

MINNESOTA



Nickname The Gopher State
 Motto *L'Etoile du Nord*
 (The Star of the North)
 Flower Moccasin Flower
 Bird (unofficial) American Goldfinch
 Song (unofficial) *Hail! Minnesota*

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: 592

Current Volume: 1939

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Minnesota Legislative Manual 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.

STATE DEFENSE COORDINATOR

Coordinator: E. L. OLRICH

Status: Governor's Board, appointed in July, 1940.

Appropriations: None; office expenses met from funds furnished by the Legislative Emergency Committee; defense activities of regular state departments financed from their regular appropriations.

Activities: The office of the State Defense Coordinator acts as a clearing house and refers defense matters to appropriate state departments for action. A major activity has been the dissemination of information concerning the federal government's procurement program. An exhaustive survey has been made of the state's resources, and a program of civil protection formulated. The Coordinator's office assisted in organization of a home defense force.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 84,286
 Rank in Nation 11th
 Population (1940) 2,792,300
 Rank in Nation 18th
 Density per square mile (1940) 34.9
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$124,779,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$118,865,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$2,015,677,000
 State University University of Minnesota
 Site Minneapolis
 Enrollment (1940) 17,526
 Faculty 988
 Capital City Saint Paul
 Population (1940) 287,736
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Minneapolis
 Population (1940) 492,370
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 15
 Number of Counties 87

MINNESOTA

OFFICERS

Governor.....HAROLD E. STASSEN
 Lieutenant Governor
C. ELMER ANDERSON
 Secretary of State.....MIKE HOLM
 Attorney General..J. A. A. BURNQUIST
 State Treasurer....JULIUS A. SCHMAHL
 State Auditor.....STAFFORD KING

MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice...HENRY M. GALLAGHER
 Six Associate Justices
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. M. J. HOFFMANN
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR HAROLD E. STASSEN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....C. ELMER ANDERSON	Secretary of the Senate.....H. Y. TORREY
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....JAMES A. CARLEY	Speaker of the House.....LAWRENCE M. HALL
	Clerk of the House.....HARRY L. ALLEN

Senators ¹	Representatives ¹	Term	Regular Session
67 .....Total	131 .....Total	4 years...Senate 2 years...House	Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years. Length: 90 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

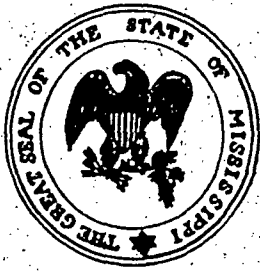
Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
M. J. HOFFMANN, Chairman	MILTON C. LIGHTNER	GEORGE MACKINNON
J. A. A. BURNQUIST	C. A. DAHLE	JOHN A. HARTLE
LESLIE M. GRAVLIN	GERALD T. MULLIN	LOUIS W. HILL, JR.
RICHARD SCAMMON	A. O. SLETVOLD	ED. MARTINSON
R. A. TROVATTEN	J. V. WEBER	

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education (Acting).....A. B. CALDWELL	Mines.....RAY NOLAN
Aeronautics.....RAY S. MILLER	Motor Vehicles.....J. P. BENGSTON
Agriculture.....R. A. TROVATTEN	National Guard (Acting).....JOSEPH E. NELSON
Audit.....STAFFORD KING	Old Age Assistance.....WALTER W. FINKE
Banking.....F. A. AMUNDSON	Parks.....HAROLD W. LATHROP
Budget.....LESLIE M. GRAVLIN	Parole.....A. C. LINDHOLM
Conservation.....WILLIAM L. STRUNK	Personnel.....KENNETH C. PENNEBAKER
Corporations.....ARNOLD GANDRUD	Planning.....HERBERT MILLER
Corrections.....W. H. LAMSON	Police.....ELDON ROWE
Defense.....E. L. OLRICH	Printing.....GEORGE F. ETZELL
Employment Service.....WALTER H. STOLL	Publicity.....VICTOR A. JOHNSTON
Equalization of Assessments..GUNNAR BJORNSON	Public Instruction (Acting)....A. B. CALDWELL
Fish and Game.....L. E. FIERO	Public Utilities.....FRANK W. MATSON
Forestry.....H. G. WEBER	Purchasing.....MILES S. COOPER
Geology.....W. H. EMMONS	Railroads.....FRANK W. MATSON
Health.....A. J. CHESLEY, M.D.	Relief.....WALTER W. FINKE
Highways.....M. J. HOFFMANN	Securities.....ROBERT SMITH, JR.
Insane.....CARL H. SWANSON	Taxation.....G. HOWARD SPAETH
Insurance.....NEWELL R. JOHNSON	Unemployment
Labor.....N. H. DEBEL	Compensation.....VICTOR CHRISTGAU
Library (Archives and History).....ARTHUR J. LARSEN	University (Acting).....W. C. COFFEY
Library (Law).....PAUL DANSINGBERG	Vocational Education.../....H. D. DABEISTEIN
Library (State).....PAUL DANSINGBERG	Water.....WALTER OLSON
Liquor Control.....J. NORMAN PETERSON	Welfare.....WALTER W. FINKE
	Workmen's Compensation..RICHARD A. GOLLING

¹ Elected without party designation.

MISSISSIPPI



Nickname The Bayou State
 Motto *Virtute et Armis*
 (By valor and arms)
 Flower Magnolia
 Bird (unofficial) Mockingbird
 Song (unofficial) *Mississippi*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Mississippi State Library

MRS. JULIA BAYLIS STARNES, State Librarian

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: 262 Current Volume: 1937-1939
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.

-STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Chairman: LEE ROBINSON

Status: Governor's Board, appointed February 21, 1941

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Council was set up in February. As soon as organization was completed, it was to devote major attention to problems of providing community facilities in areas of defense activity, including Hattiesburg and Pascagoula.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 46,865
 Rank in Nation 31st
 Population (1940) 2,183,796
 Rank in Nation 23rd
 Density per square mile (1940) 46.1
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$43,125,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$47,493,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$551,486,000
 State University University of Mississippi
 Site University
 Enrollment (1940) 1,482
 Faculty 95
 Capital City Jackson
 Population (1940) 62,107
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Jackson
 Population (1940) 62,107
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 12
 Number of Counties 82

MISSISSIPPI

OFFICERS

Governor.....PAUL B. JOHNSON
Lieutenant Governor
.....DENNIS MURPHREE
Secretary of State.....WALKER WOOD
Attorney General.....GREEK L. RICE
State Treasurer.....LEWIS S. MAY
State Auditor.....J. M. CAUSEY

MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....SIDNEY SMITH
Five Associate Justices
TermEight years
Elected by popular vote



SENATOR TALLY D. RIDDELL
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR PAUL B. JOHNSON

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....DENNIS MURPHREE
President Pro Tem of the Senate..W. B. ROBERTS Speaker of the House.....SAM LUMPKIN
Secretary of the Senate.....R. L. BROWN Clerk of the House.....BUFORD YERGER

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
49 .....D.	139 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Tuesday after first Monday in January,
	1 .....Vacancy	4 years...House	biennially in even years. Length: no con-
	140 .....Total		stitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

MUNDELL BUSH
PAUL B. JOHNSON

Senate Members

TALLY D. RIDDELL, Chairman
WILEY W. DEARMAN
EVON FORD
J. C. LAUDERDALE
W. A. WINTER

House Members

RANDOLPH G. KINABREW
T. F. SNOWDEN
THOMAS J. REED
L. B. PORTER
JOHN A. BOUTWELL

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	SI CORLEY	Mines	GREEK L. RICE
Audit	J. M. CAUSEY	Motor Vehicles	FRANK L. MIZE
Banking	SIDNEY McLAURIN	National Guard	THOMAS J. GRAYSON
Budget	HEBER LADNER	Old Age Assistance	W. F. BOND
Conservation	W. F. DEARMAN	Parks	FRED B. MERRILL
Corporations	J. V. CARR	Parole	MRS. D. C. LEA
Defense	LEE ROBINSON	Planning	LESTER FRANKLIN
Employment Service	RAYMOND L. SULLIVAN	Police	THOMAS BRADY
Equalization of Assessments	A. H. STONE	Printing	WALKER WOOD
Fish and Game	W. F. DEARMAN	Publicity	MUNDELL BUSH
Forestry	FRED B. MERRILL	Public Instruction	J. S. VANDIVER
Geology	W. C. MORSE	Public Utilities	D. W. BROWN
Health	FELIX J. UNDERWOOD, M.D.	Railroads	D. W. BROWN
Highways	H. J. PATTERSON	Relief	MARY S. BAKER
Insane	C. M. SPECK, M.D.	Securities	WALKER WOOD
Insurance	JOHN S. WILLIAMS, III	Taxation	A. H. STONE
Labor	J. W. DUGGER, M.D.	Unemployment	
Library (Archives and History)	W. D. MCCAIN	Compensation	CHARLES CAMERON
Library (Law)	MRS. JULIA B. STARNES	University	ALFRED B. BUTTS
Library (State)	MRS. JULIA B. STARNES	Vocational Education	H. E. MAULDIN, JR.
Liquor Control	A. H. STONE	Welfare	W. F. BOND

MISSOURI



Nickname The Show-Me State
 Motto *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*
 (Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law)
 Flower Hawthorn
 Bird Bluebird
 Song (Three unofficial)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Library
 FRANK MATTES, Librarian

Services: A reference service is maintained for members of the general assembly, its officers and employees. A file of bills and other materials ordered printed by either House is kept, catalogued, and indexed by subject. Action on each bill, resolution, and memorial is digested and indexed. The Library staff is authorized to draft bills upon request.

STATE MANUAL

Official Manual of the State of Missouri

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 952 Current Volume: 1939-1940
 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. *The Missouri Manual* ranks as one of the leading state yearbooks of the country.

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Executive Secretary: WILLIAM ANDERSON

Status: Governor's Board, appointed January 17, 1941

Appropriations: None; expenses met by State Planning Board and the governor's office; W.P.A. provides clerical assistance

Activities: The Council has been concerned with the coordination and promotion of industry and of vocational training. It has devoted particular attention to community problems arising in the vicinity of Fort Leonard Wood at Waynesville, Rolla, and Lebanon; and to defense-connected needs for community facilities in areas where defense industries have been located.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 69,420
 Rank in Nation 18th
 Population (1940) 3,784,664
 Rank in Nation 10th
 Density per square mile (1940) 54.6
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$122,784,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$85,808,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$3,845,691,000
 State University University of Missouri
 Site Columbia
 Enrollment (1940) 5,986
 Faculty 374
 Capital City Jefferson City
 Population (1940) 24,268
 Rank in State 8th
 Largest City St. Louis
 Population (1940) 816,048
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 22
 Number of Counties 114

MISSOURI

OFFICERS

Governor FORREST C. DONNELL
 Lieutenant Governor FRANK G. HARRIS
 Secretary of State DWIGHT H. BROWN
 Attorney General ROY MCKITTRICK
 State Treasurer WILSON BELL
 State Auditor FORREST SMITH



GOVERNOR FORREST C. DONNELL

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice C. A. LEEDY, JR.
 Six Associate Justices
 Term Ten years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate FRANK G. HARRIS Secretary of the Senate R. E. L. MARRS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate FRANK P. BRIGGS Speaker of the House MORRIS E. OSBURN
 Clerk of the House JOSEPH A. BAUER

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
28 D.	85 D.	4 years... Senate	Wednesday after January first, biennially
5 R.	65 R.	2 years... House	in odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
34 Total	150 Total		

Contest over one senate seat

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

J. D. JAMES
 FRANK G. HARRIS
 ANDREW J. MURPHY, SR.
 JEWELL MAYES

Senate Members

MICHAEL KINNEY, Chairman
 FRANCIS SMITH
 GEORGE A. ROZIER
 FRANK P. BRIGGS
 PHIL M. DONNELLY

House Members

JAMES S. WALLACE
 PAUL E. TURNER
 WILLIAM B. WEAKLEY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics GEORGE B. LOGAN	Liquor Control C. R. NOEL
Agriculture JEWELL MAYES	Mines ARNOLD GRIFFITH
Audit FORREST SMITH	Motor Vehicles V. H. STEWARD
Banking R. W. HOLT	National Guard LEWIS M. MEANS
Budget W. B. MACGREGOR	Old Age Assistance GEORGE I. HAWORTH
Claims FORREST SMITH	Parks JOE E. KENTON
Conservation IRWIN T. BODE	Parole FRANK G. HARRIS
Corporations RUSSELL MALONEY	Planning WILLIAM M. ANDERSON
Corrections JAMES E. MATHEWS	Police (Acting) A. D. SHEPPART
Defense WILLIAM ANDERSON	Printing DWIGHT H. BROWN
Employment Service W. S. DENNON	Public Instruction LLOYD W. KING
Equalization of Assessments W. N. DOSS	Public Utilities JULIAN D. JAMES
Fish and Game IRWIN T. BODE	Purchasing GEORGE BLOWERS
Geology H. A. BUEHLER	Railroads JULIAN D. JAMES
Health HARRY F. PARKER, M.D.	Relief HUBERT HARRIS
Highways CARL W. BROWN	Securities RUSSELL MALONEY
Insane W. E. JAMESON	Taxation CLARENCE EVANS
Insurance RAY B. LUCAS	Unemployment
Labor L. EARL SHACKLEFORD	Compensation ANDREW J. MURPHY
Library (Archives and History) FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER	University FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH
Library (Law) A. J. MENTEER	Vocational Education J. L. PERRIN
Library (State) RUTH O'MALLEY	Welfare GEORGE I. HAWORTH
	Workmen's Compensation EDGAR C. NELSON

MONTANA



Nickname The Treasure State
 Motto Oro y Plata
 (Gold and Silver)
 Flower Bitterroot
 Bird Meadowlark
 Song (unofficial) Montana

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 PREPAREDNESS AND ADVISORY COMMISSION

Chairman: GOVERNOR SAM C. FORD

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 11, 1941

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Commission members have not yet been appointed. The Act provides that the governor shall be the chairman; the commissioner of agricul-

ture, labor and industry; the secretary; and that 2 of the 11 members shall be agriculturists and 2 shall represent the mining industry. The Commission has the power to issue subpoenas, call, swear, and examine witness on matters relating to national or state defense. Although no local councils have been established, the Act gives the chairman of the Commission power to appoint county councils composed of three resident citizens. County councils have no authority to take affirmative action except upon the direction, advice, or consent of the Commission.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 146,997
 Rank in Nation 3rd
 Population (1940) 559,456
 Rank in Nation 39th
 Density per square mile (1940) 3.8
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$25,343,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) ... \$20,194,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$1,030,024,000
 State University Montana State University
 Site Missoula
 Enrollment (1940) 2,139
 Faculty 100
 Capital City Helena
 Population (1940) 15,056
 Rank in State 5th
 Largest City Butte
 Population (1940) 37,081
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 6
 Number of Counties 56

MONTANA

OFFICERS



HON. GEORGE W. O'CONNOR
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor.....SAM C. FORD
Lieutenant Governor
.....ERNEST T. EATON
Secretary of State...SAM W. MITCHELL
Attorney General...JOHN W. BONNER
State Treasurer.....THOMAS CAREY
State Auditor.....JOHN J. HOLMES

MONTANA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice:.....HOWARD JOHNSON
Four Associate Justices
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR SAM C. FORD

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ERNEST T. EATON
President Pro Tem of the SenateJOHN L. CAMPBELL
Secretary of the Senate.....CLAUDE McALISTER
Speaker of the House.....E. J. STRONNES
Clerk of the House.....JAMES R. BRENNAN

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
35 .....R.	47 .....R.	4 years...Senate	First Monday in January, biennially in odd
21 .....D.	55 .....D.	2 years...House	years. Length: 60 days.
56 .....Total	102 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

WILLIAM HOSKING
D. P. FABRICK
JOHN W. BONNER

Senate Members

DAN M. DRUMHELLER
H. A. SIMMONS
LEONARD PLANK
WESLEY A. D'EWART
JOHN L. CAMPBELL

House Members

GEORGE W. O'CONNOR, Chairman
A. J. RASMUSSEN
E. G. TOOMEY
DON E. ANSON
E. J. BYRNE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	ALBERT KRUSE	Motor Vehicles	DUDLEY JONES
Audit	JOHN J. HOLMES	National Guard	FRED LANGE
Banking	W. A. BROWN	Old Age Assistance	I. M. BRANDJORD
Budget	WILLIAM HOSKING	Parole	W. L. FITZSIMMONS
Corporations	CLIFFORD WALKER	Planning	D. P. FABRICK
Defense	SAM C. FORD	Police	CHARLES SHERIDAN
Employment Service	JOHN W. NELSON	Public Instruction	ELIZABETH IRELAND
Equalization of Assessments	A. E. DYE	Public Utilities	AUSTIN B. MIDDLETON
Fish and Game	B. L. PRICE	Purchasing	J. L. HENRY
Forestry	RUTLEDGE PARKER	Railroads	AUSTIN B. MIDDLETON
Health	W. F. COGSWELL, M.D.	Relief	GERARD PRICE
Highways	LEE M. FORD	Taxation	A. E. DYE
Insurance	JOHN J. HOLMES	Unemployment	
Labor	GENE BURRIS	Compensation	BARKLEY CRAIGHEAD
Library (Archives and History)	JOHN RITCH	University	GEORGE F. SIMMONS
Library (Law)	MRS. ADELINE J. CLARKE	Vocational Education	LEIF FREDERICKS
Library (State)	JOHN RITCH	Water	SAM C. FORD
Liquor Control	RAY WAHL	Welfare	I. M. BRANDJORD
Mines	J. BURKE CLEMENTS	Workmen's Compensation...J. BURKE CLEMENTS	

NEBRASKA



Nickname The Cornhusker State
 Motto *Equality Before the Law*
 Flower Goldenrod
 Bird Western Meadowlark
 Song (Four unofficial)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Council

ADDISON E. SHELDON

Director of Reference and Research

Services: In addition to its research for the legislature, the Council maintains a legislative reference library, a bill-drafting service, and publishes *The Nebraska Blue Book*. The reference library under the supervision of a full-time Librarian and reference clerk, keeps a file of all bills introduced, indexed by subject, as well as maintaining a library on legislative and other public questions.

STATE MANUAL

Nebraska Blue Book

Issued by the Legislative Council

Published biennially

Total Pages: 435

Current Volume: 1940

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, conveniently arranged. The book is illustrated and contains a table of contents and an adequate index.

NEBRASKA ADVISORY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Executive Secretary: R. F. WELLER

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 15, 1941

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Committee has been established along functional lines, with subcommittees appointed for agricultural resources and production; civil protection; health, welfare, and consumer interests; housing, power, and transportation; labor relations, supply, and training; and industrial resources and production. The Committee has been engaged in the solution of community problems arising in the critical areas of Fort Crook and Omaha, where a bombing plant is located. It has conducted a homes registration survey in Omaha. Regional defense council No. 1 has been established for the Fort Crook area, and local councils have been appointed for Omaha and Hastings.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 77,510
 Rank in Nation 15th
 Population (1940) 1,315,834
 Rank in Nation 32nd
 Density per square mile (1940) 17.2
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$33,810,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$29,148,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$2,033,302,000
 State University University of Nebraska
 Site Lincoln
 Enrollment (1940) 7,176
 Faculty 442
 Capital City Lincoln
 Population (1940) 81,984
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Omaha
 Population (1940) 223,844
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 9
 Number of Counties 93

NEBRASKA

OFFICERS



HON. WALTER R. JOHNSON
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor.....DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD
Lieutenant Governor
.....WILLIAM E. JOHNSON
Secretary of State.....FRANK MARSH
Attorney General..WALTER R. JOHNSON
State Treasurer.....L. B. JOHNSON
State Auditor.....RAY C. JOHNSON



GOVERNOR DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD

NEBRASKA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....ROBERT G. SIMMONS
Six Associate Judges
Term.....Six years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

Nebraska has the only unicameral legislature

President of the Legislature.....WILLIAM E. JOHNSON
Speaker of the Legislature.....R. M. HOWARD
Clerk of the Legislature.....HUGO F. SRB

Legislators	Term	Regular Session
Non-political election.....43	2 years	First Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

WALTER R. JOHNSON, Chairman
FRANK BRADY
WARDNER SCOTT
WADE R. MARTIN
C. C. FRAZIER

Legislative Members

DANIEL GARBER
A. C. VAN DIEST
WILLIAM J. NORMAN
WILLIAM A. METZGER
H. G. GREENAMYRE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics.....I. V. PACKARD	Motor Vehicles.....R. F. WELLER
Agriculture.....RALPH L. COX	National Guard.....GUY N. HENNIGER
Audit.....RAY C. JOHNSON	Old Age Assistance.....NEIL C. VANDEMOER
Banking.....WADE MARTIN	Parks.....W. H. LYTLE
Budget.....FRANK J. BRADY	Parole.....R. C. MEISSNER
Conservation.....W. H. LYTLE	Police.....R. T. SCHREIN
Corporations.....FRANK MARSH	Publicity.....KEITH NEVILLE
Defense.....R. F. WELLER	Public Instruction.....C. W. TAYLOR
Equalization of Assessments.....FRANK J. BRADY	Public Utilities.....F. A. GOOD
Fish and Game (Acting).....W. H. LYTLE	Public Works.....WARDNER SCOTT
Forestry (Acting).....W. H. LYTLE	Purchasing.....BLAINE YODER
Health.....A. L. MILLER, M.D.	Railroads.....F. A. GOOD
Highways.....WARDNER SCOTT	Relief.....NEIL C. VANDEMOER
Insane.....C. W. EUBANK	Securities.....HAROLD JOHNSON
Insurance.....C. C. FRAIER	Taxation.....FRANK J. BRADY
Labor.....O. M. OLSEN	Unemployment Compensation.....R. T. MALONE
Library (Archives and History).....ADDISON E. SHELDON	University.....C. S. BOUCHER
Library (Law).....GEORGE H. TURNER	Vocational Education.....SIDNEY OWEN
Library (State).....GEORGE H. TURNER	Water.....R. H. WILLIS
Liquor Control.....MAX ADAMS	Welfare.....C. W. EUBANK
	Workmen's Compensation.....FRANK M. COFFEY

NEVADA



Nickname The Sagebrush State
 Motto All for Our Country
 Emblem Sagebrush
 Bird (unofficial) Mountain Bluebird
 Song Home Means Nevada
 Tree (unofficial) Aspen

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

Supreme Court Law Library

E. CHARLES D. MARRIAGE, State Librarian

Services: Services of the Bureau are performed by the State Librarian for legislators and state officials. The Librarian assists in matters of research and aids the legislative clerks to secure information.

NEVADA HAS NO DEFENSE COUNCIL

STATE MANUAL

Report of the Secretary of State

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 44 Current Volume: 1938

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 1865.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 110,690
 Rank in Nation 6th
 Population (1940) 110,247
 Rank in Nation 48th
 Density per square mile (1940) 1.0
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$8,561,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$7,438,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$192,675,000
 State University University of Nevada
 Site Reno
 Enrollment (1940) 1,129
 Faculty 89
 Capital City Carson City
 Population (1940) 2,478
 Rank in State 7th
 Largest City Reno
 Population (1940) 21,317
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 1
 Number of Counties 17

NEVADA

OFFICERS



HON. GRAY MASHBURN
Chairman of the Committee on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....E. P. CARVILLE
Lieutenant Governor
.....MAURICE J. SULLIVAN
Secretary of State
.....MALCOLM MCEACHIN
Attorney General.....GRAY MASHBURN
State Treasurer.....DAN W. FRANKS
State Auditor.....D. G. LARUE
State Comptroller..HENRY C. SCHMIDT

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....E. A. DUCKER
Two Associate Justices
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR E. P. CARVILLE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....MAURICE J. SULLIVAN Secretary of the Senate.....WAITE BRUCE
President Pro Tem of the Speaker of the House.....WILLIAM J. CASHILL
SenateHARRY C. HEIDTMAN Clerk of the House.....EDWIN C. MULCAHY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
6 .....D.	26 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Third Monday in January, biennially in
10 .....R.	13 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
1 .....Ind.	1 .....Ind.		
17 .....Total	40 .....Total		

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

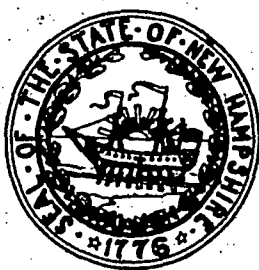
Members

GRAY MASHBURN, Chairman
MAURICE J. SULLIVAN
GEORGE L. VARGAS
MILTON B. BADT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	MILDRED BRAY	Liquor Control	H. E. HAZARD
Agriculture	CARL DODGE, JR.	Mines	MATT MURPHY
Audit	D. G. LARUE	Motor Vehicles	MALCOLM MCEACHIN
Banking	D. G. LARUE	National Guard	J. H. WHITE
Budget	E. P. CARVILLE	Old Age Assistance	HERBERT H. CLARK
Claims	E. P. CARVILLE	Parks	ROBERT A. ALLEN
Conservation	ROBERT A. ALLEN	Parole	W. S. HARRIS
Corporations	MALCOLM MCEACHIN	Planning	ROBERT A. ALLEN
Corrections	E. P. CARVILLE	Police	GEORGE GOTTSCHALK
Defense	E. P. CARVILLE	Printing	JOE FARNSWORTH
Employment Service	BRENDON DONOVAN	Public Instruction	MILDRED BRAY
Equalization of Assessment.....	E. P. CARVILLE	Public Utilities	CHARLES B. SEXTON
Fish and Game	NOBLE H. GETCHELL	Railroads	CHARLES B. SEXTON
Geology	VINCENT P. GIANELLA	Relief	GILBERT C. ROSS
Health	E. E. HAMER, M.D.	Securities	DAN W. FRANKS
Highways	ROBERT A. ALLEN	Taxation	GEORGE ALLARD
Insane	RODNEY E. WYMAN	Unemployment	
Insurance	HENRY C. SCHMIDT	Compensation	ALBERT L. MCGINTY
Labor	R. N. GIBSON	University	L. W. HARTMAN
Library (Archives		Vocational Education	MILDRED BRAY
and History)	E. CHARLES D. MARRIAGE	Water	ALFRED M. SMITH
Library (Law)	E. CHARLES D. MARRIAGE	Welfare	GILBERT C. ROSS
Library (State)	E. CHARLES D. MARRIAGE	Workmen's Compensation..	ALBERT L. MCGINTY

NEW HAMPSHIRE



Nickname The Granite State
 Motto None
 Flower Purple Lilac
 Bird (unofficial) Purple Finch
 Song (unofficial) *Old New Hampshire*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Service

State Library

MARGARET OWEN, Reference Librarian

Services: The Service prepares studies of legislation, digests, and bibliographies 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 are notified on request of hearings on specified measures. Bill drafting and revision of statutes are functions of 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: 540 Current Volume: 1941, No. 27
 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 the book contains an adequate table of contents. *The New Hampshire Manual* is an unusually compact and usable state government directory.

STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

Executive Officer: LAURENCE MEYER

Status: Governor's Board, appointed July 1, 1940

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Committee has devoted particular attention to coordination of industrial facilities and to the formulation of plans for mobilization of civilian effort in case of emergency. It assisted in formulation of plans for a state guard. In cooperation with representatives of the Maine Defense Commission and local authorities, it has been concerned with meeting needs for community facilities in the Portsmouth-Kittery area.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 9,210
 Rank in Nation 43rd
 Population (1940) 491,524
 Rank in Nation 44th
 Density per square mile (1940) 54.5
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$20,096,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$18,117,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$553,391,000
 State University... University of New Hampshire
 Site Durham
 Enrollment (1940) 1,904
 Faculty 193
 Capital City Concord
 Population (1940) 27,171
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Manchester
 Population (1940) 77,685
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 9
 Number of Counties 10

NEW HAMPSHIRE

OFFICERS

Governor.....ROBERT O. BLOOD
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State....ENOCH D. FULLER
 Attorney General...FRANK R. KENISON
 State Treasurer...F. GORDON KIMBALL
 State Comptroller...STEPHEN B. STORY

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN E. ALLEN
 Four Associate Justices
 Term.....Until seventy years of age
 Appointed by the Governor and
 the Council



HON. GORDON P. EAGER
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR ROBERT O. BLOOD

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....WILLIAM M. COLE Speaker of the House.....CHARLES H. BARNARD
 Clerk of the Senate.....BENJAMIN F. GREER Clerk of the House.....CYRIL J. FRETWELL

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
9 .....D.	194 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
15 .....R.	229 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
24 .....Total	423 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
GORDON P. EAGER, Chairman	WILLIAM M. COLE	CHARLES H. BARNARD
ENOCH D. FULLER	ELMER H. DOWNS	GEORGE H. DUNCAN
WILLIAM A. JACKSON	EDMOND J. MARCOUX	HARRY H. FOOTE
FRANK R. KENISON	JOSEPH B. PERLEY	HARRY D. SAWYER
JOHN G. MARSTON	RENFREW A. THOMAS	HARRY P. SMART

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	WALTER M. MAY	National Guard	CHARLES F. BOWEN
Aeronautics	JAMES F. O'NEIL	Old Age Assistance	HARRY O. PAGE
Agriculture	ANDREW L. FELKER	Parks	JOHN H. FOSTER
Audit	STEPHEN B. STORY	Parole (Acting)	FRANCIS C. REAGAN
Banking	CLYDE M. DAVIS	Planning	FREDERICK P. CLARK
Budget	STEPHEN B. STORY	Police	GEORGE A. COLBATH
Corporations	ENOCH D. FULLER	Publicity	DONALD D. TUTTLE
Defense	LAURENCE MEYER	Public Instruction	JAMES N. PRINGLE
Employment Service.....	MRS. ABBY L. WILDER	Public Utilities	NELSON L. SMITH
Equalization of Assessments...	JOHN G. MARSTON	Purchasing	HAROLD CHENEY
Fish and Game	RALPH G. CARPENTER	Railroads	NELSON L. SMITH
Forestry	JOHN H. FOSTER	Relief	HARRY O. PAGE
Health	TRAVIS P. BURROUGHS, M.D.	Securities	ARTHUR J. ROUILLARD
Highways	FREDERIC E. EVERETT	Taxation	JOHN G. MARSTON
Insane	CHARLES H. DOLOFF, M.D.	Unemployment	
Insurance	ARTHUR J. ROUILLARD	Compensation	GORDON P. EAGER
Labor	JOHN S. B. DAVIE	University	FRED ENGELHARDT
Library (Law)	THELMA BRACKETT	Vocational Education	WALTER M. MAY
Library (State)	THELMA BRACKETT	Water	JOHN JACOBSON, JR.
Liquor Control	WILLIAM A. JACKSON	Welfare	HARRY O. PAGE
Motor Vehicles	JOHN F. GRIFFIN	Workmen's Compensation.....	JOHN S. B. DAVIE

NEW JERSEY



NicknameThe Garden State
 Motto*Liberty and Prosperity*
 FlowerViolet
 BirdEastern Goldfinch
 Song (unofficial)*Ode to New Jersey*

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 when requested by legislators or state departments.

STATE MANUAL

New Jersey Legislative Manual

Issued by authority of the Legislature
 Published annually

Total Pages: 755 Current Volume: 1941
 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, contains a complete directory of the three departments of the state government. There is also 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. Like those of several other states the *New Jersey Manual* is still published in pocket size.

NEW JERSEY DEFENSE COUNCIL

Chairman: AUDLEY H. F. STEPHAN

Status: Statutory board; Governor's Emergency Committee appointed September, 1939

Appropriations: \$1,750 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1941

Activities: Under the state defense council are 10 "advisory" committees serving in the major fields of council work, and also "administrative" committees on finance, public relations, local co-operation, and surveys and fact-finding. Surveys or studies have been made of idle plants, transportation and communication, health, welfare, labor supply, vocational training, and other fields. A consumer interest program has been developed. The military operations committee has been concerned with questions relating to the state guard and municipal home guards. The Council has approved a civil protection area plan and a police bulletin on air raid precautions; has assisted local defense councils on problems of housing, water supply and other defense-connected needs for community facilities, and a community recreation program has been developed for the Fort Dix area. Approximately 150 local defense councils have been organized.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	8,224
Rank in Nation	45th
Population (1940)	4,160,165
Rank in Nation	9th
Density per square mile (1940)	553.1
Total State Revenue (1938)	\$153,415,000
Total State Expenditures (1938) ..	\$114,435,000
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1938)	\$5,514,267,000
State University	None
Capital City	Trenton
Population (1940)	124,697
Rank in State	4th
Largest City	Newark
Population (1940)	429,760
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population ..	57
Number of Counties	21

NEW JERSEY

OFFICERS



JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....CHARLES EDISON
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State...THOMAS A. MATHIS
Attorney General...DAVID T. WILENTZ
State Treasurer...WILLIAM H. ALBRIGHT
State Auditor.....FRANK DURAND
State Comptroller...FRANK MURRAY



GOVERNOR CHARLES EDISON

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT¹

Chief Justice.....THOMAS J. BROGAN
Eight Associate Justices
TermSeven years
Appointed by the Governor

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....I. GRANT SCOTT	Speaker of the House.....ROSCOE P. McCLAVE
Secretary of the Senate.....OLIVER VAN CAMP	Clerk of the House.....PAUL P. WILLIAMS

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
5 .....D.	19 .....D.	3 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, annually.
16 .....R.	41 .....R.	1 year...House	Length: no constitutional limit.
21 .....Total	60 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

RICHARD HARTSHORNE, Chairman
WILLIAM J. ELLIS
MARY G. ROEBLING
JOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.
J. H. THAYER MARTIN

Senate Members

ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
HOMER C. ZINK
HOWARD EASTWOOD
EDWARD J. O'MARA
FRANK S. FARLEY

House Members

EDGAR WILLIAMSON, JR.
BENEDICT A. BERONIO
WESLEY L. LANCE
VINCENT S. HANEMAN
MANFIELD G. AMLICKE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics .....GILL R. WILSON	Liquor Control (Acting) ....EARLE W. GARRETT
Agriculture .....WILLARD H. ALLEN	Motor Vehicles .....ARTHUR W. MAGEE
Audit .....FRANK DURAND	National Guard .....WILLIAM A. HIGGINS
Banking .....LOUIS A. REILLY	Old Age Assistance .....MARC P. DOWDELL
Budget .....AUDLEY H. F. STEPHAN	Parks .....C. P. WILBER
Conservation .....CHARLES P. WILBER	Parole .....JOHN COLT
Control .....FRED C. ERWIN	Personnel .....CHARLES P. MESSICK
Corporations .....THOMAS A. MATHIS	Planning .....CHARLES P. MESSICK
Corrections .....WILLIAM J. ELLIS	Police .....MARK O. KIMBERLING
Defense .....AUDLEY H. F. STEPHAN	Publicity .....A. W. COFFIN
Employment Service .....RUSSELL L. ELDRIDGE	Public Instruction .....CHARLES H. ELLIOTT
Equalization of Assessments...CHARLES E. COOK	Public Utilities .....EMMETT T. DREW
Fish and Game .....H. J. BURLINGTON	Purchasing .....FREDERICK A. BRODESSER
Forestry .....C. P. WILBER	Railroads .....EMMETT T. DREW
Geology .....MEREDITH E. JOHNSON	Relief .....CHARLES R. ERDMAN, JR.
Health .....J. LYNN MAHAFFEY, M.D.	Securities .....ANDREW J. MARKEY
Highways .....E. DONALD STERNER	Taxation .....J. H. THAYER MARTIN
Insane .....WILLIAM J. ELLIS	Unemployment
Insurance .....LOUIS A. REILLY	Compensation .....HAROLD G. HOFFMAN
Labor .....JOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.	Vocational Education .....CHARLES H. ELLIOTT
Library (Archives and History)...HADDON IVINS	Water .....JOHN WYACK
Library (Law) .....HADDON IVINS	Welfare .....WILLIAM J. ELLIS
Library (State) .....HADDON IVINS	Workmen's Compensation..JOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.

¹ See footnote, p. 379.

NEW MEXICO



Nickname The Sunshine State
 Motto *Crescit Eundo*
 (It grows as it goes)
 Flower Yucca Flower
 Bird (unofficial) Road Runner
 Song *O, Fair New Mexico*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

The New Mexico Legislative Reference Bureau, established by statute in 1937, was abolished by the 1941 session of the legislature.

NEW MEXICO STATE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Executive Vice-Chairman

LT. COL. HARWOOD P. SAUNDERS

Status: Governor's Board, appointed September 23, 1940

Appropriations: No information

Activities: Committees have been organized in various fields of activity and are now engaged in formulating their programs. The Council has cooperated with other agencies in the development of programs of training city firemen and auxiliary forces to assist in fighting forest fires.

STATE MANUAL

New Mexico Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 238 Current Volume: 1939-1940
 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.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 122,634
 Rank in Nation 4th
 Population (1940) 531,818
 Rank in Nation 41st
 Density per square mile (1940) 4.4
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$24,981,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$26,898,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$312,692,000
 State University University of New Mexico
 Site Albuquerque
 Enrollment (1940) 1,773
 Faculty 105
 Capital City Santa Fe
 Population (1940) 20,325
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Albuquerque
 Population (1940) 35,419
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 5
 Number of Counties 31

NEW MEXICO

OFFICERS

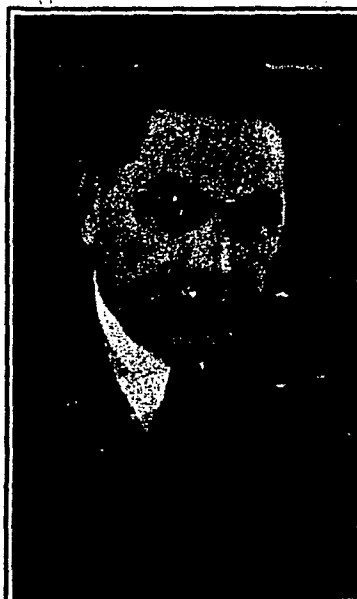


HON. JOSEPH A. BURSEY
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor.....JOHN E. MILES
Lieutenant Governor
.....CEFERINO QUINTANA
Secretary of State..JESSIE M. GONZALES
Attorney General...EDWARD P. CHASE
State Treasurer.....REX FRENCH
State Auditor.....E. D. TRUJILLO
State Comptroller.....C. R. SEBASTIAN

NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....HOWARD L. BICKLEY
Four Associate Justices
TermEight years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR JOHN E. MILES

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....CEFERINO QUINTANA
President Pro Tem of the Senate..JOHN M. WEST Speaker of the House.....FRANK J. MCCARTHY
Secretary of the Senate.....EVA SABIN Clerk of the House.....ANDY NILSON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
21 .....D.	40 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January; biennially in
3 .....R.	9 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
24 .....Total	49 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members
JOSEPH A. BURSEY, Chairman
J. O. GALLEGOS
LYLE BRUSH
FILO M. SEDILLO

Senate Members
W. E. CLARKE
I. L. MCALISTER
CHARLES C. ROYALL
A. K. MONTGOMERY

House Members
CONCHA ORTIZ Y PINO
ALVAN N. WHITE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	REBECCA GRAHAM	Library (State)	HELEN DORMAN
Aeronautics	HARLEE TOWNSEND, JR.	Liquor Control	TOM JERNIGAN
Agriculture	HUGH M. MILTON III	Mines	WARREN G. BRACEWELL
Audit	E. D. TRUJILLO	Motor Vehicles	J. O. GARCIA
Banking	NOLAN P. WALTER	National Guard	RUSSELL C. CHARLTON
Budget	JOHN E. MILES	Old Age Assistance.....	MRS. JENNIE KIRBY
Conservation	JOHN E. MILES	Parks	C. E. HOLLIED
Control	C. R. SEBASTIAN	Parole	JOHN B. McMANUS
Corporations	ROBERT VALDEZ	Planning	LYLE BRUSH
Defense	HARWOOD P. SAUNDERS	Police	TOM SUMMERS
Employment Service	ROY L. COOK	Publicity	JOSEPH A. BURSEY
Equalization of Assessment	PAUL B. HARRIS	Public Instruction.....	MRS. GRACE J. CORRIGAN
Fish and Game	ELLIOTT S. BARKER	Public Utilities	ROBERT VALDEZ
Forestry	H. R. RODGERS	Railroads	ROBERT VALDEZ
Geology	A. ANDREAS	Relief	MRS. JENNIE KIRBY
Health	JAMES R. SCOTT, M.D.	Securities	R. W. HEFFIN
Highways	BURTON G. DWYRE	Taxation	PAUL B. HARRIS
Insane	WILFRED KURPHEY, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation.....	ROY L. COOK
Insurance	GEORGE M. BIEL	University	JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN
Labor	VINCENT JAEGER	Vocational Education	BRUCE SEWELL
Library (Archives and History)	HELEN DORMAN	Water	THOMAS M. MCCLURE
Library (Law)	ARIE POLDERVAART	Welfare	MRS. JENNIE KIRBY
		Workmen's Compensation.....	VINCENT JAEGER

NEW YORK



NicknameThe Empire State
 Motto*Excelsior* (Higher)
 FlowerRose
 Bird (unofficial)Bluebird
 Song(Four unofficial)

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.

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.

STATE MANUAL

New York Legislative Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published annually

Total Pages: 1,463 Current Volume: 1940
 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. There is considerable biographical material of state officers and a complete index.

STATE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Vice Chairman

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR CHARLES POLETTI

Status: Governor's Board, appointed August 1, 1940; established by law, February 19, 1941

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Council has functioned in an advisory capacity to executive agencies and has maintained liaison with quasi-public and private agencies. In cooperation with the State Planning Council and other agencies, a directory of the state's industrial resources has been published and inventories have been made of idle manufacturing plants and machine tools. The state and local councils are cooperating in the farming out of defense contracts to subcontractors. The labor market has been studied and assistance given on vocational training programs, including training centers for aircraft industries. The council has been interested in the state's extensive public service training program and in defense developments affecting public personnel.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)49,204
 Rank in Nation29th
 Population (1940)13,479,142
 Rank in Nation1st
 Density per square mile (1940)281.2
 Total State Revenue (1938)\$580,314,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938)\$498,959,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Taxable Property (1938)\$25,752,029,264
 State UniversityNone
 Capital CityAlbany
 Population (1940)130,577
 Rank in State6th
 Largest CityNew York City
 Population (1940)7,454,995
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....70
 Number of Counties62

NEW YORK

OFFICERS



HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG
Chairman of the Committee on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Lieutenant Governor
.....CHARLES POLETTI
Secretary of State...MICHAEL F. WALSH
Attorney General..JOHN J. BENNETT, JR.
Division of Treasury..FRANK S. HARRIS
State Comptroller..MORRIS S. TREMAINE



GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS

(Highest Appellate Court)

Chief Justice.....IRVING LEHMAN
Six Associate Members
TermFourteen years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....CHARLES POLETTI
President Pro Tem of the Senate..JOE R. HANLEY Speaker of the House.....OSWALD D. HECK
Secretary of the Senate.....WILLIAM S. KING Clerk of the Assembly....ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
21 .....D.	62 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Wednesday after first Monday in January, annually. Length: no constitutional limit.
30 .....R.	87 .....R.	2 years...House	
51 .....Total	1 Amer. Lab.		
	150 .....Total		

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
MARK GRAVES	BENJAMIN F. FEINBERG	HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
NATHAN R. SOBEL	EARLE S. WARNER	Chairman
HOLTON V. NOYES	JAMES J. CRAWFORD	EDMUND J. DELANY
FRIEDA S. MILLER	WALTER J. MAHONEY	ELISHA T. BARRETT
JOHN A. LYONS	GEORGE L. THOMPSON	WHEELER MILMOE
	WALTER W. STOKES	MARIO J. CARIELLO
	JOHN J. DUNNIGAN	
	JOSEPH R. HANLEY	JAMES J. WADSWORTH
		JOHN S. THOMPSON
		OSWALD D. HECK
		IRVING M. IVES
		ABBOTT LOW MOFFAT
		IRWIN STEINGUT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	FRANK L. TOLMAN	Mines	GUSTAV WERNER
Agriculture	HOLTON V. NOYES	Motor Vehicles	CARROLL E. MEALEY
Audit	MORRIS S. TREMAINE	National Guard	AMES T. BROWN
Banking	WILLIAM R. WHITE	Old Age Assistance	GLADYS FISHER
Budget	ABRAHAM S. WEBER	Parks	JAMES F. EVANS
Conservation	LITHGOW OSBORNE	Parole	JOSEPH R. MOORE, M.D.
Corrections	JOHN A. LYONS	Personnel	FRANK H. DENSLER
Defense	CHARLES POLETTI	Police	JOHN A. WARNER
Employment Service (Acting) ..	R. C. BROCKWAY	Public Instruction	ERNEST E. GOLE
Equalization of Assessments.....	MARK GRAVES	Public Utilities	MILO R. MALTBIE
Fish and Game	WILLIAM C. ADAMS	Public Works	ARTHUR W. BRANDT
Forestry	WILLIAM G. HOWARD	Purchasing	JOSEPH V. O'LEARY
Health	EDWARD S. GODFREY, JR., M.D.	Railroads	MILO R. MALTBIE
Highways	HARVEY O. SCHERMERHORN	Relief	DAVID C. ADIE
Insane	WILLIAM J. TIFFANY, M.D.	Securities	AMBROSE V. MCCALL
Insurance	LOUIS H. PINK	Taxation	MARK GRAVES
Labor	FRIEDA S. MILLER	Unemployment Compensation....	M. O. LOYSEN
Library (Archives and History) ..	ARTHUR POUND	Vocational Education.....	LEWIS A. WILSON
Library (Law)	FRANCES LYON	Water	LITHGOW OSBORNE
Library (State)	ROBERT W. G. VAIL	Welfare	DAVID C. ADIE
Liquor Control	HENRY E. BRUCKMAN	Workmen's Compensation.....	RALPH R. BOYER

NORTH CAROLINA



Nickname The Tarheel State
 Motto *Esse Quam Videri*
 (To Be Rather than to Seem)
 Flower Dogwood
 Bird (unofficial) Carolina Chickadee
 Song *The Old North State*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Division of Publications

Secretary of State
 WOFFORD F. HUMPHRIES, Director

Services: The many services performed by the Division include 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 court calendar, the biennial *North Carolina Manual*, the drafting of bills, and the collection and distribution of North Carolina departmental publications.

STATE MANUAL

North Carolina Manual

Issued by the Division of Publications
 Department of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 445 Current Volume: 1941
 Size in inches: 5¼ x 7½

The North Carolina Manual contains a complete directory of the legislative, executive, judicial, and administrative state departments, and all county officials. 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, as well as party platforms, plan of organization, committees, and district divisions. Historical data are included and the personnel of all boards and commissions is shown.

STATE COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Chairman: COL. J. W. HARRELSON

Status: Governor's Board, appointed November 22, 1940

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Council is in process of organization and development of its program. Problems to which it expects to devote attention include the provision of necessary community facilities in areas adjacent to military concentrations and critical defense areas.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 52,426
 Rank in Nation 27th
 Population (1940) 3,571,623
 Rank in Nation 11th
 Density per square mile (1940) 72.7
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$95,473,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$86,086,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$2,348,253,000
 State University.... University of North Carolina
 Site Chapel Hill
 Enrollment (1940) 3,842
 Faculty 316
 Capital City Raleigh
 Population (1940) 46,897
 Rank in State 6th
 Largest City Charlotte
 Population (1940) 100,899
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population..... 26
 Number of Counties 100

NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICERS

Governor.....J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON
Lieutenant Governor....R. L. HARRIS
Secretary of State.....THAD EURE
Attorney General...HARRY McMULLAN
State Treasurer..CHARLES M. JOHNSON
State Auditor.....GEORGE ROSS POULSON



HON. HARRY McMULLAN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR J. MELVILLE
BROUGHTON

**NORTH CAROLINA
SUPREME COURT**

Chief Justice..... W. P. STACY
Six Associate Justices
Term Eight years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....		R. L. HARRIS	
President Pro Tem of the Senate		JOHN D. LARKINS, JR.	
Clerk of the Senate.....		S. RAY BYERLY	
Speaker of the House.....		OTIS M. MULL	
Clerk of the House.....		SHEARON HARRIS	

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
48 D.	114 D.	2 years... Senate	Wednesday after first Monday in January,
2 R.	6 R.	2 years... House	biennially in odd years. Length: no con-
50 Total	120 Total		stitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
HARRY McMULLAN, Chairman
J. W. HARRELSON
R. G. DEYTON

Senate Members
L. Y. BALLENTINE
EDWIN WHITAKER
VAN S. WATSON
ROY ROWE
J. HENRY HILL

House Members
ARCH T. ALLEN, JR.
LAWRENCE H. WALLACE
J. T. PRITCHETT
H. I. MCDUGLE
IRVING CARLYLE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	ELIZABETH C. MORRIS
Aeronautics	R. BRUCE ETHERIDGE
Agriculture	W. KERR SCOTT
Audit	GEORGE ROSS POU
Banking	GURNEY P. HOOD
Budget	R. G. DEYTON
Conservation	R. BRUCE ETHERIDGE
Corporations	STANLEY WINBORNE
Corrections	J. H. SAMPLE
Defense	J. W. HARRELSON
Employment Service	R. M. ALBRIGHT
Equalization of Assessments.....	A. J. MAXWELL
Fish and Game	J. D. CHALK
	JOHN A. NELSON
Forestry	J. S. HOLMES
Health	CARL V. REYNOLDS, M.D.
Highways	Vacancy
Insane	JULIAN W. ASHBY, M.D.
	F. B. WATKINS, M.D.
Insurance	DAN C. BONEY
Labor	F. H. SHUFORD
Library (Archives and History)	C. C. CRITTENDEN
Library (Law)	DILLARD S. GARDNER

Library (State)	CARRIE L. BROUGHTON
Liquor Control	CUTLAR MOORE
Mines	MURRAY GRIER
Motor Vehicles	R. R. McLAUGHLIN
National Guard	J. VAN B. METTS
Old Age Assistance	MRS. W. THOMAS BOST
Parks	J. S. HOLMES
Parole	EDWIN M. GILL
Personnel	R. G. DEYTON
Planning	H. W. ODOM
Police	JOHN T. ARMSTRONG
Publicity	CHARLES PARKER
Public Instruction	CLYDE A. ERWIN
Public Utilities	STANLEY WINBORNE
Public Works	Vacancy
Purchasing	J. BENTON STACY
Railroads	STANLEY WINBORNE
Relief	N. H. YELTON
Taxation	A. J. MAXWELL
Unemployment Compensation	C. G. POWELL
University	FRANK P. GRAHAM
Vocational Education	T. E. BROWNE
Welfare	MRS. W. THOMAS BOST
Workmen's Compensation	T. A. WILSON

NORTH DAKOTA



Nickname The Sioux State
 Motto *Liberty and Union, Now and Forever,
 One and Inseparable*
 Flower Wild Prairie Rose
 Bird (unofficial) Western Meadowlark
 Song (unofficial) *North Dakota State Song*

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 the Honorable Herman Thorson, Secretary of State, has been very courteous in supplying information to the Council of State Governments.

NORTH DAKOTA HAS NO DEFENSE COUNCIL

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. While no *Manual* has been issued since 1932, up-to-date directories of officials and boards are supplied by Herman Thorson, Secretary of State.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 70,837
 Rank in Nation 16th
 Population (1940) 611,935
 Rank in Nation 38th
 Density per square mile (1940) 9.2
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$19,830,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$20,018,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$930,349,000
 State University University of North Dakota
 Site Grand Forks
 Enrollment (1940) 1,953
 Faculty 121
 Capital City Bismarck
 Population (1940) 15,496
 Rank in State 4th
 Largest City Fargo
 Population (1940) 32,580
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 4
 Number of Counties 53

NORTH DAKOTA

OFFICERS

Governor JOHN MOSES
 Lieutenant Governor OSCAR W. HAGEN
 Secretary of State HERMAN THORSON
 Attorney General ALVIN C. STRUTZ
 State Treasurer CARL ANDERSON
 State Auditor BERTA BAKER



GOVERNOR JOHN MOSES

NORTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice A. G. BURR
 Four Associate Judges
 Term Ten years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate OSCAR W. HAGEN
 President Pro Tem of the Senate MILTON R. YOUNG
 Secretary of the Senate WALTER TROUT
 Speaker of the House EARL D. SYMINGTON
 Clerk of the House C. R. VERRY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
5 D.	10 D.	4 years... Senate	Tuesday after first Monday in January,
44 R.	103 R.	2 years... House	biennially in odd years. Length: 60 days.
49 Total	113 Total		

NORTH DAKOTA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics C. W. McDONNELL	Motor Vehicles B. E. ROBINSON
Agriculture MATH DAHL	National Guard H. L. EDWARDS
Audit BERTA E. BAKER	Old Age Assistance E. A. WILLSON
Banking JOHN A. GRAHAM	Parks RUSSELL REED
Budget BUDGET COMMISSION	Parole W. R. SPAULDING
Corporations G. A. GILBERTSON	Planning M. O. RYAN
Employment Service F. W. HUNTER	Police FRANK L. PUTNAM
Equalization of Assessments JOHN GRAY	Printing L. C. MILLER
Fish and Game WILLIAM J. LOWE	Public Instruction ARTHUR E. THOMPSON
Forestry A. F. ARNASON	Public Utilities S. S. McDONALD
Geology FRANK C. FOLEY	Purchasing G. B. EDMANDSON
Health MAYSIL M. WILLIAMS, M.D.	Railroads S. S. McDONALD
Highways J. S. LAMB	Relief L. I. NICHOLSON
Insane A. M. FISHER, M.D.	Taxation JOHN GRAY
Insurance OSCAR E. ERICKSON	Unemployment
Labor JAMES E. BOTHNE	Compensation W. RAY REICHERT
Library (Archives and History) RUSSELL REID	University JOHN C. WEST
Library (Law) E. J. TAYLOR	Vocational Education EDWARD ERICKSON
Library (State) LILLIAN E. COOK	Water JOHN MOSES
Liquor Control CARL ANDERSON	Welfare E. A. WILLSON
Mines SYLVESTER BINEK	Workmen's Compensation L. H. MILLER

OHIO



Nickname The Buckeye State
 Motto (None)
 Flower Scarlet Carnation
 Bird Cardinal
 Song (Several unofficial)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

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. Research is conducted on subjects of interest to legislators.

STATE MANUAL

Ohio Official Roster

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 608 Current Volume: 1939-1940
 Size in inches: 6¼ x 9½

The Ohio Official Roster 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 DEFENSE COUNCIL

Chairman: MAJOR RALPH D. HENDERSON

Status: No information; chairman reported January 9, 1941

Appropriations: No information

Activities: No information. Housing problems have arisen in several industrial communities, and in certain cases (e. g. Sandusky, Ravenna) the location or expansion of industrial plants for defense production has created need for various community facilities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 41,040
 Rank in Nation 35th
 Population (1940) 6,907,612
 Rank in Nation 4th
 Density per square mile (1940) 168.0
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$230,009,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$180,869,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$9,159,891,000
 State University Ohio State University
 Site Columbus
 Enrollment (1940) 14,410
 Faculty 1,410
 Capital City Columbus
 Population (1940) 306,087
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Cleveland
 Population (1940) 878,336
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 59
 Number of Counties 88

OHIO

OFFICERS



HON. CHARLES H. JONES
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....JOHN W. BRICKER
Lieutenant Governor
.....PAUL M. HERBERT
Secretary of State....JOHN E. SWEENEY
Attorney General..THOMAS J. HERBERT
State Treasurer.....DON EBRIGHT
State Auditor.....JOSEPH T. FERGUSON



GOVERNOR JOHN W. BRICKER

OHIO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....CARL V. WEYGANDT
Six Associate Judges
Term.....Six years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....PAUL M. HERBERT
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....FRANK E. WHITTEMORE
Secretary of the Senate....THOMAS E. BATEMAN
Speaker of the House..WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH
Clerk of the House.....OTIS R. JOHNSON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
19 .....R.	78 .....R.	2 years...Senate	First Monday in January, biennially in
17 .....D.	60 .....D.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
36 .....Total	138 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
CHARLES H. JONES, Chairman
THOMAS J. HERBERT
ED. D. SCHORR
N. R. HOWARD

Senate Members
GRANT P. WARD
FRED R. SEIBERT
O. W. WHITNEY
FRED G. REINERS
WILLIAM M. BOYD

House Members
EARL E. THOMAS
J. HARRY ASMANN
JOHN P. STEPHENSON
GEORGE J. HARTER
WILLIAM E. ASHBOLT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationH. W. NISONGER
AeronauticsEARLE L. JOHNSON
AgricultureJOHN T. BROWN
AuditJOSEPH T. FERGUSON
BankingS. H. SQUIRE
BudgetH. D. DEFENBACHER
ConservationDON WATERS
DefenseRALPH D. HENDERSON
Employment ServiceW. T. DOE
Equalization of Assessments...HUGH S. JENKINS
Fish and GameA. W. SCHULTZ
ForestryO. A. ALDERMAN
GeologyWILBUR STOUT
HealthR. H. MARKWITH, M.D.
HighwaysHAL G. SOURS
InsaneCHARLES SHERWOOD
InsuranceJOHN LLOYD
LaborGEORGE A. STRAIN
Library (Archives and History)..H. C. SHETRONE
Library (Law)RAYMOND M. JONES
Library (State)PAUL A. T. NOON
Liquor ControlJACOB B. TAYLOR

MinesJAMES BARRY
Motor VehiclesCYLON W. WALLACE
National GuardVacancy
Old Age AssistanceTHOMAS McCAW
ParksW. R. WHELOCK
ParoleW. JEWELL
PersonnelFRANK W. FORSYTHE
PoliceLYNN C. BLACK
PublicityWILLIAM M. MUMM
Public InstructionE. N. DIETRICH
Public UtilitiesGEORGE MCCONNAUGHEY
Public WorksFRANK RASCHIT
PurchasingCHARLES J. STARK
RailroadsGEORGE MCCONNAUGHEY
ReliefH. J. ROBISON
TaxationWILLIAM S. EVATT
Unemployment
CompensationHERSCHEL ATKINSON
UniversityHOWARD L. BEVIS
Vocational EducationRALPH HOWARD
WelfareCHARLES L. SHERWOOD
Workmen's Compensation.....J. W. BEAL

OKLAHOMA



Nickname.....The Sooner State
 Motto.....*Labor Omnia Vincit*
 (Labor conquers all things)
 FlowerMistletoe
 Bird (unofficial).....Bobwhite
 Song.....*Oklahoma: A Toast*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Oklahoma State Library

RALPH HUDSON, State Librarian

EDWIN B. SANGER, Reference Librarian

Services: Shortly before each session of the legislature convenes every member is asked to indicate the subjects of legislation in which he is interested. Acting in accordance with these replies and later requests, the State Library conducts research, compiles and collects materials, prepares digests, etc., for use of the legislators. Bills are drafted on request. A file of all printed legislative documents is constantly maintained, and the original bills introduced are received by the State Library for permanent file at the close of each legislative session.

STATE MANUAL

Directory of the State of Oklahoma

Issued by the State Election Board

Published biennially

Total Pages: 184 Current Volume: 1939

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 Oklahoma became a state.

OKLAHOMA HAS NO DEFENSE COUNCIL

Adjutant General: BRIG. GEN. GEORGE A. DAVIS

Activities: Oklahoma has no defense council. The adjutant general of the state has been designated by the governor to assist with defense matters.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	70,057
Rank in Nation	17th
Population (1940)	2,336,434
Rank in Nation	22nd
Density per square mile (1940)	33.7
Total State Revenue (1938)	\$83,095,000
Total State Expenditures (1938)	\$82,658,000
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1938)	\$1,224,122,000
State University	University of Oklahoma
Site	Norman
Enrollment (1940)	7,436
Faculty	292
Capital City	Oklahoma City
Population (1940)	204,424
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Oklahoma City
Population (1940)	204,424
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....	21
Number of Counties	77

OKLAHOMA

OFFICERS

GovernorLEON C. PHILLIPS
 Lieutenant GovernorJAMES E. BERRY
 Secretary of StateC. C. CHILDERS
 Attorney GeneralMACQ. WILLIAMSON
 State TreasurerCARL B. SEBRING
 State AuditorFRANK C. CARTER



GOVERNOR LEON C. PHILLIPS

OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT

Chief JusticeEARL WELCH
 Eight Associate Judges
 TermSix years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JAMES E. BERRY
 President Pro Tem of the SenateH. M. CURNUTT
 Secretary of the Senate.....J. WILLIAM CORDELL
 Speaker of the House.....E. BLUMHAGEN
 Clerk of the House.....FRANK RAAB
 SenatorsRepresentativesTermRegular Session
 42D. 113D. 4 years...Senate Tuesday after first Monday in January,
 2R. 7R. 2 years...House biennially in odd years. Length: no consti-
 44Total 120Total tutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
MACQ. WILLIAMSON, Chairman	GERALD SPENCER	AMOS STOVALL
R. R. OWENS	MEAD NORTON	ROY BERRY
	ROBERT B. HARBISON	DUTCH HILL
	JULIUS W. COX	A. E. MONTGOMERY
	CHARLES B. DUFFY	HAROLD FREEMAN
	J. A. RINEHART	C. D. VAN DYCK
		J. G. POWERS
		BEN F. ELLIS
		GLEN D. JOHNSON
		CON LONG

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education .....ROBERT F. ROSE	Library (State) .....RALPH HUDSON
Aeronautics .....OWEN A. SMITH	Liquor Control .....J. D. CARMICHAEL
Agriculture .....JOE C. SCOTT	Mines .....ROBERT H. BROWN
Audit .....JOHN ROGERS	Motor Vehicles .....M. C. CONNORS
Banking .....LINWOOD O. NEAL	National Guard .....GEORGE A. DAVIS
Budget .....R. R. OWENS	Old Age Assistance .....J. B. HARPER
Claims .....FRANK C. CARTER	Parks .....GLENN DURRELL
Conservation .....T. ELMER HARBOUR	Parole .....J. A. MINTON
Corporations .....KATHERINE MANTON	Planning .....R. R. OWENS
Corrections .....MABEL BASSETT	Police .....WALTER JOHNSON
Defense .....GEORGE A. DAVIS	Public Instruction .....A. L. CRABLE
Employment Service .....CLETUS HAMILTON	Public Utilities .....REFORD BOND
Equalization of Assessments...A. E. UNDERWOOD	Purchasing .....E. W. SMARTT
Fish and Game .....Vacancy	Railroads .....REFORD BOND
Forestry .....GLENN R. DURRELL	Relief .....BERT McDONEL
Geology .....ROBERT H. DOTT	Securities .....J. T. BATTENBURG
Health .....GRADY F. MATHEWS, M.D.	Taxation .....J. D. CARMICHAEL
Highways .....SANDY H. SINGLETON	Unemployment Compensation..KIRK WOODLIFFE
Insane .....E. W. SMARTT	University .....JOSEPH A. BRANDT
Insurance .....JESS G. READ	Vocational Education.....PAUL BRYANT
Labor .....W. A. PAT MURPHY	Water .....DON MCBRIDE
Library (Indian Archives and History) .....JAMES W. MOFFITT	Welfare .....J. R. HARPER
	Workmen's Compensation.....WILLIAM FOGG

OREGON



Nickname The Beaver State
 Motto The Union
 Flower Oregon Grape
 Bird Western Meadowlark
 Song Oregon, My Oregon

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 Supreme Court Library renders some research and library service.

STATE MANUAL

The Oregon Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 316 Current Volume: 1939-1940

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Oregon Blue Book contains a complete directory of the three departments of the state government. 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 HAS NO DEFENSE COUNCIL

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 96,699
 Rank in Nation 9th
 Population (1940) 1,089,684
 Rank in Nation 34th
 Density per square mile (1940) 11.3
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$46,674,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$42,089,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$900,721,000
 State University University of Oregon
 Site Eugene
 Enrollment (1940) 3,887
 Faculty 268
 Capital City Salem
 Population (1940) 30,908
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Portland
 Population (1940) 305,394
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 7
 Number of Counties 36

OREGON



HON. DAVID ECCLES
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor CHARLES A. SPRAGUE
Lieutenant Governor None
Secretary of State EARL SNELL
Attorney General... I. H. VAN WINKLE
State Treasurer..... LESLIE M. SCOTT
State Auditor..... EARL SNELL

OREGON SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... PERCY R. KELLY
Six Associate Justices
Term Six years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR CHARLES A. SPRAGUE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... DEAN H. WALKER Speaker of the House.... ROBERT S. FARRELL, JR.
Chief Clerk..... ZYLPHA ZELL BURNS Chief Clerk W. F. DRAGER

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
5 D.	22 D.	4 years... Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
25 R.	38 R.	2 years... House	odd years. Length: 40 days.
30 Total	60 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
DAVID ECCLES, Chairman
I. H. VAN WINKLE
DANIEL J. FRY
C. M. RYNERSON
GEORGE FLAGG

Senate Members
GEORGE W. DUNN
RONALD E. JONES
W. E. BURKE
W. H. STRAYER
DOROTHY M. LEE

House Members
GILES L. FRENCH
EARL T. NEWBRY
C. T. HOCKETT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education DAVID GRAHAM
Aeronautics LEO G. DEVANEY
Agriculture J. D. MICKLE
Audit EARL SNELL
Banking ARTHUR A. ROGERS
Budget DAVID ECCLES
Corporations LLOYD R. SMITH
Corrections DANIEL J. FRY
Employment Service L. C. STOLL
Equalization of
Assessments CHARLES V. GALLOWAY
Fish and Game FRANK B. WIRE
Forestry N. S. ROGERS
Geology EARL K. NIXON
Health F. D. STRICKER, M.D.
Highways HENRY F. CABELL
Insane W. D. McNARY, M.D.
JOHN C. EVANS, M.D.
Insurance SETH B. THOMPSON
Labor C. H. GRAM
Library (Archives
and History) NELLIE B. PIPES
Library (Law) E. N. GILLINGHAM
Library (State) HARRIET C. LONG
Liquor Control LLOYD J. WENTWORTH

Mines EARL K. NIXON
Motor Vehicles CARL D. GABRIELSON
National Guard ELMER V. WOOTON
Old Age Assistance ELMER R. GOUDY
Parks SAM H. BOARDMAN
Parole FRED FINSLEY
Police CHARLES P. PRAY
Printing E. C. HOBBS
Publicity HAROLD B. SAY
Public Instruction REX PUTNAM
Public Utilities ORMOND R. BEAN
Purchasing DANIEL J. FRY
Railroads ORMOND R. BEAN
Relief ELMER R. GOUDY
Taxation CHARLES V. GALLOWAY
Unemployment Compensation..... SILAS GAISER
University FREDERICK M. HUNTER
Vocational Education
(Acting) O. I. PAULSON*
Water CHARLES E. STRICKLIN
Welfare ELMER R. GOUDY
Workmen's Compensation..... C. M. RYNERSON

* O. D. Adams, State Director, Board for Vocational Education, on leave to Navy till June 30. Leave may be extended.

PENNSYLVANIA



Nickname The Keystone State
 Motto *Virtue, Liberty and Independence*
 Flower Mountain Laurel
 Bird Ruffed Grouse
 Song *Pennsylvania, Official Song of the Keystone State*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

Pennsylvania General Assembly
 HERBERT B. COHEN, Director

Services: The Bureau prepares indexes 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: 1,228 Current Volume: 1939
 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.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Chairman: GOVERNOR ARTHUR H. JAMES

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 19, 1941

Appropriation: \$25,000

Activities: The Council was organized early in April and is just getting under way. Under the Act the governor is ex-officio chairman; members are the lieutenant governor, state treasurer, auditor general, secretary of internal affairs, adjutant general, speaker of the House of Representatives and president pro tempore of the Senate and their respective successors, and three citizens of the state, one appointed by the governor, one by the speaker of the House, and one by the president pro tempore of the Senate. The Act provides for the establishment of local and district councils.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 45,126
 Rank in Nation 32nd
 Population (1940) 9,900,180
 Rank in Nation 2nd
 Density per square mile (1940) 219.8
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$422,650,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) ... \$366,422,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$12,205,445,000
 Institution of Higher
 Education Pennsylvania State College
 Site State College
 Enrollment (1940) 6,753
 Faculty 653
 Capital City Harrisburg
 Population (1940) 83,893
 Rank in State 8th
 Largest City Philadelphia
 Population (1940) 1,931,334
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 92
 Number of Counties 67

PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICERS

GovernorARTHUR H. JAMES
 Lieutenant GovernorSAMUEL S. LEWIS
 Secretary of StateSOPHIA M. R. O'HARA
 Attorney GeneralCLAUDE T. RENO
 State TreasurerF. CLAIR ROSS
 State AuditorWARREN R. ROBERTS



GOVERNOR ARTHUR H. JAMES

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT

Chief JusticeWILLIAM I. SCHAFER
 Six Associate Judges
 TermTwenty-one years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....SAMUEL S. LEWIS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....CHARLES H. EALY
 Secretary of the Senate.....GEORGE F. HOLMES
 Speaker of the House.....ELMER KILROY
 Clerk of the House.....THOMAS J. CALLAHAN

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
18 .....D.	126 .....D.	4 years...Senate	First Tuesday in January, biennially in
32 .....R.	82 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
50 .....Total	208 .....Total		

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

E. ARTHUR SWEENEY
 LEWIS G. HINES
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.
 SOPHIA M. R. O'HARA

Senate Members

J. ALBERT REED
 WELDON B. HEYBURN
 CHARLES A. P. BARTLETT
 JOSEPH ZIESENHEIM
 JOHN M. WALKER

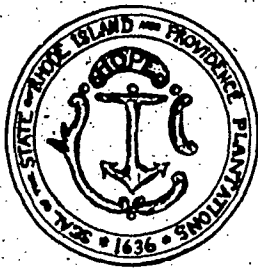
House Members

ELLWOOD J. TURNER
 ELMER KILROY
 D. M. BOIES
 JAMES E. LOVETT
 LEO A. ACHTERMAN

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics .....VICTOR DALLIN	Mines .....RICHARD MAIZE
Agriculture .....JOHN H. LIGHT	Motor Vehicles .....CHARLES M. DOUGHERTY
Audit .....WARREN R. ROBERTS	National Guard .....EDWARD MARTIN
Banking .....JOHN C. BELL, JR.	Old Age Assistance .....HOWARD L. RUSSELL
Budget .....EDWARD B. LOGAN	Parks .....JOHN R. WILLIAMS
Corporations .....WAYNE MCVICAR	Parole .....THOMAS T. TAYLOR
Defense .....ARTHUR H. JAMES	Personnel .....JOHN F. ROYER
Employment Service	Planning .....FRANK K. PITKIN
(Acting) .....FRANKLIN G. CONNOR	Police .....LYNN G. ADAMS
Fish .....C. A. FRENCH	Publicity .....MARK S. JAMES
Forestry .....G. ALBERT STEWART	Public Instruction .....FRANCIS B. HAAS
Game .....SETH GORDON	Public Utilities .....JOHN SIGGINS, JR.
Health .....JOHN J. SHAW	Public Works .....ROGER W. ROWLAND
Highways .....I. LAMONT HUGHES	Purchasing (Acting) .....VINCENT SCHNEIDER
Insurance .....MATTHEW H. TAGGART	Railroads .....JOHN SIGGINS, JR.
Internal Affairs .....WM. S. LIVENGOOD	Relief .....HOWARD L. RUSSELL
Labor .....LEWIS G. HINES	Taxation .....WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, JR.
Library (Archives and	Unemployment Compensation...ERNEST KELLY
History) .....HARRY W. SHOEMAKER	University .....RALPH D. HETZEL
Library (Law) .....ELMER BOLLA	Vocational Education.....M. M. WALTER
Library (State) .....JOSEPH L. RAFTER	Welfare .....E. ARTHUR SWEENEY
Liquor Control .....WILLIAM S. RIAL	Workmen's Compensation...DANIEL G. MURPHY

RHODE ISLAND



Nickname Little Rhody
 Motto Hope
 Flower Violet
 Song (Several unofficial)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library
 MABEL G. JOHNSON
 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: 275 Current Volume: 1939-1940
 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.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Executive Vice-Chairman: J. BURLEIGH CHENEY
 Status: Governor's Board, appointed November 1, 1940

Appropriations: None

Activities: The Council is organized along the following functional lines: civil protection, consumer interest, public health, and industrial resources and production. It has cooperated with local authorities in connection with other defense-connected community needs, particularly with respect to housing in the Newport area.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 1,300
 Rank in Nation 48th
 Population (1940) 713,346
 Rank in Nation 36th
 Density per square mile (1940) 674.2
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$26,120,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$26,782,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$1,543,453,000
 Institution of Higher
 Education Rhode Island State College
 Site Kingston
 Enrollment (1940) 886
 Faculty 97
 Capital City Providence
 Population (1940) 253,504
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City (1940) Providence
 Population (1940) 253,504
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 15
 Number of Counties 5

RHODE ISLAND



GEORGE L. CROOKER
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....J. HOWARD McGRATH
Lieutenant Governor
.....LOUIS W. CAPPELLI
Secretary of State....ARMAND H. COTE
Attorney General.....JOHN H. NOLAN
State Treasurer....RUSSELL H. HANDY
State Budget Director and
Comptroller..CHRISTOPHER DEL SESTO

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 legisla-
ture in grand committee



GOVERNOR J. HOWARD McGRATH

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....LOUIS W. CAPPELLI
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....GEORGE D. GREENHALGH
Secretary of the Senate.....ARMAND H. COTE
Speaker of the House.....HARRY F. CURVIN
Reading Clerk of the House..HENRY R. SULLIVAN

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
25 .....R.	41 .....R.	2 years...Senate	First Tuesday in January, annually.
19 .....D.	59 .....D.	2 years...House	Length: 60 days.
44 .....Total	100 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
GEORGE L. CROOKER, Chairman
EDWARD SOUTHWICK
DAWSON DITT
JOHN J. ORR
SIDNEY CLIFFORD

Senate Members
CHARLES T. ALGREN
JAMES J. BRADY
WILLIAM B. SWEENEY

House Members
HAROLD I. HUEY
ROBERT M. BRAYTON
HERMAN D. FERRARA
J. HENRY MANNING

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationJAMES F. ROCKETT
AeronauticsWILLARD M. FLETCHER
AgricultureRAYMOND G. BRESSLER
AuditSAMUEL A. PLACE
BankingALEX CHMIELEWSKI
BudgetCHRISTOPHER DEL SESTO
ConservationRAYMOND G. BRESSLER
CorporationsARMAND H. COTE
CorrectionsJOSEPH H. HAGAN
DefenseJ. BURLEIGH CHENEY
Employment Service.....THOMAS H. BRIDE, JR.
Equalization of Assessments..EDWARD L. LEAHY
Fish and GameHAROLD M. GIBBS
ForestryERNEST K. THOMAS
HealthEDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN
HighwaysGEORGE H. HENDERSON
InsaneCLEMENS J. FRANCE
InsuranceHENRI N. MORIN
LaborWILLIAM L. CONNOLLY
Library (Archives
and History)MARY T. QUINN
Library (Law)CLARENCE F. ALLEN
Library (State)GRACE M. SHERWOOD
Liquor ControlFREDERICK J. MOTTE

Motor VehiclesGEORGE R. BEANE
National GuardPETER LEO CANNON
Old Age AssistanceJOSEPH M. LOUGHLIN
ParksERNEST K. THOMAS
ParoleJOSEPH H. HAGAN
PersonnelVacancy
PlanningROBERT F. SHEPARD
PoliceJONATHAN H. HARWOOD
Publicity (Industrial)...CLIFTON N. LOVENBERG
Publicity (Recreational).....ARMAND H. COTE
Public InstructionJAMES F. ROCKETT
Public UtilitiesBENJAMIN M. McLYMAN
Public WorksDANIEL J. RYAN
PurchasingHERMAN H. LANDGRAF
RailroadsBENJAMIN M. McLYMAN
ReliefCLEMENS J. FRANCE
SecuritiesWARREN L. OFFER
TaxationEDWARD L. LEAHY
Unemployment
CompensationCLEMENS J. FRANCE
University (Acting)JOHN BARLOW
Vocational Education.....GEORGE H. BALDWIN
WelfareCLEMENS J. FRANCE
Workmen's Compensation..EDWARD I. FRIEDMAN

SOUTH CAROLINA



NicknameThe Palmetto State
 Motto*Animis Opibusque Parati*
 (Ready in Soul and Resource)
 FlowerYellow Jessamine
 BirdMockingbird
 Song*Carolina*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

South Carolina 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 Code, and indexes the statutes after each legislative session.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Director: G. HEYWARD MAHON

Status: Governor's Board, began to function August 6, 1940

Appropriations: None; \$5,000 from the governor's contingent fund

The Council is devoting particular attention to assisting in solution of community problems confronting so-called defense areas. In this connection, it has analyzed needs for housing, health, recreational, and other community facilities, and has assisted the local councils in Beaufort, Charleston, Richland, and Spartanburg, on such problems in their areas. Local defense councils have already been organized or are planned for every county in the state.

STATE MANUAL

Legislative Manual of South Carolina

Issued by the Clerk of House of Representatives
 Published annually

Total Pages: 380 Current Volume: 1941
 Size in inches: 2¾ x 5¾

Intended primarily as a handbook for members of the General Assembly, *The Legislative Manual of South Carolina* 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.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)30,989
 Rank in Nation39th
 Population (1940)1,899,804
 Rank in Nation26th
 Density per square mile (1940)62.1
 Total State Revenue (1938)\$39,396,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938)\$43,552,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938)\$365,354,000
 State University... University of South Carolina
 SiteColumbia
 Enrollment (1940)2,051
 Faculty110
 Capital CityColumbia
 Population (1940)62,396
 Rank in State2nd
 Largest CityCharleston
 Population (1940)71,275
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....10
 Number of Counties46

SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICERS



HON. EDGAR A. BROWN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....BURNET R. MAYBANK
Lieutenant Governor.....J. E. HARLEY
Secretary of State....W. P. BLACKWELL
Attorney General.....JOHN M. DANIEL
State Treasurer.....JEFF B. BATES
Comptroller-General.....A. J. BEATTIE
State Auditor.....J. M. SMITH



GOVERNOR BURNET R. MAYBANK

SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....MILLEGE L. BONHAM
Four Associate Justices
TermTen years
Elected by General Assembly

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....J. E. HARLEY Clerk of the Senate.....JAMES H. FOWLES
President Pro Tem of the
Senate.....R. M. JEFFERIES Speaker of the House.....SOLOMON BLATT
Clerk of the House.....JAMES E. HUNTER, JR.

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
46 .....D.	124 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, annually. ¹
46 .....Total	124 .....Total	2 years...House	Length: no constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JOHN M. DANIEL
JAMES E. HUNTER, JR.
SAM B. KING
JOHN G. RICHARDS
J. M. SMITH

Senate Members

EDGAR A. BROWN, Chairman
RICHARD M. JEFFERIES
HENRY R. SIMS
JAMES B. PRUITT
JAMES H. MCFADDIN

House Members

CLAUDE A. TAYLOR
MARION B. HOLMAN
F. M. RODDEY
CALHOUN THOMAS
J. W. D. ZERBST

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationJAMES H. HOPE
AeronauticsDEXTER C. MARTIN
AgricultureJ. ROY JONES
AuditJ. M. SMITH
BankingJEFF B. BATES
BudgetBURNET R. MAYBANK
ConservationA. A. RICHARDSON
CorporationsW. P. BLACKWELL
DefenseG. HEYWARD MAHON
Employment ServiceC. M. WILSON
Equalization of AssessmentsA. B. CRAIG
Fish and GameA. A. RICHARDSON
ForestryH. A. SMITH
HealthJAMES A. HAYNE, M.D.
HighwaysJ. S. WILLIAMSON
InsaneC. F. WILLIAMS, M.D.
InsuranceSAM B. KING
LaborW. RHETT HARLEY
Library (Law)J. B. WESTBROOK

Library (State)MRS. VIRGINIA G. MOODY
Liquor ControlWALTER G. QUERY
Motor VehiclesA. W. BOHLEN
National GuardJAMES C. DOZIER
Old Age AssistanceT. H. DANIEL
ParoleBURNET R. MAYBANK
PlanningROBERT L. SUMWALT
PoliceJ. H. JEANES
PrintingB. P. DAVIES
Public InstructionJ. H. HOPE
Public UtilitiesJOHN C. CONEY
RailroadsJOHN C. CONEY
ReliefT. H. DANIEL
TaxationWALTER G. QUERY
Unemployment Compensation....C. M. WILSON
UniversityJ. RION MCKISSICK
Vocational EducationJ. H. HOPE
WelfareT. H. DANIEL
Workmen's CompensationJOHN H. DUKES

¹ A constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions was approved by the voters in November, 1940, but must be ratified by the legislature, where it is pending as this book goes to press.

SOUTH DAKOTA



NicknameThe Coyote State
 Motto*Under God the People Rule*
 FlowerPasque Flower
 Bird (unofficial)Western Meadowlark
 Song (unofficial)*South Dakota*

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.

nology," the derivation of the names of the counties of the state, and the inclusion in full of the 1940 state platforms of the political parties.

SOUTH DAKOTA HAS NO DEFENSE COUNCIL

Adjutant General: COLONEL E. A. BECKWITH

Activities: The adjutant general of the state has been designated by the governor to assist with defense matters.

STATE MANUAL

South Dakota Legislative Manual

Issued by the Department of Finance

Published biennially

Total pages: 601

Current Volume: 1939

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.

An unusual section of *The Manual* lists all appropriations for departments of the state government from the date of statehood (1889) to date. Of special interest is the brief "South Dakota Chro-

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)77,615
 Rank in Nation14th
 Population (1940)642,961
 Rank in Nation37th
 Density per square mile (1940)8.4
 Total State Revenue (1938)\$24,138,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) ...\$22,060,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938)\$990,619,000
 State University.....University of South Dakota
 SiteVermillion
 Enrollment (1940)897
 Faculty95
 Capital CityPierre
 Population (1940)4,322
 Rank in State11th
 Largest CitySioux Falls
 Population (1940)40,832
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....6
 Number of Counties69

SOUTH DAKOTA

OFFICERS

Governor HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD
 Lieutenant Governor
 ALBERT C. MILLER
 Secretary of State... OLIVE A. RINGSRUD
 Attorney General.... LEO A. TEMMEY
 State Treasurer..... W. G. DOUGLAS
 State Auditor..... W. W. WARNER

SOUTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Presiding Judge..... S. C. POLLEY
 Four other judges
 All five judges are of equal rank
 at all times

Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... A. C. MILLER
 President Pro Tem of the Senate... D. J. TIEDE Speaker of the House.... GEORGE T. MICKELSON
 Secretary of the Senate..... DOUGLAS BANTZ Clerk of the House..... W. J. MATSON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
4 D.	10 D.	2 years... Senate	Tuesday after first Monday in January,
31 R.	65 R.	2 years... House	biennially in odd years. Length: 60 days.
35 Total	75 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
 JOHN J. MURPHY, Chairman
 LEO A. TEMMEY
 JOE H. BOTTUM, JR.
 A. B. BLAKE
 HARRY WESTPHAL

Senate Members
 CARL H. WEIR
 E. Y. BERRY
 M. P. OHLMAN
 SIOUX K. GRIGSBY

House Member
 WILLIAM DE BOER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education J. F. HINES
 Aeronautics T. B. ROBERTS, JR.
 Agriculture E. H. EVERSON
 Audit W. W. WARNER
 Banking ERLING HAUGO
 Budget A. B. BLAKE
 Corporations OLIVE A. RINGSRUD
 Corrections J. F. HALLADAY
 GEORGE B. OTTE
 GLADYS PYLE
 Defense E. A. BECKWITH
 Equalization of Assessments... J. H. BOTTUM, JR.
 Fish and Game J. W. CLUETT
 Forestry EARL HAMMERQUIST
 Geology E. P. ROTHROCK
 Health J. F. D. COOK, M.D.
 Highways JAMES LAKE
 Insane GEORGE S. ADAMS, M.D.
 Insurance GEORGE K. BURT
 Library (Archives
 and History) LAWRENCE K. FOX
 Library (Law) J. W. RAISH
 Library (State) LAWRENCE K. FOX
 Liquor Control JAMES G. FLANNERY

Mines H. H. STEWART
 Motor Vehicles B. J. SIMONSON
 National Guard EDWARD A. BECKWITH
 Old Age Assistance C. H. MCCAY
 Parks E. B. ADAMS
 Parole DON COLE
 Personnel A. B. BLAKE
 Police LEO A. TEMMEY
 Printing A. B. BLAKE
 Publicity YORK SAMPSON
 A. H. PANKOW
 Public Instruction J. F. HINES
 Public Utilities JOHN J. MURPHY
 Purchasing A. B. BLAKE
 Railroads JOHN J. MURPHY
 Relief C. H. MCCAY
 Securities S. J. PRUNER
 Taxation J. H. BOTTUM, JR.
 Unemployment Compensation... GILES ANDERSON
 University I. D. WEEKS
 Vocational Education J. F. HINES
 Welfare C. H. MCCAY
 Workmen's Compensation..... LEO A. TEMMEY

TENNESSEE



Nickname The Volunteer State
 Motto *Agriculture and Commerce*
 Flower Iris
 Bird Mockingbird
 Song *My Homeland, Tennessee*

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. Wm. D. Price, Executive Director of the State Planning Commission, has courteously furnished information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Tennessee Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Issued in cooperation with State Planning
 Commission
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 292 Current Volume: 1939-1940
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

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, an organization chart of the government, several handsome colored plates, and an index.

TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PREPAREDNESS

Executive Director: WILLIAM D. PRICE

Status: Governor's Board, established by executive order of May 22, 1940

Appropriations: Governor provided \$4,200 from his emergency fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941; the legislature appropriated \$4,200 for each of the fiscal years 1942-43.

Activities: The Committee has accumulated information on the resources of the state, opportunities for defense industries, and idle factory buildings, and available industrial sites. The Committee has served as a clearing house to keep state officials and others informed of national defense activities. It has cooperated with the State Planning Commission in an effort to prevent unsound mushroom developments. It is working with the Planning Commission and other governmental agencies on defense-connected community problems in the following areas: Jefferson City, Millington, Nashville, Tullahoma, Milan, Knox County-Alcoa, and Van Buren County.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 42,022
 Rank in Nation 34th
 Population (1940) 2,915,841
 Rank in Nation 15th
 Density per square mile (1940) 69.5
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$61,926,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$55,522,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$1,489,964,000
 State University University of Tennessee
 Site Knoxville
 Enrollment (1940) 3,728
 Faculty 228
 Capital City Nashville
 Population (1940) 167,402
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Memphis
 Population (1940) 292,942
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 12
 Number of Counties 95

TENNESSEE

OFFICERS

GovernorPRENTICE COOPER
 Lieutenant GovernorNone
 Secretary of StateJOE C. CARR
 Attorney GeneralROY H. BEELER
 State TreasurerJOHN W. HARTON
 State ComptrollerROBERT W. LOWE



GOVERNOR PRENTICE COOPER

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT

Chief JusticeGRAFTON GREEN
 Four Associate Judges
 TermEight years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....BLAN R. MAXWELL Speaker of the House.....JOHN E. O'DELL, JR.
 Chief Clerk of the Senate.....B. B. GULLETT Clerk of the House.....G. EDWARD FRYAR

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
29 .....D.	83 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Monday in January, biennially in odd
4 .....R.	16 .....R.	2 years...House	years. Length: no limit, but only 75 days
33 .....Total	99 .....Total		with pay.

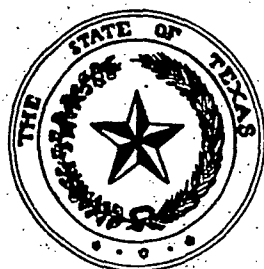
COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
WINFIELD B. HALE, Chairman	R. G. KINKLE	(No appointments)
THOMAS A. SHRIVER		
JOHN A. CHAMBLISS		

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education .....E. R. LINGERFELT	Library (State) .....Mrs. JOHN T. MOORE
Aeronautics .....G. J. PAULIE	Liquor Control .....G. C. BOYD
Agriculture .....C. C. FLANERY	Mines .....J. A. WELCH
Audit .....ROBERT W. LOWE	Motor Vehicles .....D. R. HENLEY
Banking .....H. B. CLARKE	National Guard .....T. A. FRAZIER
Budget .....W. M. DUNCAN	Old Age Assistance .....PAUL SAVAGE
Claims .....W. C. COOK	Parks .....WILLIAM M. HAY
Conservation .....J. CHARLES POE	Parole .....C. C. MENZLER
Control .....R. B. HARRIS	Personnel .....BAIN STEWART
Corporations .....JOE C. CARR	Planning .....WM. D. PRICE
Corrections .....A. T. TAYLOR, JR.	Police .....T. E. MORRIS
Defense .....WM. D. PRICE	Publicity .....B. T. GREGORY
Employment Service .....PAUL JESSEN	Public Instruction .....B. O. DUGGAN
Equalization of	Public Utilities .....PORTER DUNLAP
Assessments .....GEORGE F. MCCANLESS	Public Works .....H. K. MCKINNEY
Fish and Game .....R. G. TURNER	Purchasing .....A. G. JEAN
Forestry .....J. O. HAZARD	Railroads .....PORTER DUNLAP
Geology .....W. F. POND	Relief .....PAUL SAVAGE
Health .....W. C. WILLIAMS, M.D.	Securities .....SHERRELL FIGUERS
Highways .....C. W. PHILLIPS	Taxation .....GEORGE F. MCCANLESS
Insane .....A. T. TAYLOR, JR.	Unemployment Compensation.....W. O. HAKE
Insurance .....J. M. MCCORMACK	University .....JAMES D. HOSKINS
Labor .....S. E. BRYANT	Vocational Education .....G. E. FREEMAN
Library (Archives and	Water .....WM. D. PRICE
History) .....Mrs. JOHN T. MOORE	Welfare .....PAUL SAVAGE
Library (Law) .....DAVID S. LANSDEN	Workmen's Compensation.....DAVID HANLY

TEXAS



Nickname The Lone Star State
 Motto *Friendship*
 Flower Bluebonnet
 Bird Mockingbird
 Song *Texas, Our Texas*

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 catalogue 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*

Published irregularly

Total Pages: 512 Current Volume: 1939-40

Size in inches: $5\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$

The Texas Almanac, privately published, 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.

GOVERNOR'S NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Executive Officer: GOVERNOR W. LEE O'DANIEL

Status: Governor's Board, appointed September 4, 1940

Appropriations: No information

The state has three organizations concerned with defense which are coordinated by the governor's office.

The Governor's National Defense Committee, composed of heads of state departments, acts in an advisory capacity to the governor. The second agency is the National Defense Aviation Board for Texas, the purpose of which is to secure information concerning aviation defense matters and to make such information available at the request of federal and other interested agencies. The third is concerned with the Texas Industrialization Program, which devotes attention to statewide aspects of industrial mobilization for national defense. Under this program, Governor's Industrialization Committees have been named in 235 communities. Other major defense activities in Texas have been concerned with patrol of the borders of the state and protection of plants and factories.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	265,896
Rank in Nation	1st
Population (1940)	6,414,824
Rank in Nation	6th
Density per square mile (1940)	24.1
Total State Revenue (1938)	\$185,501,000
Total State Expenditures (1938)	\$164,363,000
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1938)	\$3,497,876,000
State University	University of Texas
Site	Austin
Enrollment (1940)	11,627
Faculty	636
Capital City	Austin
Population (1940)	87,930
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Houston
Population (1940)	384,514
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	44
Number of Counties	254

TEXAS

OFFICERS



HON. GERALD C. MANN
Chairman of the Committee on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....W. LEE O'DANIEL
Lieutenant Governor
.....COKE R. STEVENSON
Secretary of State....WM. J. LAWSON
Attorney General....GERALD C. MANN
State Treasurer....CHARLEY LOCKHART
State Auditor.....VACANCY
Comptroller.....GEORGE H. SHEPPARD

TEXAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JAMES P. ALEXANDER
Two Associate Justices
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR W. LEE O'DANIEL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....COKE R. STEVENSON
President Pro Tem of the Senate...CLAY COTTEN Speaker of the House.....HOMER L. LEONARD
Secretary of the Senate.....BOB BARKER Clerk of the House.....E. R. LINDLEY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
31 .....D.	150 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, biennially in
31 .....Total	150 .....Total	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Members

GERALD C. MANN, Chairman
PHILLIP TOCKER
J. WHEELER BARGER
HOMER GARRISON, JR.
DAN JACKSON
C. PERRY PATTERSON
S. D. MYRES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	J. E. McDONALD	Library (State)	FANNIE M. WILCOX
Audit	Vacancy	Liquor Control	J. B. FORD
Banking	LEE BRADY	Motor Vehicles	HOMER GARRISON, JR.
Budget	MAURICE J. HOFFMAN	National Guard	J. WATT PAGE
Conservation	ERNEST O. THOMPSON	Old Age Assistance	J. S. MURCHISON
Corporations	WILL M. RICHARDSON	Parks	WENDELL MAYES
Corrections	O. J. S. ELLINGSON	Parole	J. B. KEITH
Defense	ROBERT J. SMITH	Police	HOMER GARRISON, JR.
Employment Service	J. H. BOND	Public Instruction	L. A. WOODS
Equalization of		Public Utilities	ERNEST O. THOMPSON
Assessments	GEORGE H. SHEPPARD	Purchasing	TOM DEBERRY
Fish and Game	W. J. TUCKER	Railroads	ERNEST O. THOMPSON
Forestry	E. O. SIECKE	Relief	J. S. MURCHISON
Health	GEORGE W. COX, M.D.	Taxation	GEORGE H. SHEPPARD
Highways	DEWITT C. GREER	Unemployment	
Insane	CHARLES W. CASTNER, M.D.	Compensation	CLAUDE A. WILLIAMS
Insurance	REUBEN WILLIAMS	University	HOMER P. RAINEY
Labor	JOE KUNSCHIK	Vocational Education.....	JAMES R. D. EDDY
Library (Archives		Water	C. S. CLARK
and History)	HARRIET SMITHER	Welfare	J. S. MURCHISON
Library (Law)	O. C. WALKER, JR.	Workmen's Compensation	OTTO STUDER

UTAH



Nickname The Beehive State
 Motto *Industry*
 Flower Sego Lily
 Bird (unofficial) Seagull
 Song *Utah, We Love Thee*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Utah has no formal legislative reference service. Dr. E. E. Monson, Secretary of State, has been very courteous in furnishing information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Utah Official Roster

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 38 Current Volume: 1941

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.

UTAH STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Secretary: GUS P. BACKMAN

Status: No information

Appropriations: No information

Activities: By action of the governor, a temporary agency was appointed to report on the need for a defense council and functions it might perform. The report is under consideration by the governor.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 84,990
 Rank in Nation 10th
 Population (1940) 550,310
 Rank in Nation 40th
 Density per square mile (1940) 6.7
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$27,300,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$25,821,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$569,974,000
 State University University of Utah
 Site Salt Lake City
 Enrollment (1940) 4,469
 Faculty 227
 Capital City Salt Lake City
 Population (1940) 149,934
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Salt Lake City
 Population (1940) 149,934
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 4
 Number of Counties 29

UTAH

OFFICERS



HON. GROVER A. GILES
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....HERBERT B. MAW
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State.....E. E. MONSON
Attorney General....GROVER A. GILES
State Treasurer.....OLIVER G. ELLIS
State Auditor.....REESE M. REESE



GOVERNOR HERBERT B. MAW

UTAH SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....DAVID W. MOFFAT
Four Associate Justices
TermTen years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....WENDELL GROVER Speaker of the House.....SHELDON R. BREWSTER
Secretary of the Senate.....J. LAMBERT GIBSON Clerk of the House.....J. WALDO PARRY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
19 .....D.	44 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
4 .....R.	16 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
23 .....Total	60 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
GROVER A. GILES, Chairman	GORDON WEGGELAND	SOL. J. SELVIN
E. E. MONSON	ARTHUR O. ELLETT	MAUD B. JACOB
SUMNER G. MARGETTS	JAMES A. McMURRIN	DON. CLYDE
E. R. MILES	STANLEY N. CHILD	
OSCAR E. LOWDER		

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics	JOSEPH BERGIN	Mines	E. A. HODGES
Agriculture	DAVID E. SMITH	Motor Vehicles	E. G. FOXLEY
Audit	REESE M. REESE	National Guard	W. G. WILLIAMS
Banking	RULON F. STARLEY	Old Age Assistance	J. W. GILLMAN
Budget	E. R. MILES	Parks	HERBERT B. MAW
Claims	REESE M. REESE	Parole	OSCAR E. LOWDER
Conservation	T. H. HUMPHREYS	Planning	SUMNER G. MARGETTS
Control	E. R. MILES	Police	R. W. GROO
Corporations	E. E. MONSON	Publicity	W. D. HAMMOND
Corrections	SAMUEL W. STEWART	Public Instruction.....	CHARLES H. SKIDMORE
Defense	GUS P. BACKMAN	Public Utilities	WARD C. HOLBROOK
Employment Service	RAY R. ADAMS	Purchasing	E. R. MILES
Equalization of Assessments.....	IRWIN ARNOVITZ	Railroads	WARD C. HOLBROOK
Fish and Game	NEWELL B. COOK	Relief	J. W. GILLMAN
Highways	W. D. HAMMOND	Securities	A. EZRA GULL
Insane	GARLAND H. PACE	Taxation	IRWIN ARNOWITZ
Insurance	C. CLARENCE NESLEN	Unemployment	
Labor	WILLIAM M. KNERR	Compensation	WILLIAM M. KNERR
Library (Archives		University	GEORGE THOMAS
and History)	HERBERT S. AUERBACH	Vocational Education.....	CHARLES H. SKIDMORE
Library (Law)	L. M. CUMMINGS	Water	T. H. HUMPHREYS
Library (State)	ANGELYN WARNICK	Welfare	J. W. GILLMAN
Liquor Control	JAMES W. FUNK	Workmen's Compensation...	WILLIAM M. KNERR

VERMONT



Nickname The Green Mountain State
 Motto *Freedom and Unity*
 Flower Red Clover
 Bird Hermit Thrush
 Song *Hail, Vermont*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library

MRS. BEATRICE LOWE HASKINS

Assistant Librarian

Services: The Bureau collects material of interest to legislators and 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: 696

Current Volume: 1941

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, a large amount of biographical material of state and federal officers, and descriptive material on each state department. *The Directory* is especially well classified.

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Executive Vice-Chairman: ALBERT A. CREE

Status: Governor's Board, appointed September 7, 1940

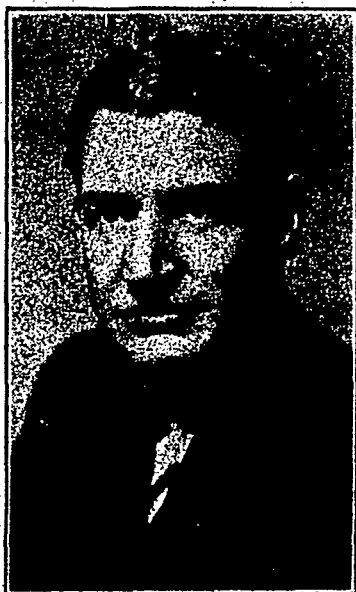
Appropriations: None

The Council has sponsored a survey of idle industrial plant facilities and of labor resources. It has taken steps to protect industrial power and transportation facilities, and has been interested in the question of establishing a state guard.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 9,564
 Rank in Nation 42nd
 Population (1940) 359,231
 Rank in Nation 45th
 Density per square mile (1940) 38.7
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$15,109,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$13,296,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$276,626,000
 State University University of Vermont
 and State Agricultural College
 Site Burlington
 Enrollment (1940) 1,482
 Faculty 260
 Capital City Montpelier
 Population (1940) 8,006
 Rank in State 6th
 Largest City Burlington
 Population (1940) 27,686
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 3
 Number of Counties 14

VERMONT



HON. ALBAN J. PARKER
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....WILLIAM H. WILLS
Lieutenant Governor
.....MORTIMER R. PROCTOR
Secretary of State..RAWSON C. MYRICK
Attorney General...ALBAN J. PARKER
State Treasurer.....THOMAS H. CAVE
State Auditor.....DAVID V. ANDERSON



GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. WILLS

VERMONT SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice...SHERMAN R. MOULTON
Four Associate Justices
TermTwo years
Elected by legislature

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...MORTIMER R. PROCTOR
President Pro Tem of the SenateJOSEPH H. DENNY
Secretary of the Senate.....WILLSIE E. BRISBIN
Speaker of the House.....LEE E. EMERSON
Clerk of the House.....HAROLD J. ARTHUR

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
22 .....R.	197 .....R.	2 years...Senate	Wednesday after first Monday in January,
8 .....D.	37 .....D.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: no consti-
30 .....Total	12 .....Others		tutional limit.
	246 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Member
ALBAN J. PARKER, Chairman

Senate Member
FRED S. BEDARD

House Member
NORTON BARBER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

AeronauticsRAYMOND C. THOMPSON
AgricultureE. H. JONES
AuditDAVID V. ANDERSON
BankingREGINALD R. COLE
ConservationDONALD W. SMITH
CorporationsRAWSON C. MYRICK
CorrectionsTIMOTHY C. DALE
DefenseALBERT A. CREE
Employment Service.....E. REYNOLDS JOHNSON
Equalization of Assessments..ERWIN M. HARVEY
Fish and GameGEORGE W. DAVIS
ForestryPERRY H. MERRILL
GeologyELBRIDGE C. JACOBS
HealthCHARLES F. DALTON, M.D.
HighwaysHUBERT E. SARGENT
InsaneJAMES C. O'NEIL
InsuranceREGINALD R. COLE
LaborHOWARD E. ARMSTRONG
Library (Archives
and History)EDWARD A. HOYT
Library (Law)HARRISON J. CONANT
Library (State)HARRISON J. CONANT

Liquor ControlCLARK C. BEEDE
Motor VehiclesMURDOCK A. CAMPBELL
National GuardHERBERT T. JOHNSON
Old Age AssistanceW. ARTHUR SIMPSON
ParksPERRY H. MERRILL
ParoleTIMOTHY C. DALE
PlanningPHILIP SHUTLER
PoliceH. ELMER MARSH
PublicityHAROLD H. CHADWICK
Public Instruction.....RALPH E. NOBLE
Public UtilitiesW. R. McFEETERS
Public WorksWILLIAM F. CORRY
PurchasingMERTON F. BARBER
RailroadsW. R. McFEETERS
ReliefT. C. DALE
TaxationERWIN M. HARVEY
Unemployment
Compensation.....STERRY R. WATERMAN
UniversityNEWMAN CHAFFEE
Vocational EducationJOHN E. NELSON
WelfareTIMOTHY C. DALE
Workmen's Compensation..HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG

VIRGINIA



Nickname The Old Dominion
 Motto *Sic Semper Tyrannis*
 (Thus ever to tyrants)
 Flower Dogwood
 Bird (unofficial) Robin
 Song *Carry Me Back to Old Virginia*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE¹

Division of Statutory Research and Drafting

CASSIUS M. CHICHESTER, 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.

STATE MANUAL

Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia

Issued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth
Published annually

Total Pages: 356 Current Volume: 1939-40
Size 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.

VIRGINIA DEFENSE COUNCIL

Coordinator and Executive Secretary
BRIG. GEN. J. A. ANDERSON

Status: Governor's Board, appointed May 30, 1940
Appropriations: None; expenses paid from funds controlled by governor's office

¹ The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council, a primary aid to legislators, is described on pp. 109-11.

Activities: Committees have been organized by the Council and are working with governmental and other agencies on the following defense problems: recreation, housing, health, and medical care, labor, transportation, utilities, police (particularly traffic control), educational facilities, disaster plans, and food supply. The state Council has put into operation a plan for regional defense councils and has prepared a manual for the guidance of its regional councils. The state Council deals with problems statewide in scope and cooperates with regional councils on specific local problems. The regional councils deal with national defense agencies through the state Council. Of the eight regional councils planned for the state, five are in operation in the following areas: Hampton Roads, Radford, Pulaski, Richmond-Petersburg-Hopewell, Shenandoah Valley, and Northern Virginia.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	42,627
Rank in Nation	33rd
Population (1940)	2,677,773
Rank in Nation	19th
Density per square mile (1940)	67.1
Total State Revenue (1938)	\$68,755,000
Total State Expenditures (1938)	\$59,818,000
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1939)	\$2,164,664,000
State University	University of Virginia
Site	Charlottesville
Enrollment (1940)	2,970
Faculty	148
Capital City	Richmond
Population (1940)	193,042
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Richmond
Population (1940)	193,042
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....	15
Number of Counties	100

VIRGINIA

OFFICERS

Governor.....JAMES H. PRICE
 Lieutenant Governor.....Vacancy
 Secretary of the Commonwealth
RAYMOND L. JACKSON
 Attorney General...ABRAM P. STAPLES
 State Treasurer.....EDWIN B. JONES
 Auditor of Public Accounts
L. MCCARTHY DOWNS
 Comptroller.....LE ROY HODGES

VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

President.....PRESTON W. CAMPBELL
 Six Associate Justices
 TermTwelve years
 Chosen by joint vote of both houses of
 General Assembly



HON. C. H. MORRISSETT
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR JAMES H. PRICE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....Vacancy
 President Pro Tem of the SenateHENRY T. WICKHAM
 Clerk of the Senate.....E. R. COMBS
 Speaker of the House.....ASHTON DOVELL
 Clerk of the House.....E. GRIFFITH DODSON
 SenatorsRepresentativesTerm
 37D. 93D. 4 years...Senate
 1R. 7R. 2 years...House
 2Vacancies 100Total
 40Total
 Regular Session:
 Second Wednesday in January, biennially
 in even years. Length: 60 days. (May be
 extended up to 30 days by a $\frac{3}{5}$ vote of
 members of each house.)

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
 C. H. MORRISSETT, Chairman
 MARION S. BATTLE
 WILLIAM H. STAUFFER
 ABRAM P. STAPLES
 HUGH R. POMEROY

Senate Members
 L. M. ROBINETTE
 W. STUART MOFFETT
 ROBERT O. NORRIS, JR.
 WILLIAM M. TUCK
 ROBERT W. DANIEL

House Members
 THOMAS B. STANLEY
 MAITLAND H. BUSTARD
 J. TINSLEY COLEMAN, JR.
 C. G. QUESENBERY
 A. E. S. STEPHENS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationSIDNEY B. HALL
 AeronauticsALLEN C. PERKINSON
 AgricultureL. M. WALKER, JR.
 AuditL. MCCARTHY DOWNS
 BankingM. R. MORGAN
 BudgetROWLAND EGGER
 ClaimsLEROY HODGES
 ConservationN. CLARENCE SMITH
 CorporationsTHOMAS W. OZLIN
 CorrectionsRICE M. YOEUELL
 DefenseJAMES A. ANDERSON
 Employment ServiceFRANK A. CAVEDO
 Equalization of Assessments...C. H. MORRISSETT
 Fish and GameC. H. NOLTING
 ForestryF. C. PEDERSON
 GeologyARTHUR BEVAN
 HealthI. C. RIGGIN, M.D.
 HighwaysHENRY G. SHIRLEY
 InsaneH. C. HENRY, M.D.
 InsuranceGEORGE A. BOWLES
 LaborTHOMAS B. MORTON
 Library (Archives and
 History)WILMER L. HALL
 Library (Law)LLOYD M. RICHARDS

Library (State)WILMER L. HALL
 Liquor ControlR. MCBULLINGTON
 MinesCREED P. KELLY
 Motor VehiclesMARION S. BATTLE
 National GuardS. G. WALLER
 Old Age AssistanceWILLIAM H. STAUFFER
 ParksRANDOLPH ODELL
 PlanningHUGH R. POMEROY
 PoliceH. B. NICHOLAS
 PrintingPEARNE E. KETRON
 PublicityJ. STUART WHITE
 Public InstructionSIDNEY B. HALL
 Public UtilitiesTHOMAS W. OZLIN
 PurchasingPEARNE E. KETRON
 RailroadsTHOMAS W. OZLIN
 ReliefJAMES W. PHILLIPS
 SecuritiesBLAKE T. NEWTON, JR.
 TaxationC. H. MORRISSETT
 Unemployment Compensation...EDWIN S. REID
 UniversityJOHN L. NEWCOMB
 Vocational EducationSIDNEY B. HALL
 WaterTHOMAS W. OZLIN
 WelfareWILLIAM H. STAUFFER
 Workmen's CompensationC. G. KIZER

WASHINGTON



NicknameThe Evergreen State
 Motto*Alki*
 (By and by)
 FlowerWestern Rhododendron
 Bird (unofficial)Willow Goldfinch
 Song*Washington Beloved*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Washington State Library

Superintendent of Public Instruction

WILLIAM TUCKER, 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 State Government

Total Pages: 114 Current Volume: 1940

Sizes in inches: 8 1/4 x 10 3/4

Washington State Government presents a comprehensive picture of the organization and functions of all of the departments of the state government. A valuable and unusual feature is the use of detailed charts showing the organization and function of each department. It is well illustrated with statistical material and has an adequate index. Unfortunately, personnel is not named since the book is not intended as a publication to be revised from year to year.

WASHINGTON STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Coordinator: BRIG. GEN. MAURICE THOMPSON

Status: Governor's Board, appointed in August, 1940

Appropriations: No information

Activities: In cooperation with the state planning agency, the Council has been developing a defense program for the state. It has assisted in development of programs for vocational training. Plans are being made to assist in meeting defense-connected problems confronting several communities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)69,127
 Rank in Nation19th
 Population (1940)1,736,191
 Rank in Nation30th
 Density per square mile (1940)25.9
 Total State Revenue (1938)90,021,000
 Total Expenditures (1938)74,780,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938)\$1,080,223,000
 State UniversityUniversity of Washington
 SiteSeattle
 Enrollment (1940)12,162
 Faculty657
 Capital CityOlympia
 Population (1940)13,254
 Rank in State11th
 Largest CitySeattle
 Population (1940)368,302
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population14
 Number of Counties39

WASHINGTON

OFFICERS

GovernorARTHUR B. LANGLEIE
 Lieutenant GovernorVICTOR A. MEYERS
 Secretary of StateMRS. BELLE REEVES
 Attorney GeneralSMITH TROY
 State TreasurerOTTO A. CASE
 State AuditorCLIFF YELLE



GOVERNOR ARTHUR B. LANGLEIE

WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT

Chief JusticeJOHN S. ROBINSON
 Eight Associate Judges
 TermSix years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....VICTOR A. MEYERS Secretary of the Senate....JAMES M. TAYLOR, JR.
 President Pro Tem of the Speaker of the House.....EDWARD J. REILLY
 Senate.....GEORGE A. LOVEJOY Clerk of the House.....S. R. HOLCOMB

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
37 .....D.	68 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
9 .....R.	31 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
46 .....Total	99 .....Total		

WASHINGTON HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics .....LACEY V. MURROW	Mines .....THOMAS B. HILL
Agriculture .....WALTER J. ROBINSON	Motor Vehicles .....DAVE S. COHN
Audit .....CLIFF YELLE	National Guard .....MAURICE THOMPSON
Banking .....GEORGE H. JACKSON	Old Age Assistance .....Vacancy
Budget .....E. D. BRABROOK	Parks .....W. C. WEIGLE
Claims .....CLIFF YELLE	Parole .....W. L. DAILEY
Conservation .....J. B. FINK	Planning .....B. H. KIZER
Corporations .....MRS. BELLE REEVES	Police .....HARRY C. HUSE
Corrections .....W. L. DAILEY	Printing .....O. H. OLSON
Defense .....MAURICE THOMPSON	Publicity .....LEO WEISFELD
Employment Service .....ALFRED F. HARDY	Public Instruction...MRS. PEARL A. WANAMAKER
Equalization of Assessments...H. H. HENNEFORD	Public Utilities .....DON G. ABEL
Fish and Game .....BERNARD MCCAULEY	Public Works .....OLAF L. OLSEN
Forestry .....T. S. GOODYEAR	Purchasing .....H. D. VAN EATON
Geology .....HAROLD E. CULVER	Railroads .....DON G. ABEL
Health .....DONALD G. EVANS, M.D.	Relief .....L. M. MONTGOMERY
Highways (Acting) .....JAMES A. DAVIS	Securities .....DAVE S. COHN
Insane .....OLAF L. OLSEN	Taxation .....H. H. HENNEFORD
Insurance .....W. A. SULLIVAN	Unemployment Compensation.....FRANK RYAN
Labor .....J. WEBSTER HOOVER	University .....LEE P. SIEG
Library (Archives and History) .....OLAF L. OLSEN	Vocational Education .....MRS. PEARL A. WANAMAKER
Library (Law) .....MARK H. WIGHT	Water .....CHARLES J. BARTHOLET
Library (State) .....WILLIAM TUCKER	Welfare (Acting) .....OLAF L. OLSEN
Liquor Control .....LUTHER E. GREGORY	Workmen's Compensation....J. WEBSTER HOOVER

WEST VIRGINIA



Nickname The Panhandle State
 Motto *Montani Semper Liberi*
 (Mountaineers are always freemen)
 Flower Big Rhododendron
 Bird (unofficial) Tufted Titmouse
 Song (unofficial) *West Virginia Hills*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Section

Department of Archives and History

MRS. BESS E. HARRISON

State Historian and Archivist

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.

STATE MANUAL

West Virginia Blue Book

Compiled by Charles Lively, Clerk of the Senate

Published annually

Total Pages: 887

Current Volume: 1940

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 are registers of state, county, municipal, and federal officials, and much historical and miscellaneous information. It contains, in particular, a study of different divisions of the executive department and numerous tables of statistics covering the various departments of the state government.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Vice-Chairman: COL. LOUIS A. JOHNSON

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 14, 1941

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The seven members for which the Act provides have been appointed under the chairmanship of the governor. The Act specifies that members be appointed without reference to political affiliation and with reference to their special knowledge of industry, agriculture, consumer protection, labor, education, health, welfare, or other subjects relating to national or state defense.

In cooperation with local officials, the Council may establish district councils in critical defense areas of the state. Each political subdivision of the state is given power to establish a local council by proclamation of the executive officer or governing body thereof.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 24,282
 Rank in Nation 40th
 Population (1940) 1,901,974
 Rank in Nation 25th
 Density per square mile (1940) 79.0
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$68,288,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$64,952,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$1,834,887,000
 State University... University of West Virginia
 Site Morgantown
 Enrollment (1940) 3,234
 Faculty 267
 Capital City Charleston
 Population (1940) 67,914
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Huntington
 Population (1940) 78,836
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 12
 Number of Counties 55

WEST VIRGINIA



HON. JOHN J. D. PRESTON
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....MATTHEW M. NEELY
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.....JAMES B. RILEY
Four Associate Judges
TermTwelve years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR MATTHEW M. NEELY

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....BYRON B. RANDOLPH Speaker of the House.....MALCOLM ARNOLD
Clerk of the Senate.....A. HALE WATKINS Clerk of the House.....J. R. ALIFF

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
26 .....D.	74 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Wednesday in January, biennially
6 .....R.	20 .....R.	2 years...House	in odd years. Length: 60 days.
32 .....Total	94 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
John J. D. PRESTON, Chairman
ERNEST K. JAMES
BURR H. SIMPSON
CLARENCE W. MEADOWS
H. ISAIAH SMITH

Senate Members
W. BROUGHTON JOHNSTON
FRED C. ALLEN
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS
THOMAS SWEENEY
LUTHER R. JONES

House Members
JAMES K. THOMAS
LESTER PERRY
JOHN I. ROGERS
WILLIAM MCCOY
HERBERT SCHUPBACH

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationW. W. TRENT
AeronauticsDAVID H. GILTINAN
AgricultureJ. B. McLAUGHLIN
AuditEDGAR B. SIMS
BankingH. D. VAUGHN
BudgetH. ISAIAH SMITH
ConservationVacancy
CorporationsG. I. BAMBRICK
DefenseLOUIS A. JOHNSON
Employment ServiceC. B. McKENNA
Equalization of Assessments...GEORGE ALDERSON
FishJ. W. HESEN, JR.
ForestryMASON C. CLOUD
GameH. P. FARLEY
GeologyPAUL H. PRICE
HealthC. F. McCLINTIC, M.D.
HighwaysERNEST L. BAILEY
InsaneC. T. TAYLOR, M.D.
InsuranceHARLAN JUSTICE
LaborCHARLES SATTLER
Library (Archives
and History)MRS. BESS E. HARRISON
Library (Law)J. ARTHUR JACKSON
Library (State)Vacancy

Liquor ControlMATTHEW EDMISTON
MinesN. P. RINEHART
Motor VehiclesW. S. WYSONG
National Guard...CARLETON C. PIERCE (Acting)
Old Age AssistanceRAYMOND KENNY
ParksLINN WILSON
ParoleC. HESS (Acting)
PoliceG. H. CRUMPECKER
PrintingO. K. CHAPMAN
PublicityBRUCE CRAWFORD
Public InstructionW. W. TRENT
Public UtilitiesG. L. FURR
Public WorksC. K. PAYNE
PurchasingJ. BUHL SHAHAN
RailroadsG. L. FURR
ReliefRAYMOND KENNY
SecuritiesROBERT F. BROWN
TaxationGEORGE ALDERSON
Unemployment Compensation..G. C. ROBERTSON
UniversityC. E. LAWALL
Vocational EducationW. W. TRENT
WaterC. F. McCLINTIC, M.D.
WelfareRAYMOND KENNY
Workmen's Compensation..ALBERT G. MATHEWS

WISCONSIN



Nickname The Badger State
 Motto *Forward*
 Flower (unofficial) Violet
 Bird (unofficial) Robin
 Song (Several unofficial)

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. BROSSARD, 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: 684 Current Volume: 1940
 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 on the state, such as county officers, civil township land areas, principal Wisconsin publications, statewide associations of Wisconsin, and election statistics.

WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Secretary: M. W. TORKELSON

Status: Governor's Board, appointed October 2, 1940

Appropriations: None; staff service and incidentals provided by State Planning Board

Activities: Membership of the Council is drawn from various fields. Special committees have been set up for health and recreation; protection of persons and property; legislation concerning the defense council and civil protection; increased use of dairy products in military rations; and development of industrial resources and facilities. A detailed survey of industrial plant facilities has been completed, and a survey of community organization and resources is under way. Plans have been made for homes registration program. In accordance with plans of the Council, local defense councils have been set up in 27 cities and 18 counties.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 56,066
 Rank in Nation 25th
 Population (1940) 3,137,587
 Rank in Nation 13th
 Density per square mile (1940) 57.3
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$106,537,000
 Total State Expenditures (1938) \$92,604,000
 Total Assessed Value
 of Property (1938) \$4,467,319,000
 State University University of Wisconsin
 Site Madison
 Enrollment (1940) 11,949
 Faculty 600
 Capital City Madison
 Population (1940) 67,447
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Milwaukee
 Population (1940) 587,472
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 33
 Number of Counties 71

WISCONSIN

OFFICERS

Governor.....JULIUS P. HEIL
 Lieutenant Governor
WALTER S. GOODLAND
 Secretary of State..FRED R. ZIMMERMAN
 Attorney General.....JOHN E. MARTIN
 State Treasurer.....JOHN M. SMITH
 State Auditor.....FRED R. ZIMMERMAN

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY
 Six Associate Justices
 TermTen years
 Elected by popular vote



SENATOR MIKE MACK
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR JULIUS P. HEIL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...WALTER S. GOODLAND
 President Pro Tem of the SenateCONRAD SHEARER
 Speaker of the House.....VERNON W. THOMSON
 Clerk of the Senate.....LAWRENCE R. LARSEN
 Clerk of the Assembly.....ARTHUR L. MAY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
3 .....D.	15 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Wednesday in January, biennially
24 .....R.	60 .....R.	2 years...House	in odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
6 .....Prog.	25 .....Prog.		
33 .....Total	100 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

FRANK C. KLODE
 WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN
 PHILIP H. PORTER

Senate Members

MIKE MACK, Chairman
 MAURICE COAKLEY
 AMBROSE B. COLLIER

House Members

JOSEPH A. SCHMITZ
 FRANK N. GRAASS
 ROBERT M. LONG

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationGEORGE P. HAMBRECHT
 AeronauticsHOWARD A. MOREY
 AgricultureRALPH E. AMMON
 AuditFRED R. ZIMMERMAN
 BankingALLEN G. PFLUGRADT
 BudgetE. C. GIESSEL
 ClaimsFRED R. ZIMMERMAN
 ConservationH. W. MACKENZIE
 CorporationsHERBERT E. WHIPPLE
 CorrectionsMORRIS G. CALDWELL
 DefenseM. W. TORKELSON
 Employment ServiceHARRY LIPPART
 Equalization of Assessments..ELMER G. BARLOW
 Fish and GameB. O. WEBSTER
 ForestryC. L. HARRINGTON
 GeologyE. F. BEAN
 HealthC. A. HARPER, M.D.
 HighwaysWILLIAM E. O'BRIEN
 InsaneG. E. SEAMAN, M.D.
 InsuranceMORVIN DUEL
 LaborVOYTA WRABETZ
 Library (Law)GILSON G. GLASIER
 Library (State)GILSON G. GLASIER
 Liquor ControlJOHN W. ROACH

MinesA. H. FINDEISEN
 Motor VehiclesHUGH M. JONES
 National GuardRALPH M. IMMELL
 Old Age AssistanceGEORGE M. KEITH
 ParksC. L. HARRINGTON
 ParoleA. F. RUTH
 PersonnelA. J. OPSTEDAL
 PlanningM. W. TORKELSON
 PoliceHOMER G. BELL
 PublicityJ. H. H. ALEXANDER
 Public InstructionJOHN CALLAHAN
 Public UtilitiesREUBEN W. PETERSON
 PurchasingF. X. RITGER
 RailroadsREUBEN W. PETERSON
 ReliefGEORGE M. KEITH
 SecuritiesVERNON G. ZELLER
 TaxationELMER G. BARLOW
 Unemployment
 CompensationPAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH
 UniversityCLARENCE A. DYKSTRA
 Vocational Education....GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT
 WaterH. V. TENNANT
 WelfareFRANK C. KLODE
 Workmen's CompensationH. A. NELSON

WYOMING



Nickname The Equality State
 Motto *Cedant Arma Togae*
 (Let arms yield to the gown)
 Flower Indian Paint Brush
 Bird Meadowlark
 Song (Two unofficial)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Wyoming State Library

GLADYS RILEY, 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: 149 Current Volume: 1939
 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.

WYOMING STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

An Act approved by the governor on February 18, 1941, provides for the establishment of a Wyoming State Council of Defense, which shall have authority to organize necessary subordinate branches, to establish rules and regulations for operation of the Council and such branches, to assist in all matters pertaining to the State Guard, and to carry on other defense activities not otherwise covered by law.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 97,914
 Rank in Nation 8th
 Population (1940) 250,742
 Rank in Nation 47th
 Density per square mile (1940) 2.6
 Total State Revenue (1938) \$13,748,000
 Total Expenditures (1938) \$12,571,000
 Total Assessed Value of
 Property (1938) \$328,257,000
 State University..... University of Wyoming
 Site Laramie
 Enrollment (1940) 2,264
 Faculty 167
 Capital City Cheyenne
 Population (1940) 22,474
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Cheyenne
 Population (1940) 22,474
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population..... 4
 Number of Counties 23

WYOMING

OFFICERS

Governor.....NELS H. SMITH
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State.....LESTER C. HUNT
 Attorney General.....EWING T. KERR
 State Treasurer..MART T. CHRISTENSEN
 State Auditor.....WILLIAM JACK

WYOMING SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....WILLIAM A. RINER
 Two Associate Justices
 TermEight years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. EWING T. KERR
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR NELS H. SMITH

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....EARL WRIGHT
 President Pro Tem of the Senate...W. H. CROSS Speaker of the House.....CARL ROBINSON
 Secretary of the Senate.....W. C. DELONEY Clerk of the House.....GEORGE HICKS

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
11 .....D.	28 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, biennially in
16 .....R.	28 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 40 days.
27 .....Total	56 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
 EWING T. KERR, Chairman
 HERBERT FOWLER
 GEORGE O. HOUSER
 MART T. CHRISTENSEN
 WILLIAM JACK

Senate Members
 GEORGE BURKE
 RUDOLPH ANSELM
 W. A. NORRIS
 EARL WRIGHT
 R. H. NICHOLS

House Members
 CARL ROBINSON
 WALTER W. HUDSON
 HENRY D. WATENPAUGH
 RICHARD J. LUMAN
 FRANK C. MOCKLER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationF. M. TREAT
 AeronauticsJOHN PHIFER
 AgricultureRALPH MCFARLAND
 AuditWILLIAM "SCOTTY" JACK
 BankingNORRIS E. HARTWELL
 BudgetHERBERT B. FOWLER
 ConservationGEORGE O. HOUSER
 ControlL. C. BISHOP
 CorporationsLESTER C. HUNT
 CorrectionsJOSEPH S. WEPPNER
 Employment ServiceTRACY N. SHAW
 Equalization of AssessmentsWILL M. LYNN
 Fish and GameROBERT GRIEVE
 GeologyHORACE D. THOMAS
 HealthM. C. KEITH, M.D.
 HighwaysFRANK KELSO
 InsaneJOSEPH F. WHALEN, M.D.
 InsuranceALEXANDER MACDONALD
 LaborROY SHEER
 Library (Archives
 and History)GLADYS F. RILEY
 Library (State)GLADYS F. RILEY
 Liquor ControlTHOMAS A. MCKINNEY

MinesWARREN D. SKELTON
 Motor VehiclesWILL M. LYNN
 National GuardR. L. ESMAY
 Old Age AssistanceS. S. HOOVER
 ParoleJOSEPH S. WEPPNER
 PlanningGEORGE O. HOUSER
 PoliceHAROLD H. CLARK
 PrintingJOSEPH S. WEPPNER
 PublicityGEORGE O. HOUSER
 Public Instruction.....ESTHER L. ANDERSON
 Public UtilitiesWILL M. LYNN
 PurchasingJOSEPH S. WEPPNER
 RailroadsWILL M. LYNN
 ReliefS. S. HOOVER
 SecuritiesLESTER C. HUNT
 TaxationWILL M. LYNN
 Unemployment
 CompensationTHOMAS A. NICHOLAS
 UniversityA. G. CRANE
 Vocational EducationF. M. TREAT
 WaterL. C. BISHOP
 WelfareS. S. HOOVER
 Workmen's Compensation...JOHN T. BRODERICK

PART III

Rosters and Bibliography

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS CONCERNING PROBLEMS OF STATE GOVERNMENT

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ROSTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTIONS

ADULT EDUCATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	A. H. Collins	Superintendent	Department of Education
Arizona	E. D. Ring	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Arkansas	Ralph B. Jones	Commissioner	State Board of Education
California	George C. Mann	Chief, Division of Adult and Contin- uation Education	State Board of Education
Colorado	H. A. Tiemann	Director	State Board for Vocational Education
Connecticut ...	Robert C. Deming	Supervisor of Adult Education	State Board of Education
Delaware	Marguerite H. Burnett	Director	State Board of Education
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	H. W. Carmichael	State Superintendent of Training and In- dustrial Education	Board of Vocational Educa- tion
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	Homer Nicholls	Director	State Board of Education
Louisiana	John E. Coxe	.....	.....
Maine	Stephen S. Patrick	Director, Division of Adult Education	Department of Education
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	James A. Moyer	Director	Division of University Exten- sion
Michigan	George H. Fern	Director	State Board of Control for Vocational Education
Minnesota	A. B. Caldwell	Acting Commissioner	State Board of Education
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Nevada	Mildred Bray
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New Jersey
New Mexico ...	Rebecca Graham	Representative of	Department of Education
New York	Frank L. Tolman	Director, Adult Educa- tion and Library Ex- tension Division	Department of Education
North Carolina.	Elizabeth C. Morriss	Director	Department of Public In- struction
North Dakota..	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	H. W. Nisonger	Assistant Director	Bureau of Special and Adult Education
Oklahoma	Robert F. Rose	Supervisor of Adult Education	Department of Education
Oregon	David Graham	Supervisor of Adult Education	Department of Education
Pennsylvania ..	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	James F. Rockett	Director	Department of Education
South Carolina.	James H. Hope	Superintendent of Education	State Board of Education

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

ADULT EDUCATION—continued

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Tennessee	E. R. Lingerfelt	State Director	Work Projects Administra- tion
Texas
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Sidney B. Hall	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Washington ...	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia..	W. W. Trent	Superintendent of Schools	Department of Education
Wisconsin	George P. Hambrecht	Director	State Board of Vocational and Adult Education
Wyoming	F. M. Treat	Director	Division of Vocational Edu- cation

AERONAUTICS*

State	Name	Title	Agency
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Arizona	Amos A. Betts	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Arkansas
California
Colorado	Jerry Vasconcells	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Connecticut ...	Charles L. Morris	Commissioner of Aeronautics	Department of Aeronautics
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	Director, Aviation Division	State Road Department
Georgia	Marvin Griffin	Chairman	Aviation Commission
Idaho	W. H. Hill	Director, Division of Aeronautics	Department of Public Works
Illinois	George C. Roberts	Secretary	Aeronautics Commission
Indiana	Howard C. Knotts	Aviation Supervisor	Commerce Commission
.....	C. F. Cornish ¹	Chairman, Governor's Fact Finding Com- mittee	.....
Iowa	Charles W. Gatschet	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	A. H. Near	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Louisiana	T. B. Herndon	Aeronautics Coordina- tor	Department of Public Works
Maine	Burtis F. Fowler	Chief Inspector in Charge of Aviation	Office of Secretary of State
Maryland	Charles A. Masson	Secretary-Treasurer	State Aviation Commission
Massachusetts ..	Crocker Snow	Director	Aviation Commission
Michigan	Sheldon B. Steers	Director, Department of Aeronautics	Board of Aeronautics
Minnesota	Ray S. Miller	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	George B. Logan ²	Legal Counsel, National Association of State Aviation Officials	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	H. V. Packard	Secretary	Aeronautics Commission
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Indiana has no state aviation body. Mr. Cornish's address is Municipal Airport, Fort Wayne, Ind.

² Missouri has no state aviation body. Mr. Logan's address is 506 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

* This information supplied by Civil Aeronautics Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. In states which show no official in charge of aeronautics, information on the subject is usually cleared through the office of the governor.

AERONAUTICS—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
New Hampshire	James F. O'Neil	Director of Aeronautics	Public Service Commission
New Jersey	Gill Robb Wilson	Director of Aviation	Department of Aviation
New Mexico ...	Harlee Townsend, Jr.	Executive Director	Aeronautics Commission
New York .....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.	R. Bruce Etheridge	Director, Conservation and Development Program	State Aviation Commission
North Dakota ..	C. W. McDonnell	Commissioner	Public Service Commission
Ohio	Earle L. Johnson	Director of Aeronautics	State Bureau of Aeronautics
Oklahoma	Owen A. Smith	Director, Traffic Control	Department of Public Safety
Oregon	Leo G. Devaney	State Director	State Board of Aeronautics
Pennsylvania ..	Victor Dallin	Director, Division of Aeronautics	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island ..	Willard M. Fletcher	Administrator of Civil Aeronautics	Advisory Board, Department of Public Works
South Carolina.	Dexter C. Martin	Director of Aeronautics	Aeronautics Commission
South Dakota ..	T. B. Roberts, Jr.	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Tennessee	G. J. Paulie	Director	Bureau of Aeronautics
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	Joseph S. Bergin	Director	Aeronautics Commission
Vermont	Raymond C. Thompson	Inspector of Aero- nautics	Motor Vehicle Department, Aviation Section
Virginia	A. C. Perkinson	Director of Aviation	State Corporation Commis- sion, Division of Aviation
Washington ...	Lacey V. Murrow	Director of Aeronautics	Office of the Governor
West Virginia..	David H. Giltinan	Secretary	Board of Aeronautics
Wisconsin	Howard A. Morey	Chairman	Aeronautics Board
Wyoming	John Phifer	Chairman	State Aviation Commission

AGRICULTURE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Haygood Paterson	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Industries
Arizona	J. L. E. Lauderdale	State Entomologist	Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture
Arkansas	Paul Miller	Secretary	State Plant Board
California	William B. Parker	Director	Department of Agriculture
Colorado	W. C. Sweinhart	Director, Division of Agriculture	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Olcott F. King	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Delaware	Ralph Wilson	Secretary	State Board of Agriculture
Florida	Nathan Mayo	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Georgia	Thomas M. Linder	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Idaho	James Newport	Commissioner in Charge of All Bureaus	Department of Agriculture
Illinois	Howard Leonard	Director	Department of Agriculture
Indiana	Charles M. Dawson	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Commerce and Industries
Iowa	Mark G. Thornburg	Secretary of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Kansas	J. C. Mohler	Secretary	Board of Agriculture
Kentucky	William H. May	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics
Louisiana	Harry D. Wilson	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Immigration
Maine	Carl R. Smith	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Maryland	H. C. Byrd	Executive Officer and President of Univer- sity of Maryland	State Board of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Massachusetts	William Casey	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Michigan	Elmer Beamer	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Minnesota	R. A. Trovatten	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food
Mississippi	Si Corley	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Missouri	Jewell Mayes	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Montana	Albert Kruse	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry
Nebraska	Ralph L. Cox	Director	Department of Agriculture and Inspection
Nevada	Carl Dodge, Jr.	Director, Division of Plant Industry	Department of Agriculture
New Hampshire	Andrew L. Felker	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
New Jersey	Willard H. Allen	Secretary, State Board of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
New Mexico	Hugh M. Milton III	Head	Department of Agriculture
New York	Holton V. Noyes	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Markets
North Carolina	W. Kerr Scott	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
North Dakota	Math Dahl	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Labor
Ohio	John T. Brown	Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Oklahoma	Joe C. Scott	President	State Board of Agriculture
Oregon	J. D. Mickle	Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Pennsylvania	John H. Light	Secretary of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Rhode Island	Raymond G. Bressler	Director	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina	J. Roy Jones	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries
South Dakota	E. H. Everson	Secretary of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Tennessee	C. C. Flanery	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Texas	J. E. McDonald	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Utah	David E. Smith	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Vermont	E. H. Jones	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Virginia	L. M. Walker, Jr.	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Immigration
Washington	Walter J. Robinson	Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
West Virginia	J. B. McLaughlin	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Wisconsin	Ralph E. Ammon	Chairman of Commissioners	Department of Agriculture and Markets
Wyoming	Ralph McFarland	(Deputy) Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

AUDIT

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	O. Howell Turner	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Arizona	Ana Frohmiller	State Auditor	Department of State Auditor
Arkansas	J. Oscar Humphreys	State Auditor	Office of State Comptroller
California	George Killion	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Colorado	Charles M. Armstrong	Director, Division of Accounts and Controls	Department of Auditing
Connecticut	Frank M. Lynch and Lewis W. Phelps	Auditor of Public Accounts	Finance Department
Delaware	Harrison M. Manning	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Florida	W. M. Wainwright	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor

AUDIT—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Georgia	B. E. Thrasher, Jr.	State Auditor	Department of Audits
Idaho	Calvin E. Wright	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Illinois	Arthur C. Lueder	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Account
Indiana	E. P. Brennan	State Board of Accounts	Executive Department
Iowa	C. B. Akers	Auditor of State	State Auditor's Office
Kansas	Albert R. Wood	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Kentucky	D. A. Logan	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Louisiana	L. B. Baynard	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Maine	William D. Hayes	State Auditor	Auditing Department
Maryland	Daniel L. Clayland III	State Auditor	Auditing Department
Massachusetts ..	Thomas J. Buckley	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Michigan	Vernon J. Brown	Auditor General	Department of Auditor General
Minnesota	Stafford King	State Auditor	Department of Administra- tion and Finance
Mississippi	J. M. Causey	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Accounts
Missouri	Forrest Smith	State Auditor	Auditing Department
Montana	John J. Holmes	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Nebraska	Ray C. Johnson	Auditor of Public Accounts	Auditing Department
Nevada	D. G. LaRue	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
New Hampshire	Stephen B. Story	Comptroller	Office of the Comptroller
New Jersey	Frank Durand	State Auditor	State Auditor's Department
New Mexico ..	E. D. Trujillo	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
New York	Morris S. Tremaine	State Comptroller	Department of Audit and Control
North Carolina.	George Ross Pou	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
North Dakota..	Berta E. Baker	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Ohio	Joseph T. Ferguson	Auditor of State and Chief	Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices
Oklahoma	John Rogers	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Oregon	Earl Snell ¹	State Auditor	Office of Secretary of State
Pennsylvania ..	Warren R. Roberts	Auditor General	Auditor General's Depart- ment
Rhode Island ..	Samuel A. Place	Controller	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina.	J. M. Smith	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
South Dakota..	W. W. Warner	State Auditor	Treasury Department
Tennessee	Robert W. Lowe	Comptroller of the Treasury	Comptroller's Office
Texas	Vacancy	State Auditor and Effi- ciency Expert	Office of State Auditor and Efficiency Expert
Utah	Reese M. Reese	State Auditor	Department of State Auditor
Vermont	David V. Anderson	Auditor of Accounts	Office of Auditor of Accounts
Virginia	L. McCarthy Downs	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Accounts
Washington ...	Cliff Yelle	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
West Virginia..	Edgar G. Sims	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Wisconsin	Fred R. Zimmerman ¹	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Wyoming	William "Scotty" Jack	State Auditor	Office of Secretary of State

BANKING

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Addie Lee Farish	Director	Department of Commerce
Arizona	James C. Calvert	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Arkansas	Thomas W. Leggett	Bank Commissioner	State Bank Department

¹ Also serves as Secretary of State.

BANKING—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
California	George J. Knox	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Colorado	Maple Harl	Bank Commissioner	Department of Law
Connecticut ...	Walter Perry	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
Delaware	Frank E. Lynch, Jr.	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
Florida	J. M. Lee	Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller
Georgia	John C. Beasley	Superintendent of Banking	Banking Department
Idaho	George Wedgwood	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance
Illinois	Arthur C. Lueder	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts
Indiana	Ross H. Wallace	Director of Financial Institutions	Department of Financial Institutions
Iowa	D. W. Bates	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Kansas	Elwood Brooks	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
Kentucky	Hiram H. Wilhoit	Director, Division of Banking	Department of Business Regulation
Louisiana	Wilfred J. Begnaud	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Maine	Andrew J. Beck	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Maryland	John W. Downing	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Massachusetts ..	Joseph E. Perry	Commissioner of Banks, Division of Banks and Loan Agencies	Department of Banking and Insurance
Michigan	Frederick B. Elliott, Jr.	Banking Commissioner	Banking Department
Minnesota	F. A. Amundson	Bank Commissioner, Banking Division	Department of Commerce
Mississippi	Sidney McLaurin	State Comptroller	Department of Bank Supervision
Missouri	R. W. Holt	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance
Montana	W. A. Brown	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Nebraska	Wade Martin	Director	Banking Department
Nevada	D. G. LaRue	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
New Hampshire ..	Clyde M. Davis	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
New Jersey	Louis A. Reilly	Banking and Insurance Commissioner	Department of Banking and Insurance
New Mexico ..	Nolan P. Walter	State Bank Examiner	Banking Department
New York	William R. White	Superintendent	Banking Department
North Carolina ..	Gurney P. Hood	Commissioner of Banks	Banking Department
North Dakota ..	John A. Graham	State Examiner	Office of State Examiner
Ohio	S. H. Squire	Superintendent, Division of Banks and Banking	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Linwood O. Neal	Bank Commissioner	State Banking Department
Oregon	Arthur A. Rogers	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Pennsylvania ..	John C. Bell, Jr.	Secretary of Banking	Department of Banking
Rhode Island ..	Alex Chmielewski	Bank Commissioner	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina ..	Jeff B. Bates ¹	State Treasurer and Chairman	Board of Bank Control
South Dakota ..	Erling Haugo	Superintendent of Banks	Department of Banking and Finance
Tennessee	H. B. Clarke	Superintendent of Banks	Department of Insurance and Banking
Texas	Lee Brady	Banking Commissioner	Banking Department
Utah	Rulon F. Starley	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Vermont	Reginald R. Cole	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	.....

¹ Also Chief Examiner, Bank, Examining Department, Board of Control.

BANKING—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Virginia	M. R. Morgan	Commissioner of Banking	Corporation Department
Washington ...	George H. Jackson	Supervisor of Banking	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia..	H. D. Vaughn	Commissioner	Banking Department
Wisconsin	Allen G. Pflugradt	Secretary	State Banking Commission
Wyoming	Norris E. Hartwell	State Examiner	Office of State Examiner

BUDGET

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	A. R. Forsyth	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Arizona	Sidney P. Osborn	Governor	Governor's Office
Arkansas	Murray B. McLeod	State Comptroller	State Comptroller's Office
California	Fred W. Links	Deputy Chief, Division of Budgets and Ac- counts	Department of Finance
Colorado	James A. Noonan	Budget and Efficiency Commissioner	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Claude E. Taylor	Acting Director of the Budget	Department of Finance
Delaware	Desmond A. Lyons	Accountant	Permanent Budget Commis- sion
Florida	Budget Commission ¹	.....	.....
Georgia	B. E. Thrasher, Jr. ²	State Auditor	Department of Audits
Idaho	C. J. Hugo	Acting Director	Bureau of Budget
Illinois	George B. McKibbin	Director	Department of Finance
Indiana	C. Anderson Ketchum	Director of the Budget	Executive Department
Iowa	C. Fred Porter	State Comptroller	Executive Department
Kansas	Floyd Shoaf	Budget Director	Department of Budget
Kentucky	J. Dan Talbott	Commissioner of Fi- nance	Department of Finance
Louisiana	Martin L. Close	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Maine	Frederick W. Payne	State Budget Officer	Department of Finance
Maryland	Walter N. Kirkman	State Budget Director	Executive Department
Massachusetts ..	Charles W. Greenough	Budget Commissioner	Commission on Administra- tion and Finance
Michigan	Leo J. Nowicki	Budget Director	State Administrative Board
Minnesota	Leslie M. Gravlin	Budget Commissioner	Department of Administra- tion
Mississippi	Heber Ladner	Acting Secretary	Budget Commission
Missouri	W. B. MacGregor	Assistant Director	Department of Budget
Montana	William Hosking	State Accountant, Accounting and Budget Office	Board of Equalization and Assessment
Nebraska	Frank J. Brady	State Tax Commis- sioner	Office of Tax Commissioner and Budget Control
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Governor	Executive Department
New Hampshire	Stephen B. Story	Comptroller	Comptroller's Office
New Jersey	Audley H. F. Stephan	Budget Commissioner	Budget Department
New Mexico ...	John E. Miles	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 ³	.....	.....
Ohio	H. D. Defenbacher	Superintendent of Budget	Department of Finance

¹ Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

² Governor assists with preparation of budget, after it has been formulated by the Auditor and State Treasurer.

³ Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State.

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BUDGET—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Oklahoma	R. R. Owens	Budget Officer	Executive Department
Oregon	David W. Eccles	Executive Secretary to the Governor, Budget Division	Executive Department
Pennsylvania ..	Edward B. Logan	Budget Secretary	Governor's Office
Rhode Island ..	Christopher Del Sesto	Budget Officer	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina ..	Burnet R. Maybank	Governor	Executive Department
South Dakota ..	A. B. Blake	Secretary of Finance	Department of Finance
Tennessee	W. M. Duncan	Director of the Budget	Department of the Budget
Texas	Maurice J. Hoffman	Chief, Division of Esti- mates and Appro- priations	Board of Control
Utah	E. R. Miles	Budget Officer	Board of Purchases and Supplies
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Rowland Egger	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	Director of the Budget	Board of Public Works
Wisconsin	E. C. Giessel	Acting Director of the Budget	Budget Bureau
Wyoming	Herbert B. Fowler	Deputy Budget Officer	Executive Department

CLAIMS¹

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	I. C. Heck	Division of Control and Accounts	Finance Department
Arizona	Ana Frohmiller	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
California	George Killion	Chairman	Board of Control
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	Homer C. Parker	Comptroller-General	.....
Idaho	Orville Brooks	.....	.....
Illinois	Arthur C. Lueder	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Accounts
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	C. Fred Porter	Comptroller	Executive Department
Kansas	George Robb	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Harold E. Rodgers	State Controller, Bureau of Accounts and Control	Department of Finance
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	William Caughey	Clerk	Court of Claims
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	Forrest Smith	State Auditor	Auditing Department
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Examiner	.....
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	.....

¹ Responsibility for handling of claims in many states is not centered in any one person. Hence, it has been impossible to list persons in charge of this function for all states.

CLAIMS—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	John J. Magilton	Chief Auditor—State Expenditures	Department of Audit and Control
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	Frank C. Carter	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	A. J. Beattie	Chairman	State Board of Claims
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	W. C. Cook	Secretary	Board of Claims
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	Reese M. Reese	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	LeRoy Hodges	Comptroller	Division of Accounts and Control
Washington	Cliff Yelle	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Fred R. Zimmerman	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

CONSERVATION

See also "Fish and Game," p. 370; "Forestry," p. 371; "Parks," p. 389.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Albert Gill	Acting Director	Department of Conservation
Arizona	K. C. Kartchner	State Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
Arkansas	J. M. Crowell	Chief	Conservation Commission
California	Richard Sachse	Director	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	S. E. Rice	Supervisor of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	L. E. Osborne	Director	Department of Conservation
Indiana	Frank N. Wallace	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Iowa	S. T. Schwob	Acting Director	Conservation Commission
Kansas	I. K. Landon	Secretary	Soil Conservation Committee
Kentucky	Charles Fenell	Commissioner	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	W. H. Hodges, Jr.	Director of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Edwin Warfield	Chairman	Conservation Commission
Massachusetts	Raymond J. Kenney	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Michigan	P. J. Hoffmaster	Director	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	William L. Strunk	Commissioner	Conservation Commission
Mississippi	W. F. Dearman	Director	Fish and Game Commission
Missouri	Irwin T. Bode	Director	Conservation Commission
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	W. H. Lytle	Acting Secretary	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Secretary	State Parks
New Hampshire

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CONSERVATION—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
New Jersey	Charles P. Wilber	Director	Conservation and Development Department
New Mexico ...	John E. Miles	Chairman	Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
New York	Lithgow Osborne	Commissioner	Department of Conservation
North Carolina.	R. Bruce Etheridge	Director	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Don Waters	Conservation Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Oklahoma	T. Elmer Harbour	Chairman	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ¹ ..	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	Raymond G. Bressler	Director	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina.	A. A. Richardson	Chief Game Warden	Chief Game Warden's Office
South Dakota..	H. A. Smith	State Forester	Forestry Commission
Tennessee	J. Charles Poe	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Texas ²	Ernest O. Thompson	.....	.....
Utah	T. H. Humphreys	Secretary	Water Storage Commission
Vermont	Donald W. Smith	Chairman	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	N. Clarence Smith	Chairman	Commission on Conservation
Washington ...	J. B. Fink	Director	Department of Conservation and Development
West Virginia..	Vacancy	Director	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	H. W. MacKenzie	Director	Department of Conservation
Wyoming	George O. Houser	Executive Secretary	State Planning Board

CORPORATIONS (REGISTERING AND LICENSING)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	John C. Curry	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	Amos A. Betts	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	Walter F. Morrison	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Connecticut ...	Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Delaware	Earle D. Willey	Director of Corporations	Office of Secretary of State
Florida	R. A. Gray	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Georgia	John B. Wilson	Corporation Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
Idaho	George H. Curtis	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Illinois	William G. Worthey	Clerk, Corporation Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	James M. Tucker	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Iowa	Rollo H. Bergeson	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Kansas	Frank J. Ryan	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Kentucky	George G. Hatcher	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Louisiana	James A. Gremillion	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Maine	Bernice F. Tibbetts	Corporation Clerk, Corporations Division	Office of Secretary of State
Maryland	Harry O. Levin	Chairman	State Tax Commission

¹ Conservation work done in Forestry and Fish and Game.² Railroad Commission supervises oil and gas production, Ernest O. Thompson, Chairman; C. S. Clark, Chairman, Board of Water Engineers.

CORPORATIONS (REGISTERING AND LICENSING)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Massachusetts ..	Henry F. Long	Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation	Department of Corporations and Taxation
Michigan	Howard M. Warner	Commissioner	Corporation and Securities Commission
Minnesota	Arnold Gandrud	.....	Office of Secretary of State
Mississippi	J. V. Carr	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
Nebraska	Frank Marsh	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 and Chief, Division of Corporations	Office of Secretary of State
	Abraham S. Wechsler		
North Carolina.	Stanley Winborne	Division of Licenses Chairman	Office of Secretary of State
North Dakota ..	G. A. Gilbertson	Deputy Secretary of State	Public Utilities Commission
			Office of Secretary of State
Ohio	John E. Sweeney	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Oklahoma	Katherine Manton	Assistant Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Oregon	Lloyd R. Smith	Corporation Commissioner	Corporation Department
Pennsylvania ..	J. Wayne McVicar	Director, Bureau of Corporations	Department of State
Rhode Island ..	Armand H. Cote	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
South Carolina.	W. P. Blackwell ¹ (for charters)	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
South Dakota ..	Olive A. Ringsrud ²	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Tennessee	Joe C. Carr	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Texas	Will Mann Richardson	Head of Charter Division	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	Thomas W. Ozlin	Chairman, State Corporation Commission	Department of Corporations
Washington ...	Belle Reeves	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
West Virginia ..	G. I. Bambrick	Chief, Corporation Department	Office of State Auditor
Wisconsin	Herbert E. Whipple	Corporation Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

CORRECTIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	William E. Persons	Director	Department of Corrections and Institutions
Arizona	Guy L. Jackson	Secretary	Board of Directors of State Institutions
Arkansas	J. A. Neaville	Chairman	Penitentiary Commission
California	John G. Clark	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
	Isaac Pacht	Chairman	State Board of Prison Directors

¹ P. M. Minus, Director, License Tax Division, Tax Commission (for licenses).² Also State Securities Commission.³ Also Helen E. Burbank, Deputy Secretary of State.

CORRECTIONS—continued.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Rodney H. Brandon	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	John H. Klinger	Director, Corrections	Welfare Department
Iowa	David R. McCreery	Chairman	Board of Control of State Institutions
Kansas	Frank W. Boyd	Chairman	Board of Administration
Kentucky	B. T. Brewer	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	George W. Leadbetter	Commissioner	Department of Institutional Service
Maryland	Willis R. Jones	Director	Department of Correction
Massachusetts	Arthur T. Lyman	Commissioner of Correction	Department of Correction
Michigan	Edward G. Heckel	Director of Corrections	Corrections Commission
Minnesota	W. H. Lamson	Secretary	State Board of Pardons
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	James E. Mathews	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	E. P. Carville ¹	Chairman	Board of Corrections
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	William J. Ellis	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	John A. Lyons	Commissioner	Department of Corrections
North Carolina	J. H. Sample	Director	Probation Commission
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	Mabel Bassett	Commissioner	Commission of Charities and Corrections
Oregon	Daniel J. Fry	Secretary	Board of Control
Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	Joseph H. Hagan	Assistant Director of Parole, Probation and Correctional Services	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	J. F. Halladay	.....	.....
.....	George B. Otte	.....	.....
.....	Gladys Pyle	.....	.....
Tennessee	A. T. Taylor, Jr.	Commissioner of Institutions	Department of Institutions
Texas	O. J. S. Ellingson	Manager	Texas Prison System
Utah	Samuel W. Stewart	Chairman	Board of Corrections
Vermont	Timothy C. Dale	Commissioner	Public Welfare Department
Virginia	Rice M. Youell	Superintendent of Penitentiary	State Prison Board
Washington	W. L. Dailey	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Morris G. Caldwell	Director, Corrections Division	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	Joseph S. Weppner	Secretary	Board of Charities and Reform

¹ Also serves as Governor.

DEFENSE

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Fred H. Gormley	Executive Secretary	Alabama State Defense Council
Arizona	Col. Power Conway	Chairman	State Council of Defense
Arkansas	L. A. Henry	Secretary	Arkansas Defense Committee
California	Samuel C. May	Executive Vice-Chairman	California State Council of Defense (Berkeley)
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut ...	Gen. S. H. Wadhams	Chairman	Connecticut Council for National Defense
Delaware	Gerrish Gassaway	Executive Vice-Chairman	State Council for National Defense (Wilmington)
District of Columbia ...	Capt. H. C. Whitehurst	Executive Vice-Chairman	District of Columbia Council of Defense
Florida	Carl D. Brorein	Vice-Chairman	State Defense Council of Florida (Tampa)
Georgia	Charles A. Collier	Chairman	Georgia Committee for National Defense
	Colonel Ryburn O. Clay	State Commander of the State Defense Corps	Atlanta (Military)
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Murray M. Baker	Chairman	Illinois Emergency Defense Council (Peoria)
Indiana	Dudley A. Smith	.....	Governor's Emergency Defense Council
Iowa	Edward A. Kimball	Chairman	Iowa Industrial and Defense Commission
Kansas	Lou Richter	.....	Kansas Council of Defense
Kentucky	J. J. Greenleaf	State Director of Civil Defense	Kentucky Civil Defense Commission
Louisiana	Edmund D. Denis	Asst. Secretary	National Defense Council of Louisiana (New Orleans)
Maine	Chauncey S. Robinson	Administrative Director	Military Defense Commission
Maryland	Isaac S. George	Executive Director	Maryland Council of Defense and Resources (Baltimore)
Massachusetts ..	Channing H. Cox	Chairman	Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety
Michigan	Everett De Ryke	Executive Secretary	Michigan National Defense Council—Council Rm. 505
Minnesota	E. L. Olrich	State Defense Coordinator	.....
Mississippi	Lee Robinson	Chairman	Mississippi State Council of Defense (Centerville)
Missouri	Wm. Anderson	Exec. Secretary	Missouri State Defense Council
Montana	Sam C. Ford	Chairman	Preparedness and Advisory Commission
Nebraska	R. F. Weller	Executive Secretary	Advisory Defense Committee
Nevada	E. P. Carville ¹	Governor of Nevada	State Defense Committee
New Hampshire	Laurence Meyer	.....	State Defense Committee on Industrial Cooperation
New Jersey ...	Audley H. F. Stephan	Chairman	New Jersey Defense Council
New Mexico ..	Lt. Col. Harwood P. Saunders	Executive Vice-Chairman	New Mexico State Council of National Defense (Boswell)
New York	Charles Poletti ²	Vice-Chairman	State Council of National Defense

¹ Also serves as Governor.² Also serves as Lieutenant Governor.

DEFENSE—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
North Carolina	Col. J. W. Harrelson	Chairman	North Carolina State Committee on National Defense
North Dakota..	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Major Ralph D. Henderson	Chairman	Ohio State Defense Council
Oklahoma	Brig. Gen. George A. Davis	The Adjutant General	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Arthur H. James ¹	Chairman	State Council of Defense
Rhode Island ..	J. Burleigh Cheney	Executive Vice-Chairman	State Council of Defense
South Carolina.	G. Heyward Mahon	Director	South Carolina Council for National Defense
South Dakota..	Col. E. A. Beckwith	The Adjutant General	Rapid City
Tennessee	William D. Price	Executive Director	Advisory Committee on Preparedness
Texas	W. Lee O'Daniel ¹	Governor of Texas	Governor's National Defense Committee
	Robert J. Smith	Chairman	National Defense Aviation Board for Texas (Dallas)
Utah	Gus P. Backman	Secretary	Utah State Defense Council
Vermont	Albert A. Cree	Executive Vice-Chairman	State Defense Council (Rutland)
Virginia	Brig. Gen. J. A. Anderson	Coordinator and Executive Secretary	Virginia Defense Council
Washington ...	Brig. Gen. Maurice Thompson	Coordinator	Washington State Defense Council, Camp Murray, Fort Lewis
West Virginia..	Col. Louis A. Johnson	Vice-Chairman	State Council of Defense
Wisconsin	M. W. Torkelson	Secretary	Wisconsin Council of National Defense
Wyoming	².....	.....	Wyoming State Council of Defense

EDUCATION

See "Public Instruction," p. 398; and "Principal State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education," p. 396.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

See also "Personnel," p. 392.

<i>State</i>	<i>National Reemployment Service</i>		<i>State Employment Service</i>	
	<i>Director</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>City</i>
Alabama .....	.....	.....	C. F. Anderson	Montgomery
Arizona	Lewis Irvine	Phoenix	Lewis Irvine	Phoenix
Arkansas	Eli Collins	Little Rock	.....	.....
California .....	.....	.....	R. G. Wagonet	Sacramento
Colorado	Amer Lehman	Denver	O. S. Wood	Denver
Connecticut ...	Howard E. Hausman	New Britain	Leonard J. Maloney	New Haven
Delaware	Howard P. Young	Wilmington	Howard P. Young	Wilmington
Florida	F. A. Hathaway	Jacksonville	F. A. Hathaway	Jacksonville
Georgia .....	.....	.....	M. A. O'Connor	Atlanta
Idaho	Samuel D. Hays	Boise	Samuel D. Hays	Boise
Illinois .....	.....	.....	A. H. R. Atwood	Chicago
Indiana .....	.....	.....	J. Bradley Haight	Indianapolis
Iowa	William Barnes	Des Moines	William Barnes	Des Moines
Kansas	Glenn L. Warders	Topeka	Glenn L. Warders	Topeka

¹ Also serves as Governor.

² No appointment April, 1941.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—continued

National Reemployment Service			State Employment Service	
State	Director	City	Director	City
Kentucky	Wm. H. Fraysure	Frankfort	William H. Fraysure	Frankfort
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	A. P. Harvey	Baton Rouge
Maine .....	.....	.....	Paul E. Jones	Augusta
Maryland	W. Purnell Hall, Jr.	Baltimore	Harry C. Jones	Baltimore
Massachusetts ..	Fred J. Graham	Boston	Fred J. Graham	Boston
Michigan	Howard A. Starret	Detroit	.....	.....
Minnesota	Victor Christgau	.....	Walter H. Stoll	St. Paul
Mississippi	Raymond L. Sullivan	Jackson	Raymond L. Sullivan	Jackson
Missouri	W. S. Dennon	Jefferson City	W. S. Dennon	Jefferson City
Montana	James D. Graham	Helena	John W. Nelson	Helena
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	Harry Bane ¹	Lincoln
Nevada	Brendon Donovan	Carson City	Brendon Donovan	Carson City
New Hampshire	Mrs. Abby L. Wilder	Concord	Mrs. Abby L. Wilder	Concord
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	Russell J. Eldridge	Trenton
New Mexico ...	Jules A. Vicknair	Santa Fe	Roy L. Cook	Santa Fe
New York .....	.....	.....	Richard C. Brockway (Acting)	Albany
North Carolina.	R. M. Albright	Raleigh	R. M. Albright	Raleigh
North Dakota ..	F. W. Hunter	Bismarck	F. W. Hunter	Bismarck
Ohio .....	.....	.....	W. T. Doe	Columbus
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	Cletus Hamilton	Oklahoma City
Oregon .....	.....	.....	L. C. Stoll	.....
Pennsylvania ..	.....	.....	Franklin G. Connor (Acting)	.....
Rhode Island ..	Thomas H. Bride, Jr.	Providence	Thomas H. Bride, Jr.	Providence
South Carolina.	Thomas K. Johnstone	Columbia	C. M. Wilson	Columbia
South Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	Paul Jessen	Nashville
Texas	J. H. Bond	Austin	J. H. Bond	Austin
Utah	Joseph S. Mayer	Salt Lake City	Ray R. Adams	Salt Lake City
Vermont	E. Reynold Johnson	Montpelier	E. Reynold Johnson	Montpelier
Virginia	Frank A. Cavedo	Richmond	Frank A. Cavedo	Richmond
Washington ...	.....	.....	Albert F. Hardy	Olympia
West Virginia ..	C. B. McKenna	Charleston	C. B. McKenna	Charleston
Wisconsin	Harry Lippart	Madison	Harry Lippart	Madison
Wyoming	Tracy N. Shaw	Casper	Tracy N. Shaw	Casper

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	John C. Curry	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	Thad M. Moore	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Arkansas	Charles G. Miller	Chairman	Corporation Commission
California	Richard E. Collins	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Colorado .....	.....	.....	State Board of Equalization
Connecticut ...	Charles J. McLaughlin	Tax Commissioner	Administration Division, State Tax Department
Delaware	James P. Truss	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Department
Florida .....	.....	.....	County Commissioners in each county ²
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Calvin Wright	Secretary	Board of Equalization
Illinois	Philip W. Collins	Chairman	State Tax Commission

¹ Resignation effective March 31, 1941.

² Assessment of railroads and telegraphs throughout Florida by Board of Railroad Assessors, consisting of Attorney General, Comptroller, and State Treasurer.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Indiana	Peter A. Beczkiewicz	Chairman, Board of Tax Commissioners	Treasury Department
Iowa	C. F. Green	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Kansas	John McQuish	Chairman	Commission of Revenue and Taxation
Kentucky	H. Clyde Reeves	Chairman, State Tax Commission	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	Rufus W. Fontenot	Director of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Maine	Frank H. Holley	State Tax Assessor, Bureau of Taxation	Department of Finance
Maryland	Harry O. Levin	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	Gunnar Bjornson	Chairman	Board of Tax Appeals
Mississippi	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Missouri	W. N. Doss	Secretary	State Board of Equalization
Montana	A. E. Dye	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Nebraska	Frank J. Brady	Tax Commissioner	Board of Equalization and Assessment
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Governor and Member	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire	John G. Marston	Secretary	State Tax Commission
New Jersey	Charles E. Cook	Secretary	State Board of Tax Appeals
New Mexico ...	Paul B. Harris	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 ..	John Gray	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Commission
Ohio	Hugh S. Jenkins	Chairman, Board of Tax Appeals	Board of Tax Appeals
Oklahoma	A. E. Underwood	Assistant Secretary	State Board of Equalization
Oregon	Charles V. Galloway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Pennsylvania ..	.....	.....	Department of Revenue ¹
Rhode Island ..	Edward L. Leahy	Tax Administrator	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina.	A. B. Craig	Director, Property Tax Commission	Tax Commission
South Dakota ..	J. H. Bottum, Jr.	Director, Division of Taxation	Department of Finance
Tennessee	George F. McCanless	Secretary	State Board of Equalization
Texas	George H. Sheppard	Comptroller	Comptroller's Office
Utah	Irwin Arnovitz	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Vermont	Erwin M. Harvey	Commissioner of Taxes	.....
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Washington ...	H. H. Henneford	Chairman	State Tax Commission
West Virginia..	George Alderson	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Tax Department
Wisconsin	Elmer G. Barlow	Commissioner of Taxation	Department of Taxation
Wyoming	Will M. Lynn	Chairman	Board of Equalization

FINANCIAL CONTROL²

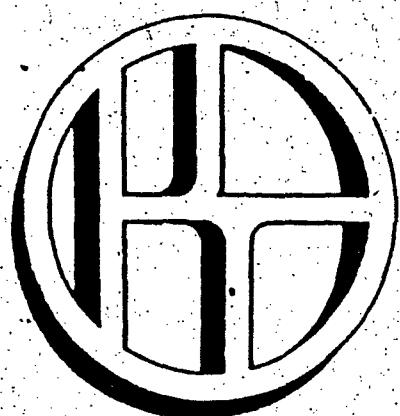
<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	I. C. Heck	Division of Control and Accounts	Finance Department
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	Murray B. McLeod	Comptroller	Accounting Department

¹ Also Board of Finance and Revenue.² In many states control of finances and expenditures is divided among several persons, departments, or commissions. It is therefore impossible to give names of individuals in all instances.

FINANCIAL CONTROL—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
California	Harry B. Riley	State Controller	Office of State Controller
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut ...	Robert H. Weir	Acting Commissioner	Department of Finance and Control ¹
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	David R. McCreery	Chairman	Board of Control of State Institutions
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	Frank D. Peterson	Director of Accounts and Control	Finance Department
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Harold E. Rodgers	State Controller, Bureau of Accounts and Control	Department of Finance
Maryland	J. Millard Tawes	State Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller
Massachusetts ..	.....	.....	Commission on Administration and Finance
Michigan	Vernon J. Brown	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Minnesota	Stafford King	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	Forrest C. Donnell	Governor	Executive Department
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Ray C. Johnson	State Auditor ¹	Auditing Department
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Chairman	Board of Control
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	Fred C. Erwin	Finance Commissioner	Department of Finance
New Mexico ...	C. R. Sebastian	Comptroller	.....
New York	Morris S. Tremaine	Comptroller	Department of Audit and Control
North Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma ....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	Samuel A. Place	Controller	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina ..	Burnet R. Maybank	Governor	Chairman, Budget Commission
South Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	R. B. Harris	Director of Accounts	Department of Accounts
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	E. R. Miles	Director of the Budget	Board of Supplies and Purchase
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	LeRoy Hodges	Comptroller	Department of Finance, Division of Accounts and Control
Washington ...	Olaf L. Olsen	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia ..	W. R. Thurmond	President	Board of Control
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	L. C. Bishop	State Engineer	Board of Water Control

¹ The Tax Commissioner examines accounts, audits claims and has power to regulate, control or limit expenditures of all state agencies but especially of the administrative departments. The auditor has the same powers but does not exercise them to any great extent.



**CONTINUED
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FISH AND GAME

See also "Conservation," p. 361.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Ben C. Morgan	Chief, Division of Game, Fish and Sea Foods	Department of Conservation
Arizona	K. C. Kartchner	Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
Arkansas	D. N. Graves	Secretary	Fish and Game Commission
California	Nate Milnor	President, Fish and Game Commission	Department of Natural Re- sources
Colorado	C. N. Feast	Director, Game and Fish Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Russell P. Hunter	Superintendent	Board of Fisheries and Game
Delaware	E. Sherman Webb	Chief Warden	Board of Fish and Game Commissioners
Florida	I. N. Kennedy	Executive Secretary	Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish
Georgia	Zach Cravey	Acting Director, Wild Life Division	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	Owen W. Morris	Director	Department of Fish and Game
Illinois	L. E. Osborne	Director	Department of Conservation
Indiana	Vacancy	Director, Division of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation
Iowa	S. T. Schwob	Chief, Fish and Game Division	Conservation Commission
Kansas	Guy Josserand	Director	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Kentucky	Steve Wakefield	Director, Division of Game and Fish	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	James Brown	Chief, Wild Life and Fish Division	Department of Conservation
Maine	George J. Stobie	Commissioner of In- land Fisheries and Game	Office of the Commissioner
Maryland	E. Lee LeCompte	State Game Warden	Conservation Commission
Massachusetts ..	James E. Agnew	Director, Division of Fisheries and Game	Department of Conservation
Michigan	H. D. Ruhl	Superintendent, Divi- sion of Game	Department of Conservation
	Fred A. Westerman	Superintendent, Divi- sion of Fisheries	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	L. E. Fiero	Director, Division of Game and Fish	Department of Conservation
Mississippi	W. Felder Dearman	Director	Fish and Game Commission
Missouri	Irwin T. Bode	Game and Fish Com- missioner	Office of Game and Fish Commissioner
Montana	B. L. Price	Chairman	Fish and Game Commission
Nebraska	W. H. Lytle	Acting Secretary	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Noble H. Getchell	Chairman	Fish and Game Commission
New Hampshire	Ralph G. Carpenter	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	Department of Conservation and Development
	John A. Nelson	Commissioner of Fish- eries	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota..	William J. Lowe	Commissioner	Department of Game and Fish
Ohio	A. W. Schultz	Chief, Bureau of Fish and Game Manage- ment	Department of Conservation
Oklahoma	Vacancy	State Game Warden	Department of Game and Fish

FISH AND GAME—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Oregon	Frank B. Wire ¹	Game Supervisor	State Game Commission
Pennsylvania ...	Seth Gordon ²	Executive Director	Game Commission
	C. A. French	Commissioner	Fish Commission
Rhode Island ..	Harold N. Gibbs	Fish and Game Ad- ministrator	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina.	A. A. Richardson	Chief Game Warden	Chief Game Warden's Office
South Dakota ..	J. W. Cluett	Chairman	Game and Fish Commission
Tennessee	R. G. Turner	Director of Game and Fish	Department of Conservation
Texas	W. J. Tucker	Executive Secretary	Game, Fish and Oyster Com- mission
Utah	Newell B. Cook	Commissioner	Department of Fish and Game
Vermont	George William Davis	Director of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	C. H. Nolting	Chairman	Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries
Washington ...	Bernard McCauley ³	Director of Game	Department of Game
West Virginia..	J. W. Heslen, Jr.	Fish Technician	Conservation Commission
	H. P. Farley	Game Technician	
Wisconsin	B. O. Webster	Superintendent of Fisheries	.....
	William F. Grimmer	Superintendent of Game	Department of Conservation
Wyoming	Robert Grieve	Game and Fish Com- missioner	Office of Game and Fish Commissioner

FORESTRY

See also "Conservation," p. 361.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	J. B. Toler	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Arizona ⁴ .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	Fred H. Long	State Forester	State Forestry Commission
California	Merritt B. Pratt	State Forester	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	Harold H. Collins	President, Board of Land Commissioners	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Austin F. Hawes	State Forester	State Forestry Department
Delaware	W. S. Taber	State Forester	State Forestry Department
Florida	H. J. Malsberger	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Georgia	Walter Dyal	Director	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. McDonald	Forestry Department	Iowa State College
Kansas	W. F. Pickett	Department of Forestry and Flori- culture	State Board of Administra- tion
Kentucky	Kenneth G. McConnell	Director, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	W. H. Hodges, Jr.	Director of Conserva- tion	Department of Conservation
Maine	Raymond E. Rendall	Forest Commissioner	Office of Forest Commissioner

¹ Fish: M. T. Hoy, Secretary, State Fish Commission.² Fish: C. A. French, Board of Fish Commissioners.³ Fish: B. M. Brennan, Director, Department of Fisheries.⁴ Handled by U. S. Forest Service.

FORESTRY—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Maryland	F. W. Besley	State Forester	Forestry Department
Massachusetts ..	Harold O. Cook	Director, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Michigan	P. J. Hoffmaster	Director	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	H. G. Weber	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	W. H. Lytle	Acting Secretary	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....
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 ...	H. R. Rodgers	Commissioner of Public Lands	State Land Office
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..	A. F. Arnason	State Forester	State School of Forestry
Ohio	O. A. Alderman	State Forester	Agricultural Experiment Station
Oklahoma	Glenn R. Durrell	Head, Division of Forestry	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	N. S. Rogers	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Pennsylvania ..	G. Albert Stewart	Secretary	Department of Forests and Waters
Rhode Island ..	Ernest K. Thomas	Chief, Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina.	H. A. Smith	State Forester	Forestry Commission
South Dakota ..	Earl Hammerquist	Commissioner, Division of Forestry	Department of Schools and Public Lands
Tennessee	J. O. Hazard	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Texas	E. O. Siecke	Director	State Forest Service
Utah ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Perry H. Merrill	State Forester, State Forest Service	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia ¹	F. C. Pederson	State Forester	State Commission on Conservation
Washington ...	T. S. Goodyear	State Supervisor, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
West Virginia..	Mason C. Cloud	State Forester	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	C. L. Harrington	Superintendent of Forests and Parks	Department of Conservation
Wyoming ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....

GEOLOGY

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Stewart J. Lloyd	State Geologist	State Geologist
Arizona	G. M. Butler	Director, Bureau of Mines	University of Arizona
Arkansas	George C. Branner	State Geologist	Geological Survey
California	Walter W. Bradley	State Minerologist	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	Ralph L. Carr	Chairman	Geological Survey Board
Connecticut ...	Edward L. Troxell	Superintendent	Geological and Natural History Survey Commission

¹ Handled by U. S. Forest Service.

GEOLOGY—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Herman Gunter	.....	.....
Georgia	Garland Peyton	Director	Division of Mines, Mining, and Geology
Idaho	Arthur Campbell	.....	.....
Illinois	M. M. Leighton	Chief of Geological Survey	Department of Registration and Education
Indiana	Ralph Esarey	.....	.....
Iowa	Arthur C. Trowbridge	State Geologist and Director	Iowa Geological Survey
Kansas	R. C. Moore	State Geologist	University of Kansas
Kentucky	D. J. Jones	Chief Inspector	Department of Mines and Minerals
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Freeman F. Burr	State Geologist	Office of the State Geologist
Maryland	Edward B. Mathews	.....	.....
Massachusetts .....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	R. A. Smith	State Geologist	.....
Minnesota	W. H. Emmons	State Geologist	University of Minnesota
Mississippi	W. C. Morse	Secretary	State Geological Board
Missouri	H. A. Buehler	State Geologist	Geological Survey and Water Resources
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Vincent P. Gianella	.....	University of Nevada
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	Merideth E. Johnson	State Geologist	Department of Conservation and Development
New Mexico ...	A. Andreas	State Geologist	.....
New York	Chris A. Hartnagle	State Geologist	Education Department
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	Frank C. Foley	State Geologist	.....
Ohio	Wilbur Stout	State Geologist	Education
Oklahoma	Robert H. Dott	Director	Geological Survey
Oregon	Earl K. Nixon	Director	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
Pennsylvania ..	George H. Ashley	State Geologist	Department of Internal Affairs
Rhode Island ..	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	E. P. Rothrock	State Geologist	Department of Geology
Tennessee	W. F. Pond	State Geologist	Department of Conservation
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Elbridge C. Jacobs	State Geologist	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	Arthur Bevan	State Geologist	Department of Conservation
Washington ...	Harold E. Culver	Supervisor	Department of Conservation and Development
West Virginia ..	Paul H. Price	State Geologist	Geological Survey
Wisconsin	E. F. Bean	State Geologist	Geological and Natural His- tory Survey
Wyoming	Horace D. Thomas	State Geologist	.....

HEALTH

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	J. N. Baker, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health
Arizona	F. P. Perkins, M.D.	Superintendent of Public Health	State Board of Health
Arkansas	W. B. Grayson, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health

HEALTH—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
California	Bertram P. Brown, M.D.	Director of Public Health	Department of Public Health
Colorado	Roy L. Cleere, M.D.	Secretary, State Board of Health	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Stanley H. Osborn, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Delaware	Edwain Cameron, M.D.	Executive Secretary	State Board of Health
Florida	William H. Pickett, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Georgia	T. F. Abercrombie, M.D.	Director	Department of Public Health
Idaho	E. L. Berry	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	Roland R. Cross	Director of Health	Department of Public Health
Indiana	John W. Ferree	Director	Department of Public Health
Iowa	Walter L. Bierring, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Kansas	F. P. Helm, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
Kentucky	A. T. McCormack, M.D.	State Health Commis- sioner	Department of Health
Louisiana	J. H. Musser, M.D.	President, State Board of Health	Department of Health
Maine	Roscoe L. Mitchell, 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 ..	Paul J. Jakmauh, M.D.	Commissioner of Pub- lic Health	Department of Public Health
Michigan	H. Allen Moyer, M.D.	Secretary and Execu- tive Officer	Department of Health
Minnesota	A. J. Chesley, M.D.	Secretary and Execu- tive Officer	Department of Health
Mississippi	F. J. Underwood, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
Missouri	Harry F. Parker, M.D.	State Health Commis- sioner	State Board of Health
Montana	W. F. Cogswell, M.D.	Secretary	Department of Public Health
Nebraska	A. L. Miller, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health
Nevada	E. E. Hamer, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
New Hampshire	T. P. Burroughs, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
New Jersey	J. L. Mahaffey, M.D.	Director	State Board of Health
New Mexico ...	James R. Scott, M.D.	Director of Public Health	Bureau of Public Health
New York	E. S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D.	Commissioner	Department of Health
North Carolina.	C. V. Reynolds, M.D.	Secretary-Treasurer	State Board of Health
North Dakota ..	M. M. Williams, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health
Ohio	R. H. Markwith, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health
Oklahoma	Grady F. Mathews, M.D.	State Health Commis- sioner	State Board of Health
Oregon	F. D. Stricker, M.D.	Secretary and State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Pennsylvania ..	John J. Shaw	Secretary of Health	Department of Health
Rhode Island ..	Edward A. McLaugh- lin, M.D.	Director	Department of Public Health
South Carolina.	James A. Hayne, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
South Dakota ..	J. F. D. Cook, M.D.	Executive Health Officer	State Board of Health
Tennessee	W. C. Williams, M.D.	Commissioner of Public Health	Department of Public Health
Texas	George W. Cox, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Health
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	C. F. Dalton, M.D.	Secretary	Department of Public Health
Virginia	I. C. Riffin, M.D.	Health Commissioner	Department of Health
Washington ...	Donald G. Evans, M.D.	Director	Department of Health
West Virginia..	C. F. McClintic, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Wisconsin	C. A. Harper, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Wyoming	M. C. Keith, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health

HIGHWAYS

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Chris J. Sherlock	Director	Highway Department
Arizona	W. R. Hutchins	Highway Engineer	State Highway Department
Arkansas	W. W. Mitchell	Director	State Highway Commission
California	Lawrence Barrett	Chairman, Highway Commission	Department of Public Works
Colorado	Charles D. Vail	State Highway Engineer, Highway Department	Executive Department
Connecticut	William J. Cox	Highway Commissioner	State Highway Department
Delaware	W. W. Mack	Chief Engineer	State Highway Department
Florida	John H. Faulk	Chairman	State Road Department
Georgia	W. E. Wilburn	Chairman	State Highway Board
Idaho	Allén Merritt	Director	Department of Public Works
Illinois	Ernst Lieberman	Chief Engineer	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	James D. Adams	Director	State Highway Commission
Iowa	Randall Melson	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Kansas	D. J. Fair	Director	State Highway Commission
Kentucky	J. Lyter Donaldson	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Highways
Louisiana	W. Prescott Foster	Director of Highways	Board of Highways
Maine	Stillman E. Woodman	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Maryland	Ezra B. Whitman	Chief Engineer	State Roads Commission
Massachusetts	Herman A. MacDonald	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Michigan	G. Donald Kennedy	Highway Commissioner	State Highway Department
Minnesota	M. J. Hoffmann	Commissioner	Department of Highways
Mississippi	H. J. Patterson	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Missouri	Carl W. Brown	Chief Engineer	State Highway Department
Montana	Lee M. Ford	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Nebraska	Wardner Scott	State Engineer	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Highway Engineer	State Highway Department
New Hampshire	Frederic E. Everett	Commissioner	State Highway Department
New Jersey	E. Donald Sterner	Commissioner	State Highway Department
New Mexico	Burton G. Dwyre	Highway Engineer	State Highway Department
New York	Harvey O. Schermerhorn	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Public Works
North Carolina	Vacancy	Chairman	State Highway and Public Works Commission
North Dakota	J. S. Lamb	Highway Commissioner	State Highway Department
Ohio	Hal G. Sours	Director	Department of Highways
Oklahoma	Sandy H. Singleton	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Oregon	Henry F. Cabell	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Pennsylvania	I. Lamont Hughes	Secretary of Highways	Department of Highways
Rhode Island	George H. Henderson	Deputy Director	Department of Public Works
South Carolina	J. S. Williamson	Chief Highway Commissioner	State Highway Department
South Dakota	James Lake	Commissioner	State Highway Commission
Tennessee	C. W. Phillips	Commissioner of Highways and Public Works	Department of Highways and Public Works
Texas	DeWitt C. Greer	Highway Engineer	Highway Department
Utah	W. D. Hammond	Chairman	State Road Commission
Vermont	Hubert E. Sargent	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Highways
Virginia	Henry G. Shirley	Highway Commissioner	Department of Highways
Washington	James A. Davis	Acting Director	Department of Highways
West Virginia	Ernest L. Bailey	Commissioner	State Road Commission
Wisconsin	William E. O'Brien	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Wyoming	Frank Kelso	Highway Engineer	State Highway Commission

INSANE

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	W. D. Partlow, M.D.	Superintendent	Alabama Insane Hospitals
Arizona	J. T. Metzger, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane
Arkansas	Joe J. Mahoney	Chairman	State Hospital Board
California	Aaron J. Rosanoff, M.D.	Director of Institutions	Department of Institutions
Colorado	F. H. Zimmerman, M.D.	Superintendent, Colorado State Hospital	Executive Department
Connecticut	Robert J. Smith	Commissioner	Welfare Department
Delaware	M. A. Tarumianz, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
Florida	J. H. Therrell, M.D.	.....	.....
Georgia	Mrs. Albert M. Hill	Director, Institutions and Corrections	Division of Public Welfare
Idaho	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Rodney H. Brandon	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	T. A. Gottschalk	Administrator	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	.....	.....	Board of Control
Kansas	Frank E. Milligan	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Kentucky	A. M. Lyon, M.D.	.....	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	J. E. Snee	Director of Institutions	Department of Institutions
Maine	George W. Leadbetter	Commissioner	Department of Institutional Service
Maryland	George H. Preston, M.D.	Commissioner of Mental Hygiene	Board of Mental Hygiene
Massachusetts	Clifton T. Perkins	Commissioner of Mental Health	Department of Mental Health
Michigan	Fred C. Striffler	Chairman	State Hospital Commission
Minnesota	Carl H. Swanson	Commissioner	Department of Public Institutions
Mississippi	C. M. Speck, M.D.	.....	State Insane Hospital
Missouri	W. E. Jameson	President	Board of Managers, State Eleemosynary Institutions
Montana	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	C. W. Eubank	Chairman	Board of Control
Nevada	Rodney E. Wyman	Superintendent	State Hospital
New Hampshire	C. H. Dolloff, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
New Jersey	William J. Ellis	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico	Wilfred Kurphey, M.D.	Superintendent	Insane Asylum
New York	William J. Tiffany, M.D.	Commissioner of Mental Hygiene	Department of Mental Hygiene
North Carolina	Julian W. Ashby, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane, Raleigh
	F. B. Watkins, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane, Morganton
North Dakota	A. M. Fisher, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospitals
Ohio	Charles Sherwood	.....	.....
Oklahoma	E. W. Smartt	Chairman	State Board of Public Affairs
Oregon	W. D. McNary, M.D.	Superintendent	Eastern Oregon State Hospital
	John C. Evans, M.D.	Superintendent	Oregon State Hospital
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	Clemens J. France	Director	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina	C. F. Williams, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
South Dakota	George S. Adams, M.D.	.....	.....
Tennessee	A. T. Taylor, Jr.	Commissioner of Institutions	Department of Institutions
Texas	Charles W. Castner, M.D.	Chief, Eleemosynary Division	Board of Control

INSANE—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Utah	Garland H. Pace	Superintendent	State Hospital
Vermont	James C. O'Neil	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane
Virginia	H. C. Henry, M.D.	Director, State Hospitals	State Hospital Board
Washington	Olaf L. Olsen	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia ..	C. T. Taylor, M.D.	Superintendent	Huntington State Hospital
Wisconsin	G. E. Seaman	Acting Director, Mental Hygiene Division	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	J. F. Whalen, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital

INSURANCE

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Frank N. Julian	Superintendent of Insurance and State Fire Marshal Ex Officio	Department of Commerce
Arizona	Roy B. Rummage	Director of Insurance	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	J. Herbert Graves	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
California	A. J. Caminetti, Jr.	Commissioner of Insurance	Department of Investment
Colorado	Luke J. Kavanaugh	Commissioner, Insurance Division	Department of Law
Connecticut	John C. Blackall	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Delaware	William J. Swain	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Florida	J. Ed. Larson	State Treasurer	Office of State Treasurer
Georgia	W. R. Mitchell	Deputy Insurance Commissioner	Insurance Department
Idaho	Joel Jenifer	Director of Insurance	Bureau of Insurance
Illinois	Paul Jones	Director of Insurance	Department of Insurance
Indiana	Frank J. Viehmann	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Iowa	Charles R. Fischer	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Kansas	Charles F. Hobbs	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Kentucky	Sherman Goodpaster	Director, Division of Insurance	Department of Business Regulation
Louisiana	James A. Gremillion	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Maine	Pearce J. Francis	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Maryland	John B. Gontrum	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Massachusetts ..	Charles F. J. Harrington	Commissioner of Insurance, Division of Insurance	Department of Banking and Insurance
Michigan	Eugene P. Berry	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Minnesota	Newell R. Johnson	Commissioner, Division of Insurance	Department of Commerce
Mississippi	John Sharp Williams, III	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Missouri	Ray B. Lucas	Superintendent of Insurance	Insurance Department
Montana	John J. Holmes	Commissioner of Insurance	Office of State Auditor
Nebraska	C. C. Fraizer	Director of Insurance	Insurance Department
Nevada	Henry C. Schmidt	State Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller

INSURANCE—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
New Hampshire	Arthur J. Rouillard	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
New Jersey	Louis A. Reilly	Banking and Insurance Commissioner	Department of Banking and Insurance
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	Insurance Department
North Dakota..	Oscar E. Erickson	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Ohio	John Lloyd	Chief, Division of Insurance	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Jess G. Read	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Oregon	Seth B. Thompson	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Matthew H. Taggart	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Rhode Island ..	Henri N. Morin	Insurance Commissioner	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina.	Sam B. King	Insurance Commissioner	Office of Insurance Commissioner
South Dakota ..	George K. Burt	Commissioner of Insurance	Department of Insurance
Tennessee	J. M. McCormack	Commissioner of Insurance and Banking	Department of Insurance and Banking
Texas	Reuben Williams	Chairman, Board of Insurance Commissioners	Insurance Department
Utah	C. Clarence Neslen	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Vermont	Reginald R. Cole	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	.....
Virginia	George A. Bowles	Commissioner of Insurance	State Corporation Department
Washington ...	W. A. Sullivan	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
West Virginia..	Harlan Justice	Commissioner of Insurance	Office of State Auditor
Wisconsin	Morvin Duel	Commissioner of Insurance	Department of Insurance
Wyoming	Alexander Macdonald	Commissioner of Insurance	Office of Commissioner of Insurance

JUDICIARY (HIGHEST APPELLATE COURT)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Lucien Gardner	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Arizona	Alfred C. Lockwood	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Arkansas	Griffin Smith	Chief Justice	State Supreme Court
California	Phil S. Gibson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Colorado	Francis E. Bouck	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Connecticut ...	William M. Maltbie	Chief Justice	Supreme Court of Errors
Delaware	Daniel J. Layton	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Florida	Armistead Brown	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Georgia	Charles S. Reid	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Idaho	Alfred Budge	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Illinois	Walter T. Gunn	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Indiana	H. Nathan Swaim	Chief Justice	Supreme Court

JUDICIARY (HIGHEST APPELLATE COURT)—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Iowa	Oscar Hale	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Kansas	John S. Dawson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Kentucky	William Rees	Chief Justice	Court of Appeals
Louisiana	Charles A. O'Neill	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Maine	Guy H. Sturgis	Chief Justice	Supreme Judicial Court
Maryland	Carroll T. Bond	Chief Judge	Court of Appeals
Massachusetts ..	Fred T. Field	Chief Justice	Supreme Judicial Court
Michigan	Edward M. Sharpe	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Minnesota	Henry M. Gallagher	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Mississippi	Sidney Smith	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Missouri	C. A. Leedy, Jr.	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Montana	Howard Johnson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Nebraska	Robert G. Simmons	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Nevada	E. A. Ducker	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Hampshire	John E. Allen	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Jersey ...	Luther A. Campbell ¹	Chancellor	Court of Errors and Appeals
New Mexico ...	Howard L. Bickley	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New York	Irving Lehman	Chief Judge	Court of Appeals
North Carolina.	W. P. Stacy	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
North Dakota..	A. G. Burr	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Ohio	Carl V. Weygandt	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Oklahoma	Earl Welch	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Oregon	Percy R. Kelly	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Pennsylvania ..	William I. Schaffer	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Rhode Island ..	Edmund W. Flynn	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
South Carolina.	Milleg L. Bonham	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
South Dakota..	S. C. Polley	Presiding Judge	Superior Court
Tennessee	Grafton Green	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Texas	James P. Alexander	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Utah	David W. Moffat	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Vermont	Sherman R. Moulton	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Virginia	Preston W. Campbell	President	Supreme Court of Appeals
Washington ...	John S. Robinson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
West Virginia..	James B. Riley	President	Supreme Court of Appeals
Wisconsin	Marvin B. Rosenberry	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Wyoming	William A. Riner	Chief Justice	Supreme Court

LABOR

See also "Workmen's Compensation," p. 415.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	William H. Ivey	Chief, Division of Labor	Department of Industrial Relations
Arizona	Larry Woods	Manager, Labor Department	Industrial Commission
Arkansas	Ed. I. McKinley, Sr.	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor and Statistics
California	George G. Kidwell	Director	Department of Industrial Relations
Colorado	Ray H. Brannaman	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Cornelius J. Danaher	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Factory Inspection
Delaware	Marguerite Postles	Secretary	Labor Commission
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	Ben T. Huiett	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Labor
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Martin P. Durkin	Director	Department of Labor

¹ The Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey's highest court, is composed of the Chancellor, Court of Chancery, presiding; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas J. Brogan; eight Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; and six especially appointed judges.

LABOR—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Indiana	Thomas R. Hutson	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	Charles W. Harness	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
Kansas	Jeff A. Robertson	Commissioner of Labor	Labor Department
Kentucky	William C. Burrow	Commissioner	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana	A. P. Harvey	Director of Labor	Department of Labor
Maine	Jesse W. Taylor	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Maryland	John M. Pohlhaus	Commissioner of Labor and Statistics	Office of Commissioner of Labor and Statistics
Massachusetts ..	James T. Moriarty	Commissioner of Labor and Industries	Department of Labor and Industries
Michigan	John Gibson	Chairman	Department of Labor and Industry
Minnesota	N. H. Debel	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Department of Labor and Industry
Mississippi	J. W. Dugger, M.D.	Director	Bureau of Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection
Missouri	L. Earl Shackelford	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection
Montana	Gene Burris	Chief, Division of Labor and Industry	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry
Nebraska	O. M. Olsen	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Nevada	R. N. Gibson	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 ..	Vincent Jaeger	Commissioner	Labor and Industrial Commission
New York	Frieda S. Miller	Industrial Commissioner	Department of Labor
North Carolina.	F. H. Shuford	Commissioner	Department of Labor
North Dakota..	James E. Bothne	Secretary	Industrial Commission
Ohio	George A. Strain	Director	Department of Industrial Relations
Oklahoma	W. A. Pat Murphy	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Oregon	C. H. Gram	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
Pennsylvania ..	Lewis G. Hines	Secretary	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island ..	William L. Connolly	Director	Department of Labor
South Carolina.	W. Rhett Harley	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Labor
South Dakota..	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	S. E. Bryant	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Labor
Texas	Joe Kunschik	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Utah	William M. Knerr	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	Chairman of Industrial Relations	Department of Industrial Relations
Virginia	Thomas B. Morton	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Washington ...	J. Webster Hoover	Director	Department of Labor and Industries
West Virginia ..	Charles Sattler	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Wisconsin	Voyta Wrabetz	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	Roy Sheer	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Statistics

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

See p. 92.

ROSTERS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIBRARY (ARCHIVES AND-HISTORY)

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See also "Library (State)," p. 383

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Mrs. Marie B. Owen	Director	Department of Archives and History
Arizona	* Mulford Winsor	Director, Division of History and Archives	Department of Library and Archives
Arkansas	* Dallas T. Herndon	Executive Secretary	Arkansas History Commission
California	Herbert V. Clayton	Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, Division of Libraries	Department of Education
Colorado	* LeRoy R. Hafen	Historian and Curator	Department of Education
Connecticut	* Mary E. Smith	Assistant	State Library
Delaware	George H. Ryden	Archivist	Public Archives Commission
Florida	* W. T. Cash	Librarian	State Library
Georgia	* Mrs. J. E. Hays	State Historian	State Department
Idaho	* Mrs. J. V. Hawkins	Secretary and Librarian	State Historical Society
Illinois	* Paul M. Angle ¹	Librarian	State Historical Library
Indiana	C. B. Coleman	Director	Department of Education
Iowa	Ora Williams	Curator	Historical Department
Kansas	Kirke Mechem	Secretary	State Historical Society
Kentucky	Lena Nofcier	Acting Director	Department of Library and Archives
Louisiana	* Essae M. Culver	Executive Director	State Library Commission
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Morris A. Radoff	Archivist	Hall of Records
Massachusetts	* Edward J. Robbins	Chief, Archives Division	Office of Secretary of State
Michigan	* G. N. Fuller	Secretary	Historical Commission
Minnesota	* Arthur J. Larsen	Superintendent	Historical Society
Mississippi	W. D. McCain	Director	Department of Archives and History
Missouri	* Floyd C. Shoemaker	Secretary and Librarian	State Historical Society
Montana	John Ritch	Librarian	Historical and Miscellaneous Library
Nebraska	* A. F. Sheldon	Director	State Historical Society
Nevada	E. Charles D. Marriage	Librarian	State Library
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	State Historical Society
New Jersey	* Haddon I. ins	State Librarian	State Library
New Mexico	* Helen Dorman	Director, State Library Extension Service	Museum of New Mexico
New York	Arthur Pound	State Historian	Department of Education, Division of Archives and History
North Carolina	* C. C. Crittenden	Secretary	State Historical Commission
North Dakota	* Russell Reid	Superintendent	State Historical Society
Ohio	H. C. Shetrone	Curator	Archæological and Historical Society
Oklahoma	* James W. Moffitt	Secretary	Oklahoma Historical Society
Oregon	* Nellie B. Pipes	Librarian	Oregon Historical Society
Pennsylvania	Harry W. Shoemaker	State Archivist	Department of Public Instruction
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	State Librarian and Archivist	Department of Education
Texas	* Harriet Smither	Archivist	State Library
Utah	* Herbert S. Auerbach	President	State Historical Society

¹ Archives: Margaret Norton.

* Archives also handled by office of Secretary of State.

LIBRARY (ARCHIVES AND HISTORY)—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Vermont	• Edward A. Hoyt	Librarian, Curator	Vermont Historical Society
Virginia	Wilmer L. Hall	Librarian	State Library
Washington ...	Olaf L. Olsen	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia..	• Mrs. Bess E. Harrison	Historian and Archivist	Department of Archives and History
Wisconsin	•	Superintendent	State Historical Society
Wyoming	• Gladys F. Riley	State Librarian and Historian Ex-officio	State Historical Department

LIBRARY (LAW)

See also "Library (State)," p. 383.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Travis Williams	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Arizona	Mulford Winsor	Director, Library Division	Department of Library and Archives
Arkansas	W. F. Kirby	Librarian	Supreme Court
California	Herbert V. Clayton	Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, Division of Libraries	Department of Education
Colorado	Donald D. Gilliam	Librarian	Supreme Court
Connecticut ...	Christian N. Due	Assistant Law Librarian	State Library
Delaware	William D. Denny	Librarian	State Library
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	Ella May Thornton	Librarian	State Library
Idaho	Clay Koelsch	Librarian	State Law Library
Illinois	B. G. Arkebauer	Librarian	Supreme Court
Indiana	Tella C. Haines	Librarian	Supreme Court Law Library
Iowa	B. B. Druker	Law Librarian	State Law Library
Kansas	Louise McNeal	Librarian	State Library
Kentucky	Mrs. J. Campbell Cantrill	Librarian	Department of Library and Archives
Louisiana	Alice M. Magee	.....	.....
Maine	Marie J. Tibbetts	Legislative Reference Librarian	State Library
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	Carroll C. Moreland	Law Librarian	State Library
Minnesota	Paul Dansingberg	Librarian	Law Library
Mississippi	Mrs. Julia Baylis Starnes	State Librarian Librarian	State Library Supreme Court
Missouri	A. J. Menteer	.....	.....
Montana	Mrs. Adeline J. Clarke	Librarian	State Law Library
Nebraska	George H. Turner	Clerk of Supreme Court and State Librarian	State Library
Nevada	E. Charles D. Marriage	Law Librarian	State Library
New Hampshire	Thelma Brackett	State Librarian	State Library
New Jersey	Haddon Ivins	State Librarian	State Library
New Mexico ...	Arie Poldervaart	Clerk	Supreme Court
New York	Frances Lyon	Librarian, Law Library	Department of Education
North Carolina.	Dillard S. Gardner	Law Librarian	Supreme Court
North Dakota..	E. J. Taylor	Librarian	State Law Library
Ohio	Raymond M. Jones	Law Librarian	Supreme Court
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	E. N. Gillingham	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Pennsylvania ..	Elmer Bolla	Law Librarian	Department of Public Instruction

LIBRARY (LAW)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Rhode Island ..	Clarence F. Allen	Librarian	State Law Library
South Carolina.	J. B. Westbrook	Custodian	Supreme Court Library
South Dakota ..	J. W. Raish	Librarian	Supreme Court
Tennessee	David S. Lansden	Supreme Court Clerk	Supreme Court
Texas	O. C. Walker, Jr.	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Utah	L. M. Cummings	Librarian	Supreme Court
Vermont	Harrison J. Conant	State Librarian	State Library
Virginia	Lloyd M. Richards	Librarian	Supreme Court of Appeals
Washington ...	Mark H. Wight	Law Librarian	State Law Library
West Virginia..	Arthur J. Jackson	Librarian	State Law Library
Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	State Library
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

LIBRARY (STATE)

See also Library (Archives), p. 381 and Library (Law), p. 382.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Travis Williams	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Arizona	Mulford Winsor	Director	Department of Library and Archives
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	William D. Denny	State Librarian	State Library
Florida	W. T. Cash	Librarian	State Library
Georgia	Ella May Thornton	Librarian	State Library
Idaho	Walter Lockwood, Jr.	Librarian	State Traveling Library
Illinois	Harriet M. Skogh	Superintendent, General Division	State Library
Indiana	C. B. Coleman	Director	State Library
Iowa .....	.....	.....	Library Board of Trustees
Kansas	Louise McNeal	Librarian	State Library
Kentucky	Mrs. J. Campbell Cantrill	State Librarian	Department of Libraries and Archives
Louisiana	Alice M. Magee	Librarian	State Library
Maine	Theresa C. Stuart	Librarian	State Library
Maryland	Robert F. Leach, Jr.	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. Julia Baylis Starnes	Librarian	State Library
Missouri	Ruth O'Malley	Secretary	Library Commission
Montana	John Ritch	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 Extension Service	Museum of New Mexico
New York	Robert W. G. Vail	Director, State Library	Department of Education
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
Oklahoma	Ralph Hudson	State Librarian	State Library
Oregon	Harriet C. Long	Librarian	State Library
Pennsylvania ..	Joseph L. Rafter	State Librarian	State Library
Rhode Island ..	Grace M. Sherwood	Librarian	State Library

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LIBRARY (STATE)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
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	State Librarian and Archivist	Department of Education
Texas	Fannie M. Wilcox	Librarian	State Library
Utah	Angelyn Warnick	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 ...	William Tucker	Librarian	State Library
West Virginia..	Mrs. Bess E. Harrison	State Historian and Archivist	Department of Archives and History
Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	State Library
Wyoming	Gladys F. Riley	Librarian	State Library

LIQUOR CONTROL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama ¹	Wilbur DeVann	Administrator	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Arizona	John A. Duncan	Superintendent	Department of Liquor Licenses and Control
Arkansas	Joe Hardin	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	George M. Stout	Administrator, Alcoholic Beverage Control Division	Board of Equalization
Colorado	Walter F. Morrison	Secretary of State as State Licensing Authority	Office of Secretary of State
Connecticut ...	E. Gaynor Brennan	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Delaware	Willard Springer, Jr.	Commissioner	Liquor Commission
Florida	Thomas W. Long	State Beverage Commissioner	.....
Georgia ²	C. H. Collins	Liquor Control Division	Revenue Commission
Idaho	Fred Davis	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Illinois	Arthur S. Smith	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Indiana	Hugh Barnhart	Excise Administrator	Alcoholic Beverages Commission
Iowa	M. L. Curtis	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Kansas ³	John McCuish	Chairman	Commission of Revenue and Taxation
Kentucky	H. Clyde Reeves	Chairman, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	Rufus W. Fontenot	Director of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Maine	Harold S. Boardman	Chairman	State Liquor Commission
Maryland	W. Clinton McSherry	Comptroller's Office	Treasury Department
Massachusetts ..	Arthur G. Burtnett	Chairman	Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission
Michigan	Orrin A. DeMass	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Minnesota	J. Norman Peterson	Liquor Control Commissioner	.....
Mississippi ³ ...	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission

¹ County option with state control.² Beer and light wine only. For hard liquor—county option and control.³ Prohibition except for 3.2 per cent beer.

LIQUOR CONTROL—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Missouri	C. R. Noel	State Supervisor	Department of Liquor Control
Montana	Ray Wahl	Administrator	State Liquor Control
Nebraska	Max Adams	Secretary	Liquor Control Commission
Nevada	H. E. Hazard	Liquor Inspector	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire	William A. Jackson	Chairman	State Liquor Commission
New Jersey	Earle W. Garrett	Acting Commissioner	Alcoholic Beverage Comm'n
New Mexico ...	Tom Jernigan	Executive Secretary	Board of Liquor Control
New York	Henry E. Bruckman	Chairman, State Liquor Authority	Executive Department
North Carolina ¹	Cutlar Moore	.....	Department of Revenue
North Dakota ..	Carl Anderson	State Treasurer	.....
Ohio	Jacob B. Taylor	Director	Department of Liquor Control
Oklahoma ² ...	J. D. Carmichael	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Oregon	Lloyd J. Wentworth	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Pennsylvania ..	William S. Rial	Chairman	Liquor Control Board
Rhode Island ..	Frederick J. Motte	Liquor Control Admin.	Department of Revenue and Regulations
South Carolina.	Walter G. Query	Chairman	Tax Commission
South Dakota ..	James G. Flannery	Commissioner	Liquor Control Commission
Tennessee	G. C. Boyd	Director of the Alcohol Tax Division	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	J. B. Ford	Liquor Administrator	Liquor Control Board
Utah	James W. Funk	Chairman	State Liquor Control Commission
Vermont	Clark C. Beede	Liquor Administrator	Liquor Control Board
Virginia	R. Mc. Bullington	Chairman	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Washington ...	Luther E. Gregory	Administrator and Chairman	Liquor Control Board
West Virginia ..	Matthew Edmiston	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Wisconsin	John W. Roach	Chief, Enforcement Officer, Beverage Tax Division	Treasury Department
Wyoming	Thomas A. McKinney	Commissioner	Liquor Commission

MINES

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	E. J. McCrossin	Chief, Division of Safety and Inspection	Department of Industrial Relations
Arizona	Tom C. Foster	Mine Inspector	.....
Arkansas	Joe W. Fitzjarrell	Mine Inspector	Department of Mining
California	Walter W. Bradley	State Mineralogist, Division of Mines	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	Tom Allen	Commissioner, Bureau of Mines	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	Garland Peyton	Director	Division of Mines, Mining and Geology
Idaho	Arthur Campbell	Inspector of Mines	Independent
Illinois	R. W. Medill	Director	Department of Mines and Minerals
Indiana	Fred Ferguson	Director, Division of Mines & Mining	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	George Duckworth	Secretary	Department of State Mine Inspectors

¹ County option with state control.² Prohibition except for 3.2 per cent beer.

MINES—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Kansas	George McQueen	Chairman	Mine Examining Board
Kentucky	Moss Patterson	Chief Inspector	Department of Mines and Minerals
Louisiana	Joseph L. McHugh	Director of Minerals	Department of Minerals
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	Ray Nolan	Director	Division of Land and Minerals
Mississippi	Greek L. Rice	Attorney General and Ex-officio Secretary	State Mineral Lease Commission
Missouri	Arnold Griffith	Chief Inspector	Bureau of Mines
Montana	J. Burke 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	Gustave Werner	Supervisor of Mines, Tunnels, Etc.	Department of Labor
North Carolina ..	Murray Grier	Inspector of Mines	Department of Labor
North Dakota ..	Sylvester Binek	State Mine Inspector	.....
Ohio	James Barry	Chief, Division of Mines and Mining	Department of Industrial Relations
Oklahoma,	Robert H. Brown	Chief Inspector of Mines, Oil and Gas	.....
Oregon	Earl K. Nixon	Director	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
Pennsylvania ..	Richard Maize	Secretary of Mines	Department of Mines
Rhode Island ..	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	H. H. Stewart	Inspector of Mines	.....
Tennessee	J. A. Welch	Chief Inspector	Department of Labor
Texas	¹ .....	.....	.....
Utah	E. A. Hodges ²	Metal Mine Inspector	Industrial Commission
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Creed P. Kelly	Chief Mine Inspector	Department of Labor and Industry
Washington ...	Thomas B. Hill	Supervisor of Mines and Mining	Department of Conservation and Development
West Virginia ..	N. P. Rinehart	Chief	Department of Mines
Wisconsin	A. H. Findeisen	Mine Inspector, Safety and Sanitation Division	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	Warren D. Skelton	Mineral Supervisor	Land Department

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	John Curry	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	B. H. McAhren	Superintendent, Motor Vehicles Division	State Highway Department
Arkansas	Joe Hardin	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	James M. Carter	Director	Department of Motor Vehicles
Colorado	Charles H. Gunn	Supervisor, Division Motor Vehicles	Department of State
Connecticut ...	Michael A. Connor	Commissioner	Department of Motor Vehicles
Delaware	George S. Williams	Commissioner	Department of Motor Vehicles

¹ Ernest O. Thompson, Chairman, Railroad Commission, in charge of oil and gas production.² Coal Mine Inspector: John Taylor.

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Florida	Henry J. Driggers	Motor Vehicle Commissioner	Executive Department
Georgia	W. Wayne Walker	Chief Clerk, Motor Vehicle Division	State Revenue Commission
Idaho	J. L. Balderston	Commissioner	Department of Law Enforcement
Illinois	John J. Nash	Chief Clerk, Automobile Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	Edward H. Stein	Commissioner	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Iowa	James Allen	Chief, Registration Division, Motor Vehicle Division	Public Safety Department
Kansas	C. M. Voelker	Superintendent, Motor Vehicle Department	Highway Commission
Kentucky	R. L. McFarland	Director	Division Local Relations
Louisiana	Rufus W. Fontenot	Director of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Maine	Agnes M. Faulkner	Chief Clerk, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Maryland	W. Lee Elgin	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	.....
Massachusetts ..	Frank A. Goodwin	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Department of Public Works
Michigan	Lee C. Richardson	Director, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Minnesota	J. P. Bengtson	Director, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Mississippi	Frank L. Mize	Chief Clerk, Auto Department	Auditor of Public Accounts
Missouri	V. H. Steward	Commissioner, Motor Vehicle License Department	Office of Secretary of State
Montana	Dudley Jones	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Superintendent of State Prison
Nebraska	R. F. Weller	Division of Motor Vehicle Registration	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada	Malcolm McEachin ¹	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	Motor Vehicle Department
New Mexico ..	J. O. Garcia	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	Bureau of Revenue
New York	Carroll E. Mealey	Commissioner, Bureau Motor Vehicles	Department of Taxation and Finance
North Carolina.	R. R. McLaughlin	Director, Motor Vehicle Bureau	Department of Revenue
North Dakota..	B. E. Robinson	Registrar	Motor Vehicle Department
Ohio	Cylon W. Wallace	Registrar	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Oklahoma	M. C. Connors	Chief, Motor Vehicle Licensing Division	Tax Commission
Oregon	Carl D. Gabrielson	Manager, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Pennsylvania ..	Charles M. Dougherty	Director, Bureau of Motor Vehicles	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island ..	George R. Beane	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Executive Department
South Carolina.	A. W. Bohlen	Director, Motor Vehicle Division	State Highway Department
South Dakota..	B. J. Simonson	Motor Vehicle Director	Office of Secretary of State
Tennessee	D. R. Henley	Assistant Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation

¹ Also serves as Secretary of State.

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Texas	Homer Garrison, Jr.	Director	Department of Public Safety
Utah	E. G. Foxley	Supervisor	State Tax Commission
Vermont	Murdock A. Campbell	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	Department of Motor Vehicles
Virginia	Marion S. Battle	Director, Division of Motor Vehicles	Department of Finance
Washington ...	Dave S. Cohn	Director	Department of Licenses
West Virginia..	W. S. Wysong	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Road Commission
Wisconsin	Hugh M. Jones	Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
Wyoming	Will M. Lynn	Manager, Motor Ve- hicle Department	Motor Vehicle Department Public Service Commission

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

See also "Welfare," p. 413.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Loula Dunn	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	Harry W. Hill	Commissioner	Department of Social Security and Welfare
Arkansas	John G. Pipkin	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
California	Olive E. Henderson	Chief, Division of Aid to the Needy Aged	Department of Social Welfare
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director, Department of Public Welfare	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Edward H. Reeves	Director, Division of Old Age Assistance	Office of Commissioner of Welfare
Delaware	Charles M. Candee Gladys M. Hitch	President Acting Executive Di- rector	Old Age Welfare Commission
Florida	Eunice Minton	Director, Department of Public Assistance	Welfare Board
Georgia	Lucile Wilson	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Idaho	William Child	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	John C. Weigel	Superintendent, Old Age Assistance Di- vision	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Thurman A. Gottschalk	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	F. T. Walton	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Board of Social Welfare
Kansas	Frank E. Milligan	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Kentucky	A. Y. Lloyd	Director, Division of Old Age Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	W. S. Terry	Director of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Maine	John O. Newton	Chairman	Old Age Assistance Commis- sion
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Executive Secretary	State Department of Public Welfare
Massachusetts ..	Rollo A. Barnes	Director, Division of Aid and Relief	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	Fedele F. Fauri	Supervisor, Bureau of Social Security	Department of Social Welfare
Minnesota	Walter W. Finke	Director, Division of Social Welfare	Department of Social Security
Mississippi	W. F. Bond	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Missouri	George I. Haworth	Administrator	Social Security Commission
Montana	I. M. Brandjord	State Administrator	Relief Commission
Nebraska	Neil C. Vandemoer	Director, Division of Assistance	State Board of Control
Nevada	Gilbert C. Ross	Executive Secretary, State Board of Relief	Department of Work, Planning and Pension Control
New Hampshire	Herbert H. Clark	Supervisor	Old Age Assistance
New Jersey	Harry O. Page	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
New Mexico ...	Marc P. Dowdell	Director, Old Age Division	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New York	Mrs. Jennie Kirby	Administrator	Relief and Security Authority
	Gladys Fisher	Director, Division of Old Age Security	Department of Social Welfare
North Carolina.	Mrs. W. Thomas Bost	Commissioner	State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
North Dakota ..	E. A. Willson	Executive Director	Board of Public Welfare
Ohio	Thomas McCaw	Chief, Division of Aid for the Aged	Department of Public Welfare
Oklahoma	J. B. Harper	Director of Public Welfare	Public Welfare Department
Oregon	Elmer R. Goudy	Administrator	State Public Welfare Commission
Pennsylvania ..	Howard L. Russell	Secretary	Department of Public Assistance
Rhode Island ..	Joseph M. Loughlin	Assistant Director of Social and Institutional Services	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina.	T. H. Daniel	State Director	Department of Public Welfare
South Dakota ..	C. H. McCay	Director	Department of Social Security
Tennessee	Paul Savage	Commissioner of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Texas	J. S. Murchison	Executive Director	Department of Public Welfare
Utah	J. W. Gillman	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Vermont	W. Arthur Simpson	Director	Old Age Assistance Department
Virginia	William H. Stäuffer	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Washington ...	Vacancy	Supervisor, Division of Old Age Assistance	Department of Social Security
West Virginia..	Raymond Kenny	Director of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Wisconsin	George M. Keith	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	S. S. Hoover	Director	*Department of Public Welfare

PARKS

See also "Conservation," p. 361

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	W. G. Lunsford	Chief, Division of State Parks	Department of Conservation
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	S. G. Davies	Inspector	State Parks Commission
California	Darwin W. Tate	State Park Commissioner, Division of Parks	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut ...	Arthur V. Parker	General Superintendent of State Parks	Park and Forest Commission
Delaware	Chauncy P. Holcomb	Secretary	Park Commission
Florida	H. J. Malsberger	State Forester	State Board of Forestry

PARKS—continued

See also "Conservation," p. 361.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Georgia	R. F. Burch	Director, Division of Parks	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	Allen Merritt	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Illinois	George H. Luker	Superintendent of State Parks	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	Charles A. DeTurk	Director, Division of Parks, Lands, and Waters	Department of Conservation
Iowa	V. W. Flickinger	Chief, Lands and Waters Division	Conservation Commission
Kansas	Guy Josserand	Director	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Kentucky	Nelle Vaughan	Superintendent, State Parks	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	W. H. Hodges, Jr.	Director of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Maine	Newton S. Stowell	Chairman	State Park Commission
Maryland	F. W. Besley	State Forester	Department of Forestry
Massachusetts ..	Edgar L. Gillett	Director, Division of Parks	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	Joe E. Kenton	Chief of Parks	Park Board
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	W. H. Lytle	Acting Secretary	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Chairman	State Parks Commission
New Hampshire ..	John H. Foster	State Forester	Department of Forestry and Recreation
New Jersey	C. P. Wilber ¹	Director and State Forester	Department of Conservation and Development
New Mexico ...	C. E. Hollied	State Park Commissioner	State Park Board
New York	James F. Evans	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	W. R. Wheelock	Chief, Bureau of Inland Lakes and Parks	Department of Conservation
Oklahoma	Glenn Durrell	Head, Division of Parks	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	Sam H. Boardman	Superintendent, State Parks	State Highway Commission
Pennsylvania ..	John R. Williams	Director, Bureau of Parks	Department of Forests and Waters
Rhode Island ..	Ernest K. Thomas	Administrator of Forests and Parks	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	E. B. Adams	Chairman	State Park Board
Tennessee	William M. Hay	Director of State Parks	Department of Conservation
Texas	Wendell Mayes	Chairman	State Park Board
Utah	Herbert B. May	Governor, and Chairman	Board of Park Commissioners
Vermont	Perry H. Merrill	State Forester, State Forest Service	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	Randolph Odell	Director of Parks	Commission on Conservation

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

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Washington ...	W. G. Weigle	Superintendent of State Parks	State Parks Committee
West Virginia ..	Linn Wilson	Chief, Division of State Parks	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	C. L. Harrington	Superintendent of Forests and Parks	Conservation Commission
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

PAROLE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Alex Smith	Chairman	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Arizona	Walter I. Hofman	Supervisor of Parolees	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Arkansas	J. A. Neaville	Chairman	Penitentiary Commission
California	John G. Clark	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
Colorado	Ralph L. Carr	Governor	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Vine R. Parmelee	Clerk	Board of Pardons
Delaware	James W. Robertson	Secretary	Board of Parole
Florida	Ralph Davis	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Georgia	C. E. Rainey	Chairman	Prison and Parole Commission
Idaho	Herman Fails	Parole Office	Board of Prison Commissions
Illinois	W. C. Jones	Chairman, Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Ray E. Smith	Secretary	State Commission on Clemency
Iowa	William E. Jackson	Chairman	Board of Parole
Kansas	LeRoy Bradfield	Executive Clerk and Pardon Attorney	Executive Department
Kentucky	John P. Jarius	Director, Division of Probation and Paroles	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	W. S. Terry	Director of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Maine	Joel Earnest	Chairman	Parole Board
Maryland	Herman M. Moser	Parole Commissioner	Division of Parole and Probation
Massachusetts ..	Reuben L. Lurie	Chairman, Board of Parole	Department of Correction
Michigan	A. Ross Pascoe	Assistant Director, Parole Board	Corrections Commission
Minnesota	A. C. Lindholm	Chairman	State Board of Parole
Mississippi	Mrs. D. C. Lea	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Missouri	Frank G. Harris	Chairman	Board of Probation and Parole
Montana	W. L. Fitzsimmons	Clerk	State Board of Prison Commissioners
Nebraska	R. C. Meissner	Chief State Probation Officer	Board of Pardons
Nevada	W. S. Harris	Secretary, Board of Paroles and Pardons	Executive Department
New Hampshire	Francis C. Reagan	Acting Director	Department of Probation
New Jersey	John Colt	Director, Division of Paroles	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico ...	John B. McManus	Warden	State Penitentiary
New York	Joseph R. Moore, M.D. David Dressler	Chairman Executive Director	Board of Parole

PAROLE—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
North Carolina.	Edwin M. Gill	Commissioner of Paroles	Executive Department
North Dakota ..	W. R. Spaulding	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Ohio	W. Jewell	Chairman, Board of Parole	Welfare Department
Oklahoma	J. A. Minton	Pardon and Parole Officer	Executive Department
Oregon	Fred Finsley	Director	Parole Board
Pennsylvania ..	Thomas T. Taylor	Supervisor of Paroles, Board of Pardons	Department of Justice
Rhode Island ..	Joseph H. Hagan	Assistant Director of Parole, Probation and Correctional Services	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina.	Burnet R. Maybank	Governor	Executive Department
South Dakota ..	Don Cole	Parole Officer	Board of Charities and Corrections
Tennessee	C. C. Menzler	Director of Pardons, Paroles and Probation	Department of Institutions
Texas	J. B. Keith	Chairman	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Utah	Oscar E. Lowder	Chief Agent	Adult Probation and Parole
Vermont	Timothy C. Dale	State Probation Officer	Department of Public Welfare
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington ...	W. L. Dailey	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
West Virginia..	C. Hess	Acting Director	Department of Probation and Control
Wisconsin	A. F. Ruth	Supervisor, Probation and Parole Division	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	Joseph S. Weppner	Secretary, State Board of Pardons	Department of Charities and Reform

PERSONNEL

See also "Employment Service," p. 366

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	* I. J. Browder	Personnel Director	Personnel Department
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
California	* Louis Kroeger	Executive Officer	State Personnel Board
Colorado	* Joseph C. Jankovsky	President, Civil Service Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	* William H. Donning	Personnel Director	Personnel Department
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	* Dean G. Curry	Chief Examiner and Secretary	Civil Service Commission
Indiana	Ford P. Hall	Acting Director, Bureau of Personnel	Department of Public Welfare
Kansas	1.....	Director	State Department of Civil Service
Kentucky	* H. B. Henderson	Director, Division of Personnel Efficiency	Department of Finance

* Statutory civil service agencies.

1 Statewide civil service provided by 1941 session of legislature; no appointment as this book goes to press.

PERSONNEL—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Earl R. Hayes	Director	Personnel Board
Maryland	* Harry C. Jones	Employment Commission	Department of Employment and Registration
Massachusetts ..	* Ulysses J. Lupien	Director of Civil Service	Civil Service Commission
Michigan	Paul T. Anderson	Acting Director	Civil Service Commission
Minnesota	Kenneth C. Pennebaker	Director	Civil Service Commission
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	* Charles P. Messick	Secretary and Chief Examiner	Civil Service Commission
New Mexico ..	Ralph S. Trigg	Director	Merit Commission
New York	* Frank H. Densler	Executive Officer	Department of Civil Service
North Carolina ..	R. G. Deyton	Assistant Director of the Budget	Executive Department
North Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Frank W. Forsythe	Secretary and Chief Examiner	Civil Service Commission
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	John F. Royer	Personnel Secretary	Executive Department
Rhode Island ..	* Vacancy	Director	Department of Civil Service
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	A. B. Blake	Secretary of Finance	Board of Finance
Tennessee	* Bain Stewart	Director of Personnel	Department of Personnel
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	2	.....	.....
Virginia	Rowland A. Egger	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia ..	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	* A. J. Opstedal	Acting Director of Personnel	Bureau of Personnel
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

PLANNING

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	A. J. Hawkins	Director	State Planning Commission
Arizona	Alma Davis	Secretary	Arizona Resources Board
Arkansas	L. A. Henry	Chairman	State Planning Board
California	L. Deming Tilton	Administrative Officer	State Planning Board
Colorado	Edward D. Foster	Director	State Planning Commission
Connecticut, ...	Sidney A. Edwards	Director	Connecticut Development Commission
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	A. J. Rountree	Chairman	State Planning Board
Georgia	R. C. Job	Director	State Board of Planning
Idaho	I. V. Berg	Chairman	State Planning Board
Illinois	Robert Kingery	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Indiana	George E. Lommell	Chairman	State Planning Board
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	H. R. Miller	Director	State Planning Board

* Statutory civil service agencies.

2 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.

PLANNING—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	D. L. Pyburn	Director of Public Works	Department of Public Works
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Abel Wolman	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Massachusetts ..	Elisabeth M. Werlihy	Chairman	State Planning Board
Michigan	Eugene B. Elliott	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Minnesota	Herbert Miller	Executive Secretary	Minnesota Resources Commission
Mississippi	Lester Franklin	Executive Director	State Planning Commission
Missouri	Mundell Bush	Executive Director	State Board of Development
Montana	William M. Anderson	Director	State Planning Board
Nebraska	D. P. Fabrick	Chairman	State Planning Board
Nevada	¹.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	Robert A. Allen	Chairman	State Planning Board
New Jersey ...	Frederick P. Clark	Planning Director	State Planning and Development Commission
New Mexico ..	Charles P. Messick	Chairman	State Planning Board
New York	Lyle Brush	Chairman	State Planning Board
North Carolina	².....	.....	.....
North Dakota..	Howard W. Odom	Secretary	State Planning Board
Ohio	M. O. Ryan	Executive Secretary	Advisory Resources Board
Oklahoma	R. R. Owens	Secretary	State Planning and Resources Board
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Frank K. Pitkin	Director	State Planning Board
Rhode Island ..	Robert F. Shepard	Chairman	State Planning Board
South Carolina	Robert L. Sumwalt	Chairman	State Planning Board
South Dakota..	A. M. Eberle	Secretary	Advisory Resources Board
Tennessee	William D. Price	Executive Director	State Planning Commission
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	Sumner G. Margetts	Director	State Planning Board
Vermont	Philip Shutler	Director	State Planning Board
Virginia	Hugh R. Pomeroy	Executive Officer	State Planning Board
Washington ...	B. H. Kizer	Chairman	State Planning Council
West Virginia..	William P. Wilson	Chairman	State Planning Board
Wisconsin	M. W. Torkelson	Executive Officer	State Planning Board
Wyoming	George O. Houser	Executive Secretary	State Planning and Water Conservation Board

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	* P. Weller Smith	Director	Department of Public Safety
Arizona	Horace Moore	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	State Highway Department
Arkansas	* A. G. Allbright	Superintendent of State Rangers	State Police Department
California	E. Raymond Cato	Chief, Highway Patrol	Department of Motor Vehicles
Colorado	Joseph Marsh	Supervisor	Highway Courtesy Patrol
Connecticut ...	* Edward J. Hickey	Commissioner	Department of State Police
Delaware	* Norman R. Purnell	Superintendent of State Police	Department of State Police
Florida	William F. Reid	Director, Highway Patrol Division	Department of Public Safety
Georgia	John E. Goodwin	Commissioner	Department of Public Safety
Idaho	* J. L. Balderston	Superintendent	Department of Law Enforcement

¹ Board abolished 1941.² State Planning Council abolished, and duties transferred to a bureau of the Division of Commerce, Executive Department, 1941.

* Statewide force with full police powers.

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Illinois	* T. P. Sullivan	Superintendent of State Police, Highway Division	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	* Donald F. Stiver	Superintendent	Department of State Police
Iowa	* C. W. Knee	Chief of Highway Safety Patrol	Public Safety Department
Kansas	* Elam P. Moomau	Superintendent	Highway Patrol
Kentucky	* Jack Nelson	Chief	Highway Department
Louisiana	* Steve Alford	Director of Public Safety	Department of Public Safety
Maine	* Henry P. Weaver	Chief	Department of State Police
Maryland	* Beverly Ober	Superintendent	State Police
Massachusetts ..	* Eugene M. Mc-Sweeney	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	* Eldon Rowe	Superintendent, Criminal Apprehension and Highway Patrol	Department of Highways
Mississippi	Thomas Brady	Commissioner	Highway Safety Patrol
Missouri	* A. D. Sheppart	Acting Superintendent	State Highway Patrol
Montana	Charles Sheridan	Supervisor	Highway Patrol
Nebraska	R. T. Schrein	Captain	State Safety Patrol
Nevada	* George Gottschalk	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	Department of State Police
New Mexico ..	* Tom Summers	Chief	State Police
New York	* John A. Warner	Superintendent of State Police	Executive Department
North Carolina	* John T. Armstrong	Chief of Highway Patrol	State Highway Patrol
North Dakota..	Frank L. Putnam	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	State Highway Department
Ohio	Lynn C. Black	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	Department of Highways
Oklahoma	* Walter Johnson	Commissioner of Public Safety	Department of Public Safety
Oregon	* Charles P. Pray	Superintendent of State Police	Department of State Police
Pennsylvania ..	* Lynn G. Adams	Commissioner	Pennsylvania Motor Police
Rhode Island ..	* Jonathan H. Harwood	Superintendent of State Police	Executive Department
South Carolina	J. S. Williamson	Chief Highway Commissioner	Highway Department
	J. H. Jeanes	Chief of State Constabulary	.....
South Dakota..	* Leo A. Temmey	Superintendent	Department of Justice and Public Safety
Tennessee	* T. E. Morris	Director of Safety	Department of Safety
Texas	* Homer Garrison, Jr.	Director	Department of Public Safety
Utah	* R. W. Groo	Superintendent, 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 ...	* Harry C. Huse	Chief of State Patrol	Department of Efficiency
West Virginia ..	* G. H. Crumpecker	Superintendent of State Police	Department of Public Safety

* Statewide force with full police powers.

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Wisconsin	Homer G. Bell	Director—Inspection and Enforcement Division	Motor Vehicle Department
Wyoming	* Harold H. Clark	Captain of Highway Patrol	Highway Department

PRINCIPAL STATE CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS OF
HIGHER EDUCATION

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Richard C. Foster	President	University of Alabama
Arizona	Alfred Atkinson	President	University of Arizona
Arkansas	J. W. Fulbright	President	University of Arkansas
California	Robert Gordon Sproul	President	University of California
Colorado	Robert L. Stearns	President, Board of Regents	University of Colorado
Connecticut	Albert N. Jorgensen	President	University of Connecticut
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	H. C. Dale	President	University of Idaho
Illinois	Arthur Cutts Willard	President	University of Illinois
Indiana	Herman B. Wells	President	Indiana University
Iowa	Virgil M. Hancher	President	State University of Iowa
Kansas	Deane W. Malott	Chancellor	University of Kansas
Kentucky	Thomas Poe Cooper	President	University of Kentucky
Louisiana	Campbell B. Hodges	President	Louisiana State University and Agriculture and Me- chanical College
Maine	Arthur A. Hauck	President	University of Maine
Maryland	H. Clifton Byrd	President	University of Maryland
Massachusetts	Hugh P. Baker	President	Massachusetts State College
Michigan	Alexander G. Ruthven	President	University of Michigan
Minnesota	W. C. Coffey	Acting President	University of Minnesota
Mississippi	Alfred Benjamin Butts	Chancellor	University of Mississippi
Missouri	Frederick A. Middle- bush	President	University of Missouri
Montana	George F. Simmons	President	State University of Montana
Nebraska	C. S. Boucher	Chancellor, Board of Regents	University of Nebraska
Nevada	L. W. Hartman	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	Howard L. Bevis	President	Ohio State University
Oklahoma	Joseph A. Brandt	President	University of Oklahoma
Oregon	Frederick M. Hunter	Chancellor	Oregon State System of Higher Education
Pennsylvania ¹	Ralph D. Hetzel	President	Pennsylvania State College
Rhode Island	John Barlow	Acting 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	Homer P. Rainey	President	University of Texas
Utah	George Thomas	President	University of Utah

* Statewide force with full police powers.

¹ Pennsylvania State College is state-aided, not state-owned, as are also the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and the University of Pittsburgh.

PRINCIPAL STATE CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Vermont	Newman Chaffee	Acting President	University of Vermont
Virginia	John Lloyd Newcomb	President	University of Virginia
Washington ...	Lee Paul Sieg	President	University of Washington
West Virginia..	Charles E. Lawall	President	West Virginia University
Wisconsin	Clarence A. Dykstra	President	University of Wisconsin
Wyoming	A. G. Crane	President	Wyoming State University

PRINTING

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
California	George H. Moore	State Printer	Department of Finance
Colorado	Leon E. Lavington	State Purchasing Agent	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	John M. Dowe	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	John J. Donoghue	Superintendent of Printing	Department of Finance
Indiana	Parke Beadle	Director	Executive Department
Iowa	David K. Brown	Superintendent	State Printing Board
Kansas	W. C. Austin	State Printer	Office of State Printer
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	Martin L. Close	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	.....	.....	.....
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	George F. Etzell	State Printer	Administration and Finance
Mississippi ...	Walker Wood	.....	.....
Missouri	Dwight H. Brown ¹	Chairman	Public Printing Commission
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Joe Farnsworth	State Printer	State Printing Office
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey ...	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ..	.....	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina..	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota..	L. C. Miller	State Printer	State Printing Commission
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	E. C. Hobbs	State Printer	State Printing Board
Pennsylvania ..	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina..	B. P. Davies	Secretary	Joint Commission on Printing
South Dakota..	A. B. Blake	.....	.....
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Pearne E. Ketron	Director	Division of Purchase and Printing
Washington ...	O. H. Olson	Public Printer	.....
West Virginia..	O. K. Chapman	.....	.....
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	Joseph S. Weppner	.....	.....

¹ Also serves as Secretary of State.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

See also "Vocational Education," p. 410.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	A. H. Collins	Superintendent	Department of Education
Arizona	E. D. Ring	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Arkansas	Ralph B. Jones	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 ...	Alonzo G. Grace	Commissioner of Education	State Board of Education
Delaware	H. V. Holloway	Superintendent	Department of Education
Florida	Colin English	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Georgia	M. D. Collins	Superintendent of Schools	Department of Education
Idaho	C. E. Roberts	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Illinois	John A. Wieland	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Indiana	Clement A. Malan	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Iowa	Jessie M. Parker	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Kansas	George L. McClenny	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Kentucky	John D. Brooker	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Louisiana	John E. Coxe	Superintendent	Department of Public Education
Maine	Bertram E. Packard	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Maryland	Tasker G. Loundes Albert S. Cook	President of Board Superintendent of Schools	Department of Education
Massachusetts ..	Walter F. Downey	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Michigan	Eugene B. Elliot	Director of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Minnesota	A. B. Caldwell	Acting Director, Graded Elementary Schools	Department of Education
Mississippi	J. S. Vandiver	Superintendent of Education	Department of Education
Missouri	Lloyd W. King	Superintendent of Public Schools	Department of Public Schools
Montana	Elizabeth Ireland	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Nebraska	C. W. Taylor	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Office of the Superintendent
Nevada	Mildred Bray	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department 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 ...	Mrs. Grace J. Corrigan	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
New York	Ernest E. Cole	President of University and Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
North Carolina	Clyde A. Erwin	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
North Dakota..	Arthur E. Thompson	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Ohio	E. N. Dietrich	Director	Department of Education
Oklahoma	A. L. Crable	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Oregon	Rex Putnam	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Pennsylvania ..	Francis B. Haas	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	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Tennessee	B. O. Duggan	Commissioner of Education	Department 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	Ralph E. Noble	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Virginia	Sidney B. Hall	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Washington ...	Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker	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	Department of Public Instruction
Wyoming	Esther L. Anderson	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction

PUBLIC WORKS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Edward B. Crosland	Chief, Division of Local Finance	Finance Department
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
California	Frank W. Clark	Director	Department of Public Works
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut ...	George L. Burke	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Allen Merritt	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Illinois	Walter Rosenfield	Director	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	James D. Adams	Chief Administrative Officer	Department of Public Works
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	D. L. Pyburn	Director of Public Works	Department of Public Works
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Ezra B. Whitman	Chairman of the Commission and Director	Department of Public Works
Massachusetts ..	Herman A. MacDonald	Commissioner of Public Works	Department of Public Works
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PUBLIC WORKS—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Wardner Scott	State Engineer	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	Arthur W. Brandt	Superintendent	Department of Public Works
North Carolina	Vacancy	Chairman	Highway and Public Works Commission
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Frank Raschit	Director	Department of Public Works
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Roger W. Rowland	Secretary of Property and Supplies	Department of Property and Supplies
Rhode Island	Daniel J. Ryan	Director	Department of Public Works
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	H. K. McKinney	Superintendent of Public Works	Department of Highways and Public Works
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	William F. Corry	Chairman	Board of Public Works
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	Olaf L. Olsen	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia	Matthew M. Neely	Chairman ¹	Board of Public Works
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

PUBLICITY

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	J. R. McCoy	Director, State Bureau of Publicity and Information	State Highway Department
Arizona	Raymond Carlson	Director, Division of Publications and Travel	State Highway Department
Arkansas	Glenn A. Green	Director	Publicity Advisory Commission
.....	H. K. Thatcher	Director	Arkansas Agricultural and Industrial Commission
California .....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	Edward D. Foster	Director	Colorado State Planning Commission
Connecticut	Richard B. Walsh	Chairman	Connecticut Development Commission
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Nathan Mayo	Director, Bureau of Immigration	Department of Agriculture
.....	Charles F. Chastain	Secretary	Florida Citrus Commission
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	L. E. Sargent	Secretary	Idaho Advertising Commission
Illinois	Harry S. Canfield	Director, Illinois Development Council	Department of Finance

¹ Also serves as Governor.

PUBLICITY—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Indiana.....	J. H. Albershardt	Executive Secretary, Division of State Publicity	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	Mark G. Thornburg	Secretary of Agriculture	Iowa Dairy Industry Commission
Kansas	R. A. Clymer	Director	Industrial Development Commission
Kentucky	G. M. Pedley	Director, Division of Publicity	Conservation Department
Louisiana	Ernest Lee Jahncke	Director	Department of Commerce and Industry
Maine	Everett F. Greaton	Executive Secretary	Development Commission
Maryland	E. Lester Mueller	Chairman	Publicity Commission of Maryland
Massachusetts ..	Powell M. Cabot	Chairman	Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission
Michigan	¹ .....	.....	State Administrative Board
Minnesota	Victor A. Johnston	Director, Minnesota Tourist Bureau	Department of Conservation
Mississippi	Mundell Bush	Secretary	State Board of Development
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	D. A. McKinnon	State Highway Engineer	State Highway Commission
Nebraska	Keith Neville	Chairman	Nebraska Advertising Commission
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	State Highway Engineer	Department of Highways
New Hampshire	Donald D. Tuttle	Publicity Director	State Planning and Development Commission
New Jersey	A. W. Coffin	Manager	New Jersey Council
New Mexico	Joseph A. Bursey	Director, New Mexico Tourist Bureau	State Highway Department
New York	² .....	.....	.....
.....	Mary C. Moss	Director, Bureau of Milk Publicity	Department of Agriculture and Markets
North Carolina	Charles Parker	Director, Advertising Division	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	William M. Mumm	Chairman	Development and Publicity Commission
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	Harold B. Say	Director, Travel and Information Bureau	State Highway Department
Pennsylvania ..	Mark S. James	Acting Secretary	Department of Commerce
Rhode Island ..	Clifton N. Lovenberg	Executive Secretary	Industrial Commission
.....	Armand H. Cote	Secretary of State	Office of the Secretary of State
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	A. H. Pankow	Publicity Director	State Highway Commission
.....	York Sampson	Director, Public Relations Bureau	Department of Agriculture
Tennessee	B. T. Gregory	Director, Division of State Information	Department of Conservation
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	W. D. Hammond	Chairman	State Road Commission
Vermont	Harold H. Chadwick	Director, Publicity Service	Conservation and Development Department
Virginia	J. Stuart White	Director, Division of Publicity and Advertising	Conservation Commission
Washington	Leo Weisfeld	Chairman	State Progress Commission

¹The state administrative board includes incumbents of eight highest legislative offices in the state government.

²Bureau of State Publicity abolished, and duties transferred to a bureau of the Division of Commerce, Executive Department, 1941.

PUBLICITY—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
	C. E. Chase	Secretary-Manager	State Apple Advertising Commission
	Walter J. Robinson	Director of Agriculture	State Dairy Products Commission
West Virginia..	Bruce Crawford	Director	State Publicity Commission
Wisconsin	J. H. H. Alexander	Superintendent, Recreational Publicity Division	Conservation Department
Wyoming	George O. Houser	Manager	Department of Commerce and Industry

PURCHASING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	M. W. Hutchings	Purchasing Agent	Department of Finance
Arizona	Guy L. Jackson	Purchasing Agent	Board of Directors of State Institution
Arkansas	W. P. Grace	Purchasing Agent	.....
California	J. Fred Misphey	Purchasing Agent, State Bureau of Purchasing	Department of Finance
Colorado	Leon E. Lavington	State Purchasing Agent	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Edward C. Geissler	Supervisor of Purchases	Department of Finance and Control
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Dan W. D'Alemberte	Supply Clerk	Board of Commissioners of State Institutions
Georgia	H. Carson Smith	Supervisor of Purchases	Department of Purchasing
Idaho	C. E. Arney	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Illinois	Edward Davis	Purchasing Agent, Division of Purchases and Supplies	Department of Finance
Indiana	L. L. Needler	Purchasing Agent, Central Purchasing Bureau	Executive Department
Iowa	Owen Byrne	Purchasing Agent	Executive Council
Kansas	Ben H. Johnson	Business Manager	Board of Administration
Kentucky	Marion C. Howard	Director, Division of Purchases and Public Property	Department of Finance
Louisiana	Martin L. Close	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Maine	Homer M. Orr	Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Purchases	Department of Finance
Maryland	Walter N. Kirkman	Purchasing Agent, Central Purchasing Bureau	Department of Finance
Massachusetts ..	George J. Cronin	Purchasing Agent, Purchasing Bureau	Department of Administration and Finance
Michigan	Robert J. Riley	State Purchasing Agent	State Administration Board
Minnesota	Miles S. Cooper	Commissioner of Purchases	Commission of Administration and Finance
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	George Blowers	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Montana	J. L. Henry	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Nebraska	Blaine Yoder	Purchasing Agent, Division of Purchases and Supplies	Tax Commission
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	Harold Cheney	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
New Jersey	Frederick A. Brodesser	Purchasing Commissioner	Purchasing Department
New Mexico ...	.....	.....	.....

PURCHASING—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
New York	Joseph V. O'Leary	Commissioner, Division of Standards and Purchases	Executive Department
North Carolina.	J. Benton Stacy	Director of Purchase and Contract	Executive Department
North Dakota ..	G. B. Edmandson	Purchasing Agent, State Supply Department	Board of Administration
Ohio	Charles J. Stark	Superintendent, Division of Purchases and Printing	Department of Finance
Oklahoma	E. W. Smartt	Chairman	Board of Public Affairs
Oregon	Daniel J. Fry	Secretary, Purchasing Department	Board of Control
Pennsylvania ..	Vincent Schneider	Acting Director of Purchases, Purchasing Division	Department of Property and Supplies
Rhode Island ..	Herman H. Landgraf	Purchasing Agent	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina.	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	A. B. Blake	Director, Division of Purchasing and Printing	Department of Finance
Tennessee	A. G. Jean	Purchasing Agent	Department of Purchasing
Texas	Tom DeBerry	Purchasing Member	Board of Control
Utah	E. R. Miles	Executive Secretary	Board of Supplies and Purchases
Vermont	Merton F. Barber	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Virginia	Pearne E. Ketron	Director, Division of Purchases and Printing	Department of Finance
Washington ...	H. D. Van Eaton	Supervisor of Purchasing, Division of Purchasing	Department of Finance, Budget, and Business
West Virginia ..	J. Buhl Shahan	Director of Purchases	Purchasing Department
Wisconsin	F. X. Ritger	Director of Purchases, Bureau of Purchases	Executive Department
Wyoming	Joseph S. Weppner	Purchasing Agent	Board of Supplies

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Hugh White	President	Public Service Commission
Arizona	Charles Beck	Engineer, Public Utilities Division	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	A. B. Hill	Chairman	Department of Public Utilities
California	Ray L. Riley	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Colorado	Edward E. Wheeler	Chairman, Public Utilities Comm.	Department of Law
Connecticut ...	Joseph W. Alsop	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	E. S. Mathews	.....	Railroad Commission
.....	W. B. Douglas	.....	.....
.....	Jerry W. Carter	.....	.....
Georgia	Walter R. McDonald	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Idaho	J. W. Cornell	President	Public Utilities Commission
Illinois	Roy Keehn	Chairman	Commerce Commission
Indiana	Fred Eichhorn	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Iowa	Barr Keshlear	Chairman	Commerce Commission
Kansas	Andrew F. Schoeppel	Chairman	Corporation Commission

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Kentucky	John Kirtley	Chairman	Public Service Commission
	Robert Webb	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Louisiana	Wade O. Martin	Chairman	Public Service Commission
	A. P. Frye	Director of Public Service	.....
Maine	Frank E. Southard	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Maryland	O. E. Weller	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Massachusetts ..	Carroll L. Meins	Chairman	Public Utilities
Michigan	John J. O'Hara	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Minnesota	Frank W. Matson	Chairman	Railroad and Warehouse Commission
Mississippi	D. W. Brown	Secretary	Public Service Commission
Missouri	Julian D. James	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Montana	Austin B. Middleton	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Nebraska	F. A. Good	Chairman	Railway Commission
Nevada	Charles B. Sexton	Chairman	Public Service Commission
New Hampshire	Nelson Lee Smith	Chairman	Public Service Commission
New Jersey	Ernest T. Drew	Secretary	Public Utility Commission
New Mexico	Robert Valdez	Chairman	Corporation Commission
New York	Milo R. Maltbie	Chairman	Public Service Commission
North Carolina	Stanley Winborne	Commissioner	Utilities Commission
North Dakota ..	S. S. McDonald	President	Board of Railroad Commissioners
Ohio	George McConaughy	Chairman, Public Utility Commission	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Reford Bond	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Oregon	Ormond R. Bean	Commissioner	Public Utilities Commission
Pennsylvania ..	John Siggins, Jr.	Chairman	Public Utility Commission
Rhode Island ..	Benjamin M. McLyman	Public Utility Administrator	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina	John C. Coney	Chairman	Public Service Commission
South Dakota ..	John J. Murphy	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Tennessee	Porter Dunlap	Chairman	Railroad and Public Utility Commission
Texas	Ernest O. Thompson	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Utah	Ward C. Holbrook	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Vermont	W. R. McFeeters	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Virginia	Thomas W. Ozlin	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Washington	Don G. Abel	Director	Department of Public Service
West Virginia ..	G. L. Furr	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Wisconsin	Reuben W. Peterson	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Wyoming	Will M. Lynn	Chairman	Public Service Commission

RELIEF

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Loula Dunn	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	Harry W. Hill	Director	State Department of Social Security and Welfare
Arkansas	John G. Pipkin	Commissioner	Welfare
California	Ralph J. Wakefield	State Relief Administrator	State Relief Commission
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director	State Board of Public Welfare
Connecticut	B. H. Van Buren	Director, Emergency Relief Division	Welfare Department
Delaware	C. Rollin Zane	Executive Director	State Board of Charities
Florida	Clayton C. Codrington	Commissioner	State Welfare Board
Georgia	Lucile Wilson	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare

RELIEF—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Idaho	William Child	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	Leo M. Lyons	Executive Secretary	Emergency Relief Commission
Indiana	Virgil Sheppard	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	F. T. Walton	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Kansas	Frank E. Milligan	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Kentucky	W. A. Frost	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Welfare
Louisiana	W. S. Terry	Director, Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Maine	Joel Earnest	Commissioner	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Director	State Public Welfare Department
Massachusetts ..	Rollo A. Barnes	Director, Division of Aid and Relief	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	Walter F. Gries	Chairman, State Social Welfare Commission	Department of Social Welfare
Mississippi	Walter W. Finke	Director	Social Welfare
Minnesota	Mary S. Baker	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Missouri	Hubert Harris	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Social Security Commission
Montana	Gerard Price	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Nebraska	Neil C. Vandemoer	Director	Division of Assistance and Child Welfare
Nevada	Gilbert C. Ross	Secretary	State Welfare Department
New Hampshire ..	Harry O. Page	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
New Jersey	Charles R. Erdman, Jr.	State Director	Municipal Aid Administration
New Mexico	Mrs. Jennie Kirby	Director	Department of Public Welfare
New York	David C. Adie	Commissioner	Department of Social Welfare
North Carolina ..	N. H. Yelton	Director, Public Assistance Division	State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
North Dakota ..	L. I. Nicholson	Director, Public Assistance Division	Public Welfare Board
Ohio	H. J. Robison	Chief, Division of Public Assistance	Public Welfare Department
Oklahoma	Bert McDonel	Administrator	State Board of Public Welfare
Oregon	Elmer R. Goudy	Administrator	State Public Welfare Commission
Pennsylvania ..	Howard L. Russell	Secretary	Department of Public Assistance
Rhode Island ..	Clemens J. France	Director	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina ..	T. H. Daniel	Chief, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
South Dakota ..	C. H. McCay	Director	Department of Social Security
Tennessee	Paul Savage	Commissioner of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Texas	J. S. Murchison	Executive Director	Department of Public Welfare
Utah	J. W. Gillman	Director	Board of Public Welfare
Vermont	T. C. Dale	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Virginia	James W. Phillips	Director of Public Assistance	Public Welfare Department
Washington ...	L. M. Montgomery	Supervisor, Division of General Assistance	Social Security Department

RELIEF—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
West Virginia..	Raymond Kenny	Director	Department of Public Assistance
Wisconsin	George M. Keith	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	S. S. Hoover	Director	Department of Public Welfare

SECURITIES

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Robert Harris	Secretary, Securities Division	Industrial Relations Department
Arizona	J. J. Dempsey	Investment Clerk	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	Murray O. Reed	Assistant Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
California	Edwin M. Daugherty	Corporation Commissioner	Department of Investment
Colorado	Curtis White	Securities Commissioner	Department of Law
Connecticut ...	Clarence H. Adams	Director, Securities Division	Banking Department
Delaware	James R. Morford	Attorney General	Office of the Attorney General
Florida	G. S. Johnson	Executive Secretary	Securities Commission
Georgia	John B. Wilson	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Idaho	George Wedgwood	Commissioner	Department of Finance
Illinois	John T. Jarecki	Clerk, Securities Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	Maurice G. Robinson	Securities Commissioner	Securities Commission
Iowa	Ralph F. Knudsen	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Kansas	V. W. Huffman	Special Assistant Commissioner, Securities Division	Corporation Commission
Kentucky	Joseph W. Schneider	Director, Division of Securities	Department of Business Regulations
Louisiana	Wilfred J. Begnaud	Director of Banking	Department of Banking
Maine	Hal G. Hoyt	Securities Examiner	Banking Department
Maryland	Robert E. Clapp, Jr.	Assistant Attorney General	State Law Department
Massachusetts...	Frank S. Jenks	Supervisor	Division of Investigation of Securities
Michigan	Howard M. Warner	Commissioner	Corporation and Securities Commission
Minnesota	Robert Smith, Jr.	Securities Commissioner	Department of Commerce
Mississippi	Walker Wood	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Missouri	Russell Maloney	Securities Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
Montana	John J. Holmes	State Auditor and Ex-officio Investment Commissioner	Office of State Auditor
Nebraska	Harold Johnson	Assistant Superintendent	Bureau of Securities
Nevada	Dan W. Franks	State Treasurer	Office of State Treasurer
New Hampshire	Arthur J. Rouillard	Commissioner	Insurance Department
New Jersey	Andrew J. Markey	Securities Division	Attorney General's Office
New Mexico ...	R. W. Heffin	Bank Examiner	Office of State Bank Examiner
New York	Ambrose V. McCall	Assistant Attorney General, Securities Bureau	Department of Law
North Carolina.	Thad Eure	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
North Dakota..	J. A. Graham	Secretary	Securities Commission

SECURITIES—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Ohio	Paul Selby	Chief, Division of Securities	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	J. T. Battenburg	Securities Commissioner	Banking Department
Oregon	Lloyd R. Smith	Corporation Commissioner	Corporation Department
Pennsylvania ..	Walter C. Miller	Chairman, Securities Commission	Department of Banking
Rhode Island ..	Warren L. Offer	Securities Commissioner	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina	Sam B. King	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
South Dakota..	S. J. Pruner	Secretary and Executive Officer	Securities Commission
Tennessee	Sherrell Figuers	Secretary	Funding Board
Texas	Frank Wear	Securities Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
Utah	A. Ezra Gull	Director	Securities Commission
Vermont	Reginald R. Cole	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	Department of Banking and Insurance
Virginia	Blake T. Newton, Jr.	Director, Securities Division	State Corporation Commission
Washington ...	Dave S. Cohn	Director, Division of Licenses	Office of Secretary of State
West Virginia..	Robert F. Brown	Securities Commissioner	Auditor's Office
Wisconsin	Vernon G. Zeller	Director	Department of Securities
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

TAXATION

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	John C. Curry	Director	Department of Commerce
Arizona	Thad M. Moore	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Arkansas	Joe Hardin	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	Richard E. Collins	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Colorado	Homer F. Bedford	State Treasurer	Department of Finance and Taxation
Connecticut ...	Charles J. McLaughlin	Tax Commissioner	Office of Tax Commissioner
Delaware	James P. Truss	Commissioner	State Tax Department
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	J. M. Forrester	Chief Revenue Commissioner	Revenue Commission
Idaho	George Wedgwood	Commissioner of Taxation	Department of Finance
Illinois	Philip W. Collins	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Indiana	Peter A. Beczkiewicz	Chairman, State Board of Tax Commissioners	Treasury Department
Iowa	C. F. Green	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Kansas	John McCuish	Chairman	Commission of Revenue and Taxation
Kentucky	H. Clyde Reeves	Commissioner of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	Rufus W. Fontenot	Director of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Maine	Frank H. Holley	State Tax Assessor, Bureau of Taxation	Department of Finance
Maryland	Harry O. Levin	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Massachusetts ..	Henry F. Long	Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation	Department of Corporations and Taxation

TAXATION—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Michigan	Melville B. McPherson ¹	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Minnesota	G. Howard Spaeth	Commissioner	Department of Taxation
Mississippi	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Missouri	Clarence Evans	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Montana	A. E. Dye	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Nebraska	Frank J. Brady	State Tax Commissioner	Office of Tax Commissioner and Budget Control
Nevada	George Allard	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	Paul B. Harris	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 ..	John Gray	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Commission
Ohio	William S. Evatt	Chairman	Board of Tax Appeals
Oklahoma	J. D. Carmichael	Chairman	Tax Commission
Oregon	Charles V. Galloway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Pennsylvania ..	William J. Hamilton, Jr.	Secretary of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island ...	Edward L. Leahy	Tax Administrator	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina	Walter G. Query	Chairman	Tax Commission
South Dakota ..	J. H. Bottum, Jr.	Director, Division of Taxation	Department of Finance
Tennessee	George F. McCanless	Commissioner of Finance and Taxation	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	George H. Sheppard	Comptroller of Public Accounts	Office of Comptroller of Public Accounts
Utah	Irwin Arnovitz	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Vermont	Erwin M. Harvey	Commissioner of Taxes	.....
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Washington ...	H. H. Henneford	Chairman	State Tax Commission
West Virginia ..	George Alderson	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Tax Department
Wisconsin	Elmer G. Barlow	Commission of Taxation	Department of Taxation
Wyoming	Will M. Lynn	Chairman	State Board of Equalization

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	* John D. Petree	Director	Department of Industrial Relations
Arizona	* Lewis Irvine	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Arkansas	* Eli W. Collins	Chief, Unemployment Compensation Division	Bureau of Labor and Statistics
California	* Richard Sachse	Chairman	California Employment Commission
Colorado	* Bernard Teets	Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Division	Industrial Commission
Connecticut ...	* Cornelius J. Danaher	Administrator, Unemployment Insurance Division	Department of Labor and Factory Inspection

¹ Also Director, Board of Tax Administration.

* Approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Delaware	* Charles M. Wharton	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Florida	* Fred B. Bradshaw	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Industrial Commission
Georgia	* W. D. Dickerson, Jr.	Executive Director, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor
Idaho	* J. C. Tovey	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Divisions Industrial Accident Board
Illinois	* Peter T. Swanish	Commissioner of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor
Indiana	Wilfred Jessup	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Treasury Department
Iowa	* C. M. Stanley	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Kansas	* Charles B. Newell	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Labor Department
Kentucky	* Robert Hensley	Executive Director, Division Unemployment Compensation	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana	* A. P. Harvey	Director	Department of Labor
Maine	* Clifford A. Somerville	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Maryland	* William Milnes Maloy	Chief Executive, Unemployment Compensation Division	Board of Public Works
Massachusetts ..	* Robert E. Marshall	Director	Division of Unemployment Compensation
Michigan	* John W. Townsend	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Minnesota	* Victor Christgau	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Employment and Security
Mississippi	* Charles Cameron	Executive Secretary	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Missouri	* Andrew J. Murphy	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Montana	* Barkley Craighead	Chairman, Unemployment Compensation Commission	Labor Commissioner
Nebraska	* R. T. Malone	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Department of Labor
Nevada	* Albert L. McGinty	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Department of Labor
New Hampshire	* Gordon P. Eager	Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Division	Bureau of Labor
New Jersey	* Harold G. Hoffman	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
New Mexico ...	* Roy L. Cook	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
New York	* Milton O. Loysen	Executive Director	Department of Labor
North Carolina.	* C. G. Powell	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
North Dakota..	* W. Ray Reichert	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Workmen's Compensation Bureau

* Approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Ohio	* Herschel Atkinson	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Oklahoma	* Kirk Woodliffe	Director, Unemployment Compensation and Placement Division	Department of Labor
Oregon	* Silas Gaiser	Secretary and Administrator	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Pennsylvania ..	* Ernest Kelly	Executive Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island ..	* Clemens J. France	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
South Carolina.	* C. M. Wilson	Executive Secretary	Unemployment Compensation Commission
South Dakota ..	* Giles Anderson	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Tennessee	* W. O. Hake	Director of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor
Texas	* Claude A. Williams	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Utah	* William M. Knerr	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont ..	* Sterry R. Waterman	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Virginia	* Edwin S. Reid	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Washington ...	* Frank Ryan	Supervisor, Unemployment Compensation Division	Department of Public Welfare
West Virginia ..	* G. C. Robertson	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Wisconsin	* Paul A. Raushenbush	Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	* Thomas A. Nicholas	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

See also, "Public Instruction," p. 398.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	A. H. Collins	Superintendent	Department of Education
Arizona	E. D. Ring	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Vocational Education
Arkansas	Ralph B. Jones	Commissioner	Department of Education
California	Walter F. Dexter	Executive Officer	Commission for Vocational Education
Colorado	H. A. Tiemann	Director, Board of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Connecticut ...	Augustus S. Boynton	Director of Trade and Vocational Education	Department of Education
Delaware	R. W. Heim	Director	State Board of Education
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	M. D. Mobley	Director, Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....

* Approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

ROSTERS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—continued

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<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Illinois	Frank G. Thompson	Chairman	Board of Vocational Education
Indiana	Slater Bartlow	Director, Vocational Rehabilitation	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	John E. Coxe	Acting Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
Maine	Bertram E. Packard	Commissioner and Chairman, Vocational Education Board	Department of Education
	Stephen S. Patrick	State Director of Vocational Education	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	H. D. Dabelstein	Director, Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
Mississippi	H. E. Mauldin, Jr.	Secretary	Department of Education
Missouri	J. L. Perrin	Supervisor, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Public Schools
Montana	Leif Fredericks	Director	Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation
Nebraska	Sidney Owen	Acting Director	Department of Vocational Education
Nevada	Mildred Bray	Executive Officer	Department of Vocational Education
New Hampshire	Walter M. May	Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
New Jersey	Charles H. Elliott	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
New Mexico ...	Brice Sewell	Director of Vocational Education	State Board of Education
New York	Lewis A. Wilson	Associate Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
North Carolina.	T. E. Browne	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Public Instruction
North Dakota..	Edward Erickson	Director of Vocational Education	State Board of Higher Education
Ohio	Ralph Howard ¹	Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture	Department of Education
Oklahoma	Paul Bryant	Executive Secretary, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Oregon	O. D. Adams ²	Director	State Board for Vocational Education
Pennsylvania ..	O. I. Paulson	Acting Director	.....
	M. M. Walter	Director, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Public Instruction

¹ Also Supervisor of Vocational Home Economics, and Supervisor of Vocational Trades in Industry.
² On leave to U. S. Navy. O. I. Paulson acting Director in his absence.

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VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Rhode Island ..	George H. Baldwin ¹	Assistant Director of Vocational Education and Supervisor of Adult Education	Department of Education
South Carolina.	J. H. Hope	Executive Director	Department of Vocational Education
South Dakota ..	J. F. Hines	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Tennessee	G. E. Freeman	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Texas	James R. D. Eddy	Chairman, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Utah	Charles H. Skidmore	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Vermont	John E. Nelson	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Virginia	Sidney B. Hall	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Washington ...	Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker	Chief Executive Officer	State Board for Vocational Education
West Virginia..	W. W. Trent	Superintendent of Free Schools	Department of Education
Wisconsin	George P. Hambrecht	State Director	Board of Vocational and Adult Education
Wyoming	F. M. Treat	Director	Division of Vocational Education

WATER

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Hugh White	President	Public Service Commission
Arizona	Jesse Wanslee	Commissioner	State Water Commission
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
California	Edward Hyatt	State Engineer	Department of Public Works
Colorado	Clifford H. Stone	Director, Water Conservation Board	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Sanford H. Wadhams	Director	State Water Commission
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	E. V. Berg	.....	.....
Illinois	Carter Jenkins	Chief Engineer, Division of Waterways	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	V. W. Flickinger	Chief, Lands and Waters Division	Conservation Commission
Kansas	George S. Knapp	Chief Engineer, Division of Water Resources	Board of Agriculture
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Frank E. Southard	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Maryland	Abel Wolman	Chairman	Water Resources Commission
Massachusetts ..	Richard K. Hale	Director, Division of Waterways	Department of Public Works
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	Walter Olson	Director	Department of Drainage and Waters

¹ Also: Chief, Division of Rehabilitation of Crippled and Blind, Department of Education, and Supervisor, Bureau of the Blind, Department of Education.

WATER—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	Sam C. Ford	Chairman	Water Conservation Board
Nebraska	R. H. Willis	Chief	Bureau of Irrigation, Water, and Drainage
Nevada	Alfred M. Smith	State Engineer	.....
New Hampshire	John Jacobson, Jr.	Chairman	Water Resources Board
New Jersey	John Wyack	Secretary	Water Policy Commission
New Mexico ..	Thomas M. McClure	State Engineer	.....
New York	Lithgow Osborne	Chairman, Water Power and Control Commission	Conservation Department
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	John Moses	(Governor), Chairman	Water Conservation Board
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	Don McBride	Director, Division of Water Resources	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	Charles E. Stricklin	State Engineer	.....
Pennsylvania ..	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	William D. Price	Executive Director	State Planning Commission
Texas	C. S. Clark	Chairman	Board of Water Engineers
Utah	T. H. Humpherys	State Engineer	State Engineer's Office
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Thomas W. Ozlin	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Washington ...	Charles J. Bartholet	Supervisor	Division of Hydraulics, Con- servation and Development
West Virginia..	C. F. McClintic	Chairman	Water Commission
Wisconsin	H. V. Tennant	Secretary and Admin- istrative Officer	Water Regulatory Board
Wyoming	L. C. Bishop	State Engineer	Board of Water Control

WELFARE

See also "Old Age Assistance," p. 388; "Unemployment Compensation," p. 408.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Loula Dunn	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	Harry W. Hill	Commissioner	Department of Social Security and Welfare
Arkansas	John G. Pipkin	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
California	Martha A. Chickering	Director	Department of Social Welfare
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director, Department of Public Welfare	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Robert J. Smith	Commissioner	Public Welfare Council
Delaware	C. Rollin Zane	Executive Director	State Board of Charities
Florida	Clayton C. Codrington	Commissioner, Welfare Board	Executive Department
Georgia	B. S. Miller	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Idaho	Emory Afton	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	Rodney H. Brandon	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Thurman A. Gottschalk	Administrator	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	King Palmer	Chairman	Department of Social Welfare
Kansas	Frank E. Milligan	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare

WELFARE—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Kentucky	W. A. Frost	Commissioner	Department of Welfare
Louisiana	W. S. Terry	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Maine	Joel Earnest	Commissioner	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Massachusetts ..	Arthur G. Rotch	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	John D. O'Connell	Acting Director	Department of Social Welfare
Minnesota	Walter W. Finke	Director	Department of Social Welfare
Mississippi	W. F. Bond	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Missouri	George L. Haworth	Administrator	Social Security Commission
Montana	J. M. Brandjord	State Administrator	Department of Public Welfare
Nebraska	C. W. Eubank	Chairman	State Board of Control
Nevada	Gilbert C. Ross	Secretary	State Welfare Department
	Marcus Scherbacher	Supervisor, Division of Child Welfare	State Welfare Department
New Hampshire	Harry O. Page	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
New Jersey	William J. Ellis	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico ...	Mrs. Jennie Kirby	Director	Department of Public Welfare
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	Charles L. Sherwood	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Oklahoma	J. R. Harper	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Oregon	Elmer R. Goudy	Administrator	State Public Welfare Commission
Pennsylvania ..	E. Arthur Sweeny	Secretary	Department of Welfare
Rhode Island ..	Clemens J. France	Director	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina.	T. H. Daniel	Director	Department of Public Welfare
South Dakota ...	C. H. McCay	Commissioner	Department of Social Security
Tennessee	Paul Savage	Commissioner of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Texas	J. S. Murchison	Executive Director	Department of Public Welfare
Utah	J. W. Gillman	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Vermont	Timothy C. Dale	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Virginia	William H. Stauffer	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Washington ...	Olaf L. Olsen	Acting Director	Department of Social Security
West Virginia ..	Raymond Kenny	Director	Department of Public Assistance
Wisconsin	Frank C. Klode	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	S. S. Hoover	Director	Department of Public Welfare

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

See also "Labor," p. 379.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	John P. Kohn	Supervisor, Workmen's Compensation Unit, Division of Labor	Industrial Relations Dept.
Arizona	L. C. Holmes	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Arkansas	Riddick Riffle	Secretary	Workman's Compensation Commission
California	George G. Kidwell	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	John C. Saylor	Secretary	Industrial Accident Board
Florida	Boyce A. Williams	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Georgia	Charles Bruce	Chairman	Industrial Relations Board
Idaho	G. W. Suppiger	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Illinois	Martin P. Durkin	Director	Department of Labor
Indiana	Vacancy	Chairman, Industrial Board	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	J. T. Clarkson	Industrial Commissioner	Workmen's Compensation Service
Kansas	Erskine Wyman	Workmen's Compensation Commissioner	Office of Workmen's Compensation Commissioner
Kentucky	James B. Milliken	Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Donald D. Garcelon	Chairman	Industrial Accident Commission
Maryland	Charles E. Moylan	Chairman	Industrial Accident Commission
Massachusetts ...	Emma E. Tousant	Chairman	Department of Industrial Accidents
Michigan	John Gibson	Labor Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Minnesota	Richard A. Golling	Secretary	Compensation Insurance Board
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	Edgar C. Nelson	Chairman	Workmen's Compensation Commission
Montana	J. Burke Clements	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Nebraska	Frank M. Coffey	Presiding Judge	Workmen's Compensation Court
Nevada	Albert L. McGinty	Director	Unemployment Compensation Division
New Hampshire	John S. B. Davie	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
New Jersey	John J. Toohey, Jr.	Commissioner	Department of Labor
New Mexico	Vincent Jaeger	Commissioner	Labor and Industrial Commission
New York	Ralph R. Boyer	Director	Department of Labor
North Carolina .	T. A. Wilson	Chairman	Industrial Commission
North Dakota ..	L. H. Miller	Secretary	Workmen's Compensation Bureau
Ohio	J. W. Beal	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Department of Industrial Relations
Oklahoma	William Fogg	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Oregon	C. M. Rynerson	Chairman	Industrial Accident and Unemployment Commission
Pennsylvania ..	Daniel G. Murphy	Chairman, Board of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor and Industry

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Rhode Island ..	Edward I. Friedman	Chief, Division of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor
South Carolina ..	John H. Dukes	Chairman	Industrial Commission
South Dakota ..	Leo A. Temmey	Industrial Commissioner	Attorney General's Office
Tennessee	David Hanly	Superintendent, Division of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor
Texas	Otto Studer	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Utah	William M. Knerr	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	Commissioner of Industrial Relations	Department of Industrial Relations
Virginia	C. G. Kizer	Chairman, Department of Workmen's Compensation	Industrial Commission
Washington ...	J. Webster Hoover	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	John T. Broderick	Manager	Workmen's Compensation Commission

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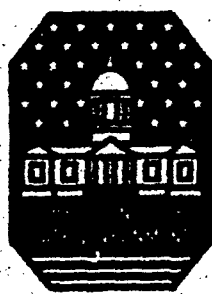
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THE BOOK OF THE STATES 1941-1942

•
SUPPLEMENT



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

CHICAGO

LIBRARY

ALBILLO
VIRIVIRU
VIRAL

NOTICE

Since publication of our Supplement to the *Book of the States* on May 15, 1942, the following changes have occurred:

IOWA - Page 262 (Book of the States) Page 11 (Supplement).

STATISTICAL:

Total Assessed Value of Property (1939)

Figure should be 3, 219, 977, 000

MAINE - Page 271 (Book of the States) Page 14 (Supplement)

Secretary of State (Acting)... Harold I. Goss

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Member Robie. Insert.
Frank Baker.

MICHIGAN - Page 276 (Book of the States) Page 16 (Supplement)

STATISTICAL:

Total Assessed Value of Property (1940)

Figure should be 6, 028, 028, 000

MONTANA - Page 285 (Book of the States) Page 19 (Supplement)

Attorney-General Howard M. Gullickson

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Member Bonner. Insert
Howard M. Gullickson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE - Page 291 (Book of the States) Page 21 (Supplement)

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Member Eager. Insert
Richard S. Rolfe as Chairman.

NEW YORK - Page 296 (Book of the States) Page 23 (Supplement)

STATE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

Director of Civilian Protection: Wm. N. Haskell

NORTH CAROLINA - Page 299 (Book of the States) Page 24 (Supplement)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Unemployment Comp'n . . . Dr. Wm. R. Curtis

OREGON - Page 307 (Book of the States) Page 27 (Supplement)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Budget George K. Aiken

PENNSYLVANIA - Page 309 (Book of the States) Page 27 (Supplement)

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Library (State) Alfred D. Keator

SOUTH CAROLINA - Page 313 (Book of the States) Page 28 (Supplement)

LEGISLATURE:

President Pro Tem of Senate . . . Edgar A. Brown

WEST VIRGINIA - Page 329 (Book of the States) Page 35 (Supplement)

Attorney-General William S. Wysong

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Employment Carl Carey

Library (State) Bess E. Harrison

Printing Don F. Freeman

Unemployment Comp'n . . . Homer Hanna

Workmen's Comp'n C. L. Heaberlin

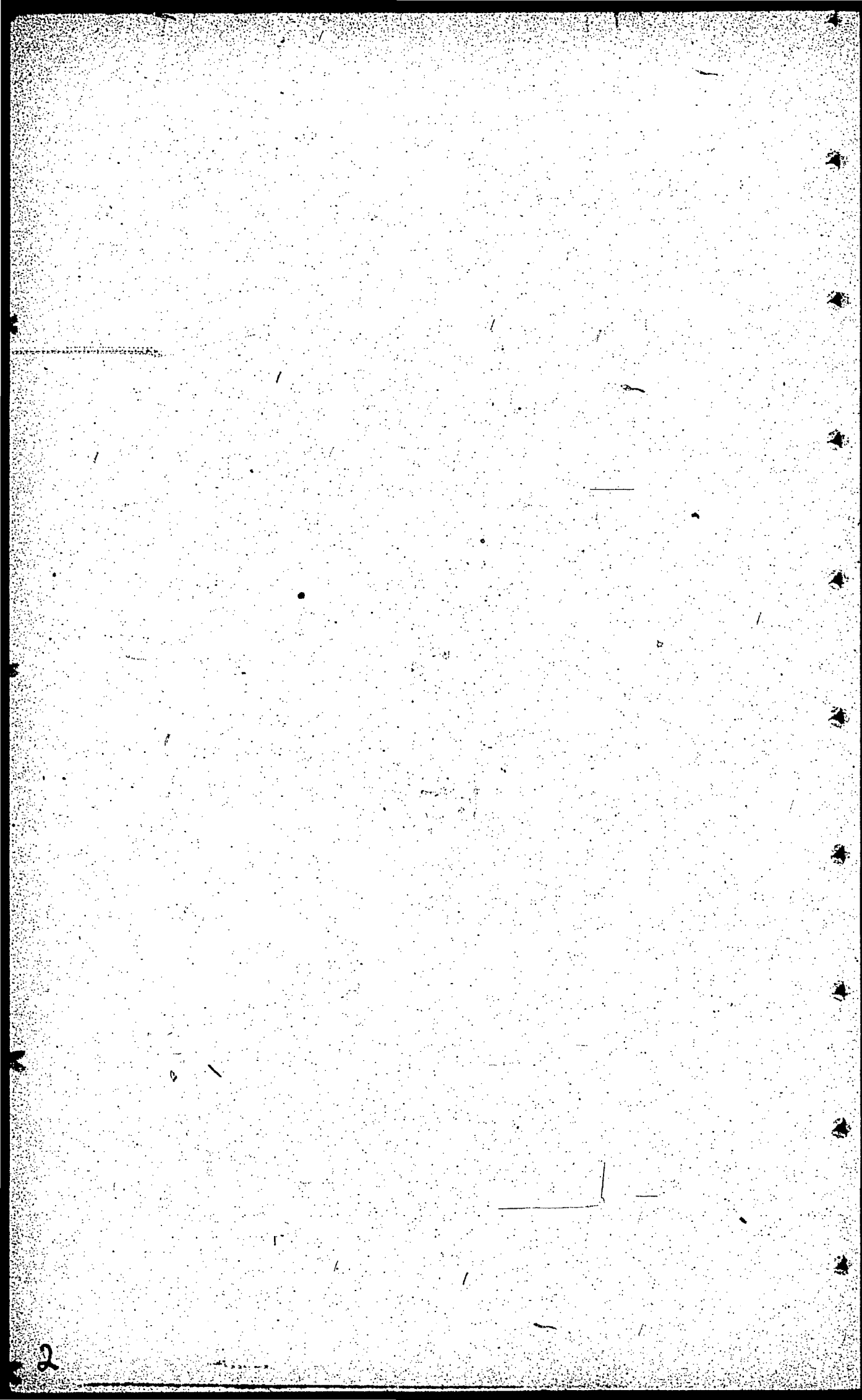
Included in this *SUPPLEMENT* are Revisions for the data on the State Pages only. Corrections therefore apply to pages 238 through 333.

It is suggested that the following points be considered in using the *SUPPLEMENT*:

1. Since corrections include only pages 238 through 333, the *SUPPLEMENT* must be consulted in using rosters of Officials appearing on Pages 353 through 416 of the *BOOK*.
2. Only changes and corrections have been noted in the *SUPPLEMENT*. Sections or individuals not mentioned in the *SUPPLEMENT* may be considered to be current in the *BOOK*.
3. Underlined letters or names appearing in the *SUPPLEMENT* indicate a correction in the spelling as it originally appeared in the *BOOK*.

May 15, 1942

PRICE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



ALABAMA

Page 238

Motto We Dare Defend Our Rights

ALABAMA STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Executive Director: Houston Cole

Page 239

State Treasurer John Lusk

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Add to Administrative Members—Houston Cole,
Civilian Defense DirectorHouse Members—Cross out note in parenthesis.
List Earl McGowin

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Conservation	Dr. Walter B. Jones
Defense	Houston Cole
Health	B. F. Austin, M. D.
Highways	W. G. Pruett
Planning	W. O. Dobbins, Jr.
Publicity	Nelson O'Rear
University	Dr. George H. Denny

ARIZONA

Page 240

Cross out section on STATE MANUAL and replace by:
STATE MANUAL

State Legislative Bureau

The State Legislative Bureau, a division of the Department of Library and Archives, is authorized by law to "compile and publish a legislative manual, Yearbook, or official register containing information concerning the legislature, and the offices, departments, institutions, and agencies of the state government." This manual is not at present being published on account of lack of funds. Formerly, the Secretary of State, without authority of law, issued the Arizona Blue Book, but this was discontinued in 1930.

Cross out section on STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE and use following information:

CIVILIAN DEFENSE CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL

Chairman: Rawleigh C. Stanford

Director of Field Services: Maj. Gen. A. M. Tuthill

Status: Established by proclamation of Governor, June 23, 1941.

Appropriations: None. Expenses met from Governor's contingent fund, and contributions by various departments of the state government.

Activities: The work of the Council is segregated into thirteen divisions, each headed by a chairman,

ARIZONA—Continued

assisted by vice-chairmen. Field services, which may include activities of any of the divisions, are under a single control. Under this service about 18,000 persons have been trained as auxiliary emergency police, firemen, first aid workers, and for similar activities.

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1940-41) . . .	\$ 20,370,353.43
Total State Expenditures (1940-41),	20,103,815.67
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940-41)	383,279,571.00
State University	
Enrollment (1940-41)	2,922
Faculty.	224

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Corrections.	Wes A. Townsend
Defense.	A. C. Stanford
Employment Service . . .	H. K. Arneson
Health	G. F. Manning, M.D.
Insane	O. L. Bendheim
Securities	J. J. Dempsey
Unemployment Comp'n. . .	Bruce Parkinson

ARKANSAS

Page 242

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:

Dallas T. Herndon, Ph.D., Executive Secretary

Cross out ARKANSAS DEFENSE COMMITTEE and change to:
DEFENSE COUNCIL OF ARKANSAS

Page 243

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Corporations	Charles G. Miller
Fish and Game.	T. A. McAnis
Labor.	W. J. McCain
Purchasing	J. E. Victor
University	Dr. A. M. Harding

CALIFORNIA

Page 244

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Executive Director: Kenneth I. Fulton

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LEGISLATURE:

Senators—15 D.	
24 R.	
1 Vacancy	
Representatives—39 D.	
36 R.	
5 Vacancies	

CALIFORNIA—Continued

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Members Parker, Sache, Vacancies. Add William J. Cecil, Chmn., Kenneth I. Fulton, Geo. L. Killion, James M. Carter

Cross out Senate Members Breed, Myhand. Add Jesse M. Mayo, D. Jack Metzger

Cross out House Members Burns, Desmond, Millington. Add Harrison W. Call, Frederick F. Houser, James E. Thorp
W. C. Jacobsen is Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Agriculture	William J. Cecil
Conservation.	Kenneth I. Fulton
Defense	Kenneth I. Fulton
Parole.	Booth B. Goodman
Personnel	Benjamin E. Mallary
Public Utilities.	Justus F. Craemer
Railroads	Justus F. Craemer
Unempl't. Comp'n.	Henry F. Grady

COLORADO

Page 246

COLORADO COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Governor Ralph L. Carr—Ex-Officio Chairman
W. H. Leonard—State Coordinator
Paul P. Newlon—Executive Vice-Chairman
Appropriation: \$16,250.00

The Colorado Council of Defense advises the Governor in all matters relating to state and local defense. The Council is composed of the Chairmen and members of thirteen sub-committees, covering ten functional areas, and such other staff consultants as the Governor may specify. In addition to the general sub-committees, approximately one hundred local committees exist throughout the state.

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COLORADO SUPREME COURT:

Chief Justice John C. Young

LEGISLATURE:

President Pro Tem of the Senate . Sam C. Taylor

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Member Foster. Add Vacancy.

Charles H. Queary is Secretary

Cross out Senate Member MacDonald

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Defense	W. H. Leonard
Mines (Coal).	Tom Allen
Mines (Metal)	Edward P. Arthur
Planning.	Vacancy

CONNECTICUT

Page 248

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:

Change last sentence to read: A Bill Drafting and Statute Revision Commissioner is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 4-year term from July 1st of the year of his appointment.

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—545

Current Volume—1941

CONNECTICUT DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Chairman: Col. Samuel H. Fisher

Page 249

OFFICERS:

State Auditors Joseph B. Downes and
Frank M. Lynch

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Members McLaughlin and Danaher and add John M. Dowe and Joseph B. Downes House Members—Note William W. Hoppin, Jr. as Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics.	Thomas H. Lockhart
Audit.	Frank M. Lynch and Joseph B. Downes
Budget	Robert H. Weir
Control.	Lewis W. Phelps
Defense.	Col. Samuel H. Fisher
Insane	James M. Cunningham
Insurance.	John C. Blackall
Motor Vehicles	John T. McCarthy
Pardons.	Vine R. Parmelee
Personnel (Acting)	Glendon A. Scorbora
Relief	Edward H. Reeves
Unemp't. Comp'n.	Howard E. Hausman

DELAWARE

Page 250

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—60

Current Volume—1942

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Chairman: Governor Walter W. Bacon

Executive Vice-Chairman: Gerrish Cassaway

Law Approved: February 26, 1941

Meetings held periodically

Membership: Fifteen selected with reference to their special knowledge of industry, agriculture, consumer protection, labor, education, health, wel-

DELAWARE—Continued

fare, etc. In addition to studies of agricultural resources, police facilities, fire-fighting facilities, including those for industrial plants, available physicians, hospital and nursing facilities, airports, vocational training, industrial plants, transportation and labor supply, committees are functioning along defense lines. Aircraft warning service well developed. State-wide defense organization perfected, also county and local units. No. of blackouts. Necessary expenditures showed by State, County and municipal units.

Page 251

DELAWARE SUPREME COURT:

Chancellor W. Watson Harrington

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Member Holcomb, add
Henry M. Canby
House Member Norman B. Bayliss

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Employment Service . .	E. H. Smith
Health	Edwin Cameron, M.D.
Library (Archives and History).	Leon DeValinger, Jr.
Library (Law).	William D. Denney
National Guard	Paul R. Rinard
Parks.	Max Terry
Police	William A. McWilliams
Relief	Merton J. Trast
Welfare.	Merton J. Trast
Workmen's Comp'n. . .	Frank W. Schroeder

FLORIDA

Page 252

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL OF FLORIDA:

Executive Director: George L. Burr, Jr.

Page 253

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Add to Administrative Members Bryan Willis, Chmn.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Audit	Bryan Willis
Defense	George L. Burr
Employment Service. .	Laurence Rickards
Highways.	Thomas A. Johnson
Liquor Control. . . .	Edgar W. Scarborough
Old Age Assistance. .	Leland W. Hiatt
Parole.	Francis R. Bridges, Jr.
Planning.	C. P. Helfenstein
Relief.	Leland W. Hiatt
Welfare	Leland W. Hiatt
Workmen's Comp'n. . .	Walter E. Rountree

GEORGIA

Page 254

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:

Under Services Omit sentence beginning: "At the close . . ." and last sentence. Add: For sixteen years a card index has been kept to the Atlanta Constitution (daily additions) for Georgia material. Very valuable for political and governmental information.

STATE MANUAL:

Change last sentence to read: The issues for 1933 and 1935 were combined in one volume. None issued since then and none in prospect.

CITIZENS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Robert B. Troutman

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: Provided by Governor

Activities: Created by Executive Order December 8, 1941. Absorbed Council of National Defense and State Planning Board activities. Committee organizes and coordinates all State defense activities and seeks integration of Federal and State defense agencies.

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1940-41) . . .	\$ 78,835,496.74
Total State Expenditure (1940-41) .	78,760,611.32
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1941) .	946,591,556.00
State University Enrollment (1941)	2,978

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics	Vacancy
Defense	Robert B. Troutman
Employment Service. . . .	E. M. Adams
Motor Vehicles.	W. L. Joiner
Planning.	(Merged with Citizens Defense)

IDAHO

Page 256

IDAHO DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Co-ordinator: C. E. Arney

The Idaho Defense Council is composed of the Governor and an Executive Committee of 21 members.

Page 257

IDAHO SUPREME COURT:

Chief Justice Raymond L. Givens

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics	A. A. Bennett
Budget.	Lynn Watson
Claims.	Lucille Ahern

IDAHO—Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS—Continued

Defense	C. E. Arney
Fish and Game	J. O. Beck
Library (State)	Grace M. Bell
Old Age Assistance.	Vacancy
Parole.	Vacancy
Publicity	Vacancy
Public Utilities.	Reese M. Hattabaugh
Purchasing.	Edward Bremman
Railroads	Reese M. Hattabaugh
Relief.	Vacancy
Unemployment Comp'n	D. H. White
Welfare	Albert Lee
Workmen's Comp'n.	Frank Langley

ILLINOIS

Page 258

ILLINOIS EMERGENCY DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Vice-Chairman: Murray M. Baker

Page 259

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT:

Chief Justice Loren E. Murphy

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION:

Note J. W. Huston as Secretary. Add to Administrative Members George B. McKibben and Jerome Finkle

Add to Senate Members Charles W. Baker, Norman G. Flagg and Louis J. Menges

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Employment Service	Chester W. Heplar
Highways	Wesley W. Polk
Labor.	Francis B. Murphy
Old Age Assistance	(See Public Assistance)
Parks.	George Williams
Personnel.	Charles Adams
Public Assistance.	Fletcher C. Kettle
Public Utilities	John D. Biggs
Railroads.	John D. Biggs
Relief	Russell T. Peters
Workmen's Comp'n	Francis B. Murphy

INDIANA

Page 260

INDIANA DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Chairman: Clarence A. Jackson

Status: Established 1941, Chapter 184

Appropriation: \$200,000

INDIANA—Continued

Activities: To promote national and state defense by serving as a coordinating agency in charge of administering the state defense program.

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—1,175 Current Volume—1941

STATISTICAL:

Area (square miles)	36,205
Total State Revenue (1941).	\$ 160,301,465
Total Expenditures (1941)	156,275,632
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940). . .	3,870,120,130
State University	
Enrollment (1940-41)	6,759
Faculty.	507

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State Auditor Richard T. James

INDIANA SUPREME COURT:

Chief Justice. Curtis G. Shake

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Members Wallace and Stein and add A. Bernard Doyle and R. Lowell McDaniel

Executive Secretary: L. Hewitt Carpenter

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics	Vacancy
Accounting & Statistics	Otto K. Jensen
Conservation.	Hugh Barnhart
Defense	Clarence A. Jackson
Equalization of Assessment	Henry S. Murray
Highways.	Samuel C. Hadden
Liquor Control.	A. Bernard Doyle
Mines	Henry S. Wallace
Motor Vehicles.	R. Lowell McDaniel
Personnel	W. Leonard Johnson
Printing.	Cooper C. Clifton
Purchasing.	Laurence E. Reeves
Taxation.	Henry S. Murray
Unemployment Comp'n	Everett L. Gardner
Vocational Education.	Clement A. Malan
Workmen's Comp'n.	Warren W. Martin

IOWA

Page 262

Song Song of Iowa

Change Iowa Defense Council title to read:
IOWA INDUSTRIAL AND DEFENSE COMMISSION

STATE MANUAL:

Current Volume—1941-42

IOWA—Continued

STATISTICAL:

Area (Square miles)	56,280
Total State Revenue (1939)	\$91,617,000
Total Expenditures (1939)	90,044,000
Total Assessed Value of Property (1939)	3,219,977
State University	
Enrollment (1941)	7,189
Faculty	600

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IOWA SUPREME COURT:

Chief Justice William L. Bliss

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Senate Members Martin, Munger, Byers, Turner and Shaw. Add Robert Harvey, H. S. Love, Fred Cromwell and G. W. Hunt

Cross out House Members Burma and Knudson. Add Edward J. Morrissey, John S. Heffner, Curtis W. Gregory and Harry E. Weichman

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics	Dan Hunter
Banking	Melvin W. Ellis
Corporations.	Hughes J. Bryant
Equaliz'n of Assessments. .	H. A. Grantham
Highways.	R. B. Laird
Land and Water.	V. W. Flickinger
Parole.	Virginia Bedell
Printing.	Leslie M. Shaw
Taxation.	Fred W. Nelson
Water	(See Land and Water)
Welfare	Mrs. Mary Huncke

KANSAS

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KANSAS COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Chairman: Governor Payne Ratner

Status: Statutory Board, act effective April 9, 1941

Appropriations: None.

Activities: The Council acts chiefly as a transmitting and supervising agency to help carry out the national plan of civilian defense and war work through local councils. Its members, by law, are composed of state officers and employees, but many citizens in private life serve on committees working with Council members.

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—168

Current Volume—1941-42

KANSAS—Continued

STATISTICAL:

Population (1941)	1,757,196
Density per sq. mile (1941)	21.4
Total State Revenue (1939)	\$52,416,000
Total Expenditures (1939)	47,301,000
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1941)	\$2,868,216,572
State University	
Enrollment (1941)	3,739
Faculty (1941)	286
Capital City	
Population (1941)	71,126
Largest City	
Population (1941)	121,482
Number of Cities over 10,000	
Population (1941)	17
Number of Counties	106

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LEGISLATURE:

Senators—34 . . . R.
1 Vacancy

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Members Mitchner,
Clymer, Schoepfel. Add Payne H. Ratner, George
Robb, C. I. Moyer
Secretary: Franklin Corrick

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Audit	W. G. Hamilton
Banking	B. A. Welch
Defense	Jeff A. Robertson
Health.	F. C. Beelman, M.D.
Insane.	Fay N. Seaton
Old Age Assistance.	Fay N. Seaton
Parole.	Donald C. Allen
Purchasing.	Frank E. Milligan
Relief.	Fay N. Seaton
Unemployment Comp'n	Arthur Herrick
Welfare	Fay N. Seaton

KENTUCKY

Page 266

DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE:

Appropriations: \$10,000 for 1942-43

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1941)	\$79,593,149
Total Expenditures (1941)	60,832,374
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1939)	\$2,817,683,317
State University	
Enrollment (1941)	6,242
Faculty.	433

KENTUCKY—Continued

Page 267

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS:

Chief Justice. Wesley V. Perry

LEGISLATURE:

Speaker of the House Stanley F. Dickson

Representatives—75 . . . D.

25 . . . R.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Members Shannon, Meredith. Add Dr. W. A. Frost, Sherman Goodpaster, J. Dan Talbott

Cross out Senate Members and replace by: T. C. Carroll, E. C. Clements, Louis Cox, E. C. Moore, D. A. McCandless, C. A. Rose, Ira W. See, J. M. Williams

Cross out House Members. New appointments not yet made

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Control Arch Bennett

Old Age Assistance. Helen Beauchamp

Public Utilities. J. J. Greenleaf

Unemployment Comp'n Vego Barnes

University. H. L. Donovan

LOUISIANA

Page 268

Cross out NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL OF LOUISIANA.

Replace by: STATE COORDINATOR OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Page 269

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Insert Senate Members Lionel G. Ott, Jacob S. Landry, James J. Bailey, James O. Dolby, A. K. Goff, Jr., Insert House Members H. S. Parker, Leigh Carroll, J. Thomas Jewell, Turner B. Morgan, Arthur Watson

MAINE

Page 270

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:

Cross out Marie J. Tibbetts. Insert Mrs. Marion B. Stubbs as Legislative Reference Lib'n.

Cross out MILITARY DEFENSE COMMISSION. Insert MAINE CIVILIAN DEFENSE CORPS

Director: Francis H. Farnum

Status: Statutory Board. Act of January 21, 1942.

MAINE—Continued

Appropriations: All general funds not appropriated and all appropriation balances at end of fiscal year constitute "Emergency War Fund." In addition a bond issue of one million dollars has been authorized.

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—1,038 Current Volume—1941-42

Page 271

State Controller Julian A. Mossman

LEGISLATURE:

President of the Senate . . . Francis H. Friend

Senators—31 . . . R.

Representatives—25 . . . D.

125 . . . R.

5 Vacancies

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Frank H. Holley. Add Administrative Member George E. Hill as Chairman.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Adult Education	Austin Alden
Aeronautics	Guy P. Gannett
Claims	Julian A. Mossman
Control	Julian A. Mossman
Defense	Francis H. Farnum
Equ'n. of Assessments . . .	George E. Hill
Insurance	Vacancy
Library (Law)	Mrs. Marion B. Stubbs
Liquor Control	Stephen F. Leo
Mines	A. M. G. Soule
Motor Vehicles	Frederick Robie
Parks	George Thomas
Public Instruction	Harry U. Gilson
Taxation	George E. Hill
Unemployment Comp'n . . .	David Walton
Vocational Education . . .	Austin Alden

MARYLAND

Page 273

Secretary of State Thomas E. Jones

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Francis Petrott and add Thomas E. Jones, Chairman

Cross out Senate Members Marbury and Mish

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMBERS:

Corporations	William L. Henderson
Library (Archives and History)	Morris L. Radoff
Public Instruction	Thomas G. Pullen

MARYLAND—Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMBERS—Continued

Public Utilities Steuart Purcell
 Railroads Steuart Purcell
 Taxation William L. Henderson

MASSACHUSETTS

Page 274

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—732

Current Volume—1941-42

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY:

Appropriations \$310,000 for 1942

STATISTICAL:

Population (Density per sq. mile)	550.7
Total State Revenue (1939)	\$163,970,000
Total Expenditures (1939)	148,176,000
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1939)	\$6,137,681,497
Institution of Higher Education	
Enrollment (1941)	1,537
Faculty	159
Number of Cities over 10,000 Pop'n	39
Number of Towns over 10,000 Pop'n	39

Page 275

LEGISLATURE:

President of Senate Jarvis Hunt
 Senators—24 . . . R.
 14 . . . D.
 2 Vacancies
 Representatives—136 . . . R.
 8 Vacancies

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Administrative Members: Elisabeth M. Herlihy,
 James T. Moriarty, James C. Scanlan, Arthur W.
 Leavitt, Harold O. Cook
 Senate Members: Arthur W. Hollis, Chairman,
 Jarvis Hunt, Eugene H. Giroux
 House Members: Arthur I. Burgess, Philip
 Barnet, George W. Stetson, Stephen L. French,
 Andrew G. Conkley, Joseph N. Roach
 Secretary: John W. Plaisted

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics	John W. Isell
Agriculture	Mark H. Galusha
Div. of Employ. Security	Robert E. Marshall
Fish and Game	Horatio S. Dumont
Unemploy. Comp'n	(See Div. of Employ.
Security. Name has been changed	

MICHIGAN

Page 276

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU:

Director: Eugene F. Sharkoff

The duties of the service include: Research work and bill drafting, maintenance of reference library compiling of statutes and numerous other services to legislators and government departments.

Advisory Board: D. Hale Brake, Chairman, Joseph A. Baldwin, Henry M. Butzel, Fred I. Chase, John P. Espie, Myles F. Gray, Nelson A. Miles, E. Blythe Stason and Edson R. Sunderland.

MICHIGAN COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Administrator: Lt. Col. Harold A. Furlong
By Act 93, P.A. 1941, the Michigan Council of Defense consists of 11 members, chosen regardless of political affiliation but with reference to their special knowledge of subjects relating to national or state defense. The Governor is Chairman and he designates one member as administrator.

County, district and local defense councils may be appointed upon recommendation of the Council

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—846

Current Volume—1941

Cross out second last sentence beginning, "Included also, etc."

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1941). . . .	\$225,378,985.61
Total Expenditures (1941). . . .	200,894,758.13
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940)	6,028,028.74
Capital City	
Population (1941).	82,396

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LEGISLATURE:

Senators—21 . . . R.

1 Vacancy

Representatives—31 . . . D.

67 . . . R.

2 Vacancies

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION:

Administrative Members are Leo J. Nowicki, Chairman, Herbert J. Rushton, Dr. Eugene B. Elliott, Leonard C. Sauer, Osmun Kelly

Senate Members—Joseph A. Baldwin, Stephen B. ~~Parke~~, Earl W. Munshaw, James A. ~~Burke~~, Chester M. Howell

House Members—~~Nelson A.~~ Miles, James B. Stanley, Haskell L. Nichols, Walter N. Stockfish, V. O. Braun

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Agriculture Leo V. Card

Banking Maurice Eveland

Corrections Garret Heyns

Defense Lt. Col. Harold A. Furlong

MICHIGAN—Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS—Continued

Equ'n. of Assessments . . .	Vernon J. Brown
Insane.	Charles F. Wagg
Land.	Gerald E. Mallory
Library (Arch. & Hist.) . .	G. N. Fuller
Library (State)	Loleta D. Fyan
Liquor Control.	Bertram M. Davey
Mines	R. A. Smith
National Guard.	Egbert M. Rosecrans
Parks	L. N. Jones
Personnel	Thomas J. Wilson
Probation	R. N. Ferriss
Public Utilities.	William G. Lewis
Purchasing.	Eugene A. Gump
Railroad.	Fay N. Pierce
Revenue	Louis M. Nims
Taxation.	John W. Libcke
Unemployment Comp'n . . .	Wendell L. Lund

MINNESOTA

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STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—600

Current Volume—1941

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1940). . . .	\$163,122,631.73
Total State Expenditures (1940) . .	160,575,617.87
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940)	\$1,303,991,121.00
State University	
Enrollment (1941).	17,383
Faculty.	1,051

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COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Note Leslie M. Gravlin as Secretary. Cross out Administrative Member Scammon. Add H. J. Miller

Cross out Senate Members Lightner, Dahle, Mullin and Weber. Add M. J. Galvin, Gordon Rosenmeier, Val Imm, C. I. Oliver

Cross out House Members Hartle and Martinson. Add Ivan Hinderaker, Mitchell Perrizo, Jr. and A. D. Lindley

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Adult Education	H. E. Flynn
Fish and Game	Vern Jaslin
Motor Vehicles.	J. P. Bengtson
National Guard.	Ellard A. Walsh
Public Instruction.	H. E. Flynn
Vocational Education (Acting)	H. C. Schmid

MISSISSIPPI

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STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—352 Current Volume—1939-41

MISSISSIPPI CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Chairman: Fred C. Morgan

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LEGISLATURE:

President-Pro Tem of the Senate . John W. Kyle
Clerk of the House. Heber Ladner

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Defense Fred C. Morgan
Forestry. Albert A. Leggett
Parks Albert A. Leggett

MISSOURI

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:

Librarian: R. E. L. Marrs

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—1,144 Current Volume—1941-42

MISSOURI STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Appropriations: \$50,000

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COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

~~Cross out Administrative Members, James, Harris, Murphy, Mayes. Add Gov. Forrest C. Donnell, William M. Anderson, Margaret Cobb, Roy McKittrick~~Cross out Senate Member Rozier. Note Frank P. Briggs instead of Michael Kinney as Chairman
Add House Members Howard Elliott, Morris E. Osburn

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Agriculture	John W. Ellis
Banking	P. Ross Harrison
Budget.	Margaret M. Cobb
Claims.	Forrest Smith
Defense	Hugh Stephens
Equ'n of Assessments. .	Byron Schubel
Health.	James Stewart, M.D.
Insane.	Ira A. Jones
Insurance	Edward L. Scheufler
Labor	Erville S. Traylor
Liquor Control.	Wayne G. Henderson
Mines	John A. Skinner
National Guard.	Clifford W. Gaylord
Old Age Assistance. . .	Parke M. Banta

MISSOURI—Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS—Continued

Parks	Irwin T. Bode
Police.	M. Stanley Ginn
Public Utilities.	Frederick Stueck
Purchasing.	Ted Ferguson
Railroads	Frederick Stueck
Relief.	Parke M. Banta
Taxation.	Jess Mitchell
Unemployment Comp'n	Elmer J. Keitel
Welfare	Parke M. Banta
Workmen's Comp'n.	R. Robert Cohn

MONTANA

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Employment Service.	O. C. Lamport
Fish and Game	J. W. Severy
Highways.	A. F. Winkler
Library (State)	Lucinda Scott
National Guard.	E. M. Birely
Old Age Assistance.	J. B. Convery
University.	E. O. Melby
Welfare	J. B. Convery

NEBRASKA

Page 286

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:

Roger V. Shumate
Director of Reference and Research

NEBRASKA ADVISORY DEFENSE COMMITTEE:

Secretary & Coordinator: W. R. Roberts

Appropriations: \$7,500 (An additional \$20,000 was appropriated for emergency purposes.)

Cross out last three descriptive sentences starting "The Committee has, etc." Insert: "The state has been divided into thirteen defense regions, with a chairman and committee appointed for each region. Each of the ninety-three counties has been similarly organized and some municipalities have set up defense committees. There are over three thousand people serving on these committees. The state committee has also set up zoning regions in the Fort Crook bombing plant area and the Wahoo Bomb loading plant area.

Page 287

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Agriculture	Allen G. Burke
Defense	W. R. Roberts
Insane.	Maude E. Nuquist
Motor Vehicles.	Owen J. Boyles
Police.	Lloyd Mengel
Welfare	Maude E. Nuquist

NEVADA

Page 288

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Director: Hugh A. Shamberger

Appropriation: \$10,000

The appointment by Governor Carville of Hugh A. Shamberger as Director of the State Council of Defense has resulted in Nevada having an efficiently operating council months in advance of America's entry into the War. The Council was financed by an emergency appropriation of \$10,000 approved by the Legislature.

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—44

Current Volume—1940

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1941).	\$ 8,230,012.14
Total State Expenditures (1941)	8,361,621.89
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1941)	210,627,359.82
State University	
Enrollment (1940-41)	1,382
Faculty.	121

Page 289

State Controller. Henry C. Schmidt

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Agriculture.	George G. Schweis
Fish and Game.	E. J. Phillips
Police	Wally Rusk
Relief	H. R. Martin
Welfare.	H. R. Martin

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 290

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:

Margaret Owen, Legislative Librarian

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Executive Secretary: Whittemore Littell

Associate Secretary: E. C. Ferguson

Status: Statutory Board, Ch. 45, Laws of 1941
(Approved April 4, 1941)

Appropriations: 1941-42—\$5,000

Activities: The State Council of Defense has set up advisory committees on auxiliary fire and police protection, human and industrial resources, consumer's interests, public safety, agriculture and housing, and has appointed county chairmen who in turn have selected chairmen of towns and cities. The Council distributes printed matter and advises local committees who are establishing report and warning centers and training volunteers as air raid wardens, messengers, fire watchers and in other capacities.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Page 291

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Members Eager, Kenison. Add Harry K. Rogers
Senate Members—correct name Renfrew A. Thomson

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics	W. Russell Hilliard
Defense	Whittemore Littell
Motor Vehicles.	Vacancy
Public Utilities.	Edgar H. Hunter
Railroads	Edgar H. Hunter
State Guard	Charles F. Bowen
Unemployment Comp'n	Richard S. Rolfe
Water (Acting).	Walter G. White

NEW JERSEY

Page 292

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:

John P. Duflard
Assistant State Librarian in Charge

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—706 Current Volume—1942
Correct first sentence to read: "The Legislative Manual of the State of New Jersey, published by the Estate of Josephine A. Fitzgerald, etc."

NEW JERSEY DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Chairman: Leonard Dreyfuss

Status: Statutory Board; Governor's Emergency Committee appointed September, 1939. Chapter 238, Laws of 1940 (as amended and supplemented by Chapter 46, Laws of 1941, Chapter 179, Laws of 1941) Appropriations: Unexpended balance. \$500,000 Appropriation as set forth in Chap. 183, Laws of 1941.

Activities: Under the New Jersey Defense Council, Local Defense Councils have been established in each of the 567 municipalities in the State. The entire state has been organized with regard to local auxiliary fire and police units, air raid wardens, bomb squads and other emergency services necessary in times of war. The State Defense Council is comprised of Advisory Committees covering the major fields of the Council work. Rules and regulations established by the State Council are carried out through the local units.

Page 293

Secretary of State	Joseph A. Brophy
State Treasurer.	Robert C. Hendrickson
State Comptroller.	Homer C. Zink

NEW JERSEY—Continued

LEGISLATURE:

Senators— 4 D.
 17 R.
 Representatives—16 D.
 44 R.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Member Martin. Add William B. Kelly
 Cross out Senate Member Zink. Add Roy V. Wright
 Cross out House Members Williamson, Lance, Han-eman, Amlicke. Add William J. Hanna, David Young, Anthony Meyer, Duane E. Minard
 Add Joseph C. Paul as Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Banking	Eugene E. Agger
Control	Frank E. Walsh
Corporations.	Joseph A. Brophy
Defense	Leonard Dreyfuss
Highways.	Vacancy
Insurance	Eugene E. Agger
Library (Archives and History, Law, State).	John P. Dullard
Liquor Control.	Alfred E. Driscoll
National Guard.	Gen. James I. Bowers
Police.	Charles H. Schoeffel
Purchasing.	A. G. Waters
Taxation.	William D. Kelly

NEW MEXICO

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The LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE has been abolished

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—254 Current Volume—1941-42

STATE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

Coordinator: Fay Guthrie

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1941).	\$ 28,923,630.91
Total Expenditures (1941)	30,018,531.93
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1941)	329,034,240.00

Page 295

NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT:

Chief Justice Charles R. Brice
 Four Additional Justices

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Member Sedillo. Add Edward P. Chase
 Cross out Senate Members Royall and Montgomery

NEW MEXICO—Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Banking	Woodlan P. Saunders
Corporations.	Don R. Casados
Employment Service. . .	Benjamin J. Luchini
Geology	John M. Kelly
Highways.	Spencer Miller, Jr.
Insane.	William Curphey, M.D.
Insurance	Ralph R. Apodaca
Library (History, Anthropology)	Leslie Murphy
Library (State, Law & Archives)	Arie Poldervaart
Library (Extn. Service)	Mrs. Irene S. Peck
Public Utilities. . . .	Gail S. Carter
Railroads	Don R. Casados
Securities.	R. W. Heflin
Unemployment Comp'n . .	Benjamin J. Luchini
Vocational Education. .	Brice Sewell

NEW YORK

Page 296

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—1,435

Current Volume—1941

STATE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

Chairman: Governor Herbert H. Lehman

Page 297

State Comptroller Joseph V. O'Leary

LEGISLATURE:

President Pro Tem and Majority Leader of the
Senate Joe R. Hanley

Clerk of the Senate. William S. King

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Member Graves

Cross out Senate Member Thompson

Cross out House Member Wadsworth, Cariello

Add Malcolm Wilson, George W. Foy

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMBERS:

Audit	Joseph V. O'Leary
Budget.	J. Buckley Bryan
Commerce.	Martin P. Catherwood
Public Instruction. . .	Dr. George D. Stoddard (after July 1st)
Purchasing.	John T. Higgins
Taxation.	Vacancy

NORTH CAROLINA

Page 298

STATE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

Appropriations: From Emergency and Contingency Fund

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1940-41) . . .	\$ 47,280,139
Total Expenditures (1940-41) . . .	43,015,955
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940) .	2,394,251,651
State University	
Sites: Raleigh and Greensboro	
Enrollment (1941)	9,000
Faculty	832
Capital City	
Population (1941)	53,661
Rank in State	5th

Page 299

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics	T. S. Johnson
Corporations.	Thad Eure
Defense	T. S. Johnson
Fish and Game	Hinton James
Highways.	L. B. Prince
Liquor Control.	Robert Grady Johnson
Mines	Jasper L. Stukey
Motor Vehicles.	T. Boddie Ward
Planning (Secretary). . .	H. W. Odom
Public Works.	L. B. Prince
Purchasing.	W. Z. Betts
Relief.	R. Eugene Brown
Unemployment Comp'n . .	A. L. Fletcher

NORTH DAKOTA

Page 300

STATE MANUAL:

Cross out description and insert the following:
 "1942 North Dakota Blue Book is issued by the Secretary of State by Legislative Authority. Total Pages 321; size in inches 6 by 9. The Blue Book is a compilation about State Government, elective officials, appointed boards and commissions. Contains a History of the State, the educational system, state owned industries, the history of agriculture which is the main industry of North Dakota, coal mining, oil and gas prospects, highways, game and fish and sceneries. The Book contains a full index.

NORTH DAKOTA DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Chairman: Governor John Moses
 Vice-Chairman & Executive Officer: L. R. Baird

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

Page 301

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Employment Service	Don Laren
Health	Frank J. Hill
Labor	H. R. Martinson
Mines	Jesse E. Crowe
Planning	J. T. Tucker
Police	John D. Jeffrey

OHIO

Page 302

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—705 Current Volume—1941-42

OHIO STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Chairman: Governor John W. Bricker

Vice-Chairman: Ralph D. Henderson

Executive Director: Courtney Burton

The Council was created by Governor Bricker in 1941 under legislative authority for the general purpose of assisting in the coordination of state and local activities related to National and State defense. As to the powers and duties of the Council generally, the law follows the Model Act drafted by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Its activities cover every phase of state, district and local defense and war efforts and problems, coordinating them with the demands and requirements of the Federal Government and its agencies.

Funds are provided by the State from emergency appropriations as and to the extent needed.

Page 303

LEGISLATURE:

Clerk of the Senate Thomas E. Bateman

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Members Schorr and Howard. Add John A. Lloyd, Don Wiper, George C. McConaughy. Cross out Senate Member Ward

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Banks	William S. Hart
Budget	John M. Wilcoxon
Defense	Courtney Burton
Fish	T. H. Langlois
Game	A. W. Short
Mines	Marcus Kerr
Public Instruction	Kenneth C. Ray
Public Works	Frank Raschig

OKLAHOMA

Page 304

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—188

Current Volume—1941

STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE:

J. William Cordell: Executive Secretary

The State Defense Committee is a statutory board of seven members serving under the Governor. It was created by an act of the Eighteenth Legislature effective May 9, 1941.

The duties of the Committee are to cooperate with the Office of Civilian Defense in handling Oklahoma defense problems and to be a coordinating committee on defense matters.

There is a county committee in each county and a local committee in each city or town of 300 or more inhabitants. At the present there is a total of 555 defense committees in Oklahoma.

Page 305

LEGISLATURE:

President Pro Tem of the Senate . Ray C. Jones

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics	John H. Reading
Claims	Roger Phelps
Conservation.	Don McBride
Defense	J. William Cordell
Fish and Game	Nelson Newman
Insane.	W. M. Bell
Liquor Control.	J. W. Williamson
Parole.	Vacancy
Planning.	Don McBride
Police.	Walter B. Johnson
Purchasing.	W. M. Bell
Railroads	C. B. Bee
Unemployment Comp'n	Charles L. Wilson
Vocational Education (Under Public Instruction)	

OREGON

Page 306

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES:

Eleanor Stephens, State Librarian

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—351

Current Volume—1941-42

OREGON DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Coordinator: Jerrold Owen

STATISTICAL:

Area (Square Miles)	96,981
Total State Revenue (1941).	\$53,601,176
Total Expenditures (1941)	52,101,181

OREGON—Continued

STATISTICAL—Continued

State University

Enrollment (1941)	3,995
Faculty (1941)	278

PENNSYLVANIA

Page 308

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1941)	\$459,091,182.28
Total Expenditures (1941)	418,960,196.37

Page 309

State Treasurer	G. Harold Wagner
State Auditor	F. Clair Ross

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

To Administrative Members add Mark S. James,
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Aeronautics (Acting)	William L. Anderson
Audit	F. Clair Ross
Corporations	Frank Wood
Employment Service	Frank Shallow
Health (Acting)	A. H. Stewart
Parks	Milford F. Bratton
Public Works (Acting)	Walter G. Scott
Purchasing	F. Carl Anderson
Unemployment Comp'n	Frank Shallow

RHODE ISLAND

Page 310

STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—402	Current Volume—1941-42
-----------------	------------------------

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Director: Col. Earl C. Webster

Organized under provisions of Chapter 990, Public
Laws, 1941

Appropriation: \$150,000

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1940-41)	\$ 21,296,860.56
Total Expenditures (1940-41)	20,835,727.73
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940)	1,455,927,478.59
Rhode Island State College	
Enrollment (1941-42)	1,133
Faculty	102

RHODE ISLAND—Continued

Page 311

Cross out State Budget Director and Comptroller and insert:

Director of Finance . . . Christopher Del Sesto

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Senate Member Sweeney. Add Ambrose P. McCoy, Joseph Pezzullo

Cross out House Members Brayton and Manning. Add John J. Wrenn, James F. Burns, Jr.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Audit	Elphege J. Goulet
Defense	Col. Earl C. Webster
Forestry.	Samuel W. Smith, Jr.
Insane.	Dr. Chas. P. Fitzpatrick
Motor Vehicles. . .	Wilfred J. Paquin
Parks	Samuel W. Smith, Jr.
Personnel (Civil Service).	Charles H. Cushman
Police.	Edward J. Kelly
Public Utilities. . .	Thomas A. Kennelly
Purchasing.	Franklyn A. Adams
Railroads	Thomas A. Kennelly
Unemployment Comp'n	Mortimer W. Newton
University (State College).	Dr. Carl R. Woodward

SOUTH CAROLINA

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STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—393

Current Volume—1942

Add to description: "Current issue contains a new section illustrating in color outstanding features of the State."

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1940-41).	\$ 35,444,000
Total Expenditures (1940-41)	35,250,000
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940-41)	370,000,000
State University Enrollment (1941)	2,755

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Governor Richard M. Jefferies
Lieutenant Governor. Vacancy

LEGISLATURE:

President of the Senate Vacancy
President Pro Tem of Senate J. M. Wise

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued**COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:**

Cross out Administrative Members King and Richards. Cross out Senate Members Jefferies and McFaddin. Add J. D. Parler
Cross out House Member Zerbst. Add Marion F. Winter

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Budget	Richard M. Jefferies
Insurance	L. George Benjamin
Parole	J. C. Todd
Police	S. J. Pratt
Public Utilities	Rufus M. Newton
Railroads	Rufus M. Newton

SOUTH DAKOTA

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STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—513

Current Volume—1941

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE GUARD:

Adjutant General: Colonel E. A. Beckwith
Chapter 174, Laws of 1941

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1941)	\$32,665,000
Total Expenditures (1941)	29,934,000

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SOUTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT:

Presiding Judge H. B. Rudolph

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Corrections	J. F. Halladay
	Fred Ferguson
	Gladys Pyle
Old Age Assistance	Fred C. Drake
Planning	A. M. Eberle
Relief	Fred C. Drake
Welfare	Fred C. Drake

TENNESSEE

Page 316

Cross out data on Advisory Committee on Preparedness and insert:

TENNESSEE STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Coordinator: Will R. Manier, Jr.

Status: Established by executive order of the Governor as the Tennessee Advisory Committee on Preparedness on May 22, 1940. Name changed to the Tennessee State Defense Council on July 21, 1941.

TENNESSEE—Continued

Appropriations: Governor provided \$4,200 from his emergency fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and \$15,000 from his emergency fund for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942 and June 30, 1943.

Activities: The Council is handling all phases of the civilian defense program in Tennessee, including the organization and coordination of the work of local defense councils throughout the State. It has inaugurated a training program for civilian defense of 20 to 35 class hours in which well over 100,000 persons are enrolled and in which all schools of college rank in the State are participating. The Council has accumulated information on the resources of the State, opportunities for war industries, idle factory buildings, and available industrial sites, and maintains an office in Washington to make such material readily available to federal agencies. The State Defense Council is also assisting with the rationing program, the organization and training of the State Guard, and the salvage of needed waste materials.

STATISTICAL:

Total State Receipts (1941)	\$ 71,499,050
Total Expenditures (1941)	65,456,430
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940)	431,801,546
State University	
Enrollment (1941)	3,834
Faculty	227

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LEGISLATURE:

Speaker of the Senate	Elan R. Maxwell
Speaker of the House	John Ed O'Dell, Jr.
Clerk of the House	G. Edward Friar

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION:

Add House Member Woodall Murray, Jr.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Adult Education	E. H. Elam
Aeronautics	Herbert Fox
Corrections	W. O. Baird, M.D.
Defense	Will R. Manier, Jr.
Insane	W. O. Baird, M.D.
Securities	Elizabeth Allen

TEXAS

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STATE MANUAL:

Total Pages—576

Current Volume—1941-42

GOVERNOR'S NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE:

Executive Officer: Governor Coke R. Stevenson

TEXAS—Continued

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Governor	Coke R. Stevenson
Lieutenant Governor (Acting)	H. L. Winfield
State Treasurer.	Jesse James
State Auditor.	C. H. Cavness

LEGISLATURE:

Acting President of the Senate . . . H. L. Winfield
 President Pro Tem of the Senate . . . H. L. Winfield

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out present list. Insert Administrative
 Members Doris H. Connerly, William J. Lawson,
 Gerald C. Mann, Ed Riedel, Phillip Tocker
 Insert Senate Members Clay Cotten, George C.
 Moffett, R. A. Weinert, J. Alton York, C. Allen
 Shiver
 Insert House Members J. A. Benton, Wayne Mat-
 thews, Jasper N. Reed, C. L. Bray, Kirby Kelly

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Audit.	C. H. Cavness
Banking.	John McAdams
Corporations	Abner Lewis
Corrections.	Douglas W. Stakes
Defense.	Robert E. Smith
Insurance.	O. P. Lockhart
Labor.	John D. Reed
Parks.	J. V. Ash
Parole	T. C. Andrews

UTAH

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STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Appropriation: \$125,000
 Chairman: Governor Herbert B. Maw
 Secretary: Gus P. Bachman

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Lieutenant Governor: E. E. Monson

LEGISLATURE:

President of the Senate. . . . Grant Macfarlane

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Agriculture.	Tracy R. Welling
Budget	J. W. Sellwood
Conservation	Edward H. Watson
Control.	J. W. Sellwood
Equ'n of Assessments	J. Lambert Gibson
Fish and Game.	Mark Anderson
Highways	John S. Evans
Insane	Owen P. Heninger
Insurance.	Oscar W. Carlson

UTAH—Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS—Continued

Labor.	Wendell Grover
Liquor Control	Justin E. Hurst
Mines.	Charles W. Spence
Old Age Assistance	David R. Trevithick
Parks.	H. J. Plumbhof
Planning	Ora Bundy
Police	P. L. Dow
Publicity.	H. J. Plumbhof
Public Utilities	George S. Ballif
Purchasing	J. Henry McGean
Railroads.	George S. Ballif
Relief	David R. Trevithick
Securities	Oscar W. Carlson
Taxation	J. Lambert Gibson
Unemployment Comp'n.	Wendell Grover
University	LeRoy E. Cowles
Water.	Edward H. Watson
Workmen's Comp'n	Wendell Grover

VERMONT

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STATE MANUAL:

Cross out final sentence.

VERMONT COUNCIL OF SAFETY:

Appropriations: \$10,000

Second sentence should read: "It has taken steps to protect industrial and transportation facilities and has organized civilian defense."

STATISTICAL:

Total State Revenue (1941).	\$ 15,569,837
Total Expenditures (1941)	16,491,947
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940)	277,727,926

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Library (Archives & Hist.).	Earl Newton
Liquor Control.	Park C. Beede
Motor Vehicles.	H. Elmer Marsh
National Guard.	Murdock A. Campbell
Unemployment Comp'n	William L. McKee
University.	John S. Millis

VIRGINIA

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:

Third sentence should read: "Research is conducted, bills are drafted, and advice given as

VIRGINIA—Continued

to the constitutionality or probable legal effect of proposed legislation, upon request of the Governor or of any member of the General Assembly."

STATE MANUAL:

Last sentence should read: "*The Report includes numerous matters of special concern to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.*"

VIRGINIA DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Director of Civilian Defense: Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr. Ex Officio

Coordinator of State Defense: J. H. Wyse

By Chapter 10, Acts of 1942, effective February 11, 1942, the Governor is made Director of Civilian Defense. A new plan for civilian defense has been established under which the Governor is authorized if he finds it necessary, to form a State Council of Defense, to be composed of such heads of State departments and agencies as designated by the Governor. The former Virginia Defense Council is superseded entirely, but the Governor has not, as yet, established any State Council. The Governor is authorized to designate a Coordinator of State Defense. Local councils are to be designated by local directors, Mayors of cities and towns are to be, ex officio, local directors, and in case of counties the governing bodies select the local directors. Regional councils, consisting of local directors in the region, may be established at the discretion of the Governor. The Governor is authorized to make certain variations in the set-up, according to his discretion.

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Governor	Colgate W. Darden, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor. . . .	William M. Tuck
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.	Ralph E. Wilkins
Comptroller.	Henry G. Gilmer

LEGISLATURE:

President of the Senate . . .	William M. Tuck
Speaker of the House. . . .	Thomas B. Stanley
Senators—37 D.	
2 R.	
1 Vacancy	
Representatives—96 D.	
3 R.	
1 Vacancy	

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Senate Members Tuck and Daniel.
Insert at top of list Maitland H. Bustard, Burr

VIRGINIA—Continued

P. Harrison, at bottom—L. M. Robinette
 Cross out House Member list. Insert Charles
 R. Fenwick, C. G. Quesenbery, T. Bryan Tate,
 George M. Warren, Ernest H. Williams, Jr.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Adult Education	Dabney S. Lancaster
Budget.	J. H. Bradford
Claims. ,	Henry G. Gilmer
Corporations.	William Meade Fletcher
Defense	J. H. Wyse
(Cross out Employment Service)	
Highways.	James A. Anderson
Labor	John Hopkins Hall, Jr.
Liquor Control.	Hunter Miller
Police.	Marion S. Battle
Printing.	Arthur B. Gathright
Public Instruction.	Dabney S. Lancaster
Water Resources	Wm. Meade Fletcher
Workmen's Comp'n.	W. F. Robinson

WASHINGTON

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES:

Cross out William Tucker as Librarian. Vacancy
 at present.

WASHINGTON STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL:

Coordinator: Brig. Gen. Walter J. DeLong

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Agriculture.	Arthur E. Cox
Conservation	Ed. Davis
Corrections.	A. M. Murphin
Defense.	Walter J. DeLong
Employment Service	E. B. Riley
Equalization	T. M. Jenner
Fish	Fred J. Foster
Highways	Burwell Bantz
Insane	David E. Lockwood
Labor.	Robert H. Harlin
Library (Archives & History)	David E. Lockwood
Library (State).	Vacancy
Liquor Control	Evro M. Becker
Motor Vehicles	Thomas A. Swayze
National Guard	Walter J. DeLong
Parks.	E. A. Carroll
Parole	A. M. Murphin
Planning	P. Hetherton
Police	James Pryde
Printing	O. H. Woody

WASHINGTON—Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS—Continued

Public Utilities	Fred G. Hamley
Public Works	Fred G. Hamley
Railroads	Fred G. Hamley
Relief (Acting).	Verne Graham
Securities	Thomas A. Swayze
Taxation	T. M. Jenner
Unemployment Comp'n.	E. B. Riley
Welfare (Acting)	Verne Graham
Workmen's Comp'n	Robert H. Harlin

WEST VIRGINIA

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STATE MANUAL:

Compiled by A. Hale Watkins, Clerk of the Senate

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LEGISLATURE:

Clerk of the Senate A. Hale Watkins

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Administrative Members Preston, James, Simpson and Smith. Insert E. B. Pennybacker as Chairman.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Budget	Cleveland M. Bailey
Conservation	T. M. Gray
Game	Scotty Harris
Motor Vehicles	Sabe Corey
Parole	John B. Smith
Police	H. Clare Hess

WISCONSIN

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STATE MANUAL:

Current Volume—1940

WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF DEFENSE: (Cross out NATIONAL)

Last sentence should read: "In accordance with plans of the Council, local defense councils have been set up throughout the State."

WISCONSIN—Continued

STATISTICAL:

Area (Square Miles)	56,154
Net General Fund Receipts (1940-41).	\$ 96,861,535
Net General Expenditures (1940-41).	87,593,599
Total Assessed Prop. Value (1940).	4,353,503,414
State University Enrollment (1941)	10,545

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COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION:

Cross out Senate Member Mack as Chairman.
Note Ambrose B. Collier as Chairman. Insert
Melvin R. Laird

WYOMING

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STATE MANUAL:

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Current Volume—1941

STATE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

Executive Vice-Chairman: Col. R. A. Esmay

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS:

Adult Education.	Sam Hitchcock
Police	William R. Bradley
University	J. L. Morrill
Vocational Education	Sam Hitchcock

ADAM
WYOMING
VOLUME