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THE BOOK OF THE STATES 1939-40

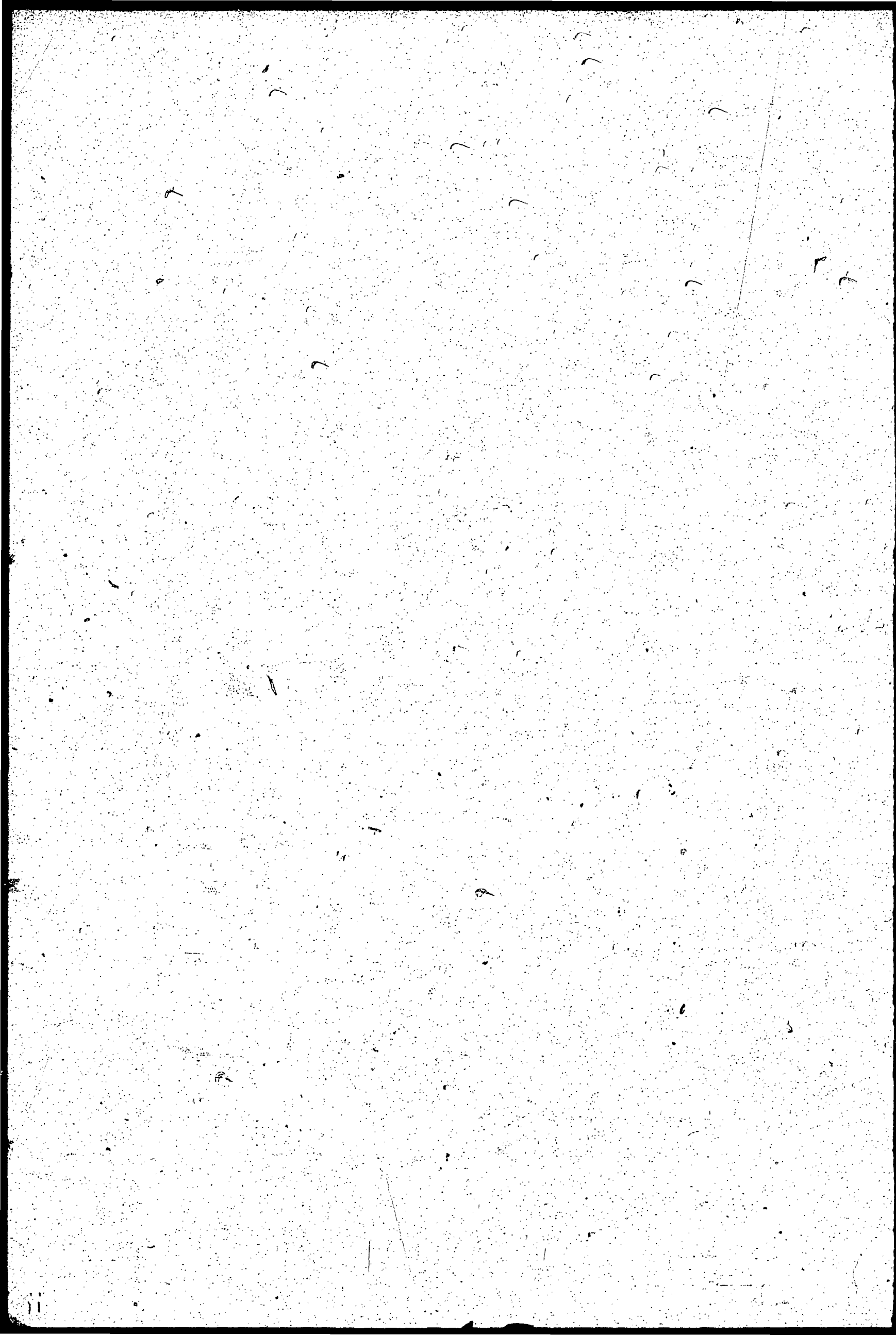
VOLUME III



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
CHICAGO

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THE BOOK
OF THE STATES



THE BOOK OF THE STATES 1939-40

VOLUME III



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
CHICAGO

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

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This book is dedicated to

HENRY W. TOLL

*Founder and First Director of the
Council of State Governments*

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
IS PUBLISHED BIENNIALY BY THE
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FOREWORD

THE purpose of *The Book of the States* is twofold: first, to provide an authoritative source of information on a wide range of state activities; and, second, to report the activities of the Council of State Governments and of the various conferences held under its auspices. In the present edition the reference material has been expanded, and the minutes of conferences have been somewhat condensed.

Much of any merit which the current book may have is due to the wholehearted cooperation of state officials throughout the country, since the compilation would have been impossible without the original data concerning each of their states which they furnished—and later checked before the book went to press. While it is inevitable that later appointments may supersede some of those listed, and it is possible that errors may have occurred in the work of editing, such changes in personnel as may occur will not seriously impair the value of the book as a general reference tool.

The Council gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the many contributors to the 1939-40 edition. Their helpfulness has permitted the publication of factual information which the staff of the Council would have been unable to compile. These contributions are acknowledged individually throughout the book.

A diligent effort has been made to avoid inaccuracies, and to check all reference material before its publication, but at the same time the Council urges that necessary corrections be called to its attention. It is our hope that the 1939-40 edition may prove both valuable and interesting.

FRANK BANE
Executive Director

HORIZONS OF THE COUNCIL

By HENRY W. TOLL, Honorary President

The founder and first director of the Council of State Governments expresses in an open letter his predictions of the place which the organization will eventually occupy in the structure of American government.

1. INTEGRATION OF ORGANIZED INTERSTATE COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL TYPES OF OFFICE-HOLDERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FORTY-EIGHT STATE GOVERNMENTS.

THE FACT is now becoming clear to hundreds of students of government and to hundreds of legislators and state officials that a vast number of efforts in the direction of interstate cooperation which are being carried forward in a desultory way are interrelated parts of a single project: Interstate cooperation. For instance, there are over a hundred nationwide organizations of state officials. Of scores of varieties of state officials concerned with governmental agencies ranging up and down from libraries to embalmers' licensing boards, each has its entirely separate association. We have been successful in virtually integrating, in a single Council of State Governments, the organized activities of four groups of "overhead state officials." By the "overhead officials" of a state, I mean office-holders who exercise authority over matters affecting the state government as a whole. In this case, I refer to the legislators who make the laws and control most of the finances of the state; the governors, who serve as chief executives for the entire government; the attorney-generals who interpret the laws, and counsel the governors; and the secretaries of state. None of these officials are confined to a single function of government, such as welfare, highways, or education. It is obvious that for purposes of interstate cooperation, all of these groups

should be—as they now are—served by a single secretariat. This secretariat will provide them with a common research agency and informational clearing house, and will implement their cooperative endeavors with adequate accounting and secretarial services. As time goes on, it will become increasingly clear that all of the nationwide organizations of state officials should be drawn closely together, that their secretariats should be concentrated, and that the greatest possible integration of these organizations should be secured. And this statement is not confined to "overhead state officials." Each group will, for some time, cling to its tradition of a separate organization with a distinctive name, but in the course of time, it may be anticipated that a great many of them will fuse into a single organization. By this metamorphosis, each group will gain great additional strength and prestige, because various groups of officials will discover that it is better for them to operate as a section of one great, well organized, well known organization, which does not have to give its credentials, than as a random, struggling, relatively ineffective separate organization.

2. FINANCING OF THE INTEGRATED GROUPS

In connection with the matter discussed in the preceding paragraph, the public financing of groups of state officials engaged in interstate cooperation presents an important field for future development. Scores of such groups are being

supported from public funds—sometimes by appropriations, sometimes by membership fees paid by officials as part of their departmental expenses, sometimes by bureau contributions, and sometimes by other arrangements. This situation is not satisfactory for several reasons: (1) On account of this desultory method of dispensing public funds for these organizations, the legislatures do not know how much they are spending for the entire task of interstate cooperation; (2) the contributions to the different groups are not in proper ratio to each other; and, (3) the effort expended by each group in raising its funds is out of proportion to the amounts involved. Simply by way of example, the secretaries of state attempt to raise for their organization \$5 from each state annually; the governors attempt to raise \$100 from each state; and the Legislators' Association formerly attempted to raise modest but varying amounts on a quota basis. The labor necessary to secure a small amount of money from each state annually is more than the money is worth, especially if it involves a legislative appropriation. To the extent that such organizations are integrated, it will be possible for each legislature to make a single appropriation to the Council for the joint support of these diverse groups; and the funds thus received can be equitably apportioned by the Council. This arrangement will have the same sort of benefits that a Community Chest has for its participating organizations. Of course some organizations, such as that of the state highway officials, are so highly developed and so well financed that such a plan of financing will not benefit them until the Council is much more developed than it is now.

3. PUBLICATIONS

Bulletins. The possible developments in connection with the publication of bulletins for special groups can be left to the imagination, with a mere reference to the fact that the attorney-generals of the various states are now furnishing the Council with the texts of their opinions, which number hundreds every month; and the Council is sending to

each attorney-general a weekly digest of those opinions which have the greatest general interest. Pages could be written on the subject of bulletins, beginning with a description of the bulletins already being published by the Council's respective sections for the governors, for the secretaries of state, and for other groups. One such publication is the weekly bulletin reporting new books, pamphlets and articles, which I instituted eight years ago in behalf of the American Legislators' Association for the special benefit of the Legislative Reference Bureaus of the various states. This bulletin has been expanded into a comprehensive digest of new material concerning government; many hundreds of copies of it go to dozens of different groups of public officials every week.

Magazine. The Council's magazine, *State Government*, should some day become a large, thoroughly departmentalized publication. It is doubtless destined to become a national technical journal of large circulation, recognized as the best source of current information concerning state government as a whole. Such a magazine will be a medium for a great deal of advertising material, subject to certain restrictions regarding subject matter and presentation; such advertisement will not only finance the publication, but will render it a source of substantial income. *The American City* somewhat demonstrates what can be done in this direction.

The Book of the States. This compendium should eventually contain not only rosters of state officials, a digest of all current activities in the fields of interstate and interlevel cooperation, comparative tables and analyses concerning the laws and the form of organization of the forty-eight states, and a department devoted to each state. All of these features, in modest form, it already has. But, as the consolidated handbook of the forty-eight state governments, it should have many additional compilations, and more illustrations. Such compilations of material may eventually make it necessary to publish each annual edition in several volumes, together with supplementary volumes containing special

studies. One such supplementary volume should contain a collection of organization charts for each of the forty-eight states. This publication, to which further reference is made in Section 7, is probably destined to become one of the most important and authoritative reference books in American government.

4. CONSULTANT SERVICES

Simply by way of example: The Council should eventually have an experienced and recognized legal authority, qualified to be consulted by the attorney-generals of the various states concerning suitable, important questions. The Council should have numerous consultants of this sort, who are leading authorities concerning their respective fields. And as for the possibilities of extension of the present inquiry services of the Council, they can best be left to the imagination—if it is a lively one!

5. CLEARING HOUSE SERVICES

Because it has seemed premature to do so, I have never previously given public expression to my views concerning almost limitless possibilities of the Council as a clearing house between the state governments in connection with administrative matters. Suppose, for instance, a matter so trivial as this: If each state desired to have a complete list of the forty-eight secretaries of state, and if there were no clearance, then each state would have to make its own compilation—by sending out a note of inquiry to each of the forty-seven other states. This would involve the sending of 2,256 inquiries (48 times 47), and the sending of 2,256 answers—or, 4,512 processes. If this amount of effort is required in a trivial matter, imagine the amount of work necessary in maintaining clearance concerning continuing, complicated matters. A book could—and should—be written on this subject. But to pass it over with a single illustration: Each state is licensing thousands of corporations—and will have to continue to do so, even if the federal government undertakes to license that portion of the corporations which is engaged in any activities which can possibly be considered interstate commerce. Conceivably

—merely as a hypothetical example—the Council should eventually maintain a consolidated index of all of the corporations chartered in all of the states. Its possible usefulness is obvious. And conceivably the Council might later serve as a joint registration office, to assist any corporation which desired to be registered in ten or twenty different states, to secure all of those charters by filing a single application with the Council, listing the states in which it proposed to operate. Scores of other examples immediately come to mind. Administrative clearance would be useful in connection with the regulation of motor vehicles and their drivers, the regulation of corporate securities, the registration of trade-marks, conservation, public utilities, education, highways, health, and military affairs. And when clearance is established in connection with the services available from state institutions of all varieties, it may well prove to be the first step toward the interchange of the actual services rendered by the institutions—if not the joint conduct of an occasional institution by two or more states. In other words, as soon as the Council begins actually to provide such clearing house services in connection with any administrative function, the fact will become apparent that the states may benefit by calling upon the Council to assist them in rendering certain types of joint administrative services. The clearing house services which the Council already provides for legislative reference bureaus give only a faint idea of how much more it may ultimately accomplish in the legislative field, and of how many other fields it may ultimately serve.

6. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Council's General Assembly meets once every two years, primarily to review the work and conclusions of the Council's various nationwide commissions, such as its Commission on Conflicting Taxation. Many significant possibilities might be outlined in connection with this Assembly—but I shall mention only one which has never before been publicly suggested. Concerning numerous subjects, uniformity of state laws is desirable and

is increasingly necessary. As to each subject, this requires the drafting and promotion of a code, and its enactment as a statute in each of the forty-eight states. This is a tremendous task. But the most discouraging feature of the problem is this: No sooner is a code thus adopted in all forty-eight states; after endless effort, than changing conditions make an amendment necessary—whereupon the struggle must be begun all over again, to induce the forty-eight legislatures each to enact an identical amending statute. And as soon as one state has adopted the amendment, uniformity is destroyed until each of the forty-seven others has followed suit. This General Assembly of the Council is an official governmental agency, composed of a senator, a representative, and an administrative official duly designated by the government of each state to represent it. The possibility is this: Eventually the General Assembly may adopt legislative codes in connection with various problems. It will then be possible for each legislature to adopt a one-sentence statute, which, needless to say, will continue in force so long—and only so long—as the legislature leaves it on the books. Such a statute might, for instance, read thus: "All motor vehicles in this state shall at all times be equipped with such safety devices as are prescribed in the then current Motor Vehicle Code of the Council of State Governments; and this law shall become effective twelve months after its enactment." Then, as new safety devices are invented, or as other conditions change, the Council's General Assembly can adopt amendments to its code, to become effective at a reasonable date. Thus we can obviate the necessity for successive amendments in each of the forty-eight states, and render such amendments as are made simultaneously effective in all "uniform states." Technical legal questions present themselves in this connection; but if they present genuine obstacles, such obstacles are surmountable. The difference between this arrangement and a federal statute is this: The states which prefer not to conform cannot be compelled to do so by the central agency, but retain their own sovereign control.

7. SPECIAL RESEARCH

In the course of time, the Council will undoubtedly undertake the preparation of numerous manuals concerning the machinery of state government. Some of these may appropriately be published as special volumes of *The Book of the States*, thus giving to that publication, more and more, the character of the most comprehensive compendium in existence of data concerning the state governments—especially as supplemented by the hundreds of briefer articles which are piling up in the bound volumes of *State Government*. The material for these manuals will be prepared in conjunction with universities and other research agencies. The imagination can run riot as to the urgently needed manuals which might be prepared in connection with the legislative machinery alone—concerning legislative personnel, committees, journals, reference services, councils, unicameral operations, and so on. In various unsigned articles which have appeared in *State Government* during the past eight years, I have detailed the need for various researches, especially in connection with the law-making machinery of the states. But the need extends to all aspects of state government, and it offers untold possibilities of service by the Council.

8. DISTRICT SECRETARIATS

The Council must eventually have a secretariat in each district of the United States. We have tentatively adopted eleven districts for this purpose. I have analyzed the functions and the possibilities of these district secretariats in various addresses and magazine articles, and our New York district secretariat provides an excellent working model, with three years of experience behind it. Moreover, each district secretariat will eventually become the administrative center for a cluster of interstate commissions or special committees established to deal with special regional problems. The development of these regional commissions and district centers could be discussed at great length, but anyone who is interested in their possibilities is referred to the book entitled *Regional*

Factors in National Planning and Development, published in 1935 by the National Resources Committee.

9. THE COMMISSIONS ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Up to the present time, forty-two states have, by legislative action, established commissions on interstate cooperation. These commissions are certainly destined to acquire vast significance. In the near future each of them will doubtless have, at the least, an office and a secretary. It would be easy and entertaining to write a book upon the possible development of these commissions, and upon their possible collaborations. But at least they will initiate and carry forward many of the activities described throughout this article.

10. REGIONAL CONFERENCES

When several states have a mutual problem of importance, the obvious approach to its solution is by means of a conference—or a series of conferences—attended by legislative and administrative delegates from each of the states involved. We have organized scores of such conferences, which have varied widely as to the number and the qualifications of the delegates, as to techniques, and as to importance. They have demonstrated many possible uses of the device of the regional conference. They will inevitably increase tremendously in every part of the country, both in number and in importance.

11. INTERSTATE COMMISSIONS FOR REGIONAL PURPOSES

Just as a group of individuals who desire to embark upon an extensive business enterprise organize a corporation, the practice will increase for groups of states to organize interstate commissions to deal with their important problems and programs. What the corporation is for individual citizens, the interstate commission is for state governments. A somewhat detailed discussion of this subject is to be found in the address which I delivered before the National Planning Conference in Detroit on June 3, 1937.¹

¹ Published in *New Horizons in Planning*,

With a great deal of effort and with many discouragements, we have finally provided an adequate pattern for such commissions, through the development of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

12. NATIONWIDE COMMISSIONS

By organizing nationwide interstate commissions to deal with the problems of conflicting taxation, crime, and social security, we have barely scratched the surface, and have given only a glimmering of the possibilities in this field. These three commissions have been demonstration projects, and they have paved the way for action along a broad front. As a by-product of their primary function of harmonizing the policies and activities of the states, such commissions will develop into the agencies which, through subcommittees, will inform the appropriate committees of Congress concerning repercussions which proposed federal statutes are likely to have, and concerning possible resultant injuries or injustices to the states. In other words, the states will certainly use these commissions as their means for dealing collectively with the federal government. The first nationwide commission of the states, our Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, has, by years of effort, developed an excellent pattern; and it has set an example by officially representing the state governments and various governors in their dealings with Congress and with the Treasury Department, in connection with tax conflicts. It is important that every such commission which the Council sponsors and organizes should be so integrated with the Council's central organization as to insure continuity and singleness of purpose. It is also important that all such commissions maintain close contact with one another.

13. INTERLEVEL COMMISSIONS

The possibilities of commissions to secure better coordination among federal, state and local governments stagger the imagination. We have made a partial demonstration of the potentialities of

American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 66th Street, Chicago.

such commissions by organizing and experimenting with the Tax Revision Council. It will take less time for some federal officials to appreciate the need and the usefulness of agencies of this character, and without whole-hearted cooperation of the federal officials involved these councils cannot function very effectively. But such interlevel councils are needed to deal with specific problems in dozens of major fields, such as agriculture, commerce, and labor. It would be a very slow and laborious process, however, to organize every such interlevel council as an entirely separate enterprise. For this reason, at the Council's General Assembly in 1937, I requested authority to organize "The Interlevel Commission," and the Assembly voted such authority. This Commission is designed to survey the field of federal-state-local relations, and from time to time, as the occasions seem ripe, to arrange for the organization of "Interlevel Councils"—each somewhat similar to the Tax Revision Council, but dealing with some other specific field. The mechanics of this interlevel commission and of these interlevel councils are too complex for discussion here. But the plan has been demonstrated to be entirely feasible, and these interlevel agencies are likely to play an important governmental role in years to come.

14. MAGNITUDE OF THE COUNCIL

The task of developing proper coordination among the units of government in the United States is recognized by all students of government as a major concern of our nation. Many of them would agree that it is *the* major governmental concern of our nation. It will require the services of a tremendous number of people, and it will be an expensive undertaking. I hazard no guess concerning the ultimate extent and cost of this organ-

ization. I maintain this discreet silence mainly because I doubt whether anyone would agree with me as to the ultimate extent of the Council—or of its plant, its agencies, its staff, and its budget.

15. THE COUNCIL'S OBJECTIVES AND IDEALS

The usefulness of the Council will largely depend upon its ability to maintain its idealism and its spirit of patriotic service. In fact, as the magnitude of the Council increases, the intensity of the organization's idealism should increase in direct proportion to the extent of its opportunities and responsibilities. In 1933, when writing the original Articles of Organization of the Council, I attempted to formulate in the Preamble an expression of the spirit in which the project had been conceived. I believe that this Preamble is to be found in printed form nowhere except imbedded in an article in *The Book of the States* for 1935, where it appears in a three-column section at page 93, under the subhead "New Needs in Government." And in 1937, for presentation at the General Assembly of that year, I attempted, with the assistance of the Council's Editorial Associate, to restate the Council's ideals, in a document known as the Declaration of Interdependence. It is to be found at page 3 of *The Book of the States* for 1937—or at pages 34 and 44 of *State Government* for March, 1937. May I incorporate those two statements into this article, by reference? The final sentence of the Declaration of Interdependence is an appropriate conclusion for this letter to "The Comrades in the Council."

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

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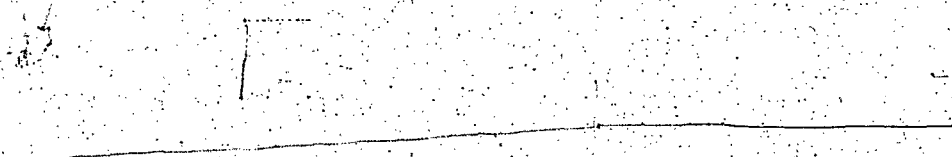
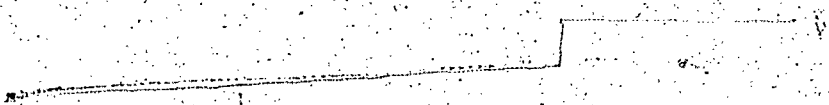
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PART I

Biennial Report of the
Council of State Governments



Chapter I

THE STRUCTURE OF THE COUNCIL

AMPLE precedent exists for the assumption that accomplishment offers an accurate yardstick for the measurement of worth—whether it be of an individual, an organization, or a social system. The following chapters, devoted to a summary of the accomplishments of the Council of State Governments for the biennium since the publication of the 1937 edition of *The Book of the States*, afford a means of evaluating the organization as a whole. Previous editions of the book have stressed the structure of the Council—what it is equipped to do. The past two years have illustrated what can be done with that equipment.

THE MACHINERY OF THE COUNCIL

Primarily, let us summarize the Council's machinery. The backbone of the organization is formed by its commissions on interstate cooperation. These commissions are an outgrowth of the earlier organization of the American Legislators' Association, which consisted of a committee of legislators in each of the two houses of the various state legislatures. In practice it was found that an organization purely of legislators lacked efficiency: with the adjournment of the legislative session, the committees tended to disband, and under most favorable conditions they were handicapped by a lack of administrative officials among their members. In recognition of this defect in organizational structure, the Council of State Governments was formed in February, 1935.

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. These variations in composition are discussed further in Chapter 3, pages 9-10.

It is, of course, essential that every state have a commission on interstate cooperation, and it is desirable that these commissions conform in so far as local conditions justify to the standard pattern. A commission of fifteen members has manifold advantages. It is, for instance, large enough to permit the formation of subcommittees. Thus the commission may study several questions at the same time without overburdening any of its members.

The model bill for the establishment of a commission on interstate cooperation does not necessarily provide for an appropriation. It is essential, however, that each commission be supplied with a small sum of money from which it can pay the expenses of its members to attend the meetings of the organization, supply clerical help and the services of a commission secretary, and contribute to the upkeep of the central organization.

While the first step is membership itself, the usefulness of the commission to its state depends largely upon its ability to secure the necessary funds. It is noteworthy that no commission which has an appropriation is inactive, and that activity is in direct proportion to availability of funds. The work of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation is an excellent case in point.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

The policy of the Council as a whole is formulated by its Board of Managers. This body is made up of a representative from each state which contributes to the Council, elected members, the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, the presidents of the American Legislators' Association, the National Association of Attorney-Generals, the National Association of Secretaries of State, and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The president, three vice-presidents, honorary president, executive director, and auditor form the Executive Committee; the first vice-president is ex-officio chairman of the Board of Managers. The Board meets twice a year to review the activities of the Council and to decide upon future policies.

The central office of the Council is in Chicago. It is desirable that district offices be set up in widely scattered parts of the country; the varied programs of the cooperation commissions are more adequately serviced by an office on the ground. The success of the New York district office demonstrates the soundness of the theory.

At the present time only one fully staffed district office exists. The central office handles the regional interests of the Chicago district, and, to the extent of his time and facilities, the secretary of the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation serves as a regional representative for the New England area.

Through the central office and the district offices the individual commissions on interstate cooperation are encouraged to study their interstate problems and to get in touch with their neighbors who

face a similar situation. Thus, the greater part of commission activity is conducted upon a regional basis.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

In some instances a regional commission, composed of a few members from each cooperation commission in the district, is set up, if the problem under consideration is one which seems constant. Examples of these regional commissions are the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin and the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin. It is to be anticipated that states in these regions will face problems of water pollution, flood control, and land use as long as the rivers flow through them.

If, on the other hand, the question would be resolved by concerted action, a special committee is formed for its consideration. An example of such a non-permanent special committee is the Special Committee on Conflicting Taxation, formed at the request of the Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation to consider the possibility of the establishment of uniform assessment practices among the states in that region. If the practices were once agreed upon and adopted, the question would be permanently settled and the committee would dissolve.

NATIONWIDE COMMISSIONS

Occasional problems, nationwide in scope, are best attacked by a nationwide commission. On this theory, the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation and the Interstate Commission on Social Security were set up; the Interstate Commission on Council Development seeks to encourage the activities of the Council throughout the country as a whole. As a general rule, however, it has been found that it is difficult to bring about activity in the whole country at the same time. A series of regional attacks, culminating in a nationwide conference, seems in the final analysis to be more efficient. The work of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation and the Interstate Commission on Social Security is carried on by the staff of the Council although the operations of the

Commissions have been hindered by lack of funds.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The biennial General Assembly, held in Washington, D. C., in January of odd years, provides an opportunity for review of the activities and accomplishments of the cooperation commissions. Legislative programs worked out by one commission are made available to all the states. Personal contacts among the conferees provide a stimulation for future work. It is significant that out of each general assembly has grown a major interest of the Council—as, from the Fourth General Assembly grew the nationwide conference on interstate trade barriers held in Chicago in April, 1939.

This, then, is the organizational structure of the Council—commissions on interstate cooperation, adequately financed, working on regional problems through the district offices of the Council, on nationwide problems through the central office, exchanging experiences at regional conferences and finally at the nationwide general assembly. Nor is the work of the conferee over when he catches the train for home. As a result of the conferences, the experience of other commissions is adapted to local conditions, and the legislative program of each commission is worked out. The legislative

recommendations regarding interstate problems made by cooperation commissions are being rightfully accorded increasing recognition.

AFFILIATES OF THE COUNCIL

In addition to acting as the central headquarters for the commissions on interstate cooperation, the Chicago office maintains clearing house services for the Governors' Conference, the American Legislators' Association, the National Association of Attorney-Generals, and the National Association of Secretaries of State. The Executive Director of the Council acts as Secretary-Treasurer of the Governors' Conference, and he is the director of the American Legislators' Association, which was the forerunner of the Council itself. As already noted, the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, and the presidents of the American Legislators' Association and of the National Associations are members of the Council's Board of Managers.

After this brief review of the facilities which the Council has for its work, the succeeding chapters outline what it has been able to do with that machinery in two years' time—accomplishments which offer at once a justification for the existence of the organization and a prediction of its ultimate part in our government.

Chapter 2

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL

August, 1937—May, 1939*

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*, August, 1937, until the date of publication of the present volume in May, 1939. The 1937 edition of the book contains a record of the history of the Council, and of the American Legislators' Association, since their foundings. Each future volume will cover the developments of the biennium for which it is issued, as does this present book.

1937

September 10. District No. 2. Conservation conference. Organized by the district office at the call of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

September 11. District No. 2. Uniform Trailer Legislation, meeting of Advisory Committee. Organized by the district office at the call of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

September 14-16. Governors' Conference, Twenty-ninth annual session. Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Arrangements made with the cooperation of the Governors' Section of the Council of State Governments.

September 22-24. National Association of Secretaries of State, Twentieth conference. Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Arrangements made with the co-

operation of the Secretaries of State Section of the Council of State Governments.

September 24-25. Conference of the Council's Crime Commission. Phillips Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri.

September 27-28. National Association of Attorney-Generals, Thirty-first annual conference. Hotel Kansas Citian, Kansas City, Missouri. Arrangements made with the cooperation of the Attorney-Generals' Section of the Council of State Governments.

September 30. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, Executive session. The offices of the Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

October 18. District No. 1. Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation, Organization meeting. State House, Boston, Massachusetts.

October 25. District No. 7. Illinois Commission on Interstate Cooperation, Organization meeting. State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

October 28. The Council of State Governments, Board of Managers meeting. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

October 29. Interstate Commission

* A chronological record of the development of the American Legislators' Association and Council since their foundings is contained in the 1937 edition of *The Book of the States*, pp. 14-26.

on Council Development, Annual meeting. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

November 15. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, meeting. The offices of the Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

November 18-20. Illinois and Kansas Legislative Councils, Joint meeting. Senate Chamber, Topeka, Kansas.

November 20. District No. 2. Hudson River fisheries, conference. Organized by the district office at the call of the New York and New Jersey Cooperation Commissions. Biltmore Hotel, New York.

December 2-4. The Council's Crime Commission, Executive Committee meeting. Essex County Court House, Newark, New Jersey.

December 10-11. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, Second annual regional conference. Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

December 13. District No. 1. Connecticut Commission on Interstate Co-

operation, Organization meeting. State House, Hartford, Connecticut.

December 13. District No. 7. Illinois Commission on Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws, conference. Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

December 13-14. National Resources Committee, Zoning conference. Medinah Club, Chicago, Illinois.

December 17. District No. 1. New England Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, Conference called by Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation. State House, Boston.

December 18. District No. 2. Uniform Marriage Laws, regional hearing. Organized by district office at call of New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Biltmore Hotel, New York.

District No. 2. Transient relief, meeting. Organized by district office at call of New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Biltmore Hotel, New York.

1938

January 15. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, meeting. The offices of the Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

January 17. Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, meeting with Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact Commission. Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

February 12. The Council of State Governments, Board of Managers meeting. Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C.

February 16. District No. 7. Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation, Organization meeting. State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, meeting. State Capitol, Albany, New York.

District No. 2. New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, dinner given in honor of governor, legislative leaders and members of Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, New York.

February 21. National Association of Secretaries of State, Executive meeting. Offices of the Council, Chicago, Illinois. Arrangements made with the cooperation of the Secretaries of State Section of the Council of State Governments.

February 25-26. Great Lakes Fisheries, conservation meeting, Statler Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. Meeting called by the Council of State Governments at the request of the Michigan Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

March 4. District No. 2. Regional Highway Safety Conference. Organized by the district office at the call of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Biltmore Hotel, New York.

March 14. District No. 10. California Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by resolution.

April 2. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, meeting. The offices of the Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

April 9. The Council of State Governments, Executive Committee meeting. Biltmore Hotel, New York.

April 16. The Council of State Governments central office transferred from 850 East 58th Street to 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

April 19. District No. 7. Motor Vehicle Administration, conference. Organized by the Chicago office at the call of the Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation. President Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri.

April 22. Intercollegiate Conference on Government, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Opening address by Henry W. Toll.

May 6. District No. 7. Lake Michigan Fisheries, committee meeting. The Council's conference rooms, Chicago, Illinois.

May 20. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin: district meeting. Hotel Minisink, Port Jervis, New York. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, district meeting, St. Joseph's Academy, Callicoon, New York.

May 21. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, monthly meeting. Skytop Lodge, Pennsylvania.

May 24. Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact Commission, meeting. Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

June 10. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, meeting of committee on information and research. The offices of the Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

June 13. Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, meeting. Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

June 15. International Conference of Insurance Commissioners, meeting. Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. Address on the Council of State Governments by Henry W. Toll.

June 21-25. National Association of Secretaries of State, Twenty-first conference. Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky. Arrangements made with the cooperation of the Secretaries of State Section of the Council of State Governments.

June 23. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, meeting with State Sanitary Water Board, State Capitol,

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; executive session of the Commission.

June 24-25. Conference of Governors' Secretaries, Organization meeting. Conference rooms of the Council's central office, Chicago, Illinois.

June 28. District No. 6. Louisiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by statute.

July 5. Interstate agreement in regard to use and pollution of waters of Delaware River signed by representatives of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The offices of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

July 25-26. National Association of Attorney-Generals, Thirty-second annual conference. Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio. Arrangements made with the cooperation of the Attorney-Generals' Section of the Council of State Governments.

July 27-28. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, meeting, election of officers. The offices of the Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

August 10. National Association of Secretaries of State, Standing Committee on Trade-Marks, public hearing. Senate chamber, State Capitol, Albany, New York.

August 17-18. District No. 2. New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, joint meeting with directors of state departments. Thousand Islands Club, Alexandria Bay, New York.

September 16. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, meeting with advisory groups. The offices of the Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

September 21. District No. 5. Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation, organization meeting. State Capitol, Indianapolis, Indiana.

September 26-28. Governors' Conference, Thirtieth Annual Session, meeting at the Capitol, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, September 26. Sessions in Tulsa September 27 and 28. Meeting organized by Mr. Toll as Secretary of the conference. Mr. Bane elected Secretary-Treasurer. Continuous connection with the conference conferred upon Mr. Toll

by his election as Honorary Secretary of the Conference.

September 29. Oil Compact Commission, meeting. Mayo Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Governors and their representatives invited to attend.

September 30. Members of the Governors' Conference guests of the State of Texas at the Tyler Rose Festival.

October 1. Frank Bane completed his services as Executive Director of the United States Social Security Board, having served since its founding in 1936, and was inaugurated as Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

October 11. Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, joint meeting with Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact Commission. Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

October 14. Special Committee on Conflicting Taxation, meeting. In conference rooms of the Council's central office, Chicago, Illinois.

November 11. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, business meeting. The offices of the Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

November 18. District No. 2. Liquor Control, regional meeting. Organized by district office at call of New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Park Central Hotel, New York.

November 19. District No. 2. Atlantic Coast Marine Fisheries, Conference. Organized by district office at call of New York Joint Legislative Committee on In-

terstate Cooperation. Park Central Hotel, New York.

November 21-22. Regional Assembly, Districts 5 and 7. Shoreland Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

December 5. District No. 5. Great Lakes Fisheries, Committee meeting. In conference rooms of the Council's central office, Chicago, Illinois.

December 8-9. District No. 9. Pre-session conference of Colorado legislators, State Capitol, Denver, Colorado.

December 10. District No. 2. Third Regional Conference on Uniform Banking Practices. Organized by district office at call of New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Roosevelt Hotel, New York.

December 13. District No. 7. Regional Conference on Liquor Control. Conference rooms of the Council's central office, Chicago, Illinois.

December 14. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, meeting. The offices of the Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

December 16. The Council of State Governments, Board of Managers meeting. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

December 17. The Governors' Conference, Executive Committee meeting. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

December 22. Henry W. Toll completed his services as Executive Director of the American Legislators' Association and of the Council of State Governments, having served since their founding in 1925 and 1933 respectively.

1939

January 17-21. The Council of State Governments, Fourth General Assembly, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

January 20. Regional meeting in regard to problems of the Potomac River Valley Basin. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

February 9. Federal bill, SJR 60, to provide for federal cooperation with the Council of State Governments, introduced by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

February 11-12. The Council of State

Governments, Special Committee on Trade Barriers, meeting. Conference rooms of the Council's central office, Chicago, Illinois.

February 24. District No. 10. Utah Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by statute.

February 24-25. District No. 2. Regional Highway Safety Conference. Organized by the district office at the call of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Roosevelt Hotel, New York.

February 28. Federal bill, HJR 190,

to provide for federal cooperation with the Council introduced by Hon. Emanuel Celler, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

March 6. Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin established by Special Committee on the Potomac Valley, meeting at the United States Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C.

March 22. District No. 5. Organization meeting, Ohio Commission on Interstate Cooperation, State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio.

April 5-7. National Conference on

Interstate Trade Barriers. Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

April 19. District No. 1. Maine Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by statute.

April 28. District No. 9. Kansas Commission on Interstate Cooperation established through the Kansas Legislative Council.

May 13. District No. 2. Delaware Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by statute.

May. District No. 6. Texas Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by the legislature by statute.

Chapter 3

COMMISSIONS ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

FOUR YEARS ago the first commission on interstate cooperation was established, by action of the New Jersey Legislature. During that year, 1935, nine states joined the Council of State Governments. By the summer of 1937 thirty-seven states had become members. During the early part of the 1939 legislative sessions, five more states affiliated, and it is likely that a few more will join before the end of the present sessions. The record speaks for itself. The need which the states felt for some agency to deal with those problems which are outside the scope of either the federal government or the individual state governments has been remedied by their joint entity—the Council of State Governments.

The majority of the states have set up commissions of the same general pattern, a form recommended in the model bill drafted by the central office of the Council, although variations have been made in some instances to fit local conditions. (The text of this bill is found in Part II, pp. 139-40.) Almost all of the commissions consist of fifteen members, including ten legislative members and five administrative officials. Five of the legislative members constitute the senate standing committee on interstate cooperation, and five 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. These officers serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the commission. The chairman of the governor's committee usually serves as chairman of the entire commission. The administrative members of the commissions include a great variety of state officials, among those most frequently named being the attorney-general, the budget director, and the chairman of the state planning board; others are the secretary of state, the governor's executive secretary, and the directors of departments of roads, commerce, conservation, and taxation.

Notable exceptions to this general pattern are Kentucky and Kansas which have designated the Legislative Council to act as the cooperation commission; New York, which provides for a commission by a joint legislative resolution every year; and Wisconsin, Delaware, and Maine, which have commissions of nine members instead of fifteen.

Many of the commissions have been fully organized, with secretaries and various committees. Several have set up offices and employed permanent administrative secretaries. New York has for several years provided adequate funds to carry on the work of its cooperation committee on an extensive scale. The chairman's offices serve as one headquarters for the committee; the Council's New York district office is a second. The committee is provided with a secretary, clerk, and research assistants. New Jersey has employed a permanent secretary, with an office in con-

nection with the offices of the chairman. Massachusetts and Indiana have established commission offices in their state capitols, and each has a full-time administrative secretary serving its commission. In some states, where the commission's chairman is an administrative official, his capitol office has served as the commission's office, and his staff handles the clerical and secretarial work of the commission. Ohio and Wisconsin have used this method.

As other states observe the efficiency of those commissions which have a permanent organization, more states will provide their commissions with funds for an administrative secretary and office space.

THE CONFERENCE METHOD

It is logical that the organized commissions have been leaders in initiating investigations toward solving interstate problems and in calling conferences. 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 among the New England states, and the commission has been influential in activating other commissions in that region. The New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation has called a great many conferences, with the assistance of the New York district office, on subjects ranging from conservation of fisheries to banking practices and highway safety. The New Jersey Commission has initiated conferences on labor problems, transiency, and crime control. The Wisconsin Commission requested the Council to arrange a conference of certain mid-western states on conflicting taxation among these states. The states in the Delaware River Basin together set up the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, which now has a permanent office and executive secretary, and is entirely financed by the states concerned. The states in the Ohio and Potomac Basins have likewise set up interstate commissions which have initiated activities toward control of pollution and floods in these areas.

The commissions on interstate cooperation have many achievements to their credit, in such fields as water pollution, uniform banking practices, liquor control, conservation of fisheries, conflicting taxation, interstate parks, highway safety, marriage regulations, transiency, and trade barriers.

Through the efforts of the New York and New Jersey Cooperation Commissions, an interstate compact was entered into by these two states which ended the impasse which for thirty years had existed with respect to the Palisades Interstate Park. This compact, as finally ratified by Congress, coordinates the activities of two separate state boards into a single permanent governmental instrumentality similar to the New York Port Authority, and overcomes certain major and minor difficulties which have hindered effective supervision in the past.

CONSERVATION

During the past year the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin has brought about an agreement, signed by the sanitation and public health officials of the four states in the basin, establishing purity standards for the different sections of the river. More important, a uniform act to promote interstate cooperation for the conservation of water resources in the Delaware River Basin has been drafted by a distinguished committee of experts, and has been introduced in all of the legislatures of the states involved.

A major problem of the states in the Delaware Basin, in their relationship with each other, has to do with the conservation of wild life, the policing of boundary lines, and, particularly, of boundary waters. The cooperation commissions of these states are making an effort to secure uniform regulations for the taking of wild life, issuing of reciprocal licenses, and joint stocking and policing of these areas. These statutes provide for the reciprocal enforcement of violations of fishing laws in boundary waters between New York and New Jersey, and New York and Pennsylvania, and the control of the taking of fish, especially from the Hudson River. In particular, marked progress has been

made in the restoration of the shad fisheries in that section.

Similar legislation has been introduced in the assemblies of all the states bordering on the Great Lakes. Committees appointed by the cooperation commissions of these states, after a series of meetings held during the past few months, have endorsed these uniform bills, and their enactment and enforcement should go far toward restoring our Lake fisheries.

Uniform and reciprocal statutes of this kind are found in the field of highway safety, growing out of several conferences held by the cooperation commissions of the eastern states. Here it was possible to secure the enactment in a number of states of laws requiring the reciprocal reporting of motor vehicle accidents and violations; the addition of courses in highway safety in the public schools; the regulation of used-car selling; the compulsory inspection of motor vehicles; and the adoption of model house-trailer regulations.

LIQUOR REGULATION

Since the adoption of the Twenty-first Amendment, the regulation of the sale and importation of alcoholic beverages has been thrown back on the states, with the result that there are nearly as many systems of liquor control as there are states. Many states have seemingly established their own distinct systems with little regard for their neighbors. Price wars between states, boundary battles over importation limits, and unregulated marketing of liquor securities of one type or another—as well as the levying of discriminatory taxes on liquor and alcoholic beverages of other states—are only a few of the resultant problems.

Conscious of this situation, the New York and New Jersey Commissions, with the assistance of the district office of the Council of State Governments, organized a regional liquor control conference in 1936, and again in November, 1938. Cooperation commissioners, liquor administrators, and state legislators from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York attended these conferences, and developed cooperative

plans to facilitate effective regulation and control of the liquor traffic among these states.

The Midwest Regional Assembly, held in Chicago in November, 1938, and attended by representatives of the cooperation commissions of thirteen mid-western states, also considered questions arising from interstate conflicts in liquor regulation, and as a result, the five states involved—Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio—reached an agreement which resulted in a very material modification of all interstate discriminatory legislation in the Midwest.

CONFLICTING TAXATION

The Midwest Assembly also considered the matter of conflicts in taxing practices among the states represented there. After discussion, the Assembly approved January 1 as the date to be recommended to all states which desire to work for uniformity in the matter of personal property taxation and the taxation of goods in storage in commercial warehouses.

In February, 1939, the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation called a conference on taxation, attended by representatives of all the New England states. This meeting also endorsed January 1 as the recommended uniform assessment date. Various problems of taxation, of both regional and national character, were discussed by this conference at the February meeting and later at its second meeting in March.

OTHER COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

The eastern states' commissions on interstate cooperation have held meetings to discuss uniform banking practices and are cooperating with a Committee on Uniform Laws appointed by the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks and by the American Bankers Association.

The cooperation commissions have also endorsed a uniform medical certification act requiring applicants for marriage licenses to have a blood test for syphilis before the license is issued. This act, or legislation similar to it, has been approved in at least a third of the states.

Many of the organized cooperation

commissions have carried on comprehensive research projects. Notable among these is the work of the Massachusetts Commission on the laws of the New England states governing operations of manufacturing establishments. The study was published in four parts, each containing a short summary of the laws of the six New England states. Subjects of the four sections were: "Organization, Supervision, and Dissolution of Business Corporations," "Taxation," "Labor," and "Protection of Public Health." Further research on the migration of industry is being carried on by the commission.

Through the investigation of the Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation, it was brought to public attention that the popular conception of the northwest boundary of Indiana was in error and that the state territory includes an extensive bank of gravel and sand bordering Lake Michigan which had been generally considered to be the property of Illinois.

TRADE BARRIERS

Center of cooperation commission attention during the past year has been the field of interstate trade barriers and discriminatory laws. These obstructions to the free-trade policy inherent among the states of the Union have become so widespread and so menacing that the states, through their commissions on interstate cooperation, asked the Council to encourage a movement to remove such barriers.

Trade barriers were first considered at the Governors' Conference in September, 1938, and later by the Midwest Regional Assembly, which resolved that the conference was unanimously opposed to such practices. A session of the Fourth General Assembly, in January, 1939, was devoted to this subject, and as a result, the Assembly asked the Council to call a nationwide conference to consider this subject and to seek a remedy. This led to the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers, in Chicago on April 5, 6, and 7, 1939. All forty-eight states were invited to participate, together with representatives of organizations of public officials and trade groups, to review all aspects of trade barriers and discriminatory practices. To

simplify consideration, trade barriers were divided into four classifications—commerce and industry, agriculture, liquor, and taxation.

The most valuable result of this Conference has been the realization by state legislators and the public of the dangers inherent in trade barriers and the extent to which they have multiplied, and the establishment of machinery by which differences between the states may be resolved and discriminatory and retaliatory legislation prevented. The good-will engendered by the states toward one another at this meeting should go far to lessen, if not to prevent, the further erection of trade walls by the states.

Thus is demonstrated the efficacy of an organization of the state governments. No one state wants to discriminate against its own citizens. If other states are discriminating against a product which furnishes a livelihood for a great many of its citizens, the state's legislature is apt to feel that it must retaliate against those states. If, however, the states meet in common council and all agree to a policy of "no discrimination," there will be no need for retaliation.

A similar principle was demonstrated in the case of the Lake Michigan commercial fisheries. None of the four boundary states wanted to pass regulations to protect the fisheries from depletion, because its own fishermen would feel that they were being discriminated against. However, when the four states met in conference and all agreed upon the same regulations, there was no dissent.

VALUE OF THE COMMISSIONS

The commissions on interstate cooperation are, of course, the agencies through which the achievements enumerated above have been accomplished. The very set-up of the cooperation commissions enables them to operate effectively in interstate disputes. There have long existed organizations of specialized state officials, which in many cases have reached common agreement on laws to be adopted by the states. But they had no satisfactory way of getting such a unified program through the legislature, because few of the legislators were familiar with the legis-

lation, nor with the events leading up to it. The commissions on interstate cooperation are composed of both specialized state officials and legislators. Frequently officials not on the commission are called into conferences, the subject of which lies in their field. When agreement is reached by the states, acting through their cooperation commissions, the legislators on the commission are thoroughly familiar with the proposed legislation and are able to sponsor it intelligently in the legislature. Also, when the legislature has for consideration a bill sponsored by the commission on interstate cooperation, its members all know that the bill will not discriminate in any way against its own citizens, and that similar legislation has been or will be introduced in other states.

General headquarters for the Cooperation commissions is the Chicago office of the Council of State Governments. Here the records of the organization are kept, and the national aspects of the interstate cooperation movement are centered. Funds for the upkeep of the central office are provided by the Spelman Fund, and by state appropriations.

The central office of the Council conducts an inquiry service, primarily for the purpose of making available to public officials information on the various governmental problems with which they are confronted. A number of private citizens and organizations call upon the Council for information, and their requests are fulfilled if answers are readily at hand. The stress, however, is laid upon service to public officials, and every effort is made to supply them with the latest research on questions they present and to describe to them the action taken by other units of government. In this endeavor the Council cooperates extensively with other

public administration organizations, particularly with those located in the same building in Chicago.

During the past biennium, nearly one thousand inquiries from forty-seven states were received and answered by the Chicago office. Scores of others were answered by telephone, in answer to personal requests addressed to field men and staff members, and through the medium of form letters.

The publications division of the Council is also located in Chicago. The magazine *State Government* goes monthly to nearly six thousand state officials and others interested in state government and its administration. Each week the "Legislative Sessions Sheet," giving information regarding the convening and adjourning of state legislatures, is sent to legislative reference librarians; a mimeographed bibliography, "Recent Publications on Legislative Problems" also goes to state reference services. The *Digest of Opinions* of the attorney-generals is issued weekly. At irregular intervals research bulletins and special reports prepared by the staff are distributed. *The Book of the States*, a standard reference manual, is published biennially.

The possibilities of the commissions on interstate cooperation have just been touched, although they can take credit already for an impressive list of accomplishments, in spite of their youth. As more and more states realize the practicality of automatically turning all problems involving interstate matters over to the cooperation commissions for solution, as is done in many of the eastern and mid-western states at present, the commissions will come to be accepted by the people as a necessary and inevitable agency of state government.

Chapter 4

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE COUNCIL

AUTHORITY and responsibility, which constitute accountability for any organization, be it public or private, must rest in the hands of a single individual or group. The Board of Managers fulfills this function for the Council of State Governments. It reserves the right to question and pass on all action taken by the Council; it formulates and holds itself answerable for whatever policies are pursued; and, by virtue of its authority and responsibility, it is, in the final analysis, accountable to the several commissions on interstate cooperation and their state governments, of which the Council is an official agency, for the direction of its objectives and the details of its activities.

The Council is a clearing house and cooperative center for the several commissions on interstate cooperation and a number of national associations of state

officials. Membership on the Board of Managers therefore follows the same composition. First, and above all, it represents the commissions on interstate cooperation. The commission of each state which contributes to the support of the Council is entitled to appoint one delegate to the Board. In addition, officials of the national associations are given representation; namely, the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, and the Presidents of the American Legislators' Association, and the National Association of Secretaries of State. The President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the Executive Director and Honorary President of the Council of State Governments likewise serve on the Board. To provide continuity, and to retain valuable members who may change the governmental



ROBERT L. COCHRAN



HAROLD C. OSTERTAG



FRANK BANE

position by virtue of which they are members of the Board of Managers, ten managers at large are elected for staggered five-year terms.

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

Meetings of the Board are held annually.

In general, the Board at its meetings hears reports of the activities of the Council and its various units, and lays down the policies to be followed during the ensuing year. As a body representing the integral units of the Council, and responsible to those units for the Council's program, it stands as one of the most important parts of the structure of that organization.

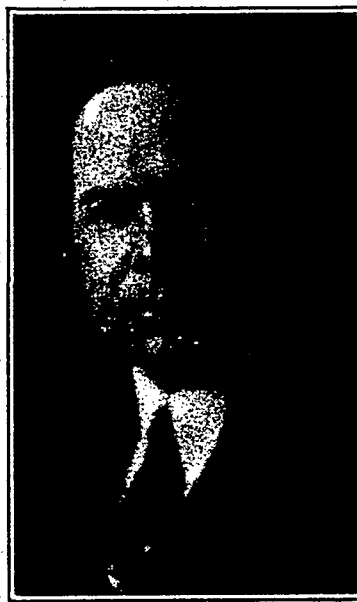


HENRY W. TOLL

COCHRAN, ROBERT L. *Engineer*. State Bridge Inspector, Nebraska, 1915-16; District Engineer, Department of Public Works, 1919-22; State Engineer, 1923-34; Governor of Nebraska since 1935. Chairman of the Governors' Conference 1937-; President of the Council of State Governments 1937-.

OSTERTAG, HAROLD C. *Journalist, Accountant*. Former state vice-commander of the American Legion; Member New York State Assembly since 1932; Chairman, Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation 1936-; Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments since 1938.

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-.



SIMEON E. LELAND

TOLL, HENRY W. *Lawyer*. Member Colorado Senate, 1923-31; President of the American Legislators' Association, 1926-28; Executive Director of the American Legislators' Association, 1928-38; Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, 1933-38; Honorary President of the Council of State Governments, 1938-.

LELAND, SIMEON E. *Economist*. Professor of Economics, University of Kentucky, 1920-26; Director, Bureau of Business Research, 1927-28; Assistant Professor and Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, 1928-; Member, Illinois Tax Commission since 1933 (Chairman since 1936); Auditor of the Council of State Governments, 1938-.

TURNER, ELLWOOD J. *Lawyer*. Member Pennsylvania House of Representatives 1931-; Chairman House Committee on Reorganization, 1933; Chairman, Interstate Commission on Council Development, 1936-; Chairman, Interstate Com-



C. H. MORRISSETT



ELLWOOD J. TURNER

mission on the Delaware River Basin, 1938—; Speaker of the House, 1939—; Vice President of the Council of State Governments, 1938—.

MORRISSETT, C. H. *Lawyer*. Director, Virginia Legislative Reference Bureau,

1919-25; Virginia State Tax Commissioner, 1926—; Revisor of the Notes of the Code of Virginia, 1919; Member, Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, 1933—; Vice President of the Council of State Governments, 1937—.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN
Governor of Vermont

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

FRANK BANE
Executive Director of the Council of State Governments

HON. WILLIAM B. BELKNAP
Former President of the American Legislators' Association

SENATOR EDGAR A. BROWN
Member of South Carolina General Assembly

HON. ROBERT L. COCHRAN
Governor of Nebraska and Chairman of the Governors' Conference

SENATOR MAUPIN CUMMINGS
Member of Arkansas General Assembly

HON. FRANK FINNEY
Commissioner, Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles

HON. ANDREW J. GRAVES
Former member of Tennessee General Assembly

HON. MARK GRAVES
President, New York State Tax Commission

JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE
Court of Common Pleas, New Jersey

SENATOR ARTHUR W. HOLLIS
Member of Massachusetts General Court

HON. HENRY HORNER
Governor of Illinois

CHARLES H. JONES
Director of the Ohio Department of Commerce

HON. KEEN JOHNSON
Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky

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

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

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

HON. JAMES O. MONROE
Former member of Illinois General Assembly

HON. C. H. MORRISSETT
Tax Commissioner of Virginia

HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG
Member of New York Legislature

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

HON. GASTON L. PORTERIE
President, National Association of Attorney-Generals

HON. T. V. SMITH
Former member of Illinois General Assembly

HON. LLOYD C. STARK
Governor of Missouri

HENRY W. TOLL
Honorary President of the Council of State Governments

HON. M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND
Governor of Indiana

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER
Member of Pennsylvania General Assembly

HON. JOHN B. WILSON
Acting President, National Association of Secretaries of State

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

SENATOR GEORGE WOODWARD
Member of Pennsylvania General Assembly

Chapter 5

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SINCE its inception in 1932 the General Assembly has become recognized as a forum of national significance for the discussion of governmental problems of importance to the nation and the states. During this period over one thousand state, local, and federal officials have come together to discuss governmental problems of great public importance, without the animus of politics arising to mar the debate or color the proceedings. Originally called as a national conference to consider the problem of conflicting taxation, the General Assembly has broadened its scope to include interstate problems relating to social security, crime control, governmental reorganization, water resources, and more recently, trade barriers.

ASSEMBLY PROGRAMS

The programs of the Assemblies have been planned in such a way that the legislators who determine policies have shared the platform with administrators from state and federal departments and with recognized experts from universities and research institutions. Legislators and state officials have thus been given an opportunity to question cabinet officers, bureau chiefs, research experts, and state officials of other states on policies and administrative practices of their departments. Although this practice has long been familiar to the English Parliament, its counterpart had never before been used in this country.

The benefit of this interchange of information among public officials is at

once apparent. In addition, it furnishes an easier channel of informal communication in regard to the relation between state and federal government, as, for instance, state aid or state cooperation in the solution of federal problems. First President Hoover and later President Roosevelt, in addresses and messages to the General Assemblies, have emphasized this possibility "whereby Washington and the several state capitals might become more mutually helpful—especially in the matters which, with increasing frequency, involve overlapping functions."

VALUE OF THE ASSEMBLY

The usefulness of a General Assembly in this respect was early demonstrated when it was imperative to have federal-state cooperation in putting into effect such legislation as social security, the federal-state farm program, soil conservation, wage and hours regulations, and the establishment of planning boards. Also, wholehearted cooperation between neighboring states has frequently resulted from the informal discussion and committee work of legislators and public officials at these Assemblies. This type of cooperation led to the formation of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin and the Interstate Commission on the Potomac Basin. From the General Assembly also grew the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, the Tax Revision Council, and other national commissions of the Council.

Then, too, the General Assemblies stimulated action in the interstate field

by consideration of such matters as crime control, water resources, uniform banking practices, conservation of natural resources, liquor control, and highway safety. Efforts have been devoted to unifying the legislative and administrative practices of the states.

The establishment of commissions on interstate cooperation has received the endorsement of the General Assemblies, and this has no doubt contributed to the rapid establishment of these agencies in a majority of states. In fact the rapid growth of the Council can be traced directly to the impetus which these national conferences have given its work.

In addition to the problems of nationwide concern discussed at the General Assembly, the delegates also have a chance to discuss regional problems. Thus, legislative programs worked out by one cooperation commission, or by those in a particular district, have been made available to all the states through the presentation of reports by the chairmen of the various commissions at these interstate Assemblies. For instance, at the last General Assembly, the final touches were put on a liquor compact for introduction in northeastern states. States along the Atlantic Seaboard from Maine to Florida considered uniform fishing legislation and the necessity for establishing a regulatory authority to conserve fisheries along the Atlantic Coast.

Water supply and flood control problems of the Delaware, Potomac, and Ohio Basins have come up for consideration by the delegates. The drought states and those interested in an oil compact have also used the Assemblies as a meet-

ing place to discuss their regional problems.

The Assemblies afford organizations of top-ranking public officials opportunity for midyear meetings or annual executive sessions. The Executive Committees of the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorney-Generals, and the National Association of Secretaries of State have frequently met at the time of the Assembly.

Perhaps the best résumé of the usefulness of the General Assembly as an instrument of government may be found in the following excerpt from the report to its legislature of a delegation from one of the New England states to the most recent General Assembly:

A roll call showed 222 delegates present from forty-six states, and during the various sessions three government officials described their work, cited their accomplishments, and endeavored to answer questions. A number of governors presented their problems and gave their conceptions of proper as well as unsuitable solutions. Many legislators and other state officials discussed functions of legislation common to all states. . . . It is our belief that it is decidedly advantageous for members of state governments to attend these Assemblies, not only because of the personal contacts with fellow-legislators, but also for the opportunity afforded to obtain knowledge regarding successful legislation in other states and the type of legislation that may well be avoided. One important step toward the interchange of ideas and the discussion of mutual problems was a special luncheon meeting of delegates from the New England states which we were instrumental in calling together. . . . We consider our participation in the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments highly beneficial, and we wish to express to you our appreciation of the privilege of being appointed as delegates.

Chapter 6

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL

ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

THE New York Office of the Council of State Governments (comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware) was established in New York City in September, 1935, to facilitate cooperation among the states, their officials, and citizens. It has proven the value of an agency to coordinate the broad work of interstate cooperation.

It serves as a district office and as a clearing house of regional activities for the commissions on interstate cooperation, it arranges conferences and informal meetings of an interstate nature, conducts research, and answers inquiries. The district representative makes many personal visits to legislators, officials, and public spirited citizens and agencies. In addition to fostering cooperation within the district, the secretariat attempts to coordinate regional activities with those which are larger in scope by keeping the central office of the Council informed of regional developments and by helping to carry out national policies of the Council within the district.

CONSERVATION OF FISHERIES

One of the major problems receiving attention from the district office and the commissions on interstate cooperation during the past two years has been the conservation of fish, on inland rivers, on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic Coast. In 1937 the New York Department of Conservation and the New Jersey

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners agreed on a two and one-half day period each week for the lifting of nets during the shad open season on the Hudson River. During 1938, New Jersey, by license regulation, conformed to the New York law in part, and in 1939, by statute, these two states will have identical regulations for the lifting of shad nets in the Hudson River.

At an exploratory fisheries conference held in New York in September, 1937, suggested action for conserving marine fisheries was outlined. Preparation for a marine fisheries conference in New York City on November 19, 1938, was made by the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation with the assistance of the district office and of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Since that time efforts have been directed toward revising the draft of the proposed compact and accompanying legislation, and toward keeping the fishermen and conservation officials of the Atlantic states informed of developments. During 1939, these drafts will be submitted to conservation officials, cooperation commissioners, and fishermen for criticism before they are submitted to the state legislatures and Congress for enactment.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

The New York Cooperation Committee, with the aid of the district office, organized regional conferences on highway

safety and motor vehicle problems, in March, 1938, and February, 1939. Recommendations of those conferences, which were attended by representatives of eight northeastern states, of federal agencies, and of civic and motor vehicle organizations, included: maximum speed limit for open highways of not over fifty miles per hour with a lower limit for night driving; compulsory periodic inspection of motor vehicles; reexamination of drivers when frequency or severity of accident warrants; regulation of the hours of service of commercial drivers; state laws and regulations implementing the Federal Motor Carrier Act; reciprocal reporting of convictions for motor vehicle violations between states; cooperation between the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators and the Automobile Manufacturers Association in securing uniformity on essential safety equipment on vehicles; consideration by the Interstate Commission on Crime of amending the Fresh Pursuit Act to include misdemeanors and traffic violations; and compulsory safety education in the schools.

CONFERENCE RESULTS

Partially as a result of these and previous conferences, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania as well as most of the New England states now have reciprocal reporting of motor vehicle violations; periodic inspection of motor vehicles is compulsory in all states in the district and in New England except in New York and Rhode Island, and such legislation has been introduced in both those states in the 1939 sessions. Most states now regulate the hours of service of commercial drivers; increasing attention is being given to stricter examinations of passenger car operators in all states; and safety education is rapidly being inaugurated in the schools. New York State passed recommended legislation on this subject in 1938. An advisory committee on uniform trailer legislation was appointed following the 1937 Regional Highway Safety Conference to make recommendations for a uniform trailer code. As a result of the work of the committee and the research work of the district office

staff, a uniform trailer code was drafted and made available to the cooperation commissions.

LIQUOR CONTROL

During the summer of 1938 a special consultant was secured to work in the district office on a study of the interstate aspects of liquor control. The Second Regional Liquor Control Conference of November, 1938, again approved a uniform measure prohibiting the sale of warehouse receipts except under licenses issued by the state liquor administrations. This legislation will be introduced in the New York and Pennsylvania legislatures in 1939. Also recommended were uniform credit laws, the outlawing of certain unfair trade practices, uniform labeling requirements, importation limits and minimum uniform advertising standards. Liquor trade barriers received much attention and such favorable comment was given to the idea of a compact as a means of preventing discriminatory practices that a special committee was appointed to draft one.

MARRIAGE LAWS

A regional hearing on uniform marriage laws, organized by the New York Cooperation Committee with the help of the district office, was held in New York City in December, 1937. Compulsory medical certification of marriage license applicants, endorsed at this meeting, was adopted by New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island in 1938. Legislation to implement physical examination laws and waiting periods in the states was also recommended at the hearing. A 1938 survey of state marriage regulation by a member of the New York staff has been exceptionally well received by health officials and legislators interested in this subject.

BANKING PRACTICES

Two regional conferences on banking practices have been held during the past two years. The first was held in December, 1937; the second, held in December, 1938, dealt also with securities practices. During the summer of 1938 a staff mem-

ber of the district office made a survey of the interstate problems involved in banking and securities regulations in preparation for the December, 1938, meeting.

Among the recommendations of these two conferences were those which urged the elimination of double insurance on bank deposits; adoption of uniform minimum chartering and investment standards throughout the country; the issuance of insurance on the fidelity of employees of financial institutions; the adoption of a uniform call report for banks; and the endorsement of the uniform bills on stock transfer, fiduciaries, and trust receipts recommended by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. During 1939 such legislation will be introduced in those legislatures in this district which have not yet enacted it.

Two important recommendations were made by the securities section of the 1938 meeting. One urged a study into the possibility of combining the most desirable elements of the state fraud and registration types of securities law into one. A small committee will meet to draft such a bill early in 1939. The second recommended greater similarity in state security registration forms. Both meetings were attended by legislators and banking officials from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, by officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as well as by representatives of the American and state bankers associations.

Need for uniformity in certain essentials of insurance regulation has long been recognized by the insurance commissioners of the states, by legislators and by insurance executives. The executive director and the district representative of the Council and the research consultant of the New York Cooperation Committee by invitation attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners at Quebec in

June, 1938. At that time preparation was made for a future program of cooperation between the two groups.

WATER POLLUTION

Pollution in New York Harbor, the regulation of which is now under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Sanitation Commission, has also received the attention of the district office. At the suggestion of the district office, this Commission has extended an invitation to the New York Cooperation Committee to appoint one of its members to join it at its regular meetings in order to bring about a more intimate relationship between these two bodies.

These are some of the major activities which have occupied the attention of the district office during the past two years. Other developments of a cooperative nature in this district in which the office has had a part include the work of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, the enactment of more uniform settlement laws and of a uniform transfer of dependents act to aid transients, efforts whenever possible to help prevent the erection of interstate trade barriers, and informal conversations and meetings with federal officials, organizations of state officials, of civic groups, and others interested in improving governments by cooperative action.

At the same time, the activities of the nationwide organizations, for which the Council of State Governments serves as secretariat and clearing house, are directed by the district office when they are centered in the East. As a direct branch of the central office in Chicago, it acts in a liaison capacity between the eastern state officials and the central office, thus more closely coordinating all their cooperative activities and servicing them more directly. The experience of the district office has clearly indicated the value of field representatives closely associated with the interstate problems involved in the several regions of the country.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

THE marked success in solving regional problems which followed the establishment of the New York district office has brought about an effort to devote a definite part of the activities of the central secretariat to giving direct service to the legislatures and cooperation commissions of the middle western states. While no effort has been made to confine the activities to the single region, the Chicago office, serving as a district secretariat, has worked especially with the states of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE OHIO BASIN

Acting in this regional capacity, the Chicago office directly services the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin. Through the 1937-1939 biennium this Commission collaborated with the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact Commission in formulating an interstate anti-pollution compact.¹ Ratification by the legislatures of the nine Ohio Basin states will be sought during the sessions of 1939-1940.

GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

The middle western states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio joined with New York and Pennsylvania in the Great Lakes Fisheries Conference held in Detroit February 25-26, 1938. In this instance, the advantages of joint state action through the several cooperation commissions had first been demonstrated in the northeastern area, serviced by the New York district office. Effective use of the Council's machinery for the two district offices has been well shown in this manner. Negotiations with Canadian officials and with departments of our federal government, in accordance with recommendations of the Conference, have been

¹ The text of this compact appears on pp. 264-8 in connection with the joint meeting of the Ohio Basin Commission and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact Commission in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1938.

carried on through the New York district office, whereas negotiations among the governments of the several states from Lake Erie westward have been carried out by the Chicago office.

LAKE MICHIGAN FISHERIES

Upon the adoption of the policy of seeking an international treaty, by the Great Lakes Fisheries Conference, the problem of the regulation of the commercial fishing in Lake Michigan, the only one of the Great Lakes which is not an international body of water, became a separate and distinct one. As a result, the cooperation commissions of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana established the Lake Michigan Fisheries Committee, which has been serviced from Chicago. The Lake Michigan Fisheries Committee met four times in Chicago and quickly reached unanimity as to the regulations needed to conserve this natural resource. Definite legislation was introduced in the regular 1939 sessions of the legislatures of all four states.²

CONFLICTING TAXATION

Despite the Council's nationwide Commission on Conflicting Taxation, seven midwestern states have felt that there were detailed needs in this field upon which regional action is required. Accordingly, the Regional Committee on Conflicting Taxation, formed at the request of the Wisconsin Cooperation Commission, and chairmanned by the Chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission, Hon. Simeon E. Leland, has entered a campaign for agreement upon provisions for this area, regarding regional problems which are capable of immediate solution. These include the taxation of goods in storage and commercial warehouses, the establishment of uniform assessment dates throughout the area, and the uniform taxation of vessels on the Great Lakes. Two Chicago meetings of this Commission were held in 1938.

² A summary of agreements reached appears on pp. 270-1 in the section of this book devoted to the proceedings of conferences.

LIQUOR CONTROL

Liquor control problems of the middle western states are complicated by the conflicting interests of distilling areas, large brewing centers, and numerous small breweries, all within the same region. Furthermore, in competition with liquor manufactured from grains there is the widespread production of wine in the area from grapes and other fruit crops. As a result, liquor trade wars have become common and the cooperation commissions of the region have formed a Regional Committee on Liquor Control. Early in 1939 the result of its work was already shown by Indiana's repeal of her discriminatory beer law and the introduction by the Cooperation Commission in Michigan of legislation

repealing Michigan's discriminatory taxes on beer and wine produced outside that state.

SUMMARY

As much a geographical unit as the northeast, the middle western area, served by the Chicago district secretariat, nevertheless is larger in area and probably presents a wider range of problems and a greater number of interstate conflicts. The value and usefulness of regional activities by the Chicago office are apparent. Established after the cooperation commissions of the eastern states, the middle western commissions have shown astonishing realization of the problems which confront them and a praiseworthy will to seek amicable solution of these vital interstate questions.

ACTIVITIES IN NEW ENGLAND¹

ON THE day of its organization, October 18, 1937, the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation voted to accept an invitation from the Council of State Governments to send delegates to a meeting of the Interstate Commission on Council Development, to be held in Washington on October 29. At this meeting the desirability was emphasized of establishing a commission on interstate cooperation in every state and of developing district secretariats in as many regions as possible. It was found that no law establishing a commission had been adopted in Maine, and the members of a commission authorized in Rhode Island in 1936 had not been appointed. It appeared advisable to assist in organizing commissions in these two states, whose participation was needed if a complete regional organization in New England was to be developed. It also appeared desirable to consult officials of the several states to determine the practicability of interstate organization on a regional basis.

As a beginning, invitations were sent to the commissions of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut to attend a meeting at the State House in Boston on December 17, 1937. An in-

itation was also sent to the Governor of Maine to come or to send delegates to the meeting, but he was unable to attend in person and considered that he had no authority to designate a representative for this purpose. The New Hampshire and Vermont commissions also were unable to send delegates, so that only Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were represented in the meeting. The members of the Rhode Island Cooperation Commission had not been appointed, so that the Rhode Island delegates were members of a previously existing Commission on Interstate Labor Compacts. Those present favored a regional organization in New England and as a basis for this it was voted that an executive committee for the region should be formed, to consist of the chairmen of existing state commissions and of those that might later be established. General regional meetings were contemplated, for which the executive committee was to formulate agenda. An offer by the Massachusetts commission that its office should serve for the time being as a regional secretariat was approved, as none of the other state commissions then had regular appropriations or provisions for financing possible activities.

After contact with the Vermont commission had been established by corre-

¹ Prepared by John W. Plaisted, Secretary of the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

spondence with its Chairman, Attorney-General Lawrence C. Jones, the secretary of the Massachusetts commission, went to Concord, New Hampshire, to discuss the participation of the New Hampshire commission in regional activities (February 8, 1938) and soon afterward (February 15) he visited Providence, Rhode Island, to learn about the situation there. Support from New Hampshire appeared to be assured, but in Rhode Island the state administration was trying to secure the passage of a new bill for a fifteen-member cooperation commission, rather than appoint members to the seven-member commission previously authorized. The new bill failed to pass, and appointments to the authorized commission were not made, so that Rhode Island could not officially participate in meetings of cooperation commissions in 1938.

The first meeting of the regional executive committee was held in Boston on March 18, 1938, and was attended by the chairmen of the state commissions then organized in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. It was agreed that on many matters the six states ought to have uniform policies, formulated through conferences or consultations. The desirability of securing the establishment of active commissions in Maine and Rhode Island, and the proper steps to obtain this result, were discussed and the committee agreed to support any action that might appear practicable.

With the assistance of ex-Governor William Tudor Gardiner, the Massachusetts commission was enabled to get in touch with legislative leaders in Maine, and to convince them that a commission on interstate cooperation should be established in that state. A bill to establish the commission was introduced into the Maine legislature at the current session (1939) and was passed in March. In Rhode Island, provision for a commission on interstate cooperation was made in the general reorganization act passed early in February and appointments of the members were completed at the end of March. In January, 1939, the Massachusetts commission, at the request of Governor Saltonstall, joined with Tax Commissioner Long in calling a regional conference on taxation, which was held in Boston on February 3, and was attended by members of cooperation commissions and tax officials of all six states. Certain conclusions were reached, and a second conference was agreed upon. This was held in Boston on March 10, with all the New England states represented except Vermont. This second conference was devoted almost entirely to discussion of sales taxes and questions related to the general field of taxation, concerning which resolutions were adopted for submission to the six New England governors.²

² These meetings are summarized in this book, pp. 302-4.

Chapter 7

COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT

By ELLWOOD J. TURNER

Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Chairman of the Interstate Commission on Council Development.

FOR A DECADE and a half, the Council of State Governments and its forerunner, the American Legislators' Association, have been primarily concerned with the relationship of our state governments to each other, and to the federal government. The sole concern of these organizations, and those which have been identified with them, has been to devise a program which would be a contribution to the successful operation of democratic government in this country.



ELLWOOD J. TURNER

The concept of interstate cooperation gathered form and momentum slowly, but once moulded and on the march, its force and rapidity of progress have been phenomenal. Political evolution in a democracy, they say, is a long, slow process, but since 1935, four years ago, forty-two of the forty-eight states of the Union have moved, by legislative processes, to join together as a Council of State Governments and thereby make possible that more perfect union of states so essential to their continuance as responsible units of government.

The intrastate duties of most of our administrative officials are so pressing that the furtherance of interstate cooperation has been left, in the past, to multifarious legislative and administrative commissioners—or to groups of technicians especially appointed to investigate and report back their findings and recommendations. These groups, operating on specific jobs for limited periods, offer no continuing basis for cooperative endeavors.

It is here that commissions on interstate cooperation play an important role. Broad of purpose, officially representative, and of permanent structure, these commissions should serve as the ears and the eyes of each state government, ready, through their own leadership or upon the request of associate state administrators and legislators, to confer and negotiate with other states on all governmental problems that cut across state boundaries.

The Interstate Commission on Council Development was organized to encourage states not members of the Council of State Governments to establish commissions on interstate cooperation. Failure to establish such commissions not only handicaps the efforts of these states at interstate cooperation, but also lessens the effectiveness of uniform measures sponsored by other states. Where the welfare of an entire region is dependent upon uniform action, the absence of the necessary cooperative facilities in one state would delay, if not forestall, the entire project.

But the establishment of commissions on interstate cooperation is not enough. In many states, the creation of this machinery has not been implemented by the funds and facilities for a genuine work-program. In the past, this was particularly true in the west and south, in contrast to the east and midwest sectors.

The work of these commissions has received, and will continue to receive increasing assistance through the research facilities of the Council, through a reporting of their activities in *State Government* magazine, and through the inquiry service maintained in the central secretariat. Leadership, however, has come—and must come—from within the commissions on interstate cooperation, if they are to fulfill their highest function.

Now that the machinery has been built and tested, adequate appropriations should be secured for its maintenance and operation. Funds should be allotted both to the commissions and to their joint agency, the Council of State Governments. The Council has been adopted as a governmental agency by each of the states with cooperation commissions; as such, it is each state's responsibility to support it financially.

The Council of State Governments is an organization of the states, for the states: it should be supported by the states.

In mentioning briefly the particular items of activity which indicate the direction in which the Council is applying its energies, I would say that the regional aspect of governmental problems, so obvious to all who are concerned with economic, social, and political developments, offers one of the most fertile fields for the expansion of the Council's activities. It is in this field that the machinery of state governments, when working alone, reveals its most striking weaknesses, because interstate compacts, reciprocal agreements, and concurrent or uniform laws are usually slow to be adopted except through the effort of some coordinating body, such as the Council of State Governments.

Practically every situation that a state faces has its counterpart in neighboring states; and every measure passed by these

very neighbors affects in one way or another its own legislative and administrative acts in such a manner as to nullify the effects of these acts or at least to divert them somewhat from their original intent. Motor vehicle laws, marriage laws, liquor laws, conservation laws, and water resources control may all be cited as examples. They are all problems which the Council, during the past year, has been instrumental in trying to solve on a regional basis. This regional approach has likewise been adopted by the New England states in dealing with flood control; by a group of southern and midwestern states in the regulation of oil production; and by another quasi-governmental organization operating as the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission. It is, moreover, a field ripe for federal-state cooperation, as typified in some of the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Approaches and solutions agreed upon in one region will not always be adaptable elsewhere; but frequently the problems have enough common denominators to justify close examination of the conclusions reached, as well as use of the same research material, by states in other regions. Trade barriers, for example, give rise to problems of a national character which should be met uniformly in all areas affected.

The organization of pre-legislative regional conferences is another phase of interstate cooperation that will no doubt be stimulated by the Council. It is also expected that in the future close cooperation with national organizations of public officials concerned with specialized functions of government will enable the Council to be of greater service to the states.

For many years, the Council has served as a clearing house of information for the legislative reference bureaus of those states which maintain such offices. With the recent and laudable trend toward establishing legislative councils, the central secretariat will also serve as their point of contact and channel of information.

The future program of the Council should include basic research which will help to point the way to problems which

are being faced by the states. The Council's present service of "spot" research to provide answers to specific inquiries could then be integrated into a well-planned and long-range research program.

To facilitate the present objectives of the Council, to supply continuity to the work of the commissions on interstate cooperation in the widely scattered sections of the nation, and to supply the personal groundwork and supervision essential to an adequate demonstration of interstate cooperation, it has long been my contention that field representatives of the Council, to service the cooperation commissions within each region, are basic to significant achievement.

The growth of the Council of State Governments as an agency to foster interstate cooperation has served to emphasize the need for effective cooperation among all levels of government—federal, state, and local. To further this need, the Interlevel Commission was established by the Council; and although this body has no impressive record of meetings and conferences as a separate group, its influence and the cooperative approach which it represents have been increasingly evident at every meeting called by the Council or its affiliated agencies. The willingness—the eagerness—of representatives of

federal, state, and local governments to get together on the common ground of seeking sound answers to mutual problems is contributing much to the science of good government under our federal system.

The stimulation of coordinated action by states dealing with states, the furtherance of cooperation among the three levels of government—along such paths lies a hope for strengthening the ties of our federal system. "Making democracy work" involves more than a will: it requires adequate machinery for enabling every unit of the system to function in a harmonious way.

I am certain all of us feel that the type of structural machinery which now networks the nation—commissions on interstate cooperation, joined together as the Council of State Governments—offers a solution to our problem of interstate integration and of relationships to the federal government.

As chairman of your Interstate Commission on Council Development, I urge you to lend us your leadership and your support in our efforts to secure the organization and operation, in the forty-eight states, of active and purposeful commissions on interstate cooperation, unified as the Council of State Governments.

Chapter 8

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION on the Delaware River Basin was organized in 1936 by the Joint Legislative Commissions on Interstate Cooperation of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. It is engaged in the formulation and execution of a coordinated, unified plan looking toward the wise use, development, and control of the resources of the Delaware River Basin as a whole.

For the past three years the Commission has been engaged in three parallel activities directed toward a planned development of the Delaware River Basin: (1) advancement of comprehensive state planning studies for each state located in the basin; (2) the compilation, mapping, and tabulation of pertinent data concerning existing conditions and trends in the basin; and (3) the formulation of a program of current activities to be carried forward and stimulated by the Commission while longer-range programs are in course of preparation.

Into the above categories, individually or in combination, fall the major activities currently under way by the Commission in the fields of water pollution control, water supply, interstate planning, and a unified information-research program.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Advisory Committees have afforded the Commission its major means of sifting, analyzing, and presenting the ideas and

experiences of water resources planners and technicians within the basin. Four of such committees have been active during the past two years, composed of technical statesmen in each of the following fields dealing with: (1) the quality of water in the Delaware River Basin; (2) the quantity of water in the Delaware River Basin; (3) the planning aspects of our human and natural resources; and (4) information and research on the basin and its problems.

QUALITY COMMITTEE

Article VII of the Incodel Articles of Organization reads: "As its first objective, the Commission recommends that a program be evolved for the abatement and prevention of pollution in the Delaware River." The Advisory Committee on the Quality of Water in the Delaware River Basin—composed of the chief engineers of the state departments of health—began work on this program in June, 1937. Since that time more than a dozen meetings, two days in length, have been held, and through the efforts of this group a Reciprocal Agreement for the Correction and Control of Pollution in the Waters of the Interstate Delaware River has been formulated. This agreement has been ratified by Incodel and by each of the four state administrative agencies. Legislation, designed to give continuing effect to the agreement which has been made by the respective state departments of health,

is now pending in the four state legislatures.

As a supplement to these standards of purity or cleanliness, a construction schedule has been developed which establishes a time limit, for each municipality now discharging domestic wastes into the Delaware River, within which the construction of necessary sewage disposal facilities must be completed.

Coincident with this program for the cleaning up of domestic wastes is the program now in process of formulation for the abatement of industrial pollution. A directory of all industries discharging waste products or other deleterious substances into the Delaware River is being compiled. It has been agreed that each industry shall be made to comply with the requirements set for municipalities.

The first half of the Incodel pollution program, as set forth in the Articles of Organization, is completed. Further or additional pollution of the waters of the Delaware is definitely prevented by the terms of the Reciprocal Agreement. New sewage disposal systems for municipalities must in the future produce an effluent at least equal to the minimum requirements; any new industry locating in the basin will be forced to comply with the standards adopted, in the treatment of its wastes.

The abatement of existing pollution is a time-consuming problem. The construction schedule agreed upon provides that all municipal sewage disposal systems shall be completed within ten years; that is the maximum time-limit set for Philadelphia and Camden. Considering past experience, ten years—in an accomplishment of this kind—is a remarkably short time.

QUANTITY COMMITTEE

The members of the Advisory Committee on the Quantity of Water in the Delaware River Basin, with a collective experience of more than a hundred years in the service of their state governments, represent the chief water supply agencies in the basin area. This committee was formed because the Commission felt that the facts, opinion, and experience which these individuals and their agencies have

accumulated should be inventoried and organized in a manner which should leave no doubt as to the present and probable future needs of each of the four states in looking to the Delaware River for municipal and industrial water supplies.

From existing state agencies, essential information has been pooled and new data—basic to the question—have been prepared. The task is now entering the stage where an authoritative report of the situation will emerge. The Commission hopes to crystallize this information and negotiate an interstate agreement prescribing an equitable allocation of the waters of the interstate Delaware River.

PLANNING COMMITTEE

A third important field of operation has been that of planning for the future of the Delaware River Basin. The chairmen and the directors of the state planning Boards in the basin have organized a joint program which will ultimately lead to the preparation of a comprehensive plan of development for the basin and its resources, both human and physical. For the presentation of the physical facts about conditions as they now exist within the basin, for the showing of interstate improvement proposals originating jointly with the several state planning agencies, and for special basin study, it has seemed of first importance to prepare a series of maps for the basin. The Commission's drafting staff, therefore, assisted by draftsmen loaned for part-time work by the state planning boards, has been principally engaged during the past year in preparing such a series of base maps.

These record maps, completed or in process, deal with water use and control, population and industrial movements, soil potentialities and other natural resources, present and probable future use of land, recreational facilities and requirements, and the various forms of transportation, existing or required.

In addition to this broader field of comprehensive planning, work is now under way by the members of this committee in laying out a broad program of conservation for that portion of the basin comprising the Upper Valley. The opportunity is here presented to the members

of the Planning Committee to recommend preventive measures rather than those of a corrective or remedial nature.

INFORMATION AND RESEARCH

Following considerable discussion by the Commission, it was decided in March, 1938, that an effort should be made to establish Incodel as a clearing house of information on the resources of the Delaware River Basin. As a step in this direction an Advisory Committee on Information and Research was created, composed of representatives from leading educational institutions within the basin, together with a limited number of technicians.

Upon the advice of the members of this committee, a movement was begun toward the building up of an adequate bibliography of the literature concerning the Delaware River Basin. As an essential requirement to the compilation of a bibliography, it was necessary to prepare a systematic classification, properly symbolized, to cover all subject matter in which Incodel might become interested.

The bibliography, when completed, will have a variety of uses, especially to locate several of the more important items on any subject in hand. Its chief use, however, should be in the compilation of literature—reports, where not merely the bibliography; but the articles themselves should be consulted and abstracted for special reports and then mimeographed for distribution to interested individuals or agencies.

Another experimental approach to the clearing house medium has been made. A questionnaire regarding the adequacy and inadequacy of hydrologic data—a field which some call H_2O missions—has been prepared for Incodel by the National Resources Committee. This questionnaire, chiefly covering current and proposed hydrologic research in the Delaware River Basin, has been circulated among all the public and private agencies in this four-state area. The returns are now being compiled and a later analysis and report will be prepared thereon for Incodel by a hydrologist furnished for the

purpose by the National Resources Committee.

The Commission is now considering the establishment of this service on a permanent but periodic basis. Information on research activities in the hydrologic field could be currently available, which would make it possible to advise persons or agencies of other hydrologic research activities, either under way or proposed, which are related to work contemplated by them. A running record of such research would show, moreover, whether or not important gaps in hydrologic data are being filled, and, if not, when and where corrective measures should be taken.

CONCLUSION

Land, water, and people go together: in the Upper Delaware Valley, this combination of human and natural resources has undergone little change in recent decades. It is an area of great scenic beauty and charm. Recreation is its major industry. In the lower basin, the pattern contrasts—an increasing population, in a series of highly industrialized metropolitan districts, in which are massed more than three-quarters of the total population of the watershed.

Comprehensive planning for the proper land and water uses of this drainage basin is planning for the basic resources of the region. No other factors have so influenced its past development; there are no more important considerations for the present and future.

Agricultural, residential, industrial, and recreational interests—all have their place in relation to the others and to the location of the adaptable resources of the region. To balance these interests and resources, so as to guide the development of the basin in harmony with the general welfare of the whole people—that, in brief, is the challenge and the obligation.

Through the cooperation of the neighboring states, organized through the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, sincere efforts are being made to meet that challenge and to dispose, constructively, of that obligation.

THE OHIO BASIN COMMISSION

As the states' coordinating unit for interstate activity in the Ohio Basin, the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin during the past biennium has continued its work in all fields affecting the several states in the area, but emphasizing particularly the immediate abatement of water pollution.

For many years the serious menace to public health caused by the discharge of millions of gallons of sewage and industrial wastes daily into the Ohio River and its tributaries has been a matter of great concern to the health departments of the states in the Ohio River Valley. Owing to the rapid growth of the cities and to the expansion of industrial plants in the larger cities, the pollution of the river has increased steadily. Many of the industrial plants discharge wastes which produce extremely objectionable tastes and odors in public water supplies taken from the river.

The seriousness of this pollution became more apparent to the municipalities in the river valley during the severe droughts that occurred during the summers of 1930 and 1934, when the flow of the Ohio River became so low that some of the pools formed by government navigation dams became virtually open cesspools. During the latter part of the severe drought of 1930, epidemics of gastroenteritis, involving thousands of cases, were visited upon many cities in the valley. According to reports of investigators of the United States Public Health Service, this condition was caused by the discharge of sewage and wastes into the Ohio River from which these cities obtain their public water supplies.

The dangers to health created by sewage pollution were further demonstrated during the flood periods of 1935, 1936, and 1937. During the flood of 1937 water works plants serving a large number of cities and towns with public water supplies were wholly or partially flooded with highly polluted waters of the river. During the early stages of such flood conditions the flushing action of accumulated sewage deposits behind the navigation dams exerted an extremely heavy

bacterial loading upon downstream water works intakes.

Some conception of the severe pollution of the Ohio River, and the public health hazards arising from the use of this stream for public water supply purposes, may be gained from the fact that the raw untreated sewage from nearly 5,800,000 persons and the treated sewage from more than 2,400,000 additional persons is discharged daily into the Ohio River and its tributaries; that over 6,200,000 persons are supplied with water from the Ohio River and its tributaries; and that 1,500,000 persons are supplied with water direct from the Ohio River itself. The concentration of bacterial pollution in the river water for many weeks at a time is far greater than that considered safe to be used as a source of public water supply, even when the water is treated by the most modern methods of filtration, supplemented by chlorination, under the direction of competent trained and experienced operators.

Recognizing this threat to public health and in response to public demand, the Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States adopted Public Resolution No. 104, approved June 8, 1936, authorizing the states in the Ohio River drainage basin to enter into an interstate compact for the control and abatement of stream pollution. Pursuant to this enabling legislation, representatives of the states in the basin met at Cincinnati on November 20, 1936, at which meeting a subcommittee was appointed to prepare a tentative draft of an Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact. This subcommittee, which comprised the respective state sanitary engineers and representatives of the United States Public Health Service, met at Louisville on December 18-19, 1936, and prepared such a tentative compact, including minimum standards for sewage and waste treatment.

Following the preliminary meetings of 1936, the eight participating states in the Ohio River drainage basin held meetings in Cincinnati on January 17, 1938; May 24, 1938; June 13, 1938; and October 11, 1938. Members of the Interstate

Commission on the Ohio Basin met jointly with the public health executives of the states and took an important part in the deliberations of the subcommittees. As a result of the work of these subcommittees and subsequent deliberations, a compact was finally agreed upon and adopted on October 11, 1938. The section of this book devoted to proceedings of conferences contains a copy of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact and of the enabling legislation to carry it into effect in the Ohio Basin states. The compact itself is included in the proposed uniform bill, which also creates the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission. The proposed compact and uniform bill have been before the

legislatures of all states in the Ohio Valley in 1939, except those of Kentucky and Virginia, which will not meet except on special call prior to 1940. Upon the adoption of the compact by the majority of the states interested, the compact will be submitted to Congress for ratification and will become binding on the remaining states as they adopt it.

The Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin stands ready to serve as a single unit representing each of the state governments in dealing with the several agencies of the federal government, including the National Resources Committee, who may be concerned with the area, whether in the field of pollution, flood control, land use, or planning.

Chapter 9

THE AMERICAN LEGISLATORS' ASSOCIATION

CRITICISM of state legislatures has been frequent, occasionally severe, and often justified. Primary responsibility for improving the legislative process and removing the criticism rests with the legislators themselves. As individuals or as state units they can sometimes set shining examples of legislative performance, but usually can accomplish little toward the improvement of the general standard of legislative personnel and legislative accomplishment throughout the country. To improve the lawmaking process is, then, the purpose of the American Legislators' Association. Official endorsement of the Association by all forty-eight of the state legislatures is recognition of the legislators' responsibility for meeting this situation, and of the idea that there should be a central organization to make effective all proposals for accomplishing the desired improvement. Since its founding, the Association has been devoted to a fulfillment of this responsibility.



HENRY PARKMAN, JR.
President

BEGINNING OF THE ASSOCIATION

The American Legislators' Association was instituted in 1925 by Senator Henry W. Teller 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. Work was begun on a national association through which legislators could exchange experiences and research materials. 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 established on a firm basis. It is noteworthy that the motivation for improvement of the lawmaking bodies came from within the ranks of the legislators rather than from without. 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 forty-eight 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 and least biased sources of information, it was also conducting a research into those of the states' legislative processes which contributed most to efficient organization and procedure. In the meantime, the Association had 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. ~~The legislators appreciated the advantages of administrative assistance in smoothing out conflicting laws and regulations, while the officials recognized the benefits of a central legislative contact.~~ At their own request, arrangements have been made within the past three years for setting up, in conjunction with the legislators, secretariats for the National Associations of Attorney-Generals and Secretaries of State, and for the Governors' Conference. In 1933, the Council of State Governments was organized. Each state, in joining the Council, establishes a commission on interstate cooperation composed of five members from the senate, five from the house, and five officials appointed by

the governor. The members from the house and senate are usually referred to in the act as the standing committee of the American Legislators' Association and, in fact, correspond to the former house and senate councils of the American Legislators' Association.

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 those states which do not have them and the improvement and expansion of those which do exist. The Council publishes the monthly magazine *State Government*, which is successor to the original *American Legislator*, publication of the American Legislators' Association.

~~The Legislators' Section~~ is interested in the increasing number of legislative councils and the growing importance of their work. Wherever possible it assists them in compiling material and serves as a clearing house for their studies. It views them as an additional development in the strengthening of the legislative process. It endeavors to keep abreast of other developments on the legislative scene. It follows the operation of the unicameral legislature in Nebraska and the movement for one house legislatures in other states.

Included in the future program of this Section are: a study of the organization and functions of legislative standing committees; a similar study of special and interim committees; analysis of existing legislative manuals and the preparation of a proposed standard type of legislative manual; formulation of standards for the procurement, training, and function of legislative staffs; and consideration of a Code of Ethics for legislators.

Chapter 10

THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

AMONG the forerunners of the many associations of state officials, which now include most public officers, stands the Governors' Conference. Its birth can in part be credited to President Theodore Roosevelt, in part to a realization by the governors themselves of the advantages of such a Conference.

In 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt, ever interested in the conservation of our natural resources, issued an invitation to the then forty-six governors to confer with him in Washington to discuss plans for coordinated action on this problem. The meeting was well attended, and successful to the extent that many a governor returned to his state definitely committed to the creation of a department of conservation.

It accomplished more than this, however, for it inspired the governors to appoint a continuing committee for the arrangement of future meetings. In 1910 they gathered again in Washington, on this occasion at their own initiative, and laid the foundation of what today is the



ROBERT L. COCHRAN
Chairman

Governors' Conference. The original concept as envisaged by President Roosevelt was broadened, for in addition to a reconsideration of the conservation of natural resources, the objectives of the Conference were extended to uniform state laws.

Addressing that meeting, President Taft remarked: "You are here for the purpose of considering those subjects or laws in respect to which the legislation of the states ought to be uniform and to take that course of making up for what some people point out as defects in the federal Constitution. I regard this movement as of the utmost importance." Such has been not only the purpose but the practice of the Governor's Conference from that time to the present.

As now constituted, the Governors' Conference includes the governors of the several states and territories of the United States and provides an organizational framework designed to facilitate interchange of ideas and information between them to afford continuity to the organization. Its purpose, as stated in the Articles of Organization, is to "exchange views and portance to the people of the several states, the promotion of greater uniformity in state legislation, and the attainment of greater efficiency in state administration."

The functioning unit of the Conference is an Executive Committee of five members elected at the conclusion of the annual meeting. The Chairman of this

committee serves likewise as Chairman of the Conference. In addition, there is elected a Secretary-Treasurer who performs the various business of the Conference and keeps in close touch with the Executive Committee. The Chairman is elected by the Executive Committee; the Secretary-Treasurer by the Conference as a whole.

The meetings of the Conference are significantly informal in their procedure. Papers on a variety of subjects are prepared and read by the governors, but the body of the discussion consists of extemporaneous remarks on emerging state governmental problems. Solutions applied in certain states are explained and appraised. Such was the case with the Court of Industrial Relations when it was first established in Kansas in the early twenties, and more recently with the complex question of interstate trade barriers when they first began to assume ominous proportions and to create disturbing economic repercussions. To provide discussion forums in which the most important single state officials may examine problems of interstate and federal-state nature is the intent of the meetings. No resolutions are passed, for it has been felt that to bind members of the Conference to majority expressions of opinion would restrict rather than stimulate the free interchange of points of view. However, a slight departure from this rule was made at the latest conference: so unanimous were the governors in their denunciation of interstate trade barriers that they authorized the Chairman, Governor Robert L. Cochran, to express their sentiments to the press. Governor Graves declared that in his many years of association with the Conference, he had never found such complete agreement on any subject among the governors in attendance.

Recently the Governors' Conference has entered into an arrangement with the Council of State Governments which brings the two organizations into close association. It provides that the Executive Director of the Council shall serve as Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference and perform the various duties related thereto through the Council's facilities.

Previous to this, the office of Secretary had been held by former Governor Cary A. Hardee of Florida, who, however, resigned in 1938. He had filled this position for nearly fifteen years. Stanley C. Wilson, once Governor of Vermont, who had served as Treasurer for a number of years, retired at the same time.

The relationship between the two organizations originated in an invitation extended by the Conference to the President of the American Legislators' Association in 1926 to attend the annual meeting as a guest of the Conference. A few years later the Conference made use of the Council's research facilities in the preparation of a series of studies for the governors, and in 1936 requested the Executive Director of the Council to attend the annual meeting. Since then the Council has maintained a Governors' Section for closer cooperation with the chief executives. It is by virtue of this relationship that the Council arranged the details of the meeting in Oklahoma last year, and that it is making the necessary preparations for this year's session to be held in New York State the latter part of June.

In addition to research bulletins, the Council devotes a page or more of its monthly magazine, *State Government*, to the activities of the governors, and makes available to them its inquiry service. The members of the Executive Committee of the Conference are members of the Council's Board of Managers. The central office of the Council serves as headquarters for the Conference.

Among the objectives of the Conference is that of cooperating and keeping in touch "with organizations and other agencies designed to promote uniformity in legislation." Since this is also one of the cardinal points of the Council's program, the overlapping of personnel will increase the possibility of success in this endeavor.

The Governors' Conference is a medium for the careful examination of specific governmental issues by the chief executives. Its objectives, successfully implemented, have and can continue to eradicate many of the intangible yet positive barriers to effective interstate and federal-state cooperation.

Chapter II

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERALS

THE National Association of Attorney-Generals, which has been in existence for thirty years, was organized for the purpose of bringing the attorney-generals of the various states, their deputies, and assistants into an association through which they could become personally acquainted with each other, and in which they could cooperate for the better functioning of their several offices.

The annual meeting of the National Association is held in conjunction with that of the American Bar Association. Well prepared papers on timely subjects are presented at these meetings and are later published for dissemination to various law enforcing bodies and public libraries.

Officers for the current year are: President, Hon. Gaston L. Porterie, former Attorney-General of Louisiana; Vice-President, Hon. John P. Hartigan, former Attorney-General of Rhode Island; Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. Joseph E. Messerschmidt, Assistant Attorney-General of Wisconsin. The members of the Execu-



GASTON L. PORTERIE
President

tive Committee are (in addition to the officers): Hon. George Couper Gibbs of Florida, Hon. Lawrence C. Jones of Vermont, Hon. Greek L. Rice of Mississippi.

Active membership includes the attorney-generals of the states and territories of the United States, the Attorney-General of the United States, together with not more than one deputy or assistant in each state or territory. Additional deputies and assistants may be enrolled as associate members. Dues are \$10 annually for active members and \$1 for associate members. There is also a provision that for a single payment of \$15 the attorney-general and all his assistants may become associated.

The increasing complexity of federal-state and interstate relations has emphasized the importance of close association among the attorney-generals. Because of this factor, a movement was started in 1935 to establish a research bureau through which opinions and information might be integrated to form a basis for closer cooperation among the chief law officers of the several states. Mr. Ernest L. Averill, Deputy Attorney-General of the State of Connecticut, and Hon. Lawrence C. Jones, Attorney-General of Vermont, took a special interest in this movement and hastened the plan to its final fruition. The Council of State Governments, realizing the importance of such a project, lent its aid by providing the facilities for a central secretariat to perform this service. In 1936 a

written agreement was effected, and the Attorney-Generals' Section of the Council of State Governments became an actuality.

As an initial activity, the Attorney-Generals' Section began, in 1937, the publication of a weekly *Digest of Opinions* of state attorney-generals. It was apparent that only selected opinions should be digested and distributed, since a large number dealt with matters of purely local concern and hence had no general application. As interest in the *Digest* grew, and as suggestions were received, it was enlarged to include résumés of current decisions of state and federal courts; notices of pending litigation; and references to law review articles.

Today the *Digest* serves in part as a news periodical, but it is designed primarily as a reference work, a technical tool for use in the attorney-general's library in the same manner as any other law book. It is set up in the usual legal style, familiar to the practicing lawyer. It avoids editorial comment and seeks only to direct the attention of the attorney-generals to opinions, cases, legal articles, and books and other publica-

tions which have a direct bearing on problems which will confront them. A cumulative index is issued every two months, which renders the material readily available for research purposes. The *Digest* service includes supplying attorney-generals with complete texts of any opinions condensed therein. The service that the *Digest* is rendering and will continue to render can readily be appreciated when one considers the continually growing complexity of intergovernmental relations and the enormously increasing number of state laws having essentially similar provisions, as, for example, the social security laws and the enactment of new types of tax legislation. For purposes of uniformity, it is highly desirable for the attorney-general, when called upon for an interpretation of these laws, to have the benefit of the considerations which his colleagues in other states have given to the same conditions.

In addition to publishing the weekly *Digest*, the section, at the request of any attorney-general, performs the service of circularizing questionnaires for the purpose of securing representative opinions on any specific subject.

SUMMARY OF THE SECTION'S ACTIVITIES

	Opinions Received	Opinions Digested	Inquiries Answered		Opinions Received	Opinions Digested	Inquiries Answered
Alabama	669	40	1	Nebraska	26	12	2
Arizona	—	—	2	Nevada	7	1	—
Arkansas	32	15	—	New Hampshire	81	16	1
California	331	45	1	New Jersey	1	1	—
Colorado	13	5	2	New Mexico	421	34	—
Connecticut	139	29	—	New York	93	28	5
Delaware	4	4	1	North Carolina	380	29	1
Florida	5	5	—	North Dakota	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	Ohio	115	27	2
Idaho	2	2	—	Oklahoma	1	—	—
Illinois	93	28	2	Oregon	7	7	—
Indiana	2	—	3	Pennsylvania	52	21	2
Iowa	411	34	—	Rhode Island	—	—	—
Kansas	4	1	2	South Carolina	—	—	—
Kentucky	3	2	—	South Dakota	761	39	1
Louisiana	185	28	2	Tennessee	44	16	—
Maine	1	1	1	Texas	2	1	—
Maryland	172	15	5	Utah	6	3	1
Massachusetts	4	4	1	Vermont	32	13	1
Michigan	16	12	3	Virginia	2	1	2
Minnesota	1286	25	1	Washington	1	1	—
Mississippi	1	1	—	West Virginia	141	33	1
Missouri	764	24	1	Wisconsin	315	43	2
Montana	2	2	—	Wyoming	11	7	—
				TOTAL	6638	655	49

Chapter 12

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES OF STATE

AMONG the oldest of the organizations of public officials, the National Association of Secretaries of State was organized at a meeting held in the Tennessee Building at the World's Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, September 28, 1904. The movement, inaugurated by the Honorable John W. Morton, Secretary of State of Tennessee, met an immediate response from the secretaries of thirty-seven states.

For the present year the officers are: Acting President, Hon.

John B. Wilson, of Georgia;

Treasurer, Hon. Charles D. Arnett, of Kentucky; Corresponding Secretary, Hon. E. E. Monson, of Utah; Recording Secretary, Hon. Thad Eure, of North Carolina. The members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the officers, are: Hon. Dwight H. Brown, of Missouri; Hon. Frederic W. Cook, of Massachusetts; Hon. Robert H. Gray, of Florida; Hon. Mike Holm, of Minnesota; Hon. Edward J. Hughes, of Illinois, and Hon. Enoch D. Fuller, of New Hampshire.



JOHN B. WILSON
Acting President

The increasing complexity of problems in government and the growing part which the National Association might play in their solution, have prompted the holding of annual conferences in recent years. During the biennium 1937-1939, the Twentieth Conference was held on September 22-27, 1937, in San Antonio, Texas. At this meeting two new permanent standing committees were added by the Association to its already existing Standing Committee on State Publications: A Standing Committee on Uniform Trade-Mark and Trade Name Registration, headed by Hon. Doris I. Byrne, Deputy Executive Secretary of the State of New York, and a Standing Committee on Uniform Election Procedure, of which Hon. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was appointed Chairman.

Pursuing its long-term program in the field of improvement of state publications, the National Association studied in detail samples of state manuals and discussed at length many constructive suggestions from Secretary Brown, the retiring chairman of the committee, whose long-term experience as editor and publisher proved of particular and practical benefit to the secretaries, who must act as chief publishers for most of the state governments.

Two new temporary committees were appointed by President Brown in accordance with resolutions adopted by the San Antonio meeting to investigate and report upon: (1) the best method of secur-

ing appropriations for official manuals, and (2) appropriations to departments of state in order to assure the attendance of secretaries of state at the annual meetings from all of the forty-eight member states.

TWENTY-FIRST CONFERENCE

At the midyear Executive Committee meeting of the National Association of Secretaries of State, held at the offices of the Council of State Governments in Chicago on February 21, 1938, it was decided to hold the Twenty-first Conference of the National Association in Louisville, June 21-24, 1938. Steady progress by the Association's three permanent standing committees was reported at this meeting. Now in its third year, the Standing Committee on State Publications has proved its effectiveness. Working through the Association's secretariat, it has given detailed assistance to the editors of manuals in the several states. It has made careful progress in the formulation of permanent uniform standards to be recommended to each of the secretaries of state by the National Association in order that the best methods of publishing comparative information from state to state may be discovered.

The Standing Committee on Uniform Election Procedure reported extensive study in its field and urged as a starting point for the correction of abuses in election administration that the state legislatures of those states which still print party emblems on their ballots abolish them at their first opportunity. The Committee announced at this meeting a determination to seek further uniform standards in two fields: administrative control of (1) the state election system; and (2) the mechanics by which elections are conducted.

At this meeting the Standing Committee on Uniform Trade-Mark and Trade Name Registration requested authority to hold hearings which would enable industries to present their points of view. The Committee reported a sharp division in opinion as to whether or not the secretaries should seek uniform mandatory legislation or uniform permissive legislation in this field. The Association voted to continue the Committee and enlarge

it in order to meet the heavy demands put upon it. Following the Louisville Conference the Committee held its first hearing in the state capitol at Albany, New York, and contemplates a full report of the Twenty-second Conference, in 1939.

At the Twenty-first Conference the question of the federal licensing of corporations was a matter of particular interest to members. A review of efforts in this direction under the Borah-O'Mahoney bill was made, and the Association directed its officers to continue close observation of the progress of federal action in this direction during the coming year. It authorized its President to represent the Association at any time he deemed necessary in conferences with representatives of the executive department of the federal government or with the United States Congress.

During the biennium the National Association has at both conferences approved the continuance of its secretariat at the Council of State Governments and has appropriated to the Council as an expression of appreciation for service rendered to the National Association.

TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE

The 1938-1939 midyear meeting of the Executive Committee was held in conjunction with the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments, in Washington. At this meeting the Executive Committee reluctantly accepted President Satti's resignation in view of his retirement from public office and requested Vice-President John B. Wilson of Georgia to serve the remainder of President Satti's term as Acting President. The Committee accepted the invitation of Secretary of State Enoch Fuller to hold the Twenty-second Conference of the National Association in New Hampshire in August, 1939.

At this meeting the Executive Committee took a strong stand against any federal legislation which might take away from the states any of their present powers in chartering and regulating the formation of corporations. The Executive Committee decided that the subject should receive further consideration at the Twenty-second Conference, this year.

PART II

Reference Manual
of the Forty-eight States

DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE CONSTITUTIONS

1937-38

THE states during the past biennium made wide use of the power reserved to the electorate to change their basic laws through the amendatory process. An outstanding change was the adoption of six of the nine amendments submitted by the New York Constitutional Convention in 1938. The first of those adopted involved many detailed changes in the state's constitution. In New York, by constitutional mandate, a convention must be held every twenty years to consider revision of the basic document.

By a measure adopted in New Hampshire in 1937, a constitutional convention was held there in 1938, but little of its work was accepted by the electorate. Only one amendment—limiting the use of revenues derived from the taxation of motor vehicles and motor fuel to highway purposes—was accepted. A similar amendment was adopted by Michigan in 1938, although like proposals were defeated in at least four other states.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS

In 1937-1938 the states hurried to amend their constitutions where necessary in order to adopt state legislation to conform with the minimum requirements of the federal Social Security Act. In 1937 Pennsylvania and Texas adopted amendments of this type, and Missouri did so in 1938. In 1937 Colorado and Georgia adopted mandatory pension constitutional amendments; in 1938 North Dakota followed suit, while California and five other states defeated similar proposals. Petitioned repeal of the Colorado pension amendment in 1938 failed of adoption.

Massachusetts in 1938 adopted an amendment making the sessions of its General Court biennial instead of annual. The New York Constitutional Convention, on the other hand, rejected a similar proposal. By amendment in 1937,

New York increased the term of office of her Governor and Lieutenant Governor from two to four years, and of Assemblymen from one to two years.

The terms of county officials were lengthened in New York and North Carolina, while a proposal to do the same in Michigan met defeat in 1938. New Mexico refused a similar proposed constitutional amendment in 1937.

STATE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

North Carolina, by constitutional amendment of 1938, made marked changes in the organization of the state government by establishing a State Department of Justice with sweepingly broad powers, along lines advocated by many legal students but heretofore untried in practice.

A greater exemption from taxation for homesteads found favor during the biennium in increased exemption amendments in Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana. Georgia also upped its exemption of personal property.

Following the adoption of banking reform legislation throughout the country, agitation for repeal of the so-called double liability of bank stockholders found expression in proposed constitutional amendments in several states. Nebraska and Texas adopted such amendments, while Illinois defeated a proposal of this type in 1938.

LABOR RELATIONS

Rigid regulation of sitdown and other types of strikes was proposed by constitutional amendment and initiated statute in many states in the 1938 elections. Only in Oregon was such a statute adopted.

It is remarkable that similar trends in the amendment of state constitutions throughout the country may be detected, since the processes required for amendment vary enormously from state to state.

In New Hampshire, for instance, amendment of the constitution is possible only by constitutional convention, later ratified by popular vote. On the other hand, in Delaware, an amendment may be made by two successive legislatures without direct popular approval. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania, two successive sessions of the legislature must approve of proposed amendments before they may be submitted to the electorate, and in Pennsylvania amendments may not be voted upon oftener than once in five years. In Indiana, only one proposal may be voted on at a time, while in Illinois, the General Assembly may not propose

amendments to more than one article of the constitution at a time.

Several states, following Illinois' lead, require for adoption a majority favorable vote on the amendment of all persons voting in the particular election at which the amendment is submitted to the electorate.

At the other extreme are those states such as Colorado, California, and Oregon, which permit the placing of any number of amendments upon the ballot by petition, which may be adopted by a majority of those voting upon this particular question, and become part of the state constitution without consideration by the state legislature at any time.

STATE OFFICERS—1939

State	Governors	Lieutenant Governors	Secretaries of State	Attorney- Generals
Alabama	Frank M. Dixon	Albert A. Carmichael	John Brandon	Thomas S. Lawson
Arizona	Robert T. Jones		Harry M. Moore	Joseph W. Conway
Arkansas	Carl E. Bailey	Robert Bailey	C. G. Hall	Jack Holt
California	Culbert L. Olson	Ellis E. Patterson	Frank C. Jordan	Earl Warren
Colorado	Ralph L. Carr	John C. Vivian	George E. Saunders	Byron G. Rogers
Connecticut	Raymond E. Baldwin	J. L. McConaughy	Sara B. Crawford	Francis A. Pallotti
Delaware	Richard C. McMullen	Edward W. Cooch	Josiah Marvel	James R. Morford
Florida	Fred P. Cone		Robert A. Gray	George Couper Gibbs
Georgia	E. D. Rivers		John B. Wilson	Ellis G. Arnall
Idaho	C. A. Bottolfsen	Donald S. Whitehead	George H. Curtis	John W. Taylor
Illinois	Henry Horner	John Stelle	Edward J. Hughes	John E. Cassidy
Indiana	M. Clifford Townsend	Henry F. Schricker	James M. Tucker	Omer S. Jackson
Iowa	George A. Wilson	B. B. Hickenlooper	Earl G. Miller	Fred D. Everett
Kansas	Payne H. Rathner	Carl E. Friend	Frank J. Ryan	Jay S. Parker
Kentucky	A. B. Chandler	Keen Johnson	Charles D. Arnett	Hubert Meredith
Louisiana	Richard W. Leche	Earl K. Long	B. A. Conway	D. M. Ellison
Maine	Lewis O. Barrows		Frederick Robie	Franz U. Burkett
Maryland	Herbert R. O'Connor		John B. Gontrum	William C. Walsh
Massachusetts	Leverett Saltonstall	Horace T. Cahill	Frederic W. Cook	Paul A. Dever
Michigan	Luren D. Dickinson		Harry Kelly	Thomas Read
Minnesota	Harold E. Stassen	C. Elmer Anderson	Mike Holm	J. A. A. Burnquist
Mississippi	Hugh L. White	J. B. Snider	Walker Wood	Greek L. Rice
Missouri	Lloyd C. Stark	Frank G. Harris	Dwight H. Brown	Roy McKittrick
Montana	Roy E. Ayers	Hugh R. Adair	Sam W. Mitchell	Harrison J. Freebourn
Nebraska	Robert L. Cochran	William E. Johnson	Harry R. Swanson	Walter R. Johnson
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Maurice J. Sullivan	Malcolm McEachin	Gray Mashburn
New Hampshire	Francis P. Murphy		Enoch D. Fuller	Thomas P. Cheney
New Jersey	A. Harry Moore		Thomas A. Mathis	David T. Wilentz
New Mexico	John E. Miles	James Murray, Sr.	Jessie M. Gonzales	Filo Sedillo
New York	Herbert H. Lehman	Charles Poletti	Michael F. Walsh	John J. Bennett, Sr.
North Carolina	Clyde R. Hoey	Wilkins P. Horton	Thad Eure	Harry McMullan
North Dakota	John Moses	Jack A. Patterson	James D. Gronna	Alvin C. Strutz
Ohio	John W. Bricker	Paul M. Herbert	Earl Griffith	Thomas J. Herbert
Oklahoma	Leon C. Phillips	James E. Berry	C. C. Childers	Mac Q. Williamson
Oregon	Charles A. Sprague		Earl W. Snell	I. H. Van Winkle
Pennsylvania	Arthur H. James	Samuel S. Lewis	Sophia M. R. O'Hara	Claude T. Reno
Rhode Island	William H. Vanderbilt	James O. McManus	J. Hector Paquin	Louis V. Jackvony
South Carolina	Burnet R. Maybank	J. E. Harley	W. P. Blackwell	John M. Daniel
South Dakota	Harlan J. Bushfield	Donald McMurchie	Olive A. Ringsrud	Leo A. Temmey
Tennessee	Prentice Cooper		A. B. Broadbent	Roy H. Beeler
Texas	W. Lee O'Daniel	Coke Stevenson	Tom L. Beauchamp, Sr.	Gerald C. Mann
Utah	Henry H. Blood		E. E. Monson	Joseph Chez
Vermont	George D. Aiken	William H. Wills	Rawson C. Myrick	Lawrence C. Jones
Virginia	James H. Price	Saxon W. Holt	Raymond L. Jackson	Abram P. Staples
Washington	Clarence D. Martin	Victor A. Meyers	Belle Reeves	G. W. Hamilton
West Virginia	Homer A. Holt		William S. O'Brien	Clarence W. Meadows
Wisconsin	Julius P. Heil	Walter S. Goodland	Fred R. Zimmerman	John E. Martin
Wyoming	Nels H. Smith		Lester C. Hunt	Ewing T. Kerr

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

THE GOVERNORS

State	Name	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	1939	4	..	1	First Mon. after sec. Tues. in Jan.	\$6,000
Arizona	Robert T. Jones	1939	2	..	..	First Monday in January	6,000
Arkansas	Carl E. Bailey	1939	2	1	..	First day of January	6,000
California	Culbert L. Olson	1939	4	..	..	First Monday after January 1	10,000
Colorado	Ralph L. Carr	1939	2	..	..	Second Tuesday in January	5,000
Connecticut	Raymond E. Baldwin	1939	2	..	..	First Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	12,000
Delaware	Richard C. McMullen	1937	4	..	2	Third Tuesday in January	7,500
Florida	Fred P. Cone	1937	4	..	1	First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	7,500
Georgia	Eurith D. Rivers	1939	2	1	2 ^a	After second Monday in January ^b	7,500
Idaho	C. A. Bottolfson	1939	2	..	..	First Monday in January	5,000
Illinois	Henry Horner	1937	4	1	..	Second Monday in January	12,000
Indiana	M. Clifford Townsend	1937	4	..	1	Second Monday in January	8,000
Iowa	George A. Wilson	1939	2	..	..	Second Monday in January	7,500
Kansas	Payne Ratner	1930	2	..	..	Second Monday in January	5,000
Kentucky	Albert B. Chandler	(c)	4	..	1	Sixth Tuesday after Nov. 1 ^d	6,500 ^e
Louisiana	Richard W. Leche	(f)	4	..	1	Second Tuesday in May	7,500 ^a
Maine	Lewis O. Barrows	1939	2	1	..	First Wednesday in January	5,000
Maryland	Herbert R. O'Connor	1939	4	..	..	Second Wednesday in January	4,500
Massachusetts	Leverett Saltonstall	1939	2	..	..	First Wednesday in January	10,000
Michigan	Luren D. Dickinson	1939 ^b	2	..	..	First day of January	5,000
Minnesota	Harold E. Stassen	1939	2	..	..	First Monday in January	7,000
Mississippi	Hugh L. White	1936	4	..	1	Second Tues. after first Mon. in Jan. ⁱ	7,500
Missouri	Lloyd C. Stark	1937	4	..	1	Second Monday in January	5,000
Montana	Roy E. Ayers	1937	4	..	..	First Monday in January	7,500
Nebraska	Robert L. Cochran	1939	2	2	..	First week in January	7,500
Nevada	E. P. Carville	1939	4	..	..	First Monday in January	7,000
New Hampshire	Francis P. Murphy	1939	2	1	..	First Thursday in January	5,000
New Jersey	A. Harry Moore	1938	3	1 ^j	1	Third Tuesday in January	20,000
New Mexico	John E. Miles	1939	2	..	1 ^k	First day of January	5,000
New York	Herbert H. Lehman	1939	4	3	..	First day of January	25,000
North Carolina	Clyde R. Hoey	1937	4 ^k	..	1	First day of January	10,500
North Dakota	John Moses	1939	2	..	..	First Monday in January	4,000
Ohio	John W. Bricker	1939	2	..	..	Second Monday in January	10,000
Oklahoma	Leon C. Phillips	1939	4	..	1	Second Monday in January	6,500
Oregon	Charles A. Sprague	1939	4	..	2	Second Monday in January	7,500
Pennsylvania	Arthur H. James	1939	4	..	1	Third Tuesday in January	18,000
Rhode Island	William H. Vanderbilt	1939	2	..	..	First Tuesday in January	8,000
South Carolina	Burnet R. Maybank	1939	4	..	..	(h)	7,500
South Dakota	Harlan J. Bushfield	1939	2	..	..	First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	3,000
Tennessee	Prentice Cooper	1939	2	..	3	Third week in January ^l	4,000
Texas	W. Lee O'Daniel	1939	2	..	..	First Tues. after organ. of leg. in Jan.	12,000
Utah	Henry H. Blood	1937	4	1	..	First Monday in January	6,000
Vermont	George D. Aiken	1939	2	1	..	First Thurs. after first Mon. in Jan.	5,000
Virginia	James H. Price	1938	4	..	1	Third Wednesday in January	10,000
Washington	Clarence D. Martin	1937	4	1	..	Second Monday in January	6,000
West Virginia	Homer A. Holt	1937	4	..	..	First Mon. after second Wed. in Jan.	8,000 ^a
Wisconsin	Julius P. Heil	1939	2	..	..	First Monday in January	6,000
Wyoming	Nels Smith	1939	4	..	..	First Monday in January	8,000

- ^a A governor who has served two consecutive terms shall be ineligible to serve for two terms thereafter.
- ^b Legislature convenes at this date. Fixes inauguration date for within few days.
- ^c December, 1935.
- ^d Officially, the fifth Tuesday after election day which is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
- ^e \$10,000 beginning 1940.
- ^f May, 1936.

- ^g \$12,000 beginning 1940.
- ^h Unexpired term of Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, deceased.
- ⁱ Election announced by the Speaker of the House the first Tuesday after he is elected.
- ^j 1932-1935, 1926-1927
- ^k As provided by law after convening of General Assembly.
- ^l Day fixed by joint resolution of the Legislature.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

THE AIDES TO THE GOVERNORS

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<i>State</i>	<i>Adjutant Generals</i>	<i>Secretaries to Governors</i>
Alabama.....	BEN M. SMITH	ROLAND G. MUSHAT
Arizona.....	A. M. TUTHILL	W. B. KELLY
Arkansas.....	DANIEL B. BYRD	J. L. BLAND
California.....	PATRICK J. H. FARRELL	RICHARD C. OLSON
Colorado.....	HAROLD H. RICHARDSON	WILLIAM S. HILL
Connecticut.....	W. F. LADD	JAMES B. LOWELL
Delaware.....	WELLER E. STOVER	ELIZABETH J. NEWKIRK
Florida.....	VIVIAN COLLINS	W. B. CONE
Georgia.....	J. E. STODDARD	DOWNING MUSGROVE
Idaho.....	M. G. McCONNEL	DAVID N. JOHNSON
Illinois.....	CARLOS E. BLACK	ARTHUR P. O'BRIEN
Indiana.....	ELMER F. STRAUB	DICK HELLER
Iowa.....	CHARLES H. GRAHL	JOHN D. ZUG
Kansas.....	M. R. McLEAN	WES ROBERTS
Kentucky.....	LEE McCLAIN	WALTER W. MULBRY
Louisiana.....	RAYMOND G. FLEMING	MARY B. WALLE
Maine.....	JAMES W. HANSON	THOMAS J. KENNON
Maryland.....	MILTON A. RECKORD	AUGUST J. BOURBON
Massachusetts.....	EDGAR C. ERICKSON	CARROLL L. MEINS
Michigan.....	JOHN S. BERSEY	GILBERT T. SHILSON
Minnesota.....	ELLARD A. WALSH	LESTER R. BADGER
Mississippi.....	JOHN A. O'KEEFE	JACK HANCOCK
Missouri.....	LEWIS M. MEANS	LES H. FORMAN
Montana.....	JOHN W. MAHAN	EMORY REUTERDAHL
Nebraska.....	GUY N. HENNINGER	OTHO K. DEVILBISS
Nevada.....	J. H. WHITE	ELDA FRICKE
New Hampshire.....	CHARLES W. HOWARD	CHARLES F. BOWEN
New Jersey.....	WILLIAM A. HIGGINS	HUGH A. KELLY
New Mexico.....	RUSSELL C. CHARLTON	GUY SHEPARD
New York.....	WALTER G. ROBINSON	WALTER T. BROWN
North Carolina.....	JOHN VAN B. METTS	ROBERT L. THOMPSON
North Dakota.....	LYNN J. FRAZIER	C. M. PETERSON
Ohio.....	EMIL F. MARKS	HARRY M. MILLER
Oklahoma.....	CHARLES F. BARRETT	WILLIAM JOHNSTON
Oregon.....	GEORGE A. WHITE	CECIL L. EDWARDS
Pennsylvania.....	EDWARD MARTIN	J. PAUL PEDIGO
Rhode Island.....	HERBERT R. DEAN	JAMES S. HART
South Carolina.....	JAMES C. DOZIER	FRANCIS M. PINCKNEY
South Dakota.....	EDWARD A. BECKWITH	MILLARD SCOTT
Tennessee.....	TOM FRAZIER	JAMES N. HARDIN
Texas.....	HARRY KNOX	GARFIELD CRAWFORD
Utah.....	W. G. WILLIAMS	N. L. WILSON
Vermont.....	HERBERT T. JOHNSON	JEAN E. DOUGLAS
Virginia.....	S. GARDNER WALLER	W. M. KEMPER
Washington.....	MAURICE THOMPSON	RICHARD HAMILTON
West Virginia.....	WILLIAM L. HORNOR	AL QUINN
Wisconsin.....	RALPH M. IMMELL	WILLIAM C. MAAS
Wyoming.....	R. L. ESMAY	NORRIS E. HARTWELL

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

VETO POWERS OF THE GOVERNORS

State	Days After Which Bill Becomes Law Unless Vetoed (Sundays Excepted)		Days After Adjournment which Bill is Dead Unless Approved	Item Veto on Appropriation Bills	Votes Required in House and Senate to Pass Bills on Items Over Veto ^a	Constitution Prohibits Governor from Vetoing:		
	Before Adjournment	After Adjournment				Initiated Measures	Referred Measures	Miscellaneous 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	...	★	Two-thirds present	(c)	(c)	...
Delaware.....	10	...	30 ^f	★	Three-fifths elected	(c)	(c)	...
Florida.....	5	10 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds present	...	...	...
Georgia.....	5	...	(e)	★	Two-thirds elected	(g)	...	(d)
Idaho.....	5	10	...	...	Two-thirds present	(g)	★	...
Illinois.....	10	10 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	...
Indiana.....	3	5 ^h	(e)	...	Majority elected	(c)	(c)	...
Iowa.....	3	(i)	...	...	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
Kansas.....	3	...	(d)	★	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	10 ^h	...	★	Three-fifths elected	(c)	(c)	...
Massachusetts.....	5 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	...	★	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 ^{fm}	★	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	...	★	Majority elected	(c)	(c)	...
New Mexico.....	3	...	6 ^m	★	Two-thirds present	(g)	...	...
New York.....	10	...	30 ^f	★	Two-thirds elected	(g)	...	...
North Carolina ⁿ.....	...	...	...	...	...	(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	5	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	...
Pennsylvania.....	10 ^f	30 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds elected	(c)	(c)	...
Rhode Island.....	6	10 ^f	...	...	Three-fifths present	(c)	(c)	(j)(e)
South Carolina.....	3	(b)	...	...	Two-thirds elected	...	...	...
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 ^o	(c)	(c)	...
Washington.....	5	10	...	★	Two-thirds present	★	★	(p)
West Virginia.....	5	5 ^f	...	...	Majority elected	(c)	(c)	(q)
Wisconsin.....	6	...	6	★	Two-thirds present	(c)	(c)	...
Wyoming.....	10	15 ^f	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★	(l)

^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 3 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 5 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 10 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 Governor has no veto.

^o Including majority elected.

^p Resolutions.

^q Budget bills.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Attorney-General</i>	<i>Present Term Began</i>	<i>Term of Office in Years</i>	<i>Manner of Selection</i>	<i>Annual Salary</i>	<i>Private Practice Permitted by Law</i>	<i>Number of Regular Assistants and Deputies</i>
Alabama.....	T. S. Lawson	1939	4	Elected	\$ 4,000	no	12
Arizona.....	Joseph W. Conway	1939	2	Elected	5,500	no	4
Arkansas.....	Jack Holt	1939	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^a	4
California.....	Earl Warren	1939	4	Elected	11,000	no	38
Colorado.....	Byron G. Rogers	1939	2	Elected	5,000	yes	12
Connecticut.....	Francis A. Pallotti	1939	4	Elected	10,000	yes	13
Delaware.....	James R. Morford	1939	4	Elected	6,000	yes	5
Florida.....	George Couper Gibbs	1937	4	Elected	5,000	no	6
Georgia.....	Ellis G. Arnall	1939	2	Elected	5,500	no	6
Idaho.....	J. W. Taylor	1939	2	Elected	4,000	no	4
Illinois.....	John E. Cassidy	1937	4	Elected	9,000	no	28
Indiana.....	Omer S. Jackson	1937	4	Apptd. by governor	7,500	yes	13
Iowa.....	Fred D. Everett	1939	2	Elected	6,000	no	8
Kansas.....	Jay S. Parker	1939	2	Elected	4,000	yes	6
Kentucky.....	Hubert Meredith	1936	4	Elected	4,000	(b)	6
Louisiana.....	D. M. Ellison ^c	1939	4	Elected	7,500	(d)	2 ^e
Maine.....	Franz U. Burkett	1939	2	Apptd. by legislature	4,000	yes	4
Maryland.....	William C. Walsh	1939	4	Elected	5,000	yes	4
Massachusetts.....	Paul A. Dever	1939	2	Elected	8,000	yes	15
Michigan.....	Thomas Read	1939	2	Elected	5,000	yes	27
Minnesota.....	J. A. A. Burnquist	1939	2	Elected	7,000	yes ^a	8
Mississippi.....	Greek L. Rice	1936	4	Elected	6,750	yes	5
Missouri.....	Roy McKittrick	1937	4	Elected	3,000	yes	15
Montana.....	Harrison J. Freebourn	1937	4	Elected	4,500	yes	4
Nebraska.....	Walter R. Johnson	1939	2	Elected	5,000	yes	10
Nevada.....	Arthur Gray Mashburn	1939	4	Elected	5,000	yes	2
New Hampshire.....	Thomas P. Cheney	1935	5	Apptd. by gov. & council	4,000	yes	1
New Jersey.....	David T. Wilentz	1939	5	Apptd. by governor	7,000	yes	10
New Mexico.....	Filo Sedillo	1939	2	Elected	4,000	yes	3
New York.....	John J. Bennett, Jr.	1939	4	Elected	12,000	yes	104
North Carolina.....	Harry McMullan	1937	4	Elected	7,500	no	3
North Dakota.....	Alvin C. Strutz	1939	2	Elected	3,000	no	4
Ohio.....	Thomas J. Herbert	1939	2	Elected	6,500	(b)	22
Oklahoma.....	Mac Q. Williamson	1939	4	Elected	4,500	no	8
Oregon.....	I. H. Van Winkle	1937	4	Elected	5,000	yes ^f	7
Pennsylvania.....	Claude T. Reno	1939	4	Apptd. by governor	12,000	(g)	16
Rhode Island.....	Louis V. Jackvony	1939	2	Elected	8,500	yes	5
South Carolina.....	John M. Daniel	1937	4	Elected	5,000	yes ^f	2
South Dakota.....	Leo A. Temmey	1939	2	Elected	3,400	yes	8
Tennessee.....	Roy H. Beeler	1932	8	Apptd. by Sup. Ct.	6,500	yes	4
Texas.....	Gerald C. Mann	1939	2	Elected	10,000	yes ^f	36
Utah.....	Joseph Chez	1937	4	Elected	4,500	yes	4
Vermont.....	Lawrence C. Jones	1939	2	Elected	4,000	yes	none
Virginia.....	Abram P. Staples	1938	4	Elected	7,000	(h)	7
Washington.....	G. W. Hamilton	1937	4	Elected	3,500	no	8
West Virginia.....	Clarence W. Meadows	1937	4	Elected	5,000 ^b	yes	5
Wisconsin.....	John E. Martin	1939	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^a	9
Wyoming.....	Ewing T. Kerr	1939	4	Apptd. by governor	4,800	no	2

^a It is not the custom to engage in private practice.^b Law is silent, but duties of office preclude private practice.^c Appointed to fill unexpired term of Hon. Gaston L. Porter, who resigned to accept a federal judgeship.^d Law is silent, but long precedent has permanently established that he does not engage in private practice.^e Two assistants provided for in constitution with as many special assistants as may be needed.^f Duties make private practice impossible.^g May engage in civil practice.^h Salary will be \$6,000 beginning January, 1941.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE

State	Secretary of State	How Selected	Term (in Years)	Annual Salary	Acts in Governor's Absence
Alabama.....	John Brandon	Elected	4	\$3,600	....
Arizona.....	Harry M. Moorg	Elected	2	4,000	★
Arkansas.....	C. G. Hall	Elected	2	4,000	....
California.....	Frank C. Jordan	Elected	4	5,000	....
Colorado.....	George E. Saunders	Elected	2	4,000	....
Connecticut.....	Sara B. Crawford	Elected	2	6,000	....
Delaware.....	Josiah Marvel	Appointed ^a	(^b)	6,000	★ ^c
Florida.....	Robert A. Gray	Elected	4	5,000	....
Georgia.....	John B. Wilson	Elected	2	5,000	....
Idaho.....	George H. Curtis	Elected	2	4,000	....
Illinois.....	Edward J. Hughes	Elected	4	10,000	....
Indiana.....	James M. Tucker	Elected	4	6,000	....
Iowa.....	Earl G. Miller	Elected	2	5,000	....
Kansas.....	Frank J. Ryan	Elected	2	3,000	....
Kentucky.....	Charles D. Arnett	Elected	4	4,000	....
Louisiana.....	E. A. Conway	Elected	4	5,000	....
Maine.....	Frederick Robie	Elected ^d	2	4,000	....
Maryland.....	John B. Gontrum	Appointed ^a	4	2,000	....
Massachusetts.....	Frederic W. Cook	Elected	2	7,000	★ ^c
Michigan.....	Harry Kelly	Elected	2	5,000	★ ^c
Minnesota.....	Mike Holm	Elected	2	5,700	....
Mississippi.....	Walker Wood	Elected	4	4,000	....
Missouri.....	Dwight H. Brown	Elected	4	3,000	....
Montana.....	Sam W. Mitchell	Elected	4	4,200	....
Nebraska.....	Harry R. Swanson	Elected	2	5,000	....
Nevada.....	Malcolm McEachin	Elected	4	3,600	....
New Hampshire.....	Enoch D. Fuller	Elected ^d	2	4,000	....
New Jersey.....	Thomas A. Mathis	Appointed ^a	5	6,000	....
New Mexico.....	Jessie M. Gonzales	Elected	2	3,000	★ ^c
New York.....	Michael F. Walsh	Appointed ^a	4	12,000	....
North Carolina.....	Thad Eure	Elected	4	4,500	....
North Dakota.....	James D. Gronna	Elected	2	2,400	★ ^c
Ohio.....	Earl Griffith	Elected	2	6,500	....
Oklahoma.....	C. C. Childers	Elected	4	3,000	....
Oregon.....	Earl W. Snell	Elected	4	5,400	....
Pennsylvania.....	Sophia M. R. O'Hara	Appointed ^a	4	10,000	....
Rhode Island.....	J. Hector Paquin	Elected	2	6,500	....
South Carolina.....	W. P. Blackwell	Elected	4	3,600	....
South Dakota.....	Olive A. Ringsrud	Elected	2	3,000	★ ^c
Tennessee.....	A. E. Broadbent	Elected ^d	4	4,800	....
Texas.....	Tom L. Beauchamp, Sr.	Appointed ^a	2	6,000	....
Utah.....	E. E. Messon	Elected	4	4,500	★
Vermont.....	Rawson C. Myrick	Elected	2	3,500	....
Virginia.....	Raymond L. Jackson	Appointed ^a	4	4,000	....
Washington.....	Belle Reeves	Elected	4	3,000	★ ^c
West Virginia.....	William S. O'Brien	Elected	4	5,000 ^f	....
Wisconsin.....	Fred R. Zimmerman	Elected	2	5,000	★ ^c
Wyoming.....	Lester C. Hunt	Elected	4	4,800	★

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

^b At the pleasure of the governor (governor's term is four years).

^c In absence of both governor and lieutenant-governor.

^d Elected by state legislature, joint ballot of the House and Senate.

^e By the governor, with the advice and consent of the General Assembly.

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

SELECTION OF JUDGES*

State	By Governor and	By Legislature	By Popular Election on Party Ballots	Non-Partisan Ballots	Party Convention	Judges Nominated by Party Primary	Non-Partisan Primary
Alabama.....			★			★	
Arizona.....				★		★	
Arkansas.....			★			★	
California.....	Commission ^{ab}			★ ^o			★ ^o
Colorado.....			★			★	
Connecticut.....	General Assembly ^c						
Delaware.....	Senate					★ ^h	
Florida.....	Senate ^c		★ ^b			★	
Georgia.....			★				
Idaho.....				★			★
Illinois.....			★		★ ^g	★	
Indiana.....			★		★ ^h	★ ^o	
Iowa.....			★		★		
Kansas.....			★			★	
Kentucky.....			★			★	
Louisiana.....			★			★	
Maine.....	Council						
Maryland.....			★			★	
Massachusetts.....	Council						
Michigan.....			★			★	
Minnesota.....				★			★
Mississippi.....				★		★	
Missouri.....			★			★	
Montana.....				★			★
Nebraska.....				★			★
Nevada.....				★			★
New Hampshire.....	Council						
New Jersey.....	Senate ^d						
New Mexico.....			★			★	
New York.....			★ ^o		★ ^c		
North Carolina.....			★			★	
North Dakota.....				★			★
Ohio.....				★		★	
Oklahoma.....			★			★	
Oregon.....				★ ^f			★ ^f
Pennsylvania.....			★			★	
Rhode Island.....	Senate ^c	★ ^b					
South Carolina.....		★					
South Dakota.....				★			★
Tennessee.....			★		★		
Texas.....			★			★	
Utah.....				★			★
Vermont.....		★					
Virginia.....		★					
Washington.....				★			★
West Virginia.....			★		★		
Wisconsin.....				★			★
Wyoming.....				★			★
Total.....	10	4	22	16	6	21	13

* Composed of Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Attorney-General, Presiding Judges of Courts of Appeal.

^b For judges of highest state court.

^c For judges of trial courts.

^d Vice-chancellors chosen by chancellor.

^e Some courts chosen otherwise.

* This table was prepared by Rodney L. Mott, Director, School of Social Sciences, Colgate University. It is not designed to cover the methods of selecting justices of the peace. Many states have methods of appointing temporary justices to fill vacancies different from those indicated in the table. In many states independent candidates may run for judgeships by filing a petition with a specified number of signers.

SOURCES: Report of Special Committee on Judicial Selection and Tenure, to American Bar Association, July, 1938; Problems relating to Judicial Administration (Report of the New York Constitutional Convention Committee, Vol. IX, 1938), pp. 979-1005; direct reports from Attorney-Generals.

^f County judges nominated at party primary and elected on party ballots.

^g For Circuit and Supreme Court Judges.

^h For Appellate and Supreme Court Judges.

ⁱ Indianapolis Municipal Court Judges appointed by Governor.

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PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS

State	Mandatory (M) or Optional (O)	1940 Primary	1940 Run-off Primary	Party Membership Tests—Open or Closed	Non-Partisan Primaries
Alabama.....	M	May 7	June 11	Closed	
Arizona.....	M	Sept. 10		Closed	Supreme and Superior Court Judges
Arkansas.....	O	Aug. 13		Closed	
California.....	M	Aug. 27		Closed	
Colorado.....	M	Sept. 10		Closed	
Connecticut.....	No primary				
Delaware.....	O ^(*)			Closed	
Florida.....	M	May 7		Closed	
Georgia.....	O	Sept. 11	Oct. 2	Closed	
Idaho.....	M	Aug. 13		Open	
Illinois.....	M	April 9		Closed	
Indiana.....	M	May 7		Closed	
Iowa.....	M	June 3		Closed	
Kansas.....	M	Aug. 6		Closed	
Kentucky.....	M	Aug. 3		Closed	
Louisiana.....	M	Jan. 16		Closed	
Maine.....	M	June 17		Closed	
Maryland.....	M	May 6		Closed	
Massachusetts.....	M	Sept. 17		Closed	
Michigan.....	M	Sept. 10		Closed	
Minnesota.....	M	June 17		Open	Judges, Members of Legisla- ture
Mississippi.....	M	Aug. 6	Aug. 27	Closed	
Missouri.....	M	Aug. 6		Closed	
Montana.....	M	July 16		Open	
Nebraska.....	M	April 9		Closed	Members Legislature, Judges, State Supt. Schools, Uni- versity Regents
Nevada.....	M	Sept. 3		Closed	Judicial and School Officials
New Hampshire.....	M	Sept. 10		Closed	
New Jersey.....	M	May 21		Closed	
New Mexico.....	M	Sept. 14		Closed	
New York.....	M ^(b)	Sept. 17		Closed	
North Carolina.....	M	June 1	June 29	Closed	
North Dakota.....	M	June 26		Closed	Judicial Officers, State Supt. of Schools
Ohio.....	M	May 14		Closed	
Oklahoma.....	M	July 2		Closed	
Oregon.....	M	May 17		Closed	
Pennsylvania.....	M	April 23		Closed	
Rhode Island.....	No primary				
South Carolina.....	M	Aug. 27	Sept. 10; Sept. 24	Closed	
South Dakota.....	M	May 7		Closed	
Tennessee.....	M	Aug. 6		Closed	
Texas.....	M	July 27	Aug. 24	Closed	
Utah.....	M	Sept. 3	Oct. 1	Closed	
Vermont.....	M	Sept. 10		Closed	
Virginia.....	O	Aug. 6		Closed	
Washington.....	M	Sept. 10		Open	Supreme and Superior Court Judges
West Virginia.....	M	May 14		Closed	
Wisconsin.....	M	Sept. 17		Open	
Wyoming.....	M	Aug. 20		Closed	Supreme and District Court Judges

(*) Date set by party authority.

(b) Local officers and legislators only.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

OFFICIAL NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

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

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS IN 1939

State	Senate			House	
	President	President Pro Tem	Secretary	Speaker	Clerk
Alabama.....	A. A. Carmichael	J. N. Poole	J. G. Speight	H. D. Merrill	R. T. Goodwyn, Jr.
Arizona.....	Paul C. Keefe	.....	W. J. Graham	Mel Goodson	Mrs. Lallah Ruth
Arkansas.....	Robert Bailey	Roy Milum	Joe D. Shepherd	J. M. Bransford	A. M. Ledbetter, Jr.
California.....	Ellis E. Patterson	J. L. Seawell	Joseph A. Beck	Paul Peek	J. C. Greenburg
Colorado.....	John C. Vivian	Curtis P. Ritchie	M. J. Walsh	William E. Higby	William C. Blair
Connecticut.....	J. L. McConaughy	C. J. Arrigoni	S. J. Traciski	Walter Howe	William P. Averill
Delaware.....	Edward W. Cooch	David W. Steele	Harry E. Pierce	Frank R. Zebley	F. W. Schroeder
Florida.....	J. Turner Butler	F. P. Parker	Robert W. Davis	G. Pierce Wood	J. A. Cawthon
Georgia.....	J. B. Spivey	H. Dixon-Smith	J. W. Hammond	Roy V. Harris	John Greer
Idaho.....	D. S. Whitehead	Thomas Heath	Carl Kitchen	M. L. Horsley	Lloyd Fenn
Illinois.....	John Stelle	G. M. Maypole	Alfred E. Eden	Hugh W. Cross	R. R. Randolph
Indiana.....	H. F. Schricker	E. Curtis White	Ralph McClain	James M. Knapp	N. C. Wright
Iowa.....	B. B. Hickenlooper	C. B. Hoeven	Walter Beam	John R. Irwin	A. C. Gustafson
Kansas.....	Carl E. Friend	C. C. Bradney	C. W. Miller	E. A. Briles	W. T. Bishop
Kentucky.....	Keen Johnson	Edwin C. Dawson	V. A. Phillips	John Kirtley	Marshall Barnes
Louisiana.....	Earl K. Long	Coleman Lindsey	B. W. Casor	Lorris Wimberly	J. Martian Hamley
Maine.....	Sumner Sewall	.....	Royden V. Brown	D. W. Philbrick	Harvey R. Pease
Maryland.....	Arthur Brice	.....	C. A. Shaab	T. E. Conlon	J. J. Nowakowski
Massachusetts.....	J. R. Cotton	.....	I. N. Hayden	C. A. Herter	Laurence R. Grove
Michigan.....	.....	Felix H. H. Flynn	Fred I. Chase	Howard Nugent	Miles F. Gray
Minnesota.....	C. E. Anderson	Henry A. Larson	G. H. Spaeth	L. M. Hall	W. I. Nolan
Mississippi.....	J. F. Snider	John Culkin	J. R. Watson	Fielding Wright	Buford Yerger
Missouri.....	Frank G. Harris	Joseph H. Brogan	R. E. L. Maris	John G. Christy	Joseph Bauer
Montana.....	Hugh R. Adair	Leonard Plank	George A. Burr	D. M. Manning	J. R. Brennan
Nebraska.....	W. E. Johnson*	.....	.....	W. H. Diers*	Hugo F. Srb*
Nevada.....	M. J. Sullivan	John E. Robbins	Ned Turner	B. L. Bunker	Edwin C. Mulcahy
New Hampshire.....	R. O. Blood, M.D.	.....	B. F. Greer	A. N. Sanborn	Cyril J. Fretwell
New Jersey.....	R. C. Hendrickson	.....	Oliver Van Camp	H. J. Pascoe	P. P. Williams
New Mexico.....	J. Murray, Sr.	L. H. Coe (Mrs.)	Eva Sabin	G. W. Armijo	Charles Murphy
New York.....	Charles Poletti	P. A. Pitcher	E. A. Whalen	Oswald D. Heck	A. B. Borkowski
North Carolina.....	W. P. Horton	W. E. Smith	S. Ray Byerly	D. L. Ward	W. A. Baker, Jr.
North Dakota.....	J. A. Patterson	William Watt	William J. Lowe	Oscar Hagen	Mrs. M. D. Craig
Ohio.....	Paul M. Herbert	F. E. Whittemore	T. E. Bateman	W. M. McCulloch	Otis R. Johnson
Oklahoma.....	James E. Berry	J. A. Rinehart	J. W. Cordell	Don Welch	R. M. Massey
Oregon.....	R. M. Duncan	.....	Zylpha Burns	E. R. Fatland	Fred Drager
Pennsylvania.....	S. S. Lewis	F. T. Gelder	G. F. Holmes	E. J. Turner	W. Ward, Jr.
Rhode Island.....	J. O. McManus	G. D. Greenhalgh	J. H. Paquin	H. A. Clason	Nathan Perlman
South Carolina.....	J. E. Harley	T. H. Stukes	J. H. Fowles	Solomon Blatt	J. E. Hunter, Jr.
South Dakota.....	D. McMurchie	A. W. Odell	A. B. Blake	Albert C. Miller	Wright Tarbell
Tennessee.....	Bian Maxwell	.....	B. B. Gullett	J. G. O'Dell, Jr.	Joe Carr
Texas.....	Coke Stevenson	Weaver Moore	Bob Barker	R. Emmett Morse	E. R. Lindley
Utah.....	Ira Huggins	.....	J. L. Gibson	H. Bennion, Jr.	W. H. Anderson
Vermont.....	W. H. Wills	M. R. Proctor	E. W. Gibson, Jr.	Oscar L. Shepard	Harold J. Arthur
Virginia.....	Saxon W. Holt	H. T. Wickham	O. V. Hanger	Ashton Dovell	E. G. Dodson
Washington.....	V. A. Meyers	K. W. Reardon	Earl McCroskey	J. N. Sylvester	S. R. Holcomb
West Virginia.....	William LaFon	Don B. Fleming	Charles Lively	J. K. Thomas	John S. Hall
Wisconsin.....	W. S. Goodland	Edward J. Roethe	Lawrence Larsen	V. W. Thomson	John J. Slocum
Wyoming.....	H. H. Horton	B. C. Rumsey	W. C. Deloney	H. B. Fowler	J. R. Armstrong

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

THE LEGISLATORS

Number, Terms, and Party Affiliation

State	Senate					House					Total Number of Legis- lators
	Democ- rats	Repub- licans	Other	Total	Term	Democ- rats	Repub- licans	Other	Total	Term	
Alabama.....	35	..	..	35	4	107	..	..	107	4	142
Arizona.....	19	..	..	19	2	50	1	..	51	2	70
Arkansas.....	35	..	..	35	4	99	1	..	100	2	135
California.....	18	22	..	40	4	44	36	..	80	2	120
Colorado.....	23	12	..	35	4	28	37	..	65	2	100
Connecticut.....	17	16	2	35	2	64	201	2	267	2	302
Delaware.....	6	10	(*)	17	4	14	21	..	35	2	52
Florida.....	38	..	..	38	4	95	..	..	95	2	133
Georgia.....	52	..	..	52	2	206	..	..	206	2	258
Idaho.....	17	27	..	44	2	19	40	..	59	2	103
Illinois.....	31	20	..	51	4	74	79	..	153	2	204
Indiana.....	34	16	..	50	4	49	51	..	100	2	150
Iowa.....	12	38	..	50	4	19	89	..	108	2	158
Kansas.....	15	24	(*)	40	4	18	107	..	125	2	165
Kentucky.....	28	10	..	38	4	77	23	..	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	39	..	..	39	4	100	..	..	100	4	139
Maine.....	3	30	..	33	2	26	125	..	151	2	184
Maryland.....	23	6	..	29	4	104	16	..	120	4	149
Massachusetts.....	12	28	..	40	2	96	143	(*)	240	2	280
Michigan.....	9	23	..	32	2	27	73	..	100	2	132
Minnesota.....	Nonpolitical election			67	4	Nonpolitical election			131	2	198
Mississippi.....	49	..	..	49	4	140	..	..	140	4	189
Missouri.....	31	3	..	34	4	98	52	..	150	2	184
Montana.....	31	25	..	56	4	58	44	..	102	2	158
Nebraska.....	Nonpolitical election			..	2	..	..	Unicameral	..	..	43
Nevada.....	7	7	3	17	4	26	11	3	40	2	57
New Hampshire.....	6	18	..	24	2	159	268	..	427	2	451
New Jersey.....	7	14	..	21	3	19	41	..	60	1	81
New Mexico.....	23	1	..	24	4	42	7	..	49	2	73
New York.....	24	27	..	51	2	64	85	1	150	2	201
North Carolina.....	48	2	..	50	2	113	7	..	120	2	170
North Dakota.....	10	39	..	49	4	7	104	(b)	113	2	162
Ohio.....	8	27	..	35	2	36	100	..	136	2	171
Oklahoma.....	44	..	..	44	4	102	13	..	115	2	159
Oregon.....	8	22	..	30	4	13	46	1	60	2	90
Pennsylvania.....	26	24	..	50	4	79	129	..	208	2	258
Rhode Island.....	10	33	..	43	2	39	61	..	100	2	143
South Carolina.....	46	..	..	46	4	124	..	..	124	2	170
South Dakota.....	5	30	..	35	2	13	62	..	75	2	110
Tennessee.....	29	4	..	33	2	81	16	2	99	2	132
Texas.....	31	..	..	31	4	150	..	..	150	2	181
Utah.....	21	2	..	23	4	45	15	..	60	2	83
Vermont.....	5	25	..	30	2	31	204	11	246	2	276
Virginia.....	38	2	..	40	4	95	5	..	100	2	140
Washington.....	40	6	..	46	4	73	26	..	99	2	145
West Virginia.....	27	5	..	32	4	70	24	..	94	2	126
Wisconsin.....	6	16	11 Pro- gressive	33	4	15	53	32 Pro- gressive	100	2	133
Wyoming.....	11	16	..	27	4	19	37	..	56	2	83
Totals.....	1058	630	11	1772	..	3027	2453	55	5666	..	7481

* 1 vacancy.

b 2 vacancies.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF THE LEGISLATORS

State	Regular Session	Salaries* Special Session	Compensation Allowance for Transportation
Alabama.....	\$4 per day	\$4 per day	10c a mile, one round trip
Arizona.....	\$8 per day	\$8 per day, 20 day limit	20c a mile, one way
Arkansas.....	\$1,000, 2 years	\$6 per day, 15 day limit	5c per 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 per 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 per 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	5c a mile, round trip once a week
South Dakota.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day	5c a mile, one round trip ^m
Tennessee.....	\$4 per day, 75 days	\$4 per day, 20 day limit	8c a mile
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	\$4 per day	20c a mile
Virginia.....	\$720 each session	\$360 per session	10c a mile ^o
Washington.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day, 60 day limit	10c a mile, one round trip
West Virginia.....	\$500 per year	None	10c per mile
Wisconsin.....	\$2,400, 2 years	None	10c a mile, one round trip
Wyoming.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	6c per mile, nearest practical route

^a Regular session years: \$12 per session day plus balance to \$1200; 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 day thereafter.

^j \$2 day after 60 days.

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

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

^m \$200 expense a year.

ⁿ \$5 a day after 120 days.

^o Distance computed by nearest mail route.

* Compare with session table, p. 57, for limit to length of sessions.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

57

State	Years in which Sessions are Held	Days on which Sessions Convene	Date of Convening 1939	Sessions Limit—Days		What is a Day? Defined as a "Calendar Day" by:	Defined as a "Meeting Day" by:
				Regular	Special		
Alabama.....	Odd ^a	Second Tuesday in January	January 10	50	30	.....	Court
Arizona.....	Odd	Monday after first Tues. in Jan.	January 9	60	20	Court	.....
Arkansas.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 9	60	15	Court	.....
California.....	Odd	First Mon. after first day in Jan.	January 2	None	None	.....	.....
Colorado.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 4	None	None	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 4	150	None	.....	.....
Delaware.....	Odd	First Tuesday in January	January 3	60	30	Custom	.....
Florida.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in April	April 4	60	20	Custom	.....
Georgia.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 9 ^b	60	None	Custom	.....
Idaho.....	Odd	First Monday after January first	January 2	60	20	.....	Court
Illinois.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 4	None	None	.....	.....
Indiana.....	Odd	Thur. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 5	61	40	Custom	.....
Iowa.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 9	None	None	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 10	50	None	.....	Custom
Kentucky.....	Even	First Tuesday in January	No Session	60	None	.....	Constitution
Louisiana.....	Even	Second Monday in May	No Session	60	30	.....	Custom
Maine.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 4	None	None	.....	.....
Maryland.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 4	90	None	Custom	.....
Massachusetts.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 4	None	None	.....	.....
Michigan.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 4	None	None	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 3	90	None	.....	Constitution
Mississippi.....	Ev. ^c	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	No Session	None	None	.....	.....
Missouri.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 4	None	None	.....	Court
Montana.....	Odd	First Monday in January	January 2	60	None	Custom	.....
Nebraska.....	Odd	First Tuesday in January	January 3	None	None	.....	.....
Nevada.....	Odd	Third Monday in January	January 16	60	20	Custom	.....
New Hampshire.....	Odd	First Wednesday in January	January 4	None	None	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Annual	Second Tuesday in January	January 10	None	None	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 10	60	None	Custom	.....
New York.....	Annual	First Wednesday in January	January 4	None	None	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 4	None	20	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 3	60	None	Court	.....
Ohio.....	Odd	First Monday in January	January 2	None	None	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 3	None	None	.....	Custom
Oregon.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 9	40	20	Custom	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Odd	First Tuesday in January	January 3	None	None	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	Annual	First Tuesday in January	January 3	60	None	.....	Custom
South Carolina.....	Annual	Second Tuesday in January	January 10	None	None	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 3	60	60	Court	.....
Tennessee.....	Odd	First Monday in January	January 2	75	None	.....	Custom
Texas.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 10	None	30	.....	Custom
Utah.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 9	60	30	Court	.....
Vermont.....	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	January 4	None	None	.....	.....
Virginia.....	Even	Second Wednesday in January	No Session	60 ^e	30	Custom	.....
Washington.....	Odd	Second Monday in January	January 9	60	None	Custom	.....
West Virginia.....	Odd	Wed. after second Mon. in Jan.	January 11	60	None	.....	Custom
Wisconsin.....	Odd	Second Wednesday in January	January 11	None	None	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	January 10	40	None	Custom	.....

^a Once every 4 years: 1931, 1935, and so forth.

^b A 10-day session begins second Monday in January. Recess until second Monday after July 4 unless by con-

current resolution of the legislature an earlier date is set—in 1937, January 25.

^c May be extended up to 30 days by 2/3 vote in each house.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

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

<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> Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian	Legislative Reference Service Dr. Wilford C. Gilbert, 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> Mullford Winsor, State Librarian	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> <i>State Library</i> Mabel Gillie, Librarian	Legislative Counsel Bureau Fred B. Wood, Legislative Counsel Law and Legislative Reference Section Herbert V. Clayton	★ ★	★	★
COLORADO Denver	<i>Attorney General's Department</i> Byron G. Rogers, Attorney General	Legislative Reference Office Charles H. Queary, Director	★	★	★
CONNECTICUT Hartford	<i>State Library</i> James Brewster, State Librarian <i>Executive Department</i> Governor Raymond E. Baldwin	Legislative Reference Department Helen Coffin, Chief 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	★	AG	SD
IDAHO Boise	<i>State Law Library</i> Clay S. Koelsch	None	....	....	....
ILLINOIS Springfield	<i>Illinois Legislative Council</i> Dr. C. M. Kneier, Director	Legislative Reference Bureau DeWitt Billman, Executive Secretary	★	★	★
INDIANA Indianapolis	<i>Department of Law</i> Governor M. C. Townsend	Legislative Bureau Herbert P. Kenney, Director	★	★	....
IOWA Des Moines	<i>State Library</i> John D. Dennison, Librarian	Law and Legislative Reference Department B. B. Druker, Librarian	★	AG, ★, SD	SD
KANSAS Topeka	<i>Kansas Legislative Council</i>	Revisor of the Statutes and Secretary of Legislative Council , Franklin Corrick Research Director , F. H. Guild Legislative Council John E. Reeves, Research Director	★ ★ ★	★ AG	★
KENTUCKY Frankfort	<i>State Library</i> Emma Guy Cromwell, Librarian	None	....	AG	....
LOUISIANA Baton Rouge	<i>Library Commission</i> Essae M. Culver, Executive Secretary	Legislative Reference Bureau Marie J. Tibbetts, Librarian	★	SD	SD
MAINE Augusta	<i>State Library</i> Oliver L. Hall, Librarian	Department of Legislative Reference Horace E. Flack, Director	★	★, AG	....
MARYLAND Annapolis	The Department—see next column—is in the City Hall in Baltimore	House and Senate Rules Committees H. D. Wiggin, Fernald Hutchins, Counsels	....	★	★
MASSACHUSETTS Boston	<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 Mrs. Frances F. Royce, Bill Drafter	★	★	....
MINNESOTA St. Paul	<i>State Law Library</i> Paul Dansingberg, Librarian	None	....	....	....
MISSISSIPPI Jackson	<i>State Library</i> Rena Humphreys Baley, Librarian	None	....	AG	....
MISSOURI Jefferson City	<i>Library Commission</i> Ruth O'Malley, Secretary	None	....	....	....

MONTANA Helena	<i>State Law Library</i> Adeline J. Clarke, Law Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau John W. Ross	AG	
NEBRASKA Lincoln	<i>Board of University Regents</i> Dr. E. A. Burnett, Chancellor	Legislative Reference Bureau Edna D. Bullock, Director	★	★
NEVADA Carson City	<i>State Library</i> E. Charles D. Marriage, Librarian	None		
NEW HAMPSHIRE Concord	<i>State Library</i> Thelma Brackett, Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau B. Ruth Jeffries		AG
NEW JERSEY Trenton	<i>State Library</i> Haddon Ivins, Librarian	Legislative Reference Department John P. Dullard, Asst. Librarian	★	AG
NEW MEXICO Santa Fe		Legislative Reference Bureau Tom W. Neal, Director	★	★ ★
NEW YORK Albany	<i>State Library</i> Dr. James I. Wyer, Director <i>State Legislature</i> Speaker of the House, President of Senate	Legislative Reference Section William E. Hannan, Librarian Legislative Bill Drafting Commission R. H. Rude and John S. Conroy	★	★ ★
NORTH CAROLINA Raleigh	<i>Department of the Attorney General</i> Harry McMullan, Attorney General	Legislative Reference Library Henry M. London, Librarian	★	★
NORTH DAKOTA Bismarck	No legislative reference service			
OHIO Columbus	<i>Legislative Reference Board</i> Governor John W. Bricker	Legislative Reference Bureau Arthur A. Schwartz, Chief	★	★
OKLAHOMA Oklahoma City	<i>State Library</i> Ralph Hudson, Librarian	Legislative Reference Service		AG
OREGON Salem	<i>State Library</i> Harriet C. Long, Librarian	None	★	AG
PENNSYLVANIA Harrisburg		Legislative Reference Bureau Robert S. Frey, Director	★	AG, ★, SD ★
RHODE ISLAND Providence	<i>State Library</i> Grace M. Sherwood, Librarian <i>Executive Department</i> Governor William Vanderbilt	Legislative Reference Bureau Mabel G. Johnson, Deputy Law Revision Commissioner Sidney L. Rabinowitz, Commissioner	★	★ ★
SOUTH CAROLINA Columbia	<i>State Library</i> Mrs. Virginia G. Moody, Librarian	Legislative Reference Section (No separate personnel)		AG
SOUTH DAKOTA Pierre	<i>State Department of History</i> Lawrence K. Fox, Superintendent	None		AG
TENNESSEE Nashville	No legislative reference service			
TEXAS Austin	<i>State Library</i> Fannie M. Wilcox, Librarian	Legislative Reference Division Doris H. Connerly, Librarian	★	AG
UTAH Salt Lake City	No legislative reference service			
VERMONT Montpelier	<i>State Library</i> Harrison J. Conant, Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau Mrs. Beatrice Lowe Haskins, Assistant	★	SD
VIRGINIA Richmond	<i>Governor's Office</i> Governor James H. Price	Division of Statutory Research and Drafting William R. Shands, Director	★	★
WASHINGTON Olympia	<i>State Library</i> William Tucker, Librarian <i>State Law Library</i> Mark H. Wight, Law Librarian	None		AG
WEST VIRGINIA Charleston	<i>Department of Archives and History</i> Mrs. Innis C. Davis, State Historian	None		AG
WISCONSIN Madison	<i>Free Library Commission</i> Clarence B. Lester, Secretary <i>Attorney General and Supreme Court</i> John E. Martin, Attorney General	Legislative Reference Library Howard F. Ohm, Chief Office of the Revisor of Statutes Eugene E. Brossard, Revisor	★	★ ★
WYOMING Cheyenne	<i>State Library</i> Gladys Riley, Librarian	None		

Key to Abbreviations: ★—Function indicated is performed by division named. SD—Separate department performs function indicated.
AG—Attorney General's office does bill drafting.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS*

THE CHIEF duty of a Legislative Council is to make sure that the legislative needs of the state are given thorough consideration in advance of the hectic days of the legislative session. Discussion of legislative problems before the legislature convenes is, of course, no new thing. The governor's message and the reports of interim commissions are prepared during the adjournment period of the legislature. The Legislative Council, however, is a planning agency as well as a discussion group. It is designed to make sure that each of the problems which the legislators themselves consider important will be fully canvassed with the aid of a technical staff.

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
Michigan ¹	Legislative Council	1933
Nebraska	Legislative Council	1937
Virginia	Advisory Legislative Council	1935

The Legislative Council was a depression invention. The first bodies of this character were established in 1933 in Kansas and Michigan.¹ Since that time Councils have been established in five other states as indicated in Table I. In addition to the Councils in these seven states, two states (Colorado and New Mexico) have established Committees on Interim—committees which perform some of the work of Legislative Councils. However, these committees lack, as does also the Wisconsin Executive Council, one of the important features of the real Legislative Council—notably a paid research staff to aid the legislators in planning

¹ The act establishing the Michigan Legislative Council was repealed by the 1939 session of the legislature.

* Prepared by Rodney L. Mott, Director, School of Social Sciences, Colgate University.

the work of the coming session.

All of the Legislative Councils have been established by act of the legislature and most of them are composed exclusively of legislators. The exceptions to this rule, as shown in Table II, are the Councils of Connecticut and Kentucky.

TABLE II. COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Size of Council	Legislators			Administrative
		Senators	Representatives		
Connecticut	5	2	2		1
Illinois	22	11	11		..
Kansas	27	11	16		..
Kentucky	21	8	8		5
Michigan	9	4	5		..
Nebraska	15	15	..		..
Virginia	7	3	4		..

In Connecticut the governor is a member, and the chairman, of the Council. In Kentucky five leading department heads are members. In addition to being members of the legislature, Council members are usually chosen by the legislature itself, either through appointment by the presiding officer of each house or (as in Nebraska) through election by the legislature itself. The Connecticut statute makes the governor and the chairman and ranking minority members of the two judiciary committees ex officio members of the Council. In Kentucky the five administrative members of the Council are chosen by the governor, and in Virginia the entire Council is chosen by the

TABLE III. CHOICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Ex Officio	By Presiding Officer	By Election	By Governor
Connecticut	★	..	..	..
Illinois	★ ^a	★	..	..
Kansas	★ ^a	★	..	..
Kentucky	..	★	..	★ ^b
Michigan	..	★	..	..
Nebraska	..	..	★	..
Virginia	..	..	..	★

^a Speaker and lieutenant governor.

^b Five administrative members chosen by the governor.

TABLE IV. OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Secretary	Director of Research
Connecticut	Gov. R. E. Baldwin	none	F. A. Scott	F. A. Scott
Illinois	B. S. Adamowski	E. P. Saltiel	J. F. Petit	C. M. Kneier
Kansas	Lt. Gov. W. M. Lindsay	Speaker H. S. Buzick	Franklin Corrick	F. H. Guild
Kentucky	Keen Johnson	vacant	J. E. Reeves	J. E. Reeves
Nebraska	Amos Thomas	none	none	R. V. Shumate
Virginia	J. S. Battle	J. B. Spiers	W. R. Shands	W. R. Shands

chief executive. (See Table III.) In Illinois and Kansas the presiding officers of each house are ex officio members.

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.

comment—the director of research, who is the only full-time paid officer of the Council. In three states (Connecticut, Kentucky, and Virginia), the director of research is also the secretary of the Council. In the other states independent secretaries are provided. The director of research is charged with supervising the work laid out by the Council, making investigations directed by it, and writing or editing its reports. In each state he is given some staff assistance, although a comparison of the size of that staff and the budget appropriated for its work (Table VI) with the research which has

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
Michigan	no	yes	yes	On Call	no
Nebraska	yes	yes	yes	Semi-annual	yes
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 twenty-two meetings in sixteen 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. Kentucky apparently feared too much planning, and so limited her Legislative Council to not more than forty days between the regular sessions of the legislature.

Among the officers of the Council, as given in Table IV, only one needs special

been made leads one to wonder how so much can be done with such niggardly support.

It is evident that there are two opposing views of the most desirable procedure for a Legislative Council. In Connecticut the Council is conceived of as being chiefly an agency for consultation by the

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	2	4	5,000 ^a
Michigan	none	..	4,000
Nebraska	3	2	7,500
Virginia	3	..	13,800

^a Plus additional funds from other state sources.

governor and legislative leaders between the regular sessions. The small research staff and the relatively large appropriation indicate that the funds are expended on meetings rather than on research. The other view is well illustrated by the Kansas Council where the staff is four times as large as that employed in Connecticut. The annual budget of both Councils is \$25,000. The long list of valuable research reports of the Kansas research staff is another indication of the emphasis of this Council. It remains to be seen if the Connecticut procedure can duplicate the successful experience which the Kansas Council has had as a result of its strong research staff.

TABLE VII. ACTION ON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILLS

State	Session	Council Bills Introduced	Per Cent Passed
Kansas			
	1933 (special)	24	63
	1935 (regular)	19	26
	1937 (regular)	8	88
Kentucky			
	1936 (regular)	13	85
	1938 (regular)	16	87
Virginia			
	1936 (regular)	20	65
	1938 (regular)	16	75

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 of the Council as it becomes more familiar with its work. (See Table VII.)

The list of important proposals which were recommended by the Councils and passed by the legislature is too long to be given in full. On it will be found recommendations concerning possible sources of revenue, proposals to expedite the work of the courts, to license engineers, and to finance school equalization. Two Councils made studies of Social Security which resulted in recommendations followed by the legislature in enacting legislation on this important subject. Proposals in Kansas and Virginia concerning motor vehicle safety have resulted in legislation. In three states the Council recommendations on the subject of the control of alcoholic liquors formed the basis of state legislation. When it is remembered that many of these measures were of major import and some of them highly controversial, the record is indeed an excellent one for agencies which have been established such a short time.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

STATE REGULATION OF LEGISLATIVE LOBBYING*

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State	Laws Limited to Corrupt Practices ^a	Registration Required	Legal Dis-tinction: "Counsel" and "Agent"	Financial Report Required	Penalties for Violations			Three Years Disbarment After Conviction
					Fines	Imprisonment		
Alabama.....	★	Not over \$500	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	★	Not over 5 years	.....	.....
California.....	★ ^b	.....	.....	.....	Not over 5 years	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	★	★	Not over \$1,000 ^c	and/or Not over 1 year	.....	.....
Florida.....	★	Not over 20 years	.....	.....
Georgia.....	★	★	Not over \$1,000	and/or Not over 6 months	.....	.....
Idaho.....	★	Not over \$200	and Not over 6 months	.....	.....
Indiana.....	★	★	★	\$200—\$1,000	or 3 months—1 year	.....	.....
Kansas.....	★	★	Not over \$5,000	and/or Not over 1 year	.....	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	Not over \$5,000	and/or Not over 5 years	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	★	Not over \$1,000 ^d	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	★	★	\$200—\$2,000	and 6 months—2 years ^e	.....	.....
Maryland.....	★	★	\$100—\$500	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	Not over \$3,000 ^f	or Not over 5 years ^f	.....	★
Michigan.....	★	\$100—\$1,000	.....	.....	★
Minnesota.....	★	\$100—\$1,000	Not over 5 years ^g	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	★	★	Not over \$1,000	and/or Not over 1 year	.....	.....
Missouri.....	★	Not over \$5,000	and/or Not over 10 years	.....	.....
Montana.....	★	Not over \$1,000	and/or Not over 3 years ^h	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	★	★	\$100—\$500	and 10 days—1 year	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	★	★	Not over \$1,000 ⁱ	and Not over 5 years	.....	.....
New York.....	★	★	Not over \$1,000 ^j	and/or Not over 1 year	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	★	★	\$50—\$1,000 ^k	and/or Not over 2 years	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	★	\$50—\$500	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	★	★	\$200—\$5,000	and/or 1—2 years	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	★	\$200—\$1,000	or 10 days—1 year	.....	.....
Oregon.....	★	\$1,000—\$5,000 ^l	and 2—5 years ^l	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	\$50—\$500	or 3 months—1 year	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	★	★	\$100—\$1,000	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	\$200—\$5,000 ^m	or Not over 30 days	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	★
Texas.....	★	2—5 years	.....	.....
Utah.....	★	\$200—\$2,000	and 6 months—2 years ⁿ	.....	.....
Virginia.....	★	\$500—\$10,000 ^o	Not over 5 years	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	★	Not over \$5,000	and Not over 1 year	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	\$50—\$200	and 10 days—6 months	.....	.....
					\$100—\$1,000 ^p	.....	.....	★
					\$200—\$5,000 ^q	.....	.....	.....

* Provisions may also be found in the constitutions of the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wyoming.

^b Required by the rules of the California Senate and Assembly.

^c In addition, a corporation or association must file a statement of legislative expenses within two months or forfeit \$100 for each day thereafter until filed.

^d Applies to individual (other than legislative counsel or agent), corporation or association. In Kentucky, fine up to \$5,000 for second offense, and, if a corporation, its charter may be revoked by court.

^e Prison term may be added at discretion of the court or jury.

^f The more severe penalties are provided for attempting to bribe a legislator.

* Prepared by Professor Belle Zeller. Reprinted from *State Government*, August, 1938.

^g Longer term in state prison or penitentiary, shorter term with or without the fine in county jail. In Mississippi person who gives or offers a bribe to a legislator, or uses other corrupt means to influence a legislator is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

^h Prison term provided for filing false statement.

ⁱ Fine imposed on corporation or association only.

^j Applies to legislative counsel or agent only. A legislative counsel or agent may be punished for the special offense of attempting "personally and directly" to influence any member of legislature, by a fine not exceeding \$200 and imprisonment not exceeding 6 months. In 1933, Wisconsin provided a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for violations of a law regulating the use of money for published articles in newspapers and other periodicals on matters pending before the legislature.

TRENDS IN STATE LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION, 1937-38*

WITH forty-three state legislatures meeting in regular session and with eighteen special sessions convened during the year, 1937 proved to be a busy time for legislators. Only Mississippi and Louisiana were not in session some time during the year. 1938 was an "off year" for the legislatures, with only eight regular sessions. In spite of the seventeen special sessions summoned for emergency purposes, the volume of legislation was proportionately smaller than in the previous year.

While every legislature was confronted in varying degrees with proposals for legislation on every conceivable subject, there were four general trends in the laws enacted by the states during the past two years. These were: (1) the added emphasis on social legislation of all types, including social security laws, relief, retirement plans, new labor legislation, greater attention to health standards, and housing and planning measures; (2) renewed concern with state financing, including the continuation of emergency taxes and search for new sources of income; (3) a strong impetus to state administrative reorganization and to the strengthening of the administrative structure through adoption of civil service laws; and (4) unprecedented progress by the states in interstate cooperation. (This development is covered in other sections of this book.)

*Much reliance in the preparation of this summary has been placed on the two articles on "State Administration and Legislation" by Henry W. Toll in the *American Yearbook* of 1937 and 1938. Information furnished by the American Public Welfare Association, the Social Security Board, the U. S. Department of Labor, the National Association of Housing Officials, the National Education Association, the American Society of Planning Officials, the National Safety Council, Public Administration Service, and the Civil Service Assembly has also been of value, as has material furnished by Raymond T. Manning on tax legislation.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

By 1937 public welfare legislation had begun a general shift from the 1935 and 1936 concern over enactment of federal and state social security laws to an emphasis on the revision of those laws and improvements in their administration. Not all of the states, however, were participating in every phase of the federal government's social security program. Even by the end of 1938 there were still some states which had not enacted plans for aid to the blind or aid to dependent children. Virginia, which up to 1938 was the only state without a federally approved plan for assistance to the aged, blind, or dependent children, received major welfare attention by adopting assistance programs for each of these classes at its regular session in 1938. In general, the state social security laws broaden the scope of public assistance, raise the standard of individual grants, and exhibit a consciousness of state responsibility for those in need which hitherto had been exhibited only through state institutions.

As to the actual changes in welfare administration in the states, 1937 witnessed the reorganization of welfare departments in California, New York, Texas, and Utah, and the creation of welfare or public assistance departments in the eighteen states of Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, and Wyoming. In the elections of November, 1938, California voters paved the way for an integration of the state's entire welfare program by abolishing the temporary relief administration and empowering lawmakers to establish a department in which all of the state's relief and welfare activities may be centered. Most of the new laws provide for cooperation between state and local units, with

actual administration lodged in the local unit and with supervision of standards the responsibility of the state agency. Included in the duties of most of the new departments are the functions of general relief, old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children. More rigorous application of the administrative requirements of the Social Security Board and the temporary withholding of certain federal funds in Illinois, Ohio, and Oklahoma, in 1938, also led in some instances to changes in the state agencies administering various forms of relief and public assistance.

Evidences of the increasing longevity of the population have been the multitude of pension plans that have developed in the last few years and the trend toward liberalization of old age assistance laws. Lower age limits and higher payments are constantly being sought. The November, 1938, ballots carried a host of old age pension proposals. Although many, such as the California "\$30 Every Thursday" plan, were defeated, others passed, including an increase in monthly payments in North Dakota to \$40, a retention of Colorado's \$45 a month pension, and Missouri's age reduction from 70 to 65 years to comply with the federal act.

Unemployment compensation laws in conformity with the federal Social Security Act were enacted in 1937 in the last thirteen of the forty-eight states which had been without them.

Twenty-one states began paying unemployment compensation benefits in January, 1938, and by the beginning of 1939 all but three states were distributing benefit payments. The close of the two-year period found that of the state unemployment compensation systems, forty-one were of the pooled fund type, three the employer reserve type, three a combination of the two, while Vermont leaves the method of reserve to the discretion of the employer.¹ All but six states exempt employees from contributions. Included in the six is Massachusetts which temporarily suspended employee contributions.

¹ For an analysis of state laws regarding unemployment compensation and a summary of benefits paid, see pp. 98, 99-101.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Labor benefited through both administrative and statutory changes in 1937 and 1938. The different fields in which progress was made varied among the states and in different parts of the country. It would be difficult to select a general trend in labor legislation during the biennium, other than to say it was increasingly more liberal. Better pay, shorter hours, safer working conditions, and increased disability compensation will be among the benefits to workers. Perhaps the outstanding progress of 1937 was made in Illinois and Pennsylvania, where comprehensive revisions of the labor laws were carried through under the leadership of the state labor departments. In the 1938 legislation, perhaps the most significant development was the amendment to the New York Constitution which recognized employee unions and collective bargaining, hitherto legalized by legislative acts only.

During the biennium, Arkansas, Georgia, and Indiana coordinated the administration of practically all of their laws relating to employment under the state labor departments, Florida gave its Industrial Commission and South Carolina and West Virginia their Labor Commissions new powers and responsibilities in fixing safety regulations, and Louisiana increased the Labor Commissioner's powers over minimum wages, apprenticeships, regulation of private employment agencies, and boiler inspections.

In 1937 "little Wagner acts," modeled to some extent after the federal National Labor Relations Act, were passed in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin and brought a new type of labor law to the states. While Tennessee and Vermont legislated against the sitdown strike, several states strengthened and extended the conciliation services of their labor departments. In 1938 Virginia created a Labor Relations Commission to investigate industrial relations and suggest legislative measures. One setback which organized labor received, largely due to the wave of strikes and sitdowns on the West Coast during the biennium, was the approval given in Oregon in November, 1938, to a

statewide anti-picketing law which severely regulates picketing and boycotts and specifically forbids the amassment of funds beyond "legitimate requirements."

Additional protection in industrial relations is furnished under the New York law extending state control over the activities of private detective agencies. Fingerprinting, licensing, and the publication of names are also required. Kentucky passed laws regulating the appointment of sheriffs, to control their use by private companies, while Rhode Island prohibited the use of tear gas by private parties in labor disputes.

Minimum wage and maximum hour legislation was expanded during the biennium. As a result of the U. S. Supreme Court decision holding minimum wage laws constitutional, much legislation of this type was adopted or reenacted by the states. In some states such laws were made general in application while in others they affected only special groups or occupations. The new federal Fair Labor Standards Act will doubtless increase the tendency for states to enact minimum wage and maximum hour laws.

Other legislation which seems to indicate a trend includes the setting up by several states of machinery to promote apprenticeship training, the extension of laws providing compensation for certain occupational diseases, and closer supervision of the workmen's compensation funds of several states, regulation of industrial homework, additional prohibitions on the open-market sale of prison-made goods, changes in the laws governing payment of wages, and consideration for older workers, including the opening of civil service examinations in New York and New Jersey. The federal child labor amendment was ratified by Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, and New Mexico although the Kentucky action was later held unconstitutional by its state supreme court. Action by Missouri, New York, and Vermont to prohibit intrastate sale of products of child labor, and increased restrictions on child labor in other states, were also of significance, and indicative of the general trend of legislation in the states.

HOUSING

Although only twenty states had housing authority legislation up to 1937, by the end of 1938 thirteen additional states had passed such laws and many states had amended their laws to remedy certain weaknesses. States still without such legislation are largely concentrated in the midwest farming section. The most serious defect which appears in some of the laws is the absence of tax exemption provisions. This is almost necessary to secure funds from the U. S. Housing Authority since under its statute it is necessary that local public bodies contribute at least twenty per cent of the annual contributions made by the Authority. Tax exemption seems to be the most practical way to meet this requirement. Lack of such a provision has already proved a stumbling block to authorities in certain states in meeting this condition for a federal grant.

One of the most important of the recent additions to housing statutes is the cooperation law which empowers cities and other local governmental units to cooperate with housing authorities in essential ways. Typical of such a statute is one which would authorize cities to dedicate, sell, or lease their property to a housing authority, to provide recreational or other community facilities near housing projects, to provide suitable streets and sidewalks within project areas, to rezone the city in conformity with housing projects, and to make grants and loans to authorities. Some states in which the laws were applicable only to certain cities within the state have amended their statutes to cover more local communities.

New York, by a 1938 constitutional amendment, stepped into the vanguard of state housing development by authorizing the contraction of a state debt up to \$300,000,000 for loans to low-rent housing and slum clearance projects, the expansion of municipal debt limits by two per cent, and the granting of subsidies for public housing developments.

The National Association of Housing Officials has revealed that the U. S. Housing Act of 1937 and the additions and changes in state legislation have led to

an acceleration in the creation of local housing authorities from less than 50 in 1937 to more than 225 at the close of 1938.

PLANNING AND ZONING

Several years ago practically all states had planning boards established by the governors. By the end of 1938 forty states had established state planning boards by statute and in most of them all appointments are in the hands of the governor. Five of the remaining eight states have planning boards established by executive order rather than by statute.

During 1937 and 1938 there was an increasingly marked tendency in the states to provide for the establishment of county and local planning boards. Impetus was also given to county and township zoning when the necessary legislation was passed in five states. This is now provided for in only about one fourth of the states, although every state has provisions for city zoning.

HEALTH

The newest development in public health legislation has been the attack on venereal disease. Many states have followed the aggressive campaign waged by the U. S. Department of Health and, aided by promises of money to be made available in 1939 and 1940 under a federal venereal disease control act of 1938, have initiated active programs, studies, and services designed to curb these diseases. The federal government has \$3,000,000 for 1939 and \$7,000,000 which may be allotted to the states in 1940 for control programs, but any specific allocations must be matched by the states. Increased appropriations have been granted in many states to their health departments for venereal disease work.

A new attack on the problem is being made by the states in another direction. Following the lead taken by Connecticut in 1935, the states of Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin during the 1937-38 biennium passed laws requiring both applicants for a marriage license to present medical certificates indicating their freedom from

venereal disease in a communicable stage. The trend toward this type of legislation seems likely to gain impetus during the next few years in view of the widespread attention and approval it has received throughout the country. New York, New Jersey, and Rhode Island went a step further by requiring authorized persons in attendance at births to make or cause to be made blood examinations for syphilis.

In several states cancer has recently gained such public attention that special cancer commissions have been created. With the new attack recently launched by the U. S. Public Health Service on this disease, it seems likely that other states will join the campaign to make this America's current No. 1 enemy to public health.

Not part of a trend, but significant, was the enactment by Georgia and New Mexico of eugenic sterilization laws. These additions swelled to thirty the states which now have such laws in force and applicable in their state institutions as one method of attacking the problem of care of the feeble-minded.

Significant also was the amendment to the New York Constitution to permit the legislature to enact health insurance laws, and another which guarantees the right to use state funds for assistance to the sick and physically handicapped. The health insurance amendment was significant since it indicated a course of action which other states seem likely to follow, in conjunction with their unemployment and disability insurance and assistance programs.

EDUCATION

School finances continued to be the major education problem facing the legislators and increased state support for schools was one of the more important legislative actions of the biennium. Many states increased their appropriations to schools from their general funds while a great many more passed tax laws or re-enacted temporary revenue measures designed directly to benefit the schools. Several states where the school term has been relatively short established minimum length state supported school terms

and a number of other states pledged themselves to provide free textbooks. Louisiana created a commission to study the advisability of adding a year to the common school system.

Improvement in the teachers' professional status was achieved in those states which enacted new or revised teachers' tenure and retirement legislation. A survey by the National Education Association at the close of 1937 revealed that in that year ten states had enacted new or revised tenure laws leaving only sixteen states with no tenure legislation whatever. These measures are no more diverse in their principal characteristics than the older laws, which are themselves almost too varied to generalize upon. During the biennium new or completely revised state teacher retirement laws were enacted in Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and Washington, while eight other states changed or extended existing laws, bringing to twenty-nine the states having statewide teacher retirement systems. Most of the new laws provide for a joint contributory reserve plan as a source of funds.

Minimum salary laws, teachers' oaths, and revision of certification laws also were included in the important school legislation in the states.

CRIME CONTROL

The history of crime control among the states during the past two years has been highlighted by the work of the Interstate Commission on Crime which has been directed largely toward curbing the interstate criminal by removing the protection that state boundaries have hitherto afforded him. During 1937 and 1938 (together with a brief period in 1936) the uniform bills recommended by the Commission, namely, to permit fresh pursuit across state lines, to provide simplified extradition procedure, simplified procedure for securing out-of-state witnesses in criminal proceedings, and to permit the state to enter a compact with other states for mutual assistance in the supervision of parolees and probationers, have been passed respectively twenty-three, twenty-eight, thirty-six and twenty-

seven times. Twenty-six states have actually entered into the parole compact. The problems of narcotic drugs and regulation of firearms have recently received attention. The Commission has recommended that an amendment to the uniform narcotic drug act, drafted by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, be made to cover marijuana. During the biennium eighteen states enacted the uniform narcotic drug act, amendments to it, or an act similar to it although only two of the laws adequately cover marijuana. Forty-one states had passed such legislation by the end of 1938.

Many states followed the federal kidnapping law by making kidnapping a capital offense if the victim is harmed.

Greater attention was paid to improved parole and probation procedure when seven states provided for closer supervision by adding the necessary personnel or reorganizing the pardon and parole systems.

STATE POLICE

In all states where any change has been made in police or patrol systems the tendency has been to increase the size or the powers of the state police force. As a result of 1937-38 action, only two states now have neither a state police nor highway patrol system, for Georgia and Nebraska established patrols in 1937 and Mississippi in 1938. The existing systems are about equally divided between patrols and those with full police power. During the past two years more than a dozen states have expanded their patrol or police forces. Several states strengthened their police forces by establishing or expanding bureaus of criminal identification or broadening their police radio networks.

MOTOR VEHICLE LEGISLATION

Aside from the revenue aspects of the motor vehicle, principal legislation in this field was directed toward the greater safety of motorists and pedestrians. This action took shape in the passage of drivers' license laws, compulsory accident reporting, safety instruction in the schools, financial responsibility legislation, and numerous other regulatory

measures. More than a dozen states adopted drivers' license laws, most of which conform to the standard provisions of the Uniform Motor Vehicle Code. By the end of 1938 there were fewer than half a dozen states which did not have some provision for the licensing of private motor vehicle operators.

The trend in motor vehicle legislation, perhaps more than in any other single field, has been toward greater uniformity. Perhaps this has been because a Uniform Motor Vehicle Code was drafted at an early date and because so many national organizations are sponsoring it. Two states revised their entire motor vehicle codes in the direction of standardization, more than a dozen enacted new or improved laws affecting accident reporting, and numerous changes were made in speed laws, rules of the road, vehicle inspection, equipment standards, safety glass, and size and weight requirements.

"Port-of-entry" laws, which spread rather rapidly among western states during the previous four years, appear to have been effectively stopped. No new laws were enacted, several governors have come out against existing laws, other old laws were modified, and reciprocity provisions were enacted in all parts of the country.

The house trailer, youngest in the motor vehicle family, has been projected into the legislators' purview as the country becomes trailer conscious and has been subjected to a multitude of state and local regulations. In order to help avert the growth of a heterogeneous mass of restrictions, the Second Regional Highway Safety Conference, called by the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, established a committee to study and draft a proposed Uniform House Trailer Code. This was prepared late in 1937, and in 1938 it was used as a guide to trailer legislation in several states.

TAX LEGISLATION

Finances are the major and perennial problem of legislators. With many state budgets reaching an all-time high, it is not surprising that the tax trend for the biennium was toward the continuance of

so-called emergency taxes and efforts to collect delinquent property taxes by installment payments and reduced penalties. There were also some new taxes. The two most fruitful sources of state income (sales and gasoline taxes, producing over forty per cent of the states' tax revenue) continued to be popular.

In many states where the sales tax had been regarded as temporary it was made permanent or indefinite in duration. Several states raised their rates and others acquired accompanying use taxes. Kansas was the only state permanently to join the sales tax ranks during the two years, as the Maine tax was later rejected by the voters in a referendum, and Alabama's sales tax, which went into effect in 1937, had been enacted late in 1936. Louisiana changed from a two per cent luxury tax to a one per cent general sales tax. Provision for a two per cent sales tax in the city of Philadelphia was the only important sales tax legislation of 1938 although in other states there were some shifts in rates and in the commodities affected.

Gasoline taxes continued to be such good providers that Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia raised their rates, continued temporary increases, or made the temporary rates permanent. Nowhere was the rate decreased. A new trend is beginning to appear in the form of anti-diversion measures. California, Michigan, and New Hampshire joined Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri by adopting constitutional amendments prohibiting the diversion of highway revenues to non-highway purposes.

Colorado and Maryland were two additions to the income-tax field when both adopted levies on personal and corporate incomes, but Maryland's voters, along with those of New Hampshire and Washington, rejected constitutional amendments which would permit graduated income taxes. Maryland's flat rate probably will be continued. Upward adjustments in rates were made in several instances. A new inheritance tax was enacted in Arizona while Colorado and North Carolina adopted new gift taxes and other

states continued temporary increases in death duties.

Numerous changes were made in alcoholic beverage taxation, mostly in the upward direction, but Alabama and Kansas are the only new states in the field.

Chain store taxes are a relatively unimportant revenue source but were the center of unusual activity. New laws were adopted in Georgia, Montana, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Tennessee, and a completely revised law passed in Wisconsin. Maine repealed its chain store tax. Vermont was the only new state to enter the tobacco tax fold, but, as with every other type of tax, numerous changes were made in existing laws.

Tax limitation laws seem to have been stopped but the trend toward homestead exemption continued slowly. Georgia granted exemptions to homesteads while several other states broadened theirs. Exemptions to industry were extended in some instances and restricted in others.

At least nine states established tax study commissions to investigate particular or general phases of their revenue problem. Several states have revised their tax administrative structure to place it under one head.

A salutary note in the way of interstate cooperation comes from Kentucky where the courts have been requested by the legislature to enforce tax statutes constitutionally imposed by other states which extend a like comity.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATIONS

Aside from the reorganizations and consolidations in particular departments in many states, there was more than usual interest in the general reorganization of state government during 1937-38. Not only did a number of states conduct surveys of their administrative structure, but many of them made definite progress in the installation of improved management methods.

Complete reorganization took place in 1937 in Tennessee, where Governor Gordon Browning, with the assistance of the Institute of Public Administration and of the state planning board, prepared new legislation reorganizing the state's administrative structure. Ten departments

were established as follows: administration, finance and taxation, agriculture, highways and public works, education, institutions of public welfare, public health, insurance and banking, labor, and conservation. The department of administration is composed of the divisions of budget, accounts, personnel, purchasing, local finance, and highway patrol, divisions which include nearly all of the management agencies of the state government. The heads of the various departments are appointed by the governor and hold office at his pleasure. The legislature appoints the comptroller who is given the sole function of post-auditing.

In 1936 Kentucky enacted a sweeping reorganization plan, and in 1937 Governor Albert B. Chandler took active steps to fulfill the purposes of the act by actual installation of most of the new methods contemplated under it. A department of finance was established, including the installation of budget, accounting, purchasing, and personnel procedures as worked out by the Public Administration Service. The revenue and tax machinery was reorganized under the commissioner of revenue and all welfare institutions and activities were placed under the welfare department. Similar consolidations and changes were made in other departments.

On January 25, 1937, the Connecticut Commission Concerning the Reorganization of the State Departments, established by Governor Wilbur L. Cross, submitted its report. The numerous changes in the administrative practices of the state that were recommended and later put into effect by legislative action include the following: centralized budget-purchase and accounting facilities were placed under the governor; the state civil service system was reestablished; responsibility for revenue collection was consolidated under a tax commissioner; and a department of public works was established and charged with supervision, construction, and maintenance of public buildings.

In Michigan, Governor Frank Murphy sponsored a number of reforms, including the installation of a comprehensive budget and accounting system and a state-wide civil service system. Massachusetts

laid the groundwork for a program of state reorganization by the establishment of a Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures. New York consolidated its state relief administration and the department of social welfare, while a survey into the character and cost of public education, sponsored by the State Board of Regents, is setting the pace for a general revision of the education system. A special session of the Wisconsin legislature authorized Governor Philip F. LaFollette to reorganize the state government by altering or consolidating divisions, boards, and bureaus. It also created a new department of commerce and boards of correction and mental hygiene.

PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Civil service in the states made the greatest progress in its history in 1937, for the adoption of statewide merit systems by five states was more such legislation than had been passed in the preceding twenty-five years. Merit systems were also put into effect in various departments, notably welfare, in a number of other states. Passage of state enabling acts brought about an extension of the list of cities having civil service, while other cities placed additional employees under their merit systems. It seems likely that the attention directed to the federal civil service by the report of the President's Committee on Administrative Management, which recommended that the merit system "should be extended upward, outward, and downward to include all positions in the executive branch of the government except those which are of a policy determining character," gave considerable impetus to civil service throughout the country during the past two years.

There has been a tendency in the new state laws to assign only advisory functions to the civil service commission or board rather than to grant it administrative duties as some of the existing systems do. In most instances the board has been given the power to appoint or recommend the appointment of the personnel director.

The five states which adopted the merit

system were Arkansas,¹ Tennessee, Maine, Connecticut, and Michigan, in that order. Tennessee has a director appointed by the governor; Maine has a board which appoints the director of personnel, Connecticut has an advisory personnel committee composed of ten department heads which advises the governor on the appointment of a personnel director, and in Michigan the law established a three-member bipartisan commission and a personnel director all appointed by the governor, although the Commission will select the director thereafter.

In states and local governments where a formal civil service system has not existed, the Social Security Board has assisted state governments in placing public welfare positions on a merit basis. Many states have availed themselves of the service offered in the development of personnel rules and regulations, classification plans, and examination procedures. This has been especially true of the unemployment compensation agencies of which at least twenty-eight now select personnel on a merit basis.

In 1937 the Civil Service Assembly began a study of personnel policies and practices of governmental jurisdictions throughout the country in order to prepare authoritative reference material on American public personnel administration.

ELECTION LAWS

Most significant of the many changes in state election laws were: the adoption by New Mexico and Utah of mandatory statewide direct primary laws; the extension of permanent registration to a number of large cities, including Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, and first-class cities in Missouri; the revision and codification of the Pennsylvania election laws; the Idaho and Michigan amendments to "open" their primaries; and the fact that seven additional states provided for women representatives in party organizations. At least ten states tightened their registration laws, and many relatively minor changes were made in the

¹The act establishing the merit system in Arkansas was repealed by the 1939 session of the General Assembly.

laws affecting voting machines, ballots, and absentee voters.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In every state, local legislation of varying degrees of importance required attention of the legislators. Prominent in the array of general municipal laws of the biennium were several which dealt with finance, and which seem to indicate a tendency to give closer state supervision to the financial affairs of their offspring. In Iowa the "Indiana Plan" of state review of local budgets was adopted. Maine gave the Emergency Municipal Finance Board power to take control of cities, towns, or plantations which are one and one-half years in arrears in the payment of their taxes to the state. It also made mandatory a state audit of municipal accounts. New Jersey followed the recommendations of the "Princeton Survey" and set up a state department of local government, with broad powers of review and control over municipal finances. The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs now prescribes budget and annual report forms for counties, cities, boroughs, and townships. States also took over complete or partial supervision of a number of other phases of local activity. The North Carolina Local Government Commission instituted a statewide survey of all local government. Montana provided statutory details for county consolidation by popular referendum, and home rule powers were extended in West Virginia and New York.

LEGISLATIVE AIDS

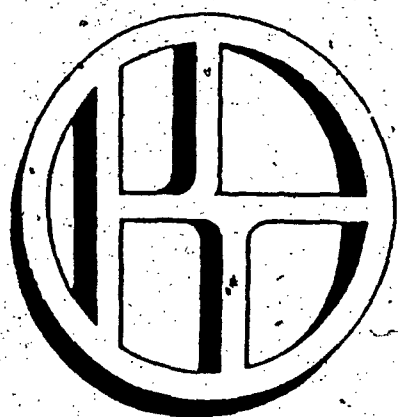
Increasingly burdensome problems facing state legislators have been respon-

sible for the unusual attention given to methods of improving the legislative process. Interest in the unicameral legislature in Nebraska was reflected in the introduction of single-house proposals in twenty-three legislatures during 1937, though none of these received favorable action.

A further attempt to modernize state legislative methods has been made in the creation of "legislative councils." Of the eight states which have established these councils, Connecticut, Illinois, and Nebraska acted in 1937. The legislative council, though smaller in some instances, is usually composed of fifteen to twenty-five experienced legislators, aided by a competent research staff.² It meets regularly between sessions and considers legislative proposals with the view to securing a directed legislative program. This device seems likely to be adopted in additional states in the future.

Legislative reference bureaus, the right arm of the legislature in drafting and research work, were the third legislative aid to receive impetus. New Mexico, which has hitherto had no such service, established a legislative reference bureau under the model act providing for cooperation with the Council of State Governments. The new bureau is to carry on a research and reference service and will do bill drafting and statute revision work as well. The Arizona State Library, which has carried on a service handicapped by lack of space and funds, was given enlarged powers, duties, and facilities during 1937.

² For a further discussion of legislative councils, see pp. 60-2.



**CONTINUED
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ANALYSIS OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES

THIS report presents in summary form the findings of eight years of research by the American Legislators' Association and the Council of State Governments. During this period, personnel data have been collected for more than 20,000 individual legislators who sat in the law-making assemblies of all states from 1930 through 1937. The discussion which follows traces in broad outline the composition of a mythical average state legislature. This picture of the legislators of the "forty-ninth state" is a composite of the legislators of the forty-eight states of the Union. It presents in realistic form characteristics abstracted from studies of legislators of all states. The legislators of the "forty-ninth state" are not "typical"; they are arithmetical averages.

Although structure, organization, and motivating philosophy are important factors in the success or failure of government, or any other human enterprise, few will deny that the quality of the human material involved in any such process is of vital importance. In the hierarchy of government, those who take part in shaping and determining public policy occupy crucial positions.

In our somewhat democratic system of government, the determination of public policy remains a process of discussion and compromise in a more or less numerous body of equally independent representatives of the population. If they do not behave as equally independent representatives, the fault lies in the abuse and not in the absence of their powers. Those who sit in legislatures and participate in the formulation of public policy have powers to set the objectives and determine, to a great extent, the paths to be followed in attaining them. By and large, it is the legislative branch which occupies the most crucial position under responsible democratic government.

The legislature of the "forty-ninth

state"—the mythical "average state" of the United States—has 158 members. Forty of them sit as senators in the upper chamber of this legislative body and there bask in greater political splendor than their 118 colleagues who make up the lower assembly. Members of the lower house, in theory at least, represent districts which are roughly equivalent in population. Those who sit in the senate are usually representative of relatively fixed geographic areas.

In our "average legislature" each member of the lower house is the representative of the 22,500 people of his "average district." The senator, in so far as he is representative of population, speaks for about 70,000 people. For less than three months in every two-year period the "average" lawmaking assembly meets in regular session and considers well over a thousand legislative proposals from which it selects about one-fourth for enactment into law. Such enactments are not, strictly speaking, new laws, but include innumerable amendments to existing statutes, routine appropriations, and minor modifications of administrative and judicial structure. Statutes which define new public policy make up but a small part of the total.

The members of the senate of the "forty-ninth state" are elected for four-year terms, one-half being elected each biennium. Members of the house are elected for two-year terms, and all who wish to return to the legislature must campaign for election once each biennium. It is probably a safe guess that the average member of the lower assembly spends about as much time campaigning for election as he spends in regular legislative sessions formally deliberating on questions of public policy. His senatorial colleagues find it necessary to spend only one-half as much time electioneering because they stand for election only half

as frequently, once every four years.

During the period under consideration here, however, our mythical legislature has sat in an unprecedented number of special sessions in attempts to solve social and economic problems arising out of the depression. On the basis of the nationwide average, the lawmaking assembly of our "forty-ninth state" has met in five extraordinary sessions in addition to the four regular sessions held between 1930 and 1937.

Even when not formally meeting in the legislatures, the lawmakers devote much of their time to public affairs. A large part of the active legislator's daily correspondence is concerned with problems on which he has been consulted officially or unofficially by reason of his public office.

The salaries of the members of our average legislature run a little more than \$500 per year, or a little more than \$5.50 for each calendar day that the legislature is in regular session. In addition to this they receive at least partial compensation for some of the traveling and office expense incurred in the line of legislative duty.

When in regular session the average legislator spends about three or four hours a day for three or four days each week in the formal consideration of legislative proposals. Much additional time is spent in committee meetings and in conferences with state officials, legislative colleagues, lobbyists, constituents, and party leaders. Midnight oil must be burned in preparing speeches, in pursuing research on legislation, and in drafting bills. Legislative leaders must devote time to formulating programs and rules of procedure.

The average age of state senators in the legislature of our "forty-ninth state" was fifty-one years during the 1931 sessions. Of the forty men who made up this model senate, twenty-one had passed the age of fifty. The remaining eighteen senators included one under thirty, six over thirty but less than forty-one, and eleven over forty but less than fifty-one years of age. By 1937 the average age of senators had decreased to approximately fifty years. In this session only nineteen senators had

passed the half century mark. Although there was still but one senator under thirty, there are eight whose ages fell somewhere between thirty-one and forty. The age group between forty-one and fifty included the remaining twelve senators. The following table indicates the changes which took place in the age composition of the "average legislature" during the period under consideration.

TABLE I. AGE COMPOSITION OF THE AVERAGE STATE LEGISLATURE IN 1931 AND 1937

		AGE GROUPS						Over
Average		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-75	75	
Age								
SENATE								
1931	51	1	6	11	14	8	0	
1937	50	1	8	12	11	8	0	
HOUSE								
1931	50	8	23	27	28	30	2	
1937	46	14	26	31	25	20	2	

The trend toward younger legislators between 1931 and 1937 was even more evident in the lower branch of the legislature, as shown in Table I. The age of the average representative declined from about fifty years in 1931 to forty-six years in 1937. Among the 118 members of this average lower house, increasing numbers fell in the lower age groups at the end of the period under consideration. During the six years following 1931 the number of youngsters under thirty increased from eight to fourteen, and the number of oldsters (sixty-one to seventy-five years) decreased from thirty to twenty.

When the legislature of the "forty-ninth state" is considered as a unit, we find that the average legislator had sat in less than one regular session of the legislature through the period of this study. Three out of every five members of our average legislature for one reason or another failed to return to the state capitol for another term. Two-thirds of the membership of this average assembly had either served one session or had not yet completed one session of service. At any given session during the period more than two-fifths of the lawmakers were serving their first term. As a general rule, more than seventy-five per cent of the legislators at any session during this period had had insufficient legislative training to organize and conduct the work of the legislature effectively with-

out the leadership of longer service members.¹

Table II records the changes between 1931 and 1937 in the amount of legislative experience of all legislators in the average legislature. At the beginning of the 1931 regular session of this imaginary lawmaking body, 119 members (seventy-five per cent) had served less

TABLE II. DISTRIBUTION OF PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS AMONG MEMBERS OF THE AVERAGE LEGISLATURE
(1931 AND 1937—158 MEMBERS)

Year	—Number of Previous Legislative Sessions—							Total
	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	
1931	62	36	21	14	7	6	12	158
1937	72	40	20	8	6	3	9	158

than three sessions as lawmakers. By the beginning of the 1937 regular session this number had increased to 132, more than ninety-three per cent of the total membership. Reference to Table II shows that while in 1931 new members replaced sixty-two, or nearly forty per cent of the legislators who had sat in previous sessions, in 1937 seventy-two, or more than forty-five per cent of the membership of the preceding session, were replaced by legislative neophytes.

The chief benefit of legislative experience seems to lie in the discovery of the interests, prejudices, motives, alignments, and dependability of legislative colleagues. Careful study of more than one thousand bills, many of them dealing with intricate details of taxation, administration, and finance—and all within three or four months—is manifestly an impossible task for the individual lawmaker, conscientious and hard working though he may be. Impossible, too, is the expectation that any one lawmaker can be sufficiently expert in all of the various fields of legislation to choose between wise and unwise proposals without the counsel and advice of colleagues. It is, then, perhaps more important that a legislator learn to select wisely his sources of advice and information than that he attempt to achieve a thorough understanding of all legislative proposals. This, at least, seems to be the necessary com-

promise which lawmakers make in actual legislative practice.

In 1931 our average legislator had two feminine co-workers in the average legislative assembly, but by 1937 an additional woman had arrived. There is no "lady lawmaker" in the senate of the "forty-ninth state."

Some basis exists for the expectation that the future will see a gradual increase in feminine participation in governmental affairs of the states. The adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, although it conferred a franchise on women, did not open governmental offices to many of that sex. The oncoming generation of younger women who have been educated with more emphasis on civic responsibility may be expected to participate in a larger sphere of political and governmental life.

The members of the legislature of the "forty-ninth state" are drawn from many occupational groups. Among the 158 members attending the regular 1931 legislative session of this average legislature were forty farmers. Six years later, at the 1937 session, only thirty-eight farmers were present. Forty lawyers deliberated questions of public policy in the 1931 legislature. In the 1937 session of the average legislature only thirty-six attorneys were vested with legislative powers.

An observer at any meeting of our average legislature would discover that lawyer-legislators played a conspicuous role in the legislative process. He might be surprised to find that almost never was there unanimous agreement among the lawyers concerning legislative proposals. Indeed, it is likely that he would discover vigorous differences on such purely legalistic matters as the constitutionality of various measures before the assembly. In spite of the diverse interests of wheat farmers, dairy farmers, and stock raisers, he would usually find a recognition of common ends and goals which was not present among the lawyers.

The representation of "professional" occupations (other than lawyers) in the average legislature was on the upgrade during the period under discussion, increasing in number from ten in 1931 to

¹ With two sessions as the basis of "sufficient" training.

fifteen in 1937. Although there was a general increase in the proportion of doctors, dentists, etc., represented in the average legislature, the largest increment was accounted for by the teaching profession, which increased its representation of two legislators in 1931 to five in 1937. In 1931 and 1932 five newspapermen (two editors and three reporters) were members of the average legislature. Only two newspapermen (one editor and one reporter) attended the 1935 session, but four "newshawks" were elected to the 1937 legislature.

Nineteen business men occupied seats in the average legislature in 1931. Six

enterprises. Governmental employees were also represented during this time: in the average legislature during each session from 1931 to 1937 two members whose non-legislative duties were still public duties participated in framing of laws.

The legislative assembly of the "forty-ninth state" at the 1931 session could boast a membership of five men who had achieved sufficient security to retire from the business of making a living. It seems not an unlikely guess that the economic depression was reflected in the reduction of this number to three in 1935. Perhaps indicative of the return of a more de-

TABLE III. POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE AVERAGE LEGISLATURE, 1931-1937
(Senate 40 Members; House 118 Members)

Party Affiliation	1931			1933			1935			1937		
	Senate	House	Total	Senate	House	Total	Senate	House	Total	Senate	House	Total
Democrats	20	58	78	24	73	97	26	74	100	26	80	106
Republicans	19	55	74	13	39	52	12	40	52	11	33	44
Others ^a	1	5	6	3	6	9	2	4	6	3	5	8
TOTAL	40	118	158	40	118	158	40	118	158	40	118	158

^a Includes vacancies, non-partisans, independents, and members of third parties.

years later, in 1937, this total had been increased to twenty-two members drawn from various commercial enterprises. Between 1931 and 1937 legislators drawn from real estate and insurance enterprises diminished from ten to nine, reaching the low point of eight in 1935. Also sitting in the regular session in 1931 were five members who in their private enterprises were bankers, brokers, or money-lenders. In 1937 only three legislators with such connections remained in our average assembly. Quite different was the case of members engaged in manufacturing: in 1931, 1933, and 1937 five legislators were identified with such enterprises. In 1935 six representatives of this occupation took part in legislative activities.

The representation of construction and maintenance enterprises declined from four members in our average legislature at the 1931 session to two members in 1937. In all legislative sessions throughout the period under consideration, there were two members who in private life earned their livelihoods in transportation

sirable economic situation was the increase to four members who listed themselves as retired at the 1937 session. Participating at the 1931 session of the average legislature were seven members whose occupations were classed as "miscellaneous." Among them were a barber, an undertaker, a student, a housewife, a tavern keeper, and two who reported no private occupations. At the 1937 session the number of legislators in this miscellaneous class had increased to thirteen.

The average legislator of the "forty-ninth state" during the period under consideration was a Democrat, or at least about two-thirds a Democrat. At each session from 1933 through 1937 the sizeable majority of the 158 members of the average legislature were members of the Democratic party. In 1931 twenty senators of the average legislature were members of the Democratic party; nineteen were Republicans and one vacancy existed throughout the session. In 1937 Democrats held twenty-six of the forty seats in the average senate. Eleven positions were held by Republicans, one vacancy

existed, and two representatives of third party groups held seats.

Table III shows the political composition of the average legislature during the regular sessions from 1931 to 1937 inclusive. In 1931 fifty-eight of the 118 seats in the lower house of the average legislature were held by members of the Democratic party. Fifty-five legislators were Republicans and the remaining five positions were accounted for by vacancies or members of various other political parties. In 1937, at the end of the period of study, the Republican total had been reduced to thirty-three and the Democratic majority increased to eighty. Again the five seats not accounted for in these totals were vacancies or were held by members not attached to either the Democratic or Republican parties.

In brief summary, these characteristics of the average legislator of the "forty-ninth state" for the period 1931-37 emerge from the considerations which have gone before: (1) the typical legis-

lator was male; (2) he was middle-aged, between forty-five and fifty-five years old; (3) he had attended only one regular legislative session previously; (4) he was probably either a farmer or a lawyer; (5) he was a member of the Democratic party.

The average legislature shows these changes in its composition during the 1931-37 period: (1) more younger legislators were elected at each successive election during the period of study; (2) an increasing number of inexperienced legislators were elected during the period; (3) the slight representation of women continued to decline from the high point reached in 1929 through 1931 and 1933, but reversed to a trend upward in 1935 to 1937; (4) a slight trend toward a more equal distribution of legislative positions among members of the various occupational groups may be noted; (5) politically the period was characterized by increasing Democratic majorities in both branches of the average legislature.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

BUDGETARY PRACTICES

State	Date Estimates Submitted	Budget Prepared by	Date Submitted to Legislature	Power of Legislature to Change Budget	Fiscal Year Begins
Alabama.....	October 1	Comptroller	February 15	Unlimited	October 1
Arizona.....	October 1	Budget Director	By 5th day reg. sess.	Unlimited	July 1
Arkansas.....	Before session	Bud. Commn. of Leg.	30 days after appt. of commn.	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. & Cont.	2nd week of session	Unlimited	July 1
Delaware.....	September 15	Bd. of Bud. Dir.	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Florida.....	December 1	State Bud. Commn.	1st day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Georgia.....	No date set	Budget Bureau	7th day of session	Unlimited	January 1
Idaho.....	September 15	Budget Director	10th day of session	Unlimited	January 1
Illinois.....	November 1	Dir. of Finance	4 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	July 1
Indiana.....	August 15	State Bud. Commn.	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	St. Budget Officer	4th week after conv.	Unlimited	July 1
Maryland.....	As Gov. desires	Budget Director	20th day of session; 30th for new Gov.	May strike out or reduce ^a	October 1
Massachusetts.....	October 15	Budget Commr.	3 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	December 1
Michigan.....	December 1	Budget Director	10th day of session.	Unlimited	July 1
Minnesota.....	No date set	Budget Commr.	December 1	Unlimited	July 1
Mississippi.....	No date set	Asst. Dir. of Bud. Commn.	December 1	Unlimited	January 1
Missouri.....	November 1	Budget Director	2 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	January 1
Montana.....	November 15	St. 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	Dir. 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	January 1
Oklahoma.....	November 1	Budget Officer	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Oregon.....	October 1	Budget Director	December 20	Unlimited	January 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 Bud. Commn.	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. & Bud.	4 weeks after Gov. takes office	Unlimited	July 1
Texas.....	Jan. 1 precedg. yr.	St. Bd. of Control	September 1	Unlimited	September 1
Utah.....	No date set	Dir. 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	Dir. of Budget	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Washington.....	1st Mon. of Sept.	Dir. of Budget	5th day of session	Unlimited	April 1
West Virginia.....	July 1	Dir. of Budget	10th day of session	May strike out or reduce ^a	July 1
Wisconsin.....	November 1	Dir. 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.

STATE EXPENDITURES*

THERE is presented herewith a tabulation, by states in alphabetical order, of state expenditures for 1937 for forty states, as compiled by the Division of States and Cities, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington. Data for 1937 for the remaining states—California, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—unfortunately were not available at the time of going to press. A supplementary report for these states will be printed later.

PURPOSE OF TABLE

The table makes available in comparable form information about the expenditures of the several states for the fiscal year 1937, 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.

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 on state finances is being restored beginning with a report for the year 1937, and the present tabulation is a summarized total of a portion of the statistics that will be published by the Bureau in its final report for that year. The complete report will include also statistics on revenues, gross and net debt, assessed valuations, tax levies and tax rates, fund assets,

number of employees, total pay roll, and other relevant information.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF REPORT

The expenditures reported are for the fiscal year ended in 1937 of the respective states, the closing dates of which range from May 31 to December 31. Thirty-five states have a fiscal year closing June 30.

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 statistics are presented in two sections: I, General Departments; and II, Public Service Enterprises. For each of these sections, the cost payments are classified as for operation and maintenance, interest, and capital outlays. Part I classifies operation and maintenance by the twelve major functions of state government as recognized by the Bureau of the Census—general government, protection, highways, development and conservation of natural resources, health and sanitation, hospitals and institutions for handicapped, charities, correction, schools, libraries, recreation, and miscellaneous, and also contributions to public service enterprises. For certain of these functional classes, a subclassification is presented of expenditures made by allotment to minor civil divisions and expenditures made directly by a state agency.

Part II of the table classifies expenditures as for alcoholic beverage monopoly system and all other public service enterprises, with subclassifications for each, including contributions to the general fund.

* Prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of States and Cities, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The Bureau, beginning with its report for 1937, is reporting the finances of public service enterprises separately from those of general departments of the state 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 departments are available without the inclusion of the figures for public service enterprises, and the latter are given 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.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The Bureau defines cost payments as the costs of services employed; property constructed, purchased or rented; public improvements constructed or acquired; materials utilized; and interest on borrowed money. These costs are separable into three principal classes: operation and maintenance, interest, and capital outlays. These three classes, which are separately reported in the table, require no definition, and only cost of operation and maintenance is presented in detail by activities.

Capital outlays are reported for the year in which the expenditure was made. For this reason, the Bureau omits in its

statistics of cost payments the amount paid by the state for retirement of principal of debt. It is obvious that if the Bureau were to include as cost payments both the capital outlays acquired from the proceeds of a bond issue and the repayment of this loan, the amount of such loan would be duplicated in its reports of cost payments over a term of years.

The table presented herewith does not include expenditures which the Bureau defines as noncost payments. These include such items as repayment of debt obligations, purchase of investments, interagency and general transfers, and other expenditures not properly classified as cost payments. The data relating to repayment of debt obligations will be presented in the Bureau's final report.

The Bureau reports expenditures, in gross amount, rather than net. Reimbursements to a state fund on account of an expenditure for a specific activity are usually reported by the Bureau as a revenue under "Earnings of General Departments," rather than as a reduction of the cost payment for that activity. Similarly, cost payments are in some instances offset wholly or in part by grants-in-aid and other revenues. The "net cost" of some activities, therefore, conceivably and properly might be construed as being the cost reported by the Bureau less the revenues applicable thereto. The Bureau has found it to be inexpedient to undertake to report "net costs" of functions and activities.

The Bureau's procedure as briefly described, especially relating to the inclusion of all public funds, separate reporting of public service enterprises, and omission of debt retirement as a cost payment, should be understood in using the figures for comparisons. The procedure not infrequently results in the reporting by the Bureau of figures that differ from those in the published reports of the states. The objective of comparability, however, requires the uniformity in procedure that has been established by the Bureau of the Census.

STATE EXPENDITURES—1937

I. General Departments (Exclusive of Public Service Enterprises)

State	Population Estimate 1937	Total Cost Payments	Total	General Government	Protection to Person and Property	Operation and Maintenance of General Departments						
						Highways		Development and Conservation of Natural Resources		Health and Sanitation		Hospitals and Institu- tions for the Handi- capped
						Apportion- ments to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other	Apportion- ments to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other	Apportion- ments to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other	
Alabama	2,888,000	\$42,930,094	\$28,620,575	\$2,430,400	\$1,313,126	\$123,967	\$1,960,095	\$327,526	\$1,510,510	\$648,909	\$428,270	\$1,256,329
Arizona	409,000	19,100,748	11,826,534	1,044,637	472,809	188,634	1,623,739		658,361	23,522	258,373	403,889
Arkansas	2,037,000	26,632,758	18,079,147	1,480,960	457,094	688,683	3,102,951		1,022,704		128,027	833,874
California	6,110,000											
Colorado	1,069,000	49,154,937	30,926,094	1,663,317	912,873	2,639,529	3,035,888		1,093,557		306,059	1,926,300
Connecticut	1,738,000	45,917,781	40,662,994	4,230,714	1,979,896	7,883,987	3,869,689		1,138,070		645,281	4,914,863
Delaware	260,000	12,037,669	9,322,146	847,245	409,265	424,080	951,351		339,090		188,665	822,015
Florida	1,657,000	49,290,314	41,177,733	2,701,428	1,328,613	9,108,687	3,997,231		3,568,887		882,068	1,561,391
Georgia	3,085,000	40,396,117	24,897,429	1,970,730	721,691	3,057,768	2,591,675		1,266,596		559,899	1,515,328
Idaho	491,000	18,210,471	16,575,144	698,730	433,720		6,075,751		974,553		150,500	326,323
Illinois	7,863,000	175,819,503	121,830,605	9,009,612	6,254,945		5,262,300		3,157,151		1,296,457	8,449,995
Indiana	3,467,000	76,908,542	63,458,681	2,510,142	2,543,954	12,430,639	9,290,106		1,683,189		453,963	3,196,391
Iowa	2,548,000											
Kansas	1,874,000	42,174,975	24,686,640	1,911,370	844,124	5,105,300	5,348,952		1,193,832		358,632	1,902,966
Kentucky	2,903,000	47,593,286	33,786,368	3,960,192	895,117	557,517	8,333,876		1,195,549		1,034,111	1,192,257
Louisiana	2,132,000	67,247,894	47,000,120	3,974,864	1,940,739		3,997,034		1,963,584		1,320,211	3,869,848
Maine	855,000	28,017,432	21,236,023	961,269	1,246,859	4,948,855	1,924,433		1,157,284	26,229	364,889	1,677,613
Maryland	1,678,000	37,564,717	28,426,967	1,545,809	1,479,459		4,248,074		1,073,538	2,500	785,953	3,325,555
Massachusetts	4,426,000	93,083,639	84,977,488	7,177,975	4,605,072	11,509,547	3,843,654	15,620	1,625,334	51,863	1,587,975	15,302,657
Michigan	4,808,000											
Minnesota	2,644,000	102,757,542	72,175,600	2,593,177	2,787,981	5,125,263	7,459,460	431,340	3,645,709		823,813	4,745,926
Mississippi	2,016,000	40,159,323	16,550,244	1,355,770	392,176		2,516,688		811,009		545,513	1,347,621
Missouri	3,989,000	81,605,268	54,293,519	4,193,883	1,828,025	60,519	6,482,883	64,660	1,607,150		550,916	4,908,837
Montana	535,000											
Nebraska	1,364,000	32,104,802	21,730,647	1,020,059	913,858		4,766,147	27,480	1,124,877		265,133	1,454,440
Nevada	101,000	7,675,887	3,534,431	306,398	125,677	21,903	1,233,085		369,481		71,787	107,697
New Hampshire	509,000	16,909,119	12,663,871	772,215	612,718	302,481	4,809,563		713,771		249,061	1,044,481
New Jersey	4,336,000	107,496,120	85,106,172	5,272,455	4,341,196	9,480,278	4,285,673		1,424,045		885,043	6,988,744
New Mexico	422,000											
New York	12,948,000	421,588,279	335,965,861	15,891,453	13,537,542	5,058,636	12,524,110		5,682,370	721,889	3,244,959	36,444,011
North Carolina	3,476,000	74,709,384	48,384,519	1,554,244	1,354,397		9,867,610		1,955,382	331,188	660,168	1,696,283
North Dakota	705,000											
Ohio	6,733,000	192,501,157	175,257,011	7,422,200	4,321,634		15,486,895		2,557,709	140,007	1,267,255	6,155,557
Oklahoma	2,539,000	71,380,730	57,638,597	3,279,281	1,198,410	5,770,044	8,523,410		887,532	106,250	531,893	2,548,992
Oregon	1,022,000	35,286,388	19,694,983	1,389,090	1,327,735	1,614,782	3,247,474		1,483,551		224,379	1,278,741
Pennsylvania	10,154,000											
Rhode Island	681,000	22,802,328	13,352,879	1,848,143	833,574	50,578	1,462,060		340,927		343,189	1,528,821
South Carolina	1,868,000	32,857,257	22,012,300	1,159,120	955,200	4,411,329	3,296,874		1,087,245	66,241	457,653	1,389,896
South Dakota	692,000	20,418,596	12,003,226	923,534	462,425		2,339,340		944,870		247,524	870,904
Tennessee	2,880,000	46,204,864	33,799,376	2,117,469	874,827	12,477,315	3,748,874		1,136,612		901,841	1,383,237
Texas	6,155,000	153,784,300	110,675,438	6,950,625	5,197,576	8,662,021	9,526,925		3,697,209		974,683	3,909,196
Utah	518,000	21,215,787	17,174,813	1,027,019	693,804		3,836,699		546,634		329,524	477,763
Vermont	382,000	11,127,084	8,173,899	752,148	400,011	1,495,627	1,467,484		390,508		171,405	715,627
Virginia	2,690,000											
Washington	1,647,000	71,032,772	54,576,470	1,966,302	1,821,087	9,198,199	3,382,187		1,357,789		528,125	1,570,265
West Virginia	1,849,000	49,660,850	36,352,022	1,652,667	1,428,013		7,153,259		562,562		566,877	1,533,456
Wisconsin	2,918,000	79,483,915	61,364,375	2,943,370	3,324,959	14,475,989	259,859		2,474,603	33,508	789,207	5,277,228
Wyoming	235,000	13,161,257	7,021,287	437,449	266,150	14,713	1,295,660		527,707		93,936	468,534

STATE EXPENDITURES—1937

I. General Departments (Continued)

State	Operation and Maintenance of General Departments—(Continued)										
	Charities			Schools			Libraries	Recreation	Miscellaneous	Contributions to Public Service Enterprises	
	Apportionments to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other	Correction	Apportionments to Minor Civil Divisions	All Other	Interest				Capital Outlays	
Alabama	\$43,002	\$2,361,299	\$1,791,350	\$10,004,898	\$3,533,668	\$15,964	\$20,896	\$675,366	\$175,000	\$3,223,490	\$11,086,029
Arizona		2,466,038	263,523	2,136,584	1,524,924	8,225	512	755,764		111,176	7,163,038
Arkansas		2,799,697	310,293	5,019,671	2,103,919	6,304	4,195	121,175		5,016,960	3,536,651
California											
Colorado	83,612	13,412,196	810,102	846,245	3,629,904	4,536	11,379	550,597		347,045	17,881,798
Connecticut	1,612,142	6,739,689	1,320,272	2,133,327	2,402,108	133,904	456,013	1,162,178	40,864	291,238	4,963,549
Delaware		654,799	206,368	2,438,780	1,959,900	14,346	5,722	60,520		88,416	2,627,107
Florida		665,545	922,478	11,412,383	2,599,732	6,490	54,889	2,367,911			8,112,581
Georgia		973,087	245,057	8,221,999	3,707,718	30,809	14,205	20,867		24,455	15,474,233
Idaho		3,907,972	239,780	1,739,903	1,380,435	5,915	18,077	623,485		106,737	1,528,590
Illinois		60,105,776	3,646,468	14,463,840	8,209,074	432,336	186,912	1,355,739		8,654,360	45,334,538
Indiana		6,847,917	2,293,337	13,900,473	6,080,000	85,994	388,562	1,754,014		169,735	13,280,126
Iowa											
Kansas		786,711	1,343,353	739,757	4,992,076	26,346	74,146	59,075		982,215	16,606,120
Kentucky		2,993,799	899,696	9,906,049	2,620,719	6,996	58,470	132,020		1,384,452	12,422,466
Louisiana		4,921,916	946,859	12,098,750	6,541,828	46,281	121,898	4,252,518	1,003,790	6,032,223	14,215,551
Maine		4,271,387	465,861	2,183,307	1,400,230	43,241	14,982	435,544	108,040	1,175,082	5,612,327
Maryland		6,376,893	1,169,145	4,501,016	2,693,516	37,000	11,333	1,177,176		1,911,646	7,226,104
Massachusetts	17,285,971	7,690,051	3,892,168	2,617,916	3,042,670	81,738	84,947	4,342,710	219,620	736,561	7,369,590
Michigan											
Minnesota	5,241,594	13,986,438	1,596,809	15,161,342	6,909,944	57,873	56,047	1,552,884		4,357,591	26,224,351
Mississippi		1,367,488	408,284	5,499,447	2,099,078	18,283		188,887		2,316,636	21,292,443
Missouri		15,576,972	1,922,035	12,671,538	3,937,778	96,759	51,696	339,868		4,855,872	22,455,877
Montana											
Nebraska		6,770,829	596,686	1,309,897	3,356,997	10,053	14,743	99,398		16,974	10,357,181
Nevada		59,392	113,078	597,362	426,576	78,549	203	93,243		43,485	4,097,971
New Hampshire	1,109,373	888,547	239,544	597,245	1,007,548	36,490	13,654	356,180		513,148	3,732,100
New Jersey	13,815,231	6,387,886	2,338,793	20,895,367	3,423,941	73,928	533,287	4,910,305		7,655,064	14,734,884
New Mexico											
New York	80,225,019	2,473,829	9,454,458	120,883,807	9,878,190	203,850	2,742,803	16,998,935		23,125,710	62,496,708
North Carolina	38,752	933,169	2,696,732	22,444,963	4,514,892	44,795	15,764	276,180		7,043,658	19,281,207
North Dakota											
Ohio	24,599,294	30,687,996	2,606,931	50,803,971	8,638,268	139,003	223,087	20,207,204		483,079	16,761,067
Oklahoma		13,353,831	1,645,452	14,101,822	5,318,145	48,987	26,690	297,858		561,025	13,181,108
Oregon		5,086,862	343,395	398,930	2,889,233	44,598	58,517	707,696		2,232,748	13,358,657
Pennsylvania											
Rhode Island	1,481,769	1,907,241	570,716	715,430	779,346	36,120	157,516	1,203,875	93,574	1,007,939	8,441,510
South Carolina		510,090	394,101	5,656,225	2,466,733	12,268	2,703	146,622		1,721,758	9,123,199
South Dakota	236,701	1,894,894	273,764	2,137,718	1,367,784	11,499	89,272	202,444	556	2,154,800	6,260,570
Tennessee		1,979,958	1,473,607	5,069,171	2,513,354	12,000	6,733	104,378		4,729,759	7,675,729
Texas		22,154,136	1,551,046	34,926,801	12,194,546	27,811	398,701	504,162		1,111,271	41,997,591
Utah	1,268,785	2,681,096	186,469	4,306,439	1,636,125		1,430	183,026		469,451	3,571,523
Vermont		995,755	380,717	836,267	356,735	10,581	271	200,763		296,823	2,656,362
Virginia											
Washington		12,670,560	767,335	15,488,645	4,519,156	18,615	26,676	1,261,529		678,923	15,777,379
West Virginia		5,304,946	549,002	13,700,449	3,709,101	10,821	12,410	168,459		3,680,859	9,627,969
Wisconsin		12,269,283	1,341,210	7,327,422	6,986,203	127,390	205,133	3,529,011		82,859	18,036,681
Wyoming		1,481,598	296,894	1,336,041	638,935	11,540	24,637	127,493		140,701	5,999,269

*Includes \$1,621,392 apportionments to M.C.D.'s for general purposes.
 †Includes \$3,854,708 apportionments to M.C.D.'s for general purposes.
 ‡Includes \$15,519,024 apportionments to M.C.D.'s for general purposes.

*Includes \$741,745 apportionments to M.C.D.'s for general purposes.
 †Includes \$690,575 apportionments for work relief projects of M.C.D.'s.

STATE EXPENDITURES—1937*

II. Public Service Enterprises

State	Grand Total Cost- payments	Alcoholic Beverage Monopoly System				All Other			Contribution to General Fund	Nature of Enterprise	
		Total	Operation and Maintenance	Capital Outlay	Contribution to General Fund	Total	Operation and Maintenance	Interest			
Alabama.....	\$3,216,010	\$2,257,919	\$1,861,129	.....	\$396,790	\$958,091	\$543,529	\$414,562	.....	.....	Harbor Ferries State Pier* State properties commission* and Western and Atlantic Railroad
Connecticut.....	92,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,549	14,549	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	164,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,565	3,588	.....	\$73,977	.....
						164,827	5,380	159,447	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4,279,143	4,279,143	3,472,078	.....	807,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Port of New Orleans New Basin Canal and shell road State Pier
Louisiana.....	4,286,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,233,272	2,366,587	1,854,698	11,987	.....
						53,386	53,386	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	4,340,108	4,258,804	4,245,202	\$13,602	.....	81,304	54,906	26,040	358	.....
Maryland.....	95,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,685	91,690	.....	.....	\$1,995	State tobacco ware- house Wharves*
						1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,500	
New Hampshire.....	3,839,200	3,839,200	2,995,642	8,164	835,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	7,656,486	7,656,486	6,096,021	12,073	1,548,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	111,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,198	15,613	34,480	105	.....	Harbor Airport State cement plant
South Dakota.....	672,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,582	21,429	10,800	29,353	.....
Utah.....	3,912,167	3,912,167	3,343,341	18,826	550,000	672,700	570,000	102,700	.....	.....
Vermont.....	1,769,124	1,769,124	1,504,014	12,965	252,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	3,091,724	3,091,724	1,239,596	36,089	1,816,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	12,218,436	12,218,436	9,449,511	23,901	2,745,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1,985,013	1,985,013	1,643,152	.....	341,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Owned but not operated by state.

*All figures on state expenditures prepared by C. E. Rightor, Chief Statistician, Division of States and Cities, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

TRENDS IN STATE REVENUES*

OF AMERICA's annual tax bill totaling over twelve billion dollars, the states collect almost three billion or about one-fourth of the total. The states' proportion of the American tax dollar has been a fairly steady one since 1930 when the states collected twenty per cent of the total taxes of the country, as compared with the high figure of twenty-four per cent in 1936. (See Table 1.) By contrast, tax collections of the federal government are less stable, since the figures show a decrease in federal revenues from thirty-nine per cent of the country's total taxes in 1925 to twenty-three per cent in 1932, and then an increase to forty-two

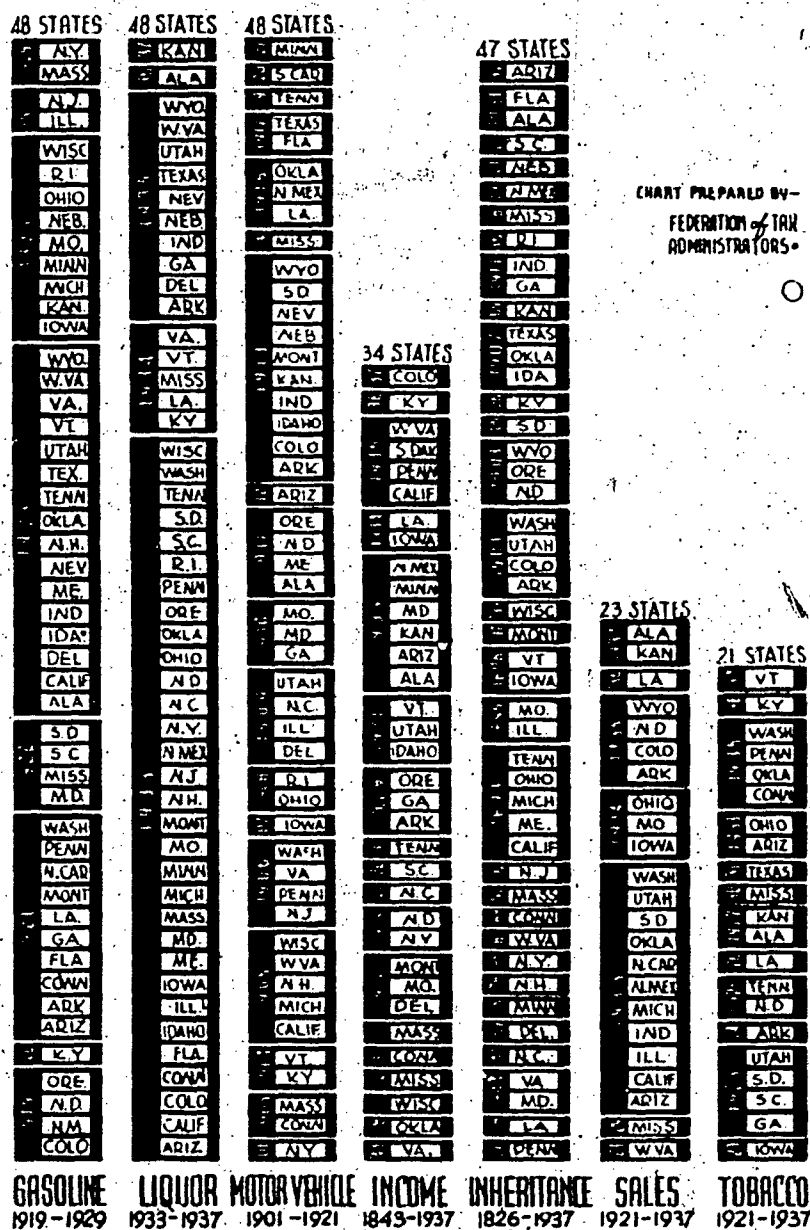
per cent in 1937. Local governments are, on the whole, still the leading collectors of taxes, having been exceeded by the federal government only since 1936. But the local governments' percentage is also unsteady, as compared with the states, as their proportion of the total decreased from fifty-four per cent in 1932 to thirty-

five per cent in 1937. Tentative estimates for the year 1938 show that these trends have continued to hold true as they did in 1937.¹

The steady proportion of state taxes, the shrinkage in the local per-

* Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

TRENDS IN STATE TAXES



centage, and the increase in the proportion of federal taxes, do not necessarily mean that the over-all distribution of revenue resources in the United States follows the same pattern as tax collections, since the figures must be corrected to take account of the vast sums of federal aid to both the states and the cities. Of total state revenues, as much as sixteen per cent came from the federal government in 1937 in the form of grants-in-aid to supplement the tax collections of the states themselves. At least six states in 1937 received more than thirty per cent of their total revenues in the form of

hicle license taxes decreased from thirteen per cent of the total to seven per cent between 1925 and 1937, and other license taxes decreased from fifteen per cent to nine per cent.

The historical trends in state taxes are shown in Chart 1. Aside from the property tax, which may aptly be termed the grandfather of all state taxes, seven major types of taxes have developed. Death taxes, including inheritance, estate, and gift taxes, date back to 1826 and are now in force in all states except Nevada. Liquor taxes, which in one form or another exist in all the states today, were an important source

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT FOR SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, 1912 TO 1937.^a

(All dollar figures in millions)

Year	Total	FEDERAL		TOTAL		STATE AND LOCAL		LOCAL	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1912....	\$ 2,295	\$ 633	27.6	\$1,662	72.4	\$ 333	14.5	\$1,329	57.9
1925....	8,051	3,132	38.9	4,919	61.1	1,303	16.2	3,616	44.9
1928....	9,465	3,360	35.5	6,105	64.5	1,774	18.7	4,331	45.8
1930....	10,425	3,627	34.8	6,798	65.2	2,080	20.0	4,718	45.2
1931....	9,390	2,807	29.9	6,583	70.1	2,048	21.8	4,535	48.3
1932....	8,243	1,885	22.9	6,358	77.1	1,882	22.8	4,476	54.3
1933....	7,546	1,871	24.8	5,675	75.2	1,750	23.2	3,925	52.0
1934....	8,841	2,986	33.8	5,855	66.2	1,996	22.6	3,859	43.6
1935....	9,745	3,643	37.4	6,102	62.6	2,293	23.5	3,809	39.1
1936....	10,546	3,907	37.0	6,639	63.0	2,495	23.7	4,144	39.3
1937....	12,162	5,140	42.3	7,022	57.7	2,815	23.1	4,207	34.6

^a Clarence Heer, *Federal Aid and the Tax Problem*, p. 31.

grants-in-aid. Yet the "take" of the states from the federal government is not so large as that of the cities, which rose from nothing in 1932 to twenty-five per cent in 1935.

As a matter of fact, grants-in-aid have become the most important single source of state revenues, increasing from eight per cent in 1925 to slightly over sixteen per cent in 1937, as indicated in Table 2. Property taxes, which produced twenty-four per cent of total state revenues in 1925, decreased to only six per cent in 1937. General and selective sales taxes, other than gasoline, accounted for slightly less than sixteen per cent of the total in 1937, while gasoline taxes rose from six per cent in 1925 to fifteen per cent in 1937. Income taxes have also risen slightly, increasing from two per cent in 1931 to seven per cent in 1937. Motor ve-

of state revenue in the period preceding prohibition and again became important after 1933 with the passage of the Twenty-first Amendment. The taxes that now account for most of the state revenues, however, were not adopted until after 1900, and most of them are products of the post-war period. Gasoline taxes were put upon the statute books of the forty-eight states between 1919 and 1929. General sales taxes were adopted by the first state in 1923 and by another in 1929, but since 1933 the total has grown to twenty-three states. Motor vehicle license taxes were adopted by twenty-nine states between 1901 and 1912, by ten states in the year 1913, and by the remaining nine states by 1921. Although the first income tax was adopted by Virginia in 1843, the remaining thirty-four of the thirty-five income taxes were adopted since 1908.

Twenty-one states have adopted tobacco taxes, all of them since 1921.

As these new taxes were adopted, there has appeared the tendency, particularly in recent years, to establish separate agencies to administer them. The result has been, as shown in Chart 2, a decentralized and complex state taxing structure, modified more recently by a grow-

ing tendency toward unification and centralization in some states. The number of separate agencies responsible for administering the eight major state taxes ranges from one centralized agency in nine states to six separate agencies in one state. In ten states, two agencies administer these taxes, thirteen states have three agencies, eleven states have four, and four states have five agencies.

During the year 1938 there has been a tendency for state legislatures to establish commissions to study the tax system and to make recommendations. Studies pertaining to individual taxes or to the entire tax system were initiated or completed in the year 1938 in Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Ohio. A proposal for a National Tax Commission to study the overlapping tax system of the country—local, state, and national—and to investigate the possibilities of a more equitable distribution of tax burdens was made during the last two sessions of Congress. Senator Davis of Pennsylvania presented one bill (S.B. 3070) in 1937, and in 1938 Senator Treadway of Massachusetts presented two other proposals (H.B. 700 and H.J. 35).

This movement toward official investigations of tax problems and tax facts is further evidence of the growing appreciation that revenue administration on the state level is of major importance in the reconstruction of the economy of the nation, and that state taxation must be examined in the light of the total American tax dollar—federal, state, and local.

TABLE 2. REVENUE RECEIPTS OF STATES, 1925, 1931, AND 1937^a

	1925	1931	1937 ^b
Total Revenue Receipts.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
General Property Taxes.....	24.3	16.1	5.8
Business and Non-Business License Taxes	15.1	13.4	9.1
Motor Vehicle License Taxes	13.5	12.2	7.1
Inheritance Taxes	5.8	7.9	2.8
Income Taxes	1.9	2.2	7.4
Unemployment Compensation Taxes	—	—	6.9
Sales Taxes ^c	d	d	15.6
Motor Fuels Taxes	5.9	18.4	15.0
Grants-in-Aid	8.3	9.1	16.1
Earnings of General Departments, Highway Privileges, Rents and Interest	12.6	11.0	7.4
Other Revenues	12.6	9.7	6.8

^a Revenues of public service enterprises are not included.

^b Compiled from statistics for 36 states, issued by the United States Bureau of the Census. The percentages for 1925 and 1931 by each type of revenue source for 36 states differed from the percentages for all 48 states by not more than 2.55%, thus warranting the use of statistics for the 36 states available for 1937. Statistics for 1925 and 1931 from United States Bureau of the Census, *Financial Statistics of States*, for the respective years.

^c Includes tobacco taxes.

^d Included in "Business and Non-Business License Taxes."

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES*

State	Property	Income	Sales	Gasoline	Mot. Veh.	Tobacco	Death	Liquor	Agencies
Alabama	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Al. Bv. Cont. Bd.	2
Arizona	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Highway Dept.	Highway Dept.	Tax Com.	Treas.	Supt. Liq. Lic.	4
Arkansas	Corp. Com.	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	2
California	Bd. Equal.	Fran. Tax C.	Bd. Equal.	Bd. Equal.	Mot. Veh. D.	.....	Compt.	Bd. Equal.	4
Colorado	Tax Com.	D. Fin. & Tax.	D. Fin. & Tax.	D. Fin. & Tax.	D. Fin. & Tax.	.....	Att. Gen'l	Sec'y State	4
Connecticut	Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	.....	Mot. Veh. C.	Mot. Veh. C.	Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	2
Delaware	Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	.....	Highway Dept.	Sec'y State	.....	Tax Dept.	Liquor Com.	4
Florida	Compt.	.....	.....	Compt.	Mot. Veh. D.	.....	Compt.	Beverage Dept.	3
Georgia	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	.....	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	1
Idaho	Bd. Equal.	Tax Com.	.....	Tax Com.	D. Law Enfor.	.....	Tax Com.	D. Law Enfor.	3
Illinois	Tax Com.	.....	Dept. Fin.	Dept. Fin.	Sec'y State	.....	Att. Gen'l	Dept. Fin.	4
Indiana	Tax Com.	.....	Treas.	Auditor	Treas.	.....	Tax Com.	Alc. Bev. Div.	4
Iowa	Bd. Ass. & Rev.	Bd. Ass. & Rev.	Bd. Ass. & Rev.	Treas.	Sec'y State	Treas.	Treas.	Treas.	3
Kansas	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	D. Ins. & Reg.	Mot. Veh. C.	D. Ins. & Reg.	Tax Com.	D. Ins. & Regis.	3
Kentucky	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	1
Louisiana	Tax Com.	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Sec'y State	Dept. Revenue	(local)	Dept. Revenue	3
Maine	Bur. Taxation	.....	.....	Bur. Taxation	Sec'y State	.....	Att. Gen'l	Liquor Com.	4
Maryland	Tax Com.	Treas.	.....	Treas.	Mot. Veh. C.	.....	Treas.	Treas.	3
Massachusetts	D. Corp. & Tax.	D. Corp. & Tax.	.....	D. Corp. & Tax.	D. Pub. Works	.....	D. Corp. & Tax.	D. Corp. & Tax.	2
Michigan	Bd. of Assess.	.....	Bd. Tax. Adm.	Sec'y State	Sec'y State	.....	Auditor	Liq. Cont. Com.	5
Minnesota	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	.....	Dept. Agric.	Sec'y State	.....	Att. Gen'l	Liq. Cont. Com.	5
Mississippi	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Mot. Veh. C.	Auditor	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	3
Missouri	Tax Com.	Auditor	Auditor	D. Oil Insp.	Sec'y State	.....	Treas.	D. Liq. Cont.	6
Montana	Bd. Equal.	Bd. Equal.	.....	Bd. Equal.	Reg. Mot. Veh.	.....	Bd. Equal.	Liq. Cont. Bd.	3
Nebraska	Tax Com.	.....	.....	D. Agr. & Insp.	D. Rds. & Irrig.	.....	Tax Com.	Liq. Cont. Com.	4
Nevada	Tax Com.	.....	.....	Tax Com.	Sec'y State	.....	.....	Tax Com.	2
New Hampshire	Tax Com.	.....	.....	Mot. Veh. D.	Mot. Veh. D.	.....	Att. Gen'l	Liquor Com.	4
New Jersey	Tax Dept.	.....	.....	Tax Dept.	Mot. Veh. D.	.....	Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	2
New Mexico	Tax Com.	Bur. Revenue	Bur. Revenue	Bur. Revenue	Bur. Revenue	.....	Bur. Revenue	Bur. Revenue	2
New York	D. Tax. & Fin.	D. Tax. & Fin.	D. Tax. & Fin.	D. Tax. & Fin.	D. Tax. & Fin.	.....	D. Tax. & Fin.	D. Tax. & Fin.	1
North Carolina	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	.....	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	1
North Dakota	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Auditor	Highway Dept.	RegulatoryDep.	Tax Com.	Beer Com.	5
Ohio	Tax Com.	.....	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Highway Dept.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Liq. Cont. Dep.	3
Oklahoma	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	1
Oregon	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	.....	Sec'y State	Sec'y State	.....	Treas.	Liq. Con. Com.	4
Pennsylvania	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	.....	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	Dept. Revenue	1
Rhode Island	D. Rev. & Regl.	.....	.....	D. Rev. & Regl.	D. Rev. & Regl.	.....	D. Rev. & Regl.	D. Rev. & Regl.	1
South Carolina	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	.....	Tax Com.	Highway Dept.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	2
South Dakota	Dir. Taxation	Dir. Taxation	Dir. Taxation	Treas.	Sec'y State	Dept. Agric.	Dir. Taxation	Dept. Agric.	4
Tennessee	D. Fin. & Tax.	.....	.....	D. Fin. & Tax.	D. Fin. & Tax.	D. Fin. & Tax.	D. Fin. & Tax.	D. Fin. & Tax.	1
Texas	Compt.	.....	.....	Compt.	Highway Dept.	Compt.	Compt.	Liq. Cont. Bd.	3
Utah	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	1
Vermont	Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	.....	Mot. Veh. D.	Mpt. Veh. D.	Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	Liq. Cont. Bd.	3
Virginia	Dep. Taxation	Dep. Taxation	.....	Dept. Finance	Dept. Finance	.....	Dep. Taxation	Dep. Taxation	2
Washington	Tax Com.	.....	Tax Com.	Dep. Licenses	Dep. Licenses	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Liq. Cont. Bd.	3
West Virginia	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	Road Com.	.....	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	2
Wisconsin	Tax Com.	Tax Com.	.....	Treas.	Sec'y State	.....	Tax Com.	Treas.	3
Wyoming	Bd. Equal.	.....	Bd. Equal.	Highway Dept.	Sec'y State	.....	Inh. Tax Com.	Liquor Com.	5

*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

DATES OF ADOPTION OF MAJOR STATE TAXES*

As of March, 1939

State	Gasoline	Liquor	Motor Vehicle	Death ^a	Pers.	Income Corp.	Sales	Chain Store	Tobacco
Alabama.....	1923	1936	1911	1931	1933	1932	1937	1935	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	.....	.....	.....	1935	.....
Georgia.....	1921	1935	1910	1913	1929	1929	.....	1937	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	.....	1934	1936
Louisiana.....	1921	1934	1915	1828	1934	1934	1936	1932	1926
Maine.....	1923	1933	1911	1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	1922	1933	1910	1844	1937	1933	.....	1933	.....
Massachusetts.....	1929	1933	1903	1891	1916	1919	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	1925	1933	1905	1893	.....	.....	1933	1933	.....
Minnesota.....	1925	1933	1921	1875	1933	1933	.....	1933	.....
Mississippi.....	1922	1934	1914	1918	1912	1924	1929	1936	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	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	1927	1933	1906	1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1919	1933	1915	1919	1933	1933	1933	.....	.....
New York.....	1929	1933	1901	1885	1919	1917	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	1921	1933	1909	1847	1921	1921	1933	1935	.....
North Dakota.....	1919	1933	1911	1903	1919	1913	1935	.....	1925
Ohio.....	1925	1933	1908	1893	1931	.....	1934	.....	1933
Oklahoma.....	1923	1933	1915	1907	1908	1931	1933	.....	1935
Oregon.....	1919	1933	1911	1903	1929	1929	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1921	1933	1906	1826	.....	1935	.....	1937	1935
Rhode Island.....	1925	1933	1908	1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1922	1933	1920	1922	1922	1922	.....	1930	1923
South Dakota.....	1922	1933	1913	1905	1935	1935	1933	1935	1923
Tennessee.....	1923	1933	1919	1893	1929	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	1933	1935
West Virginia.....	1923	1935	1905	1887	1935	.....	1921	1935	.....
Wisconsin.....	1925	1933	1905	1899	1911	1910	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1923	1935	1913	1903	.....	.....	1935	.....	.....
No. of States.....	48	48	48	47	34	32	23	22	21

^a Includes gift, estate and inheritance taxes.

* Prepared with the assistance of the Federation of Tax Administrators.

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, 99; XI, 213; XIII, 253; XX, XXI	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.....	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.....	X, 6, 9-11, 16; XII, 12	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	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for tax- es 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, 1-4	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, 16	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 with- in 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, 1-4; VIII, 3	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for tax- es 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, 5-8; XIII, 5	Loans require a popular referendum together with provisions for tax- es 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 tax- es 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, The American Political Science Review, Vol. XXXII, No. 4, August, 1938, pp. 694-707

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
Louisiana	IV, 2, 12; VI, 16, 22	Loans require a constitutional amendment.	Legislature may not borrow.	Legislature may borrow: to refund (limited); to repel invasion; to suppress insurrection.
Maine	IX, 14, 15, 17	Loans require a constitutional amendment together with provisions for taxes to pay loans within 15 years and 4% 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	XLVI, 2, 3; 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	X, 2, 10-14, 20	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, 16; XIV, XVI, 1, 4, 5	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	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	III, 21; 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	I, 20; IV, 6	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, 1-4; VIII, 9; IX, 4	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....	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, 1-4; 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.....	I, 4; 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 15 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	III, 3; XIV, 1, 2, 5, 6; VI, 31	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	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; XXVI, 3	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	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.

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES*

DURING the federal fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, federal grants to the states totaled well over one-half billion dollars. While this sum included certain emergency funds handled through the grant-in-aid procedure, primarily for highway purposes, the major part consisted of payments to assist in the conduct of permanent activities. It is probable that annual grants to the states, therefore, will continue to aggregate around \$500,000,000 annually at least.¹ This level of federal aid is to be compared with that of \$135,500,000 for 1930, the last year in which total federal-aid payments did not include emergency items. At the peak of operations under the Federal Emergency Relief Act in 1935 total payments to the states exceeded \$2,000,000,000. The cessation of grant operations by the FERA was paralleled by new permanent federal-aid legislation which has raised the annual payments to three or four times the level of 1930. The significance of federal funds in state finance can be indicated by the fact that total federal grants for 1938 exceeded the combined yield of individual income

taxes and motor vehicle registration charges levied by the states in 1935.²

Although federal payments to the states were approximately the same in the federal fiscal year 1938 as in 1937, there were marked changes in the items making up the totals. Grants for highway purposes from funds administered by the Bureau of Public Roads declined by more than \$100,000,000, due to the reduction in the amounts from emergency appropriations for grant-in-aid highway construction. Significant increases occurred in old-age assistance with the further development of this phase of the Social Security program. Grants for unemployment compensation administration increased from \$9,100,000 to \$42,200,000 in order to build up the state administrative machinery as benefits became payable. A significant expansion was the doubling of funds for vocational education. The increase had been authorized by the George-Deen Act of 1936 and later appropriated by Congress, which in doing so increased the estimate submitted by the Bureau of the Budget.

During the year no new federal-aid legislation of significance was adopted, but certain acts passed in prior years became effective. A special vocational education grant for instruction in the "distributive occupations," authorized in 1936, was made available in the fiscal year 1938. The Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, authorizing the appropriation of an amount equivalent to the yield of federal taxes on firearms, shells, and cartridges, was implemented by an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1939. The fund is apportioned among the states on the basis of land area and hunting licenses sold, and grants are available to state game commissions, or other like agencies, for the acquisition and improvement of game refuges and other related purposes, on the basis of individual projects ap-

* The figures used here and in the table on pp. 95-7 include all grants as defined in the author's monograph, *The Administration of Federal Grants to States* (Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1937). Among the exclusions are payments in the nature of shared revenues and direct federal expenditures made cooperatively with the states. For data on the excluded items, see *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, 1938, pp. 549ff. The Treasury definition of aid to states is extremely broad, including such items as agricultural adjustment payments and WPA expenditures. Hence, the Treasury totals are considerably higher than those given.

² In 1935 the yield of the individual income tax levied by state was \$100,000,000; of motor vehicle registrations and licenses, \$320,500,000. Data from Treasury Department, Division of Research and Statistics, *Collections from Selected State-Imposed Taxes, 1930-1936* (Nov. 1936).

* Prepared by V. O. Key, Jr., Associate in Political Science, The Johns Hopkins University.

proved by the Chief of the Biological Survey. The Fulmer Act of 1936, authorizing grants for the acquisition of state forests, and the Norris-Doxey Act of 1937, authorizing grants for farm-forestry work, remained dead letters through Congressional failure to appropriate.

The year produced several proposals for new federal grants to the states. Probably the most significant of these was the plan for federal aid for education outlined by the Advisory Committee on Education in its report of February, 1938, to the President. The general objective of the Committee was to outline a plan which would equalize educational opportunity. Its major recommendation called for a federal grant for elementary and secondary education of \$40,000,000 to be increased over a six-year period to \$140,000,000 per year. An essential element of the scheme was the suggestion that the federal appropriations be allocated among the states in such a way as to reduce the present sharp variations in educational opportunity. The Committee recommended other grants for the improved preparation of teachers, the construction of school buildings, the administration of state departments of education, adult education, rural library service, and educational research.³

In the sphere of the administration of federal grants, the most important developments during 1938 occurred in the Social Security program. All phases of the program were expanded, but the largest administrative task was involved in the establishment of machinery and procedures for the payment of unemployment benefits. With the exception of Wisconsin, where benefits became payable in July, 1936, no state paid benefits before January, 1938. In thirty states and the District of Columbia benefits became payable in the calendar year 1938. The magnitude of the administrative task may be indicated by the fact that by the end of the federal fiscal year 1938, 17,800,000 separate benefit payments had been made. In old-age assistance administration one of the more striking develop-

ments was the indication by the Social Security Board by its action in suspending grants to Ohio and Oklahoma that it would not countenance flagrantly improper administration of federally-aided programs by the states.

Experience in the administration of the federal-aid sections of the Social Security Act has led to suggestions for amendments which would vitally affect federal-state relations in these fields. In January, 1939, the Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief, headed by Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, recommended that a schedule of weekly unemployment compensation payments be adopted to avoid separate computations for each beneficiary, that grants for unemployment compensation administration be available only if state employees are selected under the merit system, that the United States Employment Service be transferred from the Department of Labor to the Social Security Board, that additional federal grants for public assistance be made to those states where the average per capita income is less than the national average. The effectuation of the last recommendation would reduce the disparities in assistance payments to individuals in different states. The Special Committee also recommended that state employees administering public assistance be selected under the merit system.⁴

State financial administration has been complicated by the fact that the Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1934 requires that any state that applies to highway purposes a lesser amount of revenues from motor-vehicle fees and gasoline taxes than was provided by law on June 18, 1934, shall be penalized not more than one-third of the federal-aid apportionment to which it would otherwise be entitled. During the fiscal year 1938 New Jersey and Massachusetts were penalized by reductions in their allocations for federal-aid highways. The Wildlife Restoration Act contains a similar clause designed to aid those groups seeking to earmark for specified purposes certain revenues.

³ See the *Report of the Committee* and the series of supporting studies.

⁴ See Senate Report No. 2, 76th Congress, 1st Sess., January 14, 1939.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

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FEDERAL AID TO STATES, 1938

State	Old Age Assistance ^a	Aid to Dependent Children ^a	Aid to Blind ^a	Unemployment Compensation Administration ^{a,b}	Maternal and Child-Health Services ^{a,c}	Child Welfare Services ^{a,c}
Total for fiscal year ending June 30, 1937	\$124,584,988	\$14,788,756	\$4,559,794	\$9,159,321	\$3,001,785	\$968,214
Alabama	1,034,051	329,128	20,792	704,420	106,978	39,608
Alaska	144,459	(b)	(b)	30,967	31,846	5,725
Arizona	657,163	265,151	41,337	303,202	50,320	1,456
Arkansas	1,061,508	209,072	43,313	171,242	56,852	22,176
California	18,925,770	1,535,729	1,054,388	3,446,692	126,728	23,896
Colorado	5,657,091	452,136	90,831	100,889	56,240	20,108
Connecticut	2,443,459	(b)	0	1,214,840	37,281	13,029
Delaware	214,325	67,057	(b)	138,420	28,855	9,643
District of Columbia	451,450	196,955	22,425	366,847	41,475	7,701
Florida	2,363,903	(b)	71,820	191,893	75,215	29,477
Georgia	1,324,211	253,054	42,711	225,822	126,726	42,478
Hawaii	130,679	133,288	8,274	98,759	37,274	11,416
Idaho	1,116,677	264,479	29,021	126,451	42,846	14,453
Illinois	13,972,593	(b)	(b)	362,386	124,757	48,853
Indiana	4,383,597	1,546,526	267,615	1,566,683	75,851	31,000
Iowa	4,966,154	(b)	91,618	294,581	50,354	32,627
Kansas	1,433,920	341,959	64,710	131,195	49,548	21,809
Kentucky	2,147,790	(b)	(b)	223,039	94,214	47,581
Louisiana	1,559,775	751,036	14,988	654,965	91,844	27,119
Maine	444,903	185,300	151,680	494,407	54,853	17,937
Maryland	1,845,729	945,389	80,213	813,227	59,988	14,345
Massachusetts	10,877,450	945,271	127,116	2,717,687	82,453	12,292
Michigan	6,560,891	1,693,073	64,426	1,261,425	107,364	51,598
Minnesota	8,438,910	610,317	73,706	1,083,041	72,053	38,074
Mississippi	425,098	1	1-6	289,532	90,737	11,439
Missouri	6,253,740	226,800	(b)	244,353	61,885	30,046
Montana	1,435,155	140,939	10,238	108,820	50,078	20,752
Nebraska	2,092,423	476,545	55,004	88,281	27,760	23,542
Nevada	248,800	(b)	(b)	109,921	37,164	12,269
New Hampshire	518,270	54,970	38,052	390,885	27,290	13,836
New Jersey	2,582,718	1,152,432	71,958	521,114	79,284	21,355
New Mexico	292,023	151,297	18,555	48,925	64,663	16,732
New York	14,092,847	3,734,697	295,127	6,994,963	166,977	50,958
North Carolina	1,190,089	252,036	117,986	1,120,105	133,888	61,089
North Dakota	698,805	104,883	(c)	106,428	53,612	16,369
Ohio	15,527,112	1,436,812	442,531	482,438	141,639	32,150
Oklahoma	4,635,053	420,345	95,635	203,676	72,872	40,870
Oregon	2,083,926	156,913	68,796	698,644	59,250	22,074
Pennsylvania	12,846,050	2,609,004	972,993	6,890,124	147,848	62,637
Philippine Islands						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	642,052	127,309	(b)	730,300	35,945	3,250
South Carolina	828,290	138,715	43,790	327,490	104,062	31,484
South Dakota	1,300,311	(b)	7,875	58,925	43,895	20,432
Tennessee	1,325,200	624,663	66,284	605,046	96,405	38,588
Texas	10,141,823	(b)	(b)	1,925,732	175,648	65,519
Utah	1,799,538	331,696	39,410	254,580	40,608	7,630
Vermont	469,194	30,970	11,822	246,254	36,377	14,195
Virginia	(b)	(b)	(b)	724,050	100,818	51,852
Virgin Islands						
Washington	5,148,652	863,784	171,624	142,502	47,888	21,616
West Virginia	1,845,554	471,112	73,573	882,128	56,416	38,624
Wisconsin	4,725,982	827,353	208,742	1,194,764	62,596	40,613
Wyoming	419,827	87,242	32,325	88,533	8,000	(k)
Total for 1938	\$185,724,988	\$25,145,437	\$5,203,310	\$42,201,593	\$3,705,520	\$1,353,322

^a From Third Annual Report of the Social Security Board, 1938.

^b Includes grants by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet the requirements of the unemployment compensation program; as of June 30, 1938, such grants had been made to 28 states in which benefits were payable or were soon to become payable.

^c Administered by the U. S. Children's Bureau.

^d No plan approved by the Social Security Board.

^e Refund of unexpended grants.

^f Although Connecticut has an approved plan for aid to the blind, federal funds have not been requested since July 1, 1936.

^g No plan approved by Chief of U. S. Children's Bureau.

^h Sufficient federal funds were carried over from preceding fiscal year.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

FEDERAL AID TO STATES, 1938—Continued

State	Services for Crippled Children ^a	State Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors ^d	Agricultural Experiment Stations ^d	Agricultural Extension Work ^d	Forest Funds ^e	Highways ^f
Total for fiscal year ending June 30, 1937	\$1,991,339	\$534,871	\$5,610,872	\$16,343,202	\$2,573,823	\$337,742,071
Alabama	75,000		152,021	630,505	47,631	3,577,771
Alaska	4,925		24,177	18,918	15,398	
Arizona	38,203		99,317	116,962	97,552	2,550,779
Arkansas	45,418		137,987	536,539	111,298	3,760,452
California	115,701	156,382	139,456	389,616	327,137	7,512,679
Colorado	21,980	10,199	106,823	212,270	131,221	2,991,555
Connecticut	33,736	41,981	105,494	129,811	11,475	2,096,292
Delaware	4,349		93,758	72,498	3,059	241,447
District of Columbia	34,202					127,959
Florida	57,793		113,101	217,147	98,240	2,111,059
Georgia	22,193		155,642	683,458	70,062	7,623,039
Hawaii	14,350		56,890	116,891	2,159	777,242
Idaho	21,630	7,205	100,289	154,182	168,733	2,396,589
Illinois	122,436	79,128	155,043	513,083	4,542	11,198,999
Indiana	31,135	7,280	137,042	399,014	9,496	4,744,273
Iowa	68,679	22,782	138,641	495,442	1,653	6,638,961
Kansas	44,997	8,539	127,538	389,345	1,645	3,846,710
Kentucky	83,038		149,204	578,385	16,436	4,580,755
Louisiana	(*)		131,350	430,661	46,443	2,194,968
Maine	32,489		105,519	156,011	44,043	2,184,386
Maryland	48,180		111,413	195,282	11,820	2,182,264
Massachusetts	84,668	50,014	103,637	137,166	26,067	4,313,005
Michigan	97,819	18,486	140,226	434,686	102,148	5,091,879
Minnesota	62,600	33,789	132,598	442,542	90,032	6,022,549
Mississippi	34,851		144,489	618,828	51,166	4,119,999
Missouri	63,480	6,749	147,726	565,568	3,940	5,904,646
Montana	30,070	4,474	101,627	174,672	80,722	3,150,744
Nebraska	55,775	13,893	119,082	343,645	5,109	4,073,328
Nevada	1,000		91,845	73,108	22,249	2,524,645
New Hampshire	11,885	4,981	96,268	93,154	25,815	822,822
New Jersey	50,906	17,178	112,894	171,082	26,374	3,567,113
New Mexico	48,905		100,321	142,417	41,008	3,255,054
New York	120,308	607	157,374	476,969	61,541	13,176,705
North Carolina	84,710		166,971	757,679	67,929	5,829,167
North Dakota	45,185	3,596	108,507	246,161	2,579	3,642,194
Ohio	143,786	57,843	159,761	562,655	7,539	8,531,155
Oklahoma	93,986		141,338	519,323	19,232	5,395,026
Oregon	24,258		105,132	186,846	252,124	3,408,560
Pennsylvania	178,259	35,021	191,017	500,474	46,672	16,382,502
Philippine Islands						
Puerto Rico			72,928	93,498	1,807	343,978
Rhode Island	34,546	8,174	91,697	47,142	1,820	912,640
South Carolina	47,169		134,599	456,383	44,662	3,751,955
South Dakota	29,799	11,213	108,324	261,171	27,135	3,604,627
Tennessee	36,372		146,088	588,298	31,654	4,799,524
Texas	119,075		202,024	1,096,951	52,675	10,460,791
Utah	30,000		97,878	120,973	38,246	2,031,939
Vermont	19,233	5,110	97,854	112,671	9,702	1,360,991
Virginia	70,663		143,358	510,166	39,974	4,569,778
Virgin Islands						
Washington	50,516	35,367	112,137	217,646	218,924	3,086,856
West Virginia	69,122		130,360	307,983	33,869	2,493,640
Wisconsin	52,000	9,506	135,169	446,333	66,814	5,982,004
Wyoming	3,588	387	95,070	109,744	60,361	2,689,067
Total for 1938	\$2,714,968	\$649,884	\$6,229,004	\$17,251,954	\$2,779,932	\$218,637,062

^a From *Third Annual Report of the Social Security Board, 1938*.

^b Administered by the U. S. Children's Bureau.

^d From *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1938*.

^e Includes: \$1,214,547, payments to States and Territories, national forests fund; \$27,995.05, payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national forests fund; \$1,463,246.26, forest fire cooperation; \$66,240.17, coopera-

tive distribution of forest planting stock; and \$7,904.04, receipts due counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

^f From *Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, 1938*. The figures given cover the major funds administered by the Bureau and include certain funds under emergency appropriations.

^g No plan approved by Chief of U. S. Children's Bureau.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

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FEDERAL AID TO STATES, 1938—Continued

Land-Grant Colleges ^a	Vocational Education and Rehabilitation ^d	Employment Offices ^d	State Marine Schools ^d	Public Health Services ^{a*}	National Guard ^d	State
\$4,030,000	\$11,280,036	\$3,083,657	\$210,383	\$7,765,203	\$34,283,021	Total for fiscal year ending June 30, 1937
91,574	542,972	65,239	.....	289,941	719,887	Alabama
50,000	7,139	7,500	.....	34,848	.....	Alaska
73,551	123,435	12,526	.....	62,408	216,367	Arizona
85,119	413,480	10,835	.....	195,324	684,616	Arkansas
116,286	931,002	310,906	25,000	316,836	1,464,210	California
78,445	198,714	50,512	.....	94,951	498,558	Colorado
83,101	166,331	71,264	.....	103,040	952,766	Connecticut
71,943	106,770	12,500	.....	33,608	150,365	Delaware
.....	23,500	.....	.....	67,545	349,135	District of Columbia
81,970	268,638	.....	.....	128,317	464,309	Florida
93,713	640,209	61,250	.....	303,400	611,239	Georgia
73,003	101,092	6,991	.....	64,784	270,607	Hawaii
73,628	130,076	23,648	.....	71,756	329,334	Idaho
132,212	974,037	278,948	.....	346,068	1,850,464	Illinois
96,403	581,474	101,143	.....	169,840	1,022,126	Indiana
90,145	310,571	88,066	.....	192,952	674,365	Iowa
85,336	226,170	48,367	.....	104,620	580,779	Kansas
91,316	471,751	30,724	.....	248,501	490,286	Kentucky
87,134	422,106	74,894	.....	189,447	377,127	Louisiana
76,501	112,766	20,000	.....	71,166	460,383	Maine
83,302	255,555	60,461	.....	136,086	785,738	Maryland
104,646	504,424	91,255	25,000	236,471	1,974,155	Massachusetts
109,479	803,556	202,500	.....	292,142	1,058,814	Michigan
90,904	432,819	68,311	.....	200,054	1,067,509	Minnesota
86,386	456,690	35,500	.....	208,433	406,191	Mississippi
99,590	667,107	126,807	.....	210,247	947,829	Missouri
74,383	135,806	9,898	.....	44,590	263,043	Montana
81,234	228,874	40,122	.....	57,834	273,809	Nebraska
70,742	51,081	10,638	.....	29,065	42,839	Nevada
73,793	70,424	14,981	.....	45,564	267,618	New Hampshire
102,948	522,120	122,366	.....	205,467	1,246,402	New Jersey
73,451	114,240	13,222	.....	87,976	219,309	New Mexico
172,629	1,726,305	303,333	.....	661,120	3,884,071	New York
95,847	669,272	86,964	.....	335,542	598,972	North Carolina
75,551	139,186	18,483	.....	63,133	268,000	North Dakota
124,190	1,061,807	205,079	.....	369,364	1,785,944	Ohio
89,535	506,479	75,000	.....	226,502	938,221	Oklahoma
77,776	184,193	43,542	.....	87,934	724,580	Oregon
148,523	1,468,864	266,958	25,000	432,703	2,449,098	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Philippine Islands
50,000	226,379	.....	.....	.....	294,426	Puerto Rico
75,605	87,302	21,470	.....	60,227	361,319	Rhode Island
84,176	388,062	29,700	.....	208,776	435,174	South Carolina
75,649	129,868	21,638	.....	80,170	314,750	South Dakota
91,332	575,522	67,877	.....	288,391	698,971	Tennessee
117,488	1,161,847	181,829	.....	413,763	1,888,294	Texas
74,140	125,131	15,201	.....	67,173	403,393	Utah
72,932	88,219	9,998	.....	46,172	205,212	Vermont
89,745	471,087	62,315	.....	232,174	628,805	Virginia
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Virgin Islands
82,746	278,101	101,844	.....	126,637	867,558	Washington
84,098	251,351	45,120	.....	157,816	284,510	West Virginia
93,961	575,171	91,791	.....	184,197	881,133	Wisconsin
71,839	111,269	18,267	.....	23,639	157,187	Wyoming
\$4,530,000	\$21,220,344	\$37,377,830	\$75,000	\$8,911,624	\$38,789,797	Total for 1938

^a From Third Annual Report of the Social Security Board, 1938.

^d From Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1938
* Administered by the U. S. Public Health Service.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION*

Name of State	Effective Date of Original Law	Date Benefits First Payable	Number of Workers with Wage Credits	Amount of Benefits Paid in 1938 ^a	Average Benefit Payment for Total Unemployment: 1938 ^(a b)	Amount in Fund as of Dec. 31, 1937 ^(d)	Amount in Fund as of Dec. 31, 1938 ^(d)
Total or Average for Country.....			27,602,000	\$394,416,363	\$10.93 ^c	\$664,028,520	\$1,110,686,138
Alabama.....	Sept. 14, 1935	Jan. 1938	325,000	8,132,793	7.66	8,838,347	7,402,606
Alaska.....	April 2, 1937	Jan. 1939	23,000			237,870	884,607
Arizona.....	Feb. 23, 1937	Jan. 1938	78,000	1,905,663	11.79	2,013,866	1,937,097
Arkansas.....	Feb. 26, 1937	Jan. 1939	155,000			1,890,277	5,309,341
California.....	Sept. 15, 1935	Jan. 1938	1,700,000	23,691,330	9.72	67,172,761	107,635,982
Colorado.....	Nov. 20, 1936	Jan. 1939	200,000			4,716,886	8,944,313
Connecticut.....	Nov. 30, 1936	Jan. 1938	485,000	12,247,318	10.59	15,304,439	16,266,322
Delaware.....	Apr. 30, 1937	Jan. 1939	63,000			1,076,830	3,915,184
Dist. of Col.....	Aug. 28, 1935	Jan. 1938	145,000	1,673,208	8.81	5,893,882	10,783,456*
Florida.....	June 9, 1937	Jan. 1939	255,000			2,968,598	9,870,515
Georgia.....	March 29, 1937	Jan. 1939	375,000			4,481,200	15,501,562
Hawaii.....	June 10, 1937	Jan. 1939	119,000			943,715	3,133,250*
Idaho.....	Sept. 1, 1936	Sept. 1938	110,000	366,362	10.73	1,873,068	3,211,246
Illinois.....	July 1, 1937	July 1939	1,620,000			17,580	117,940,422
Indiana.....	March 18, 1936	Apr. 1938	838,000	16,354,601	12.76	22,557,986	22,855,789
Iowa.....	Dec. 26, 1936	July 1938	310,000	2,556,300	9.30	7,169,163	11,445,979
Kansas.....	March 29, 1937	Jan. 1939	225,000			3,586,848	10,180,746
Kentucky.....	Dec. 29, 1936	Jan. 1939	380,000			9,590,196	18,936,337
Louisiana.....	Nov. 10, 1936	Jan. 1938	412,000	4,007,377	8.41	7,651,654	12,804,802
Maine.....	Dec. 18, 1936	Jan. 1938	240,000	4,524,554	8.93	3,758,947	2,455,728
Maryland.....	Dec. 17, 1936	Jan. 1938	375,000	10,148,894	10.29	9,057,378	9,269,231
Massachusetts.....	Feb. 4, 1936	Jan. 1938	1,332,000	27,228,002	10.62	41,775,281	51,730,133
Michigan.....	Dec. 24, 1936	July 1938	1,300,000	39,898,578	13.49	43,488,083	37,723,154
Minnesota.....	Dec. 24, 1936	Jan. 1938	567,000	8,199,515	10.38	11,923,981	16,127,426
Mississippi.....	Apr. 1, 1936	Apr. 1938	150,000	1,416,037	5.89	2,349,507	3,347,137
Missouri.....	June 17, 1937	Jan. 1939	650,000				34,035,738
Montana.....	March 16, 1937	July 1939	90,000			1,847,882	4,772,303
Nebraska.....	Apr. 30, 1937	Jan. 1939	120,000			1,941,140	7,081,592
Nevada.....	March 23, 1937	Jan. 1939	30,000			573,366	1,528,287
New Hampshire.....	Nov. 15, 1935	Jan. 1938	125,000	2,731,900	9.28	4,247,390	4,350,342*
New Jersey.....	Dec. 22, 1936	Jan. 1939	1,000,000			30,049,053	66,690,639
New Mexico.....	Dec. 16, 1936	Dec. 1938	70,000	9,210	9.20	1,288,969	2,472,069
New York.....	Apr. 25, 1935	Jan. 1938	4,000,000	87,418,615	11.97	98,362,705	138,959,357
North Carolina.....	Dec. 16, 1936	Jan. 1938	700,000	8,211,139	6.89	9,412,835	11,195,373
North Dakota.....	March 16, 1937	Jan. 1939	44,000			597,733	1,897,265
Ohio.....	Dec. 17, 1936	Jan. 1939	1,720,000			51,974,259	97,884,134
Oklahoma.....	Dec. 12, 1936	Dec. 1938	324,000	71,231	10.57	6,441,878	13,202,196
Oregon.....	Nov. 15, 1935	Jan. 1938	225,000	5,920,612	11.94	5,855,276	6,079,756
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 5, 1936	Jan. 1938	3,100,000	71,589,690	11.18	70,539,643	70,585,022
Rhode Island.....	May 5, 1936	Jan. 1938	226,000	9,433,429	9.63	7,939,285	6,960,286
South Carolina.....	June 6, 1936	July 1938	292,000	595,194	6.71	4,275,638	7,862,700
South Dakota.....	Dec. 24, 1936	Jan. 1939	45,000			1,020,325	1,977,067
Tennessee.....	Dec. 18, 1936	Jan. 1938	450,000	6,145,583	7.27	7,775,931	8,577,009
Texas.....	Oct. 27, 1936	Jan. 1938	800,000	9,422,472	9.22	19,752,701	32,782,511
Utah.....	Aug. 29, 1936	Jan. 1938	90,000	2,463,058	11.37	2,560,109	2,240,445
Vermont.....	Dec. 22, 1936	Jan. 1938	70,000	821,946	9.39	1,412,106	2,041,927
Virginia.....	Dec. 18, 1936	Jan. 1938	450,000	5,639,842	8.08	8,367,459	11,276,476*
Washington.....	March 17, 1937	Jan. 1939	300,000			6,192,220	18,890,971
West Virginia.....	Dec. 17, 1936	Jan. 1938	350,000	12,068,024	10.83	10,199,770	7,216,963
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 29, 1932	July 1936	500,000	9,523,886	10.54	30,166,866	38,112,052*
Wyoming.....	Feb. 25, 1937	Jan. 1939	49,000			895,638	2,401,293

* Preliminary data.

^b Average payment covers in certain states only a part of 1938. The following states classify payments for part-total unemployment with payments for total unemployment: Arizona, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia. Wisconsin included

part-total payments with total payments only during the period January-August, 1938.

^c No adjustments made for payments representing adjustments, supplementary, and final payment checks.

^d Includes interest credited by United States Treasury.

* As of November, 1938, but includes interest for fourth quarter of 1938.

* Prepared by Glen Leet, American Public Welfare Association.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

OWING to the lack of experience in the field of unemployment insurance, state plans set up prior to, and under, the Social Security Act show great diversity. Because of the complexity of the material presented and the limitations of space, the accompanying table does not present a completely accurate picture. Any person interested in the provisions for unemployment insurance in a specific state should refer to the statute.

Practically all the states make provision for pooling all or a part of the contributions in a central fund, in order to equalize the risk between concerns within an industry and between the various industries in the state. The aim of all merit rating schemes, employer reserve, and guaranteed employment plans is to provide a strong financial inducement to employers to stabilize their operations.

Kentucky and Nebraska maintain separate employer reserves, with fund earnings going into a pooled account. Wisconsin provides a balancing account in addition to employer reserves. Indiana and South Dakota credit five-sixths of contributions to employer reserves and the remaining one-sixth to a pool. Five-tenths per cent of Oregon payrolls is pooled, the rest, charged to employer reserves. In Vermont, contributions are pooled, with a merit rating feature, or credited to a separate employer reserve, as the employer elects. California, Idaho, Indiana, and Minnesota provide guaranteed employment plans, although Idaho provisions are inoperative.

Twenty-four states adopt the coverage provided in Title IX of the Social Security Act—"all firms employing eight or more persons on one day of each of twenty calendar weeks during the taxable year." Kentucky uses this definition but requires in addition that employers of four or more in each of three quarters in the preceding year, such workers having received

a minimum of \$50 in wages in each quarter, be subject to the act.

Beginning in 1939, the basis of the Louisiana coverage is employment of four or more in twenty weeks, or of twelve or more in ten weeks. The basis of the Massachusetts coverage for 1939 is employment of four to seven persons in twenty weeks in 1938, or four or more in 1939, or having been subject to the federal act in the preceding year. The Ohio law covers any employment where four or more were employed on any day in a quarter in which the total payroll was \$1,500. Oregon provisions are similar, save that the payroll need be but \$500.

In every state certain industries are specifically excluded, usually agricultural or domestic service, employees of family businesses or non-profit organizations, or governmental employees. Railway employees are covered under a federal act.

Thirty-nine states set benefits at fifty per cent of wages. In Wyoming benefits are set at sixty per cent of wages. The other states calculate as a per cent of quarterly wages, as four per cent of the highest quarterly wage in eight out of the last nine quarters. Indiana payments are reckoned at four per cent of highest quarterly wages during an arbitrary base period of four quarters. New Hampshire, Mississippi, and Massachusetts reckon benefits as one twenty-sixth the highest quarterly wage over various periods. Connecticut pays four per cent of highest quarterly earnings over five quarters.

It should be noted that many of the states (twenty-eight) add alternatives to the stated minima, e.g. "\$5 or three-fourths of weekly wage, whichever is lesser." Others add the alternative of six per cent of the quarterly wage if less than the stated sum. New Hampshire gives the alternative of three-fourths of one-thirteenth the highest quarterly wage, if less than the stated sum.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS As of January 1, 1939*

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State	Type of Fund	Coverage	Contributions	Benefits	Maximum-Minimum Payments	Administrative Agency ¹
Alabama	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7% Employee 1 %	50% wages	15—None	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Arizona	Pooled—MR	3 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Arkansas	Pooled—MR	1 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Department of Labor
California	Pooled—MR-GE	4 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7% Employee 1 %	50% wages	15—7	Unemployment Reserves Commission (5)
Colorado	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Industrial Commission
Connecticut	Pooled—MR	5 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	4% wages during quarter of highest earnings of last five calendar quarters	15—5	Department of Labor and Factory Inspection
Delaware	Pooled—MR	1 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (4)
Florida	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Industrial Commission
Georgia	Pooled	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Department of Labor
Idaho	Pooled—MR-GE	1 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Industrial Accident Board
Illinois	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Department of Labor
Indiana	1/2 Pooled— GE-ER	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	4% wages in quarter in which wages highest in first four quarters of base period	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Board (5)
Iowa	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 15 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Kansas	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	4% wages during quarter of highest earnings in eight of last nine quarters	15—5	Commission of Labor and Industry
Kentucky	ER-MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7% Employee 1 %	50% wages	15—4	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Louisiana	Pooled—MR	4 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7% Employee .5%	50% wages	18—4	Department of Labor
Maine	Pooled	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Maryland	Pooled	4 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Board (3)
Massachusetts	Pooled	4 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	1/26 highest quarterly wage, first seven of last eight quarters	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Michigan	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 3 %	4% highest quarterly wage, eight of last nine quarters	16—7	Unemployment Compensation Commission (4)
Minnesota	Pooled—MR	1 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—6	Industrial Commission
Mississippi	Pooled	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	1/26 of quarterly wage, eight of last nine quarters	15—None	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Missouri	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	4% highest quarterly wage, eight of last nine quarters	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Montana	Pooled—MR	1 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—7	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Nebraska	Pooled—ER	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Department of Labor

MR—Merit rating feature.

GE—Guaranteed employment plan.

ER—Employer reserves.

¹Parenthetical figures refer to the number of members of the agency.

*Prepared by Duncan MacIntyre, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS—Continued

State	Type of Fund	Coverage	Contributions	Benefits	Maximum-Minimum Payments	Administrative Agency ¹
Nevada.....	Pooled—MR	1 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—7	Department of Labor
New Hampshire..	Pooled—MR	4 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	1/26 highest quarterly wage, next to last quarter and three others	15—5	Department of Labor
New Jersey.....	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7% Employee 1%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (7)
New Mexico.....	Pooled—MR	4 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
New York.....	Pooled	4 or more, 15 days during calendar yr.	Employer 3 %	50% wages	15—7	Department of Labor
North Carolina...	Pooled	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
North Dakota....	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Workmen's Compensation Bureau
Ohio.....	Pooled—MR	3 or more, during calendar year	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—None	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Oklahoma.....	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—8	Department of Labor
Oregon.....	.5% Annual Payroll Pooled— Remainder ER	4, during quarter with payroll \$500	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—7	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Pennsylvania.....	Pooled	1 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—7.50	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island.....	Pooled	4 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—7.50	Unemployment Compensation Board (3)
South Carolina...	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
South Dakota....	½ Pooled ½ ER	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (2)
Tennessee.....	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Department of Labor
Texas.....	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Utah.....	Pooled—MR	4 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—7	Industrial Commission
Vermont.....	Pooled—MR-ER	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Virginia.....	Pooled	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—3	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)
Washington.....	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—7	Department Social Security
West Virginia....	Pooled—MR	8 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—5	Department of Unemployment Compensation
Wisconsin.....	ER	8 or more, during 18 wks.	Employer 2.7%	50% wages	15—None	Industrial Commission
Wyoming.....	Pooled—MR	1 or more, during 20 wks.	Employer 2.7%	60% wages	18—7	Unemployment Compensation Commission (3)

MR—Merit rating feature.

ER—Employer reserves.

¹Parenthetical figures refer to the number of members of the agency.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL RELIEF IN THE STATES AS OF DECEMBER, 1937*

UNTIL the depression of the 1930's the administration of general relief in the United States was primarily a local responsibility and was based on the local poor laws patterned after the poor law of Queen Elizabeth. Early in this decade, however, legislation creating emergency relief administrations was enacted in practically all states, and from the middle of 1933 through 1935 federal grants-in-aid for general relief, or emergency relief as it was more commonly called, were made to these state administrations by 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 the general relief program. Employable persons cared for by the state ERA's were gradually absorbed into the Works Program and the unemployables 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 the federal government from "this business of relief," substantial changes occurred in the states in the administration of the general relief program. In some states the program reverted to the old poor-law basis, whereas in other states the gains made during the FERA period were held, in some measure at least.

In order to secure information on the status of the administration and on the financing of general relief in the states under a system of state and local responsibility, the Division of Public Assistance Research conducted a study as of December, 1937. The results of this study were published in chart form in the *Social*

Security Bulletin.¹ The chart is summarized in the accompanying table and is discussed briefly here.

As would be expected, the methods for financing general relief differed widely in the states. In thirty-six² states, both state and local funds were used to finance this program, but the proportion of state funds varied greatly. According to statistical data available to the Social Security Board, in Arizona and Arkansas almost the entire cost of general relief in 1937 was financed from state funds, whereas in other states with some state financial participation, of which Wisconsin and Iowa are examples, only a small fraction of the burden was borne by the state. In only twelve states had the entire financial responsibility for this program been returned to the localities.

Financial participation in some states was subject to certain limitations imposed by law, or by rules and regulations. It would be impracticable to show, in the brief tabulation on page 105, all of the variations found. Asterisks mark the states with such limitations and indicate the desirability of referring to the General Relief Chart published in the *Social Security Bulletin*¹ for a description of the specific limitations. In California and Nevada, state funds could be used only for relief to employable persons. In Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts, only relief to cases without legal settlement in the state could be paid from state funds.

The variations in the methods of administering the general relief programs were even more diverse than the variations in financing.

As is indicated in the tabulation, nine states had state-centralized agencies administering general relief directly through local branch offices. In only three

* Prepared by the Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research.

¹ *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (November 1938), pp. 35-50.

² Not including the District of Columbia.

of these, Arizona, Delaware, and New Mexico, however, did the state agency administer the entire general relief program. In Nevada and Pennsylvania some of the general relief given in the state was administered directly by the state agency and at the same time the same state agency supervised the balance of the general relief program administered by local agencies. In Maine, the entire program did not come within the scope of these two types of state control. Direct administration by the state extended only to towns unable to meet their relief obligations and state supervision extended only to relief in cases not having legal settlement in the state. State agencies in California, Idaho, and Oklahoma administered one program of general relief directly, while at the same time local agencies in these same states administered another program without state supervision.

In thirty-one states a state agency exercised supervision over the administration of general relief by local units. This number includes three of the states mentioned above, which supervise one portion of the general relief program while administering another directly. The extent of this supervision must also be qualified for many of the states. In Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts, the supervisory authority applied only to cases which did not have legal settlement in the state and for which the state was financially responsible. In Iowa and Rhode Island, the state agency supervised only general relief to employable persons. State supervision of local administration did not extend to all local agencies administering general relief in Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, South Carolina, and Virginia. The authority to supervise general relief in Texas was qualified because it was exercised indirectly through an arrangement whereby state-approved case workers employed by the counties were required to certify cases as in need in order to make them eligible for federal surplus commodities, WPA and NYA referral, or CCC selection. Such certification was also required by local agencies for eligibility for general relief.

It would appear, therefore, that in only

twenty states was the entire general relief program either supervised or administered by a state agency. In seventeen additional states, a part of the program was either supervised or administered by a state agency, and in the remaining eleven the responsibility for this type of care was vested entirely in the local subdivisions. In all the states of this latter group, except Ohio, local responsibility extended to financing the program as well as to administering it. In Ohio, some state funds were distributed to the local administrative agencies.

Practically all of the states in which general relief was administered by local agencies without state supervision were operating on the basis of local poor laws.

The twenty states which exercised complete supervision over the local administration of general relief, or administered the program directly, or exercised control over the entire general relief program by a combination of supervisory and administrative authority, are as follows:

Alabama	New Mexico
Arizona	New York
Arkansas	North Dakota
Colorado	Oregon
Delaware	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Utah
Kansas	Washington
Louisiana	West Virginia
Nevada	Wisconsin
New Jersey	Wyoming

Of the group of states listed above, having complete supervisory or administrative control over the general relief program, fourteen also had responsibility for supervision or administration of the three special types of public assistance under plans approved by the Social Security Board. The administration of general relief was integrated with that of the special programs on both state and local levels.

The programs in the state of New York were completely integrated except in a few localities. Nevada had integrated the general relief program with the one special type of public assistance for which it had an approved plan. Delaware administered general relief through the Old-Age Welfare Commission, but maintained

a special staff for each program. Illinois, New Jersey, and Wisconsin administered general relief through separate agencies, following closely the pattern of the FERA program.

Although these facts do not give the complete picture, it is evident that federal legislation exerted an important influence in lifting the program of general relief above the poor-law level which existed in past decades. Integration of programs had been effected in some additional states in which supervisory responsibility for general relief was not complete. The tabulation reveals that in twenty-four states, there was complete or partial integration on the state level; that is, integration with one or more public assistance programs; in thirty-four states there was some integration on the local level. In many instances local agents had voluntarily turned their responsibility for administering general relief over to local departments established for the purpose of administering one or more of the special types of public assistance.

Although the general relief program is, to a considerable extent, a residual aid program designed to care for those who are not eligible for the special types of public assistance or for employment on the various work programs of the federal

government, it is also used extensively to supplement inadequate payments or earnings on such special programs. The tabulation shows that it was the practice in thirty-two states to supplement WPA wages from general relief funds and in thirty-four states to use general relief funds to supplement payments to cases approved for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, or aid to the blind.

In some states, moreover, it has been found necessary, because of lack of funds for the special programs, to grant general relief to cases potentially eligible for a special type of public assistance or employment. At the time the study by the Social Security Board was conducted, all states, excepting the District of Columbia, provided general relief to employable persons for whom WPA work was not available.

The administrative and financial provisions shown in the accompanying chart were practically the same in December, 1938. These provisions, however, may be changed substantially in a number of states during 1939 because of the pressure being exerted on federal and state legislators to provide more adequate care for the unclassified groups of needy persons who are not taken care of by the various specialized programs.

ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL RELIEF AS OF DECEMBER, 1937*

Revised to September, 1938

State	Financial Responsibility		Administrative Responsibility			General Relief Agency also Supervises or Administers Special Types of Public Assistance		Supplementation from General Relief Funds	
	Local Only	State and Local	State Super- vision	Local Adminis- tration	State Adminis- tration	At State Level	At Local Level	For WPA Cases	For Cases Receiving Special Types of Public Assist- ance
Alabama.....		★	★	★		★	★		
Arizona.....		★			★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas.....		★	★	★		★	★		
California.....		★ ^a		★ ^a	★ ^a		★ ^a	★	
Colorado.....		★	★	★		★	★	★	★ ^a
Connecticut.....		★ ^a	★ ^a	★				★	★
Delaware.....		★			★				★ ^a
Dist. of Col.		★ ^a		★			★		
Florida.....	★			★			★ ^a		
Georgia.....	★		★ ^a	★		★	★ ^a		★ ^a
Idaho.....		★		★ ^a	★ ^a	★	★ ^a	★	★
Illinois.....		★	★	★				★	★ ^a
Indiana.....	★			★				★	★ ^a
Iowa.....		★	★ ^a	★				★	★ ^a
Kansas.....		★	★	★		★	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★			★					
Louisiana.....		★	★	★		★	★		
Maine.....		★ ^a	★ ^a	★	★ ^a			★	★
Maryland.....		★	★ ^a	★			★ ^a	★ ^a	★
Massachusetts.....		★ ^a	★ ^a	★		★ ^a	★ ^a	★	★
Michigan.....		★	★ ^a	★		★ ^a	★ ^a	★	★ ^a
Minnesota.....		★	★ ^a	★			★ ^a	★	★
Mississippi.....	★			★					
Missouri.....		★	★ ^a	★		★ ^a	★ ^a		
Montana.....		★	★ ^a	★		★	★	★	★
Nebraska.....	★			★			★ ^a	★	★ ^a
Nevada.....		★ ^a	★	★ ^a	★ ^a	★ ^a	★ ^a	★	★ ^a
New Hampshire.....	★			★			★ ^a	★	★
New Jersey.....		★	★	★				★	★
New Mexico.....		★			★	★	★		
New York.....		★	★	★		★	★ ^a	★	★ ^a
North Carolina.....	★			★			★ ^a		★
North Dakota.....		★	★	★		★	★	★	★ ^a
Ohio.....		★		★				★	★
Oklahoma.....		★		★ ^a	★				
Oregon.....		★	★	★		★	★	★	★ ^a
Pennsylvania.....		★	★	★ ^a	★	★	★	★	★ ^a
Rhode Island.....		★	★ ^a	★ ^a				★	★
South Carolina.....		★	★ ^a	★ ^a		★	★ ^a		
South Dakota.....	★			★			★ ^a	★	★ ^a
Tennessee.....	★			★					
Texas.....	★		★ ^a	★					
Utah.....		★	★	★		★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★			★				★	★
Virginia.....		★	★ ^a	★		★	★ ^a		★
Washington.....		★	★	★		★	★	★	★ ^a
West Virginia.....		★	★	★		★	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....		★	★	★			★ ^a	★	
Wyoming.....		★	★	★		★	★	★	★

* For qualifying information see *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (November 1938), pp. 35-50.

* Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research, April 5, 1939.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
PRINCIPAL STATE LABOR LAWS*
 As of May 1, 1939^a

State	State Labor Relations Act	Anti-Injunction Law (of Norris-La-Guardia type)	Minimum Wage Law	Daily & Weekly Maximum Hours ^b	Regulation of Industrial Home Work	Wage Collection by Labor Department	Workmen's Compensation	Coverage for Occupational Disease
Alabama							★	
Arizona			Women—Minors	8—48			★	
Arkansas			Women	9—54		★	★(1939)	Schedule
California			Women—Minors	8—48	★	★	★	Blanket
Colorado		★	Women—Minors	8—			★	
Connecticut			Women—Minors	9—48	★		★	Blanket
Delaware				10—55			★	Schedule
District of Columbia			Women—Minors	8—48			★	
Florida							★	
Georgia				10—60 ^c			★	
Idaho		★		9—			★	Schedule (1939)
Illinois			Women—Minors	8—48	★	★	★	Blanket
Indiana		★			★	★(1939)	★	Blanket
Iowa							★	
Kansas			Women—Minors	9—54			★	
Kentucky			Women—Minors	10—60			★	Schedule
Louisiana		★	Women	9—54			★	
Maine		★	Women—Minors ^d (1939)	9—54			★	
Maryland		★		10—60	★		★	
Massachusetts	★	★	Women—Minors	9—48	★	★	★	Blanket
Michigan				10—54	★	★	★	Schedule
Minnesota	★(1939)	★	Women—Minors	—54			★	Schedule
Mississippi				10—60 ^e			No Law	
Missouri				9—54	★		★	Blanket
Montana				8—			★	
Nebraska				9—54			★	Schedule
Nevada			Women	8—48		★	★	
New Hampshire		★	Women—Minors	10—48			★	
New Jersey			Women—Minors	10—54	★	★	★	Schedule
New Mexico				8—48		★	★	
New York	★	★	Women—Minors	8—48	★	★	★	Blanket
North Carolina				9—48 ^f			★	Schedule
North Dakota		★	Women—Minors	8½—48			★	Blanket
Ohio			Women—Minors	8—48	★		★	Schedule
Oklahoma			Women	9—54			★	
Oregon		★	Women—Minors	8—44	★	★	★	
Pennsylvania	★	★	Women—Minors	8—44	★		★	Schedule
Rhode Island			Women—Minors	9—48	★		★	Schedule
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—		★	★	Schedule
West Virginia					★(1939)		★	Schedule
Wisconsin	★	★	Women—Minors	9—50	★	★	★	Blanket
Wyoming		★		8—48			★	

*Prepared by the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

^aLaws passed since January 1, 1939, are shown in parentheses.

^bApplies to women or women and minors unless otherwise noted; occupational coverage varies from state to state—figures shown relate to largest group covered.

^cAny employee in cotton or woolen mills.

^dIn sardine packing industry.

^eAny employee in manufacturing.

^f10—55 for men.

STANDARDS RECOMMENDED FOR STATE CHILD LABOR
LEGISLATION

Compared with Existing State Standards*

Suggested Standards*		States Meeting Suggested Standards
Minimum Age....	16 years for factory work and for all employment during school hours; 14 outside school hours for nonfactory work.	10 states approximate this standard (Conn., Mont., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., S. C., Utah, Wis.). Of these, 7 have a 16-year minimum in factories at any time (Mont., N.Y., N. C., Pa., R. I., S. C., Utah), and one (Conn.) 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.	No state equals this standard in all respects, though many state laws prohibit employment under 18 in specified hazardous occupations. 17 states and D. C. have an administrative agency with such authority: Ariz., Colo., Conn., Kan., Mass., Mich., N. J., N. Y., N. C., N. D., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Pa., Utah, Wash., Wis.; 10 other states have such an agency with power extending to minors under 16.
Maximum Daily Hours.....	8-hour day for minors under 18.	10 states and D. C. have an 8-hour day for minors of both sexes up to 18 years (Calif., Mont., N.Y., N. D., Ohio, Ore., Pa., Utah, Wash., Wis.); 7 other states have this standard for girls up to 18 (Ariz., Colo., Ill., Ind., Nev., N. M., Wyo.); S. C. 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 (Wis.), has established a 40-hour week for minors under 18. Wis. has a 24-hour week, and N. C. and R. I. have a 40-hour week for children under 16. S. C. has a 40-hour week for employees of both sexes in textile mills. 3 states (Ore., Pa., Utah) have a 44-hour week for minors under 18; 4 other states (Miss., N. M., N. Y., Va.) 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.	11 states meet this standard (Iowa, Kan., Ky., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Utah, Va., Wis.). 7 states and D. C. meet this standard (Ark., Calif., Conn., Kan., Mass., Ohio, Wash.).
Employment Certificates.....	Required for minors under 18.	13 states and D. C. require employment certificates for minors under 18 (Ind., Mich., Nev., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Ore., Pa., Utah, Wis., and, where continuation schools are established, Calif., Okla., Wash.). 1 state (Ala.), requires employment certificates to 17; 6 states require age certificates at least to 18: Conn., Ga., La. (required in practice in New Orleans only, for girls), Mass. (educational certificate), Mont., and Tenn.

* 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, March 15, 1939.

TYPES OF COOPERATION MAINTAINED BETWEEN U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE*

State	Food and Drug Regulation and Inspection (1)	Insecticide and Fungicide Inspection (1)	Control of Insect Pests and Plant Diseases (2)	Enforcement of Plant Quarantines (2)	Plant Research (3)	Soil Surveys (3)	Small Fruit Irrigation Investigations (3)	Forest Fire Control (4)	Distribution of Forest Planting Stock (4)	Control of Animal Diseases (5)	National Poultry Improvement Plan (5)	Beef Cattle Investigations (5)	Dairy Cattle Investigations (6)
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	★		★										

U. S. Department of Agriculture bureaus maintaining indicated cooperation:

- (1) Food and Drug Administration
(2) Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
(3) Bureau of Plant Industry

- (4) Forest Service
(5) Bureau of Animal Industry
(6) Bureau of Dairy Industry

*Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TYPES OF COOPERATION MAINTAINED BETWEEN U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE*

Rodent and Predatory Animal Control (7)	Wild Life Restoration and Research (7)	Meteorological Statistics and Forecasts (8)	Check Loading of Surplus Commodities (9)	Inspection of Surplus Commodities (9)	Wild Marketing Control (10)	Joint Marketing Agreements (10)	Cooperative Marketing Information (10)	Inspection and Grading Service (11)	Crop and Livestock Estimates (11)	Market News Service (11)	Administration of U. S. and State Warehouse Acts (11)	Demonstration of Standard Grades and Tobacco Sorting Methods (11)	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

U. S. Department of Agriculture bureaus maintaining indicated cooperation:

(7) Bureau of Biological Survey

(8) Weather Bureau

(9) Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation

(10) Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements

(11) Agricultural Marketing Service

*Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC WELFARE. For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938*

States	Total	WPA	NYA	Total Public Assistance	Public Assistance			Unemployment Compensation Administration	Maternal & Child Health Welfare Services ^a	Public Health Work ^b
					Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind			
TOTALS.....	\$1,634,756,784	\$1,412,776,652	\$48,963,461	\$114,986,128	\$84,998,401	\$24,815,193	\$5,172,534	\$41,705,020	\$7,583,986	\$8,741,537
Alabama.....	17,222,179	13,890,871	731,391	1,383,971	1,034,051	329,128	20,792	704,420	221,585	289,941
Arizona.....	7,119,554	5,544,932	157,294	963,650	657,163	265,151	41,336	303,202	88,068	62,408
Arkansas.....	15,036,375	12,283,139	948,331	1,313,893	1,061,508	209,072	43,313	171,242	124,446	195,324
California.....	98,942,422	71,180,906	2,215,776	21,515,887	18,925,770	1,535,729	1,054,388	3,446,692	266,325	316,836
Colorado.....	22,316,756	15,191,374	631,156	6,200,058	5,657,091	452,136	90,831	100,889	98,328	94,951
Connecticut.....	20,440,776	16,103,747	491,645	2,443,459	2,443,459	(c)	(d)	1,214,840	84,045	103,040
Delaware.....	2,127,850	1,585,900	45,695	281,380	214,323	67,057	(c)	138,420	42,847	33,608
Florida.....	18,844,560	15,270,027	656,115	2,435,723	2,363,903	(c)	71,820	191,893	162,485	128,317
Georgia.....	18,275,765	14,984,178	950,991	1,619,976	1,324,211	253,054	42,711	225,822	191,398	303,400
Idaho.....	7,090,450	5,127,386	275,751	1,410,177	1,116,677	264,479	29,021	126,451	78,929	71,756
Illinois.....	124,198,128	107,039,431	2,181,603	13,972,593	13,972,593	(c)	(c)	362,386	296,047	346,068
Indiana.....	53,787,682	44,633,636	1,081,799	6,197,738	4,383,597	1,546,526	267,615	1,566,683	137,986	169,840
Iowa.....	21,755,218	15,457,320	600,933	5,057,772	4,966,154	(c)	91,618	294,581	151,660	192,952
Kansas.....	21,215,618	17,904,116	1,118,745	1,840,587	1,433,920	341,959	64,708	131,195	116,355	104,620
Kentucky.....	25,549,001	21,211,769	1,493,069	2,147,790	2,147,790	(c)	(c)	223,039	224,833	248,501
Louisiana.....	20,608,927	16,447,110	872,642	2,325,799	1,559,775	751,036	14,988	654,965	118,964	189,447
Maine.....	5,487,506	3,827,853	206,917	781,883	444,903	185,300	151,680	494,407	105,280	71,166
Maryland.....	11,403,182	7,190,098	269,927	2,871,331	1,845,729	945,389	80,213	813,227	122,513	136,086
Massachusetts.....	85,430,470	68,768,263	1,578,799	11,949,837	10,877,450	945,271	127,116	2,717,687	179,413	236,471
Michigan.....	70,993,648	59,121,108	1,743,802	8,318,390	6,560,891	1,693,073	64,426	1,261,425	256,781	292,142
Minnesota.....	46,987,345	35,159,907	1,248,684	9,122,932	8,438,910	610,317	73,705	1,083,041	172,727	200,054
Mississippi.....	12,690,622	10,978,265	652,273	425,091	425,098	Cr.....1	Cr.....6	289,532	137,028	208,433
Missouri.....	49,607,182	41,146,239	1,370,392	6,480,540	6,253,740	226,800	(c)	244,353	155,411	210,247
Montana.....	13,078,511	10,814,335	423,536	1,586,331	1,435,155	140,939	10,237	108,820	100,899	44,590
Nebraska.....	18,816,212	15,405,638	533,409	2,623,972	2,092,423	476,545	55,004	88,281	107,078	57,834
Nevada.....	1,917,722	1,443,885	35,619	248,800	248,800	(c)	(c)	109,921	50,432	29,065
New Hampshire.....	5,747,826	4,442,942	204,132	611,292	518,270	54,970	38,052	390,885	53,011	45,564
New Jersey.....	66,515,199	60,414,376	1,415,589	3,807,108	2,582,718	1,152,432	71,958	521,114	151,545	205,467
New Mexico.....	6,678,947	5,557,007	392,864	461,875	292,023	151,297	18,555	48,925	130,300	87,976
New York.....	242,082,582	209,963,241	6,002,343	18,122,671	14,092,847	3,734,697	295,127	6,994,963	338,244	661,120
North Carolina.....	15,370,699	11,261,430	813,825	1,560,111	1,190,089	252,036	117,986	1,120,105	279,686	335,542
North Dakota.....	10,032,308	8,368,631	575,262	803,688	698,805	104,883	(c)	106,428	115,166	63,133
Ohio.....	127,210,844	106,861,803	1,773,209	17,406,455	15,527,112	1,436,812	442,531	482,438	317,575	369,364
Oklahoma.....	29,102,289	21,641,010	1,672,341	5,151,033	4,635,053	420,345	95,635	203,676	207,727	226,502
Oregon.....	14,503,366	11,016,692	284,879	2,309,635	2,083,926	156,913	68,796	698,644	105,582	87,934
Pennsylvania.....	183,271,214	154,457,733	4,673,923	16,427,987	12,846,050	2,609,004	972,933	6,890,124	388,744	432,703
Rhode Island.....	10,591,507	8,716,045	241,833	769,361	642,052	127,309	(c)	730,300	73,741	60,227
South Carolina.....	13,247,133	10,811,063	706,294	1,010,795	828,290	138,715	43,790	327,490	182,715	208,776
South Dakota.....	12,220,737	9,885,542	793,787	1,308,186	1,300,311	(c)	7,875	58,925	94,127	80,170
Tennessee.....	15,430,584	11,486,252	863,384	2,016,147	1,325,200	624,663	66,284	605,046	171,364	288,391
Texas.....	43,315,757	28,690,240	1,783,957	10,141,823	10,141,823	(c)	(c)	1,925,732	360,242	413,763
Utah.....	9,172,405	6,285,713	316,057	2,170,644	1,799,538	331,696	39,410	254,580	78,238	67,173
Vermont.....	3,241,228	2,268,289	98,722	511,986	469,194	30,970	11,822	246,254	69,805	46,172
Virginia.....	11,860,926	9,925,047	756,323	(c)	(c)	(f)	(c)	724,050	223,332	232,174
Washington.....	31,466,233	24,210,657	682,356	6,184,060	5,148,652	863,784	171,624	142,502	120,021	126,637
West Virginia.....	24,387,986	19,873,280	2,390,239	2,390,239	1,845,554	471,112	73,573	882,128	164,161	157,816
Wisconsin.....	45,428,128	36,756,994	1,374,887	5,762,077	4,725,982	827,353	208,742	1,194,764	155,209	184,197
Wyoming.....	2,935,224	2,171,232	100,838	539,394	419,827	87,242	32,325	88,533	11,588	23,639

^a Administered by U. S. Children's Bureau.

^b Administered by U. S. Public Health Service.

^c No plan approved by Social Security Board.

^d Approved plan but no federal funds requested.

^e Sufficient federal funds carried over from preceding year.

* Prepared by Duncan MacIntyre, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago. Sources: *Third Annual Report of the Social Security Board*, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938; Table A-4, pp. 142-143; *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, pp. 313-322. The figures refer to checks actually issued, not advances and allocations.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

STATE PLANNING BOARD ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS*

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January 1, 1939

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	Other
Alabama	★			★					★			★							
Arizona	★																		
Arkansas		★													★				
California	★	★	★	★	★					★		★		★	★	★	★	★	
Colorado		★	★						★			★	★				★		
Connecticut	★								★	★		★							
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	★	★							★			★							
Alaska	★		★					★	★	★			★		★	★			

*Prepared by the National Resources Committee.

STATE BANKING BOARDS*

State	Name	Term of Office	In General	Granting Bank Charters	Chief Forces Rule Making	Disciplinary	Emergency
Alabama.....	Banking Board	Term of appointing Governor	Limited and regulatory	Reviews rulings	Re banking practices	(a)	(a), (c), (d), (e), (f) and renewal or making loans
Arkansas.....	Banking Board	5 years, staggered	Limited	Approval necessary			
Colorado.....			Limited	Reviews rulings			
Connecticut (I).....	Banking Commission	4 years	Limited	Authorizes			
(II).....	Advisory Council on Banking		Advisory			Until July 1, 1939 holds hearings on (a)	
Delaware (I).....	Bank Advisory Board	Fixed by Commissioner but must end with his term	Advisory				
(II).....	Board of Bank Incorporation		Limited	Authorizes			
Indiana.....	Commission for Financial Institutions	Pleasure of Governor	Supervisory and regulatory		Re (b), (c), (d), (e)		(e)
Iowa (I).....	Banking Board	4 years	Advisory			Approval necessary re (a)	
(II).....	Executive Council		Limited	Hears appeals			
Kansas.....	Banking Board	2 years	Advisory	Authorizes	Approves (f)		
Maryland.....	Banking Board	6 years, staggered	Advisory				
Massachusetts.....	Board of Bank Incorporation		Limited	Authorizes			
Minnesota.....	Commission of Department of Commerce	6 years, staggered	Review	Authorizes			
Mississippi.....			Limited	Authorizes			
Missouri.....			Limited	Hears appeals			
Nevada.....	Board of Finance	4 years	Supervisory	Hears appeals	Re repayment of savings deposits		(e), (d)
New Hampshire (I).....	Board of Trust Company Incorporation		Limited	Authorizes			
(II).....			Limited				
(III).....	Board of Investments		Limited			Approval of two banking officials, named by Governor, necessary re (a)	
New Jersey.....	Banking Advisory Board	4 years, staggered	Advisory	Makes recommendations	Until May 15, 1939, re (f) At request and by approval of Commissioner re (b), (c), (d)		

New York.....	Banking Board	3 years, staggered	Regulatory	Approval necessary	Re all banking matters including (b), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)	(*)	(c), (f) and postpone or omit requirement of reports
North Carolina.....	Advisory Commission to the Commissioner of Banks	2 years	Advisory; review				
North Dakota.....	Banking Board		Supervisory and regulatory	Authorizes	Re all banking matters	(n), (*), (o)	
Ohio (I).....	Banking Advisory Board	3 years, staggered	Advisory	Advises Superintendent	(b), (i), (j)	(*)	
(II).....			Limited	Hears appeals			
Oklahoma.....	Banking Board	Concurrent with Governor	Supervisory	Approval necessary	Approval necessary re (k)	Reviews orders for (*), hears appeals from order to (n)	
Oregon.....	Banking Board		Advisory	Hears appeals	Approval necessary re (b), (i), (j)		(c), (d)
Pennsylvania.....	Banking Board	8 years, staggered	Limited	Reviews decisions of Superintendent re certain branches		(*)	
Rhode Island.....	Board of Bank Incorporation		Limited	Authorizes		(*)	
South Carolina.....	Board of Bank Control	4 years, staggered	Supervisory and regulatory	Authorizes	Re all banking matters		
South Dakota.....	Banking Commission	2 years	Supervisory and regulatory	Authorizes	Re all banking matters	For failure to (*) may (*)	May permit temporary suspension of banking business
Texas.....	Banking Board		Supervisory and regulatory	Authorizes	Re all banking matters		
Utah.....	Board of Examiners		Limited	Reviews rulings			
Vermont.....	Advisory Banking Board	4 years	Advisory; review				
Virginia.....	State Corporation Commission	6 years	Supervisory and regulatory	Authorizes		(n), (o), (p)	
Wisconsin (I).....	Banking Review Board	5 years, staggered	Advisory; review	Authorizes	Re (n); approval necessary re (m)	Approval necessary re (*)	Approval necessary re (c)
(II).....	Banking Commission	6 years, staggered	Supervisory	Investigates certain factors	Re (m) subject to approval of Board	(*) subject to approval of Board	(c) subject to approval of Board

*Revised as of February 1, 1939 by the American Bankers Association, from their *Banking Boards: Statutory and Factual Study*, January, 1938.

^a Require liquidation or receivership.

^b Bank holiday.

^c Restrict withdrawals.

^d Authorize receipt of segregated deposits.

^e Allocate assets to discharge particular liability.

^f Authorize issuance of certificates.

^g Removal of officials or directors.

^h Methods and standards of examination.

ⁱ Evaluation of assets.

^j Unsafe conduct or condition.

^k Interest rate on deposits.

^l Permissible investments and security for loans.

^m Savings rules, service charges.

ⁿ Close bank.

^o Impose fine or penalty.

^p Cite official to circuit court.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS*

IN 1907 the legislature of Massachusetts enacted, and Governor Curtis Guild signed, a Savings Bank Life Insurance Law. This act authorized savings banks to write life insurance and annuity contracts under the laws of Massachusetts except for certain especial provisions, namely, that the savings insurance banks might not employ solicitors and that they should issue policies on forms provided by the state actuary and at premium rates prescribed by the state actuary.

It was provided that state medical officers should have review of rejection or acceptance of risk. It was provided that these two officers, the state actuary and the state medical director, should be appointed by a board of seven unpaid trustees, appointed by the governor for terms of seven years each, in rotation. The board has custody of a fund which was created in the early years of the system by contribution of 4 per cent of all premium income to the general insurance guaranty fund, to be used for any or all insuring banks in the system, if they should experience impairment of reserve through unusually heavy mortality. Contributions to that fund were discontinued in 1915, after it had reached \$100,000. By interest accretions it has become about \$190,000, and not one cent of it has ever been needed or used for any bank in the system.

At the end of 1911, after two full years of writing, the banks had in force about \$2,000,000 of insurance. Now they write more than that in a month. It required nineteen years to write the first \$50,000,000, but the next \$50,000,000 was written in about seven years, which period included the first years of the depression. About \$65,000,000 has been written in the four years since then.

Throughout the thirty years the sav-

ings banks have conducted a life insurance business with an average net rate of return on invested funds exceeding the average for the companies operating in Massachusetts and with a lower ratio of actual or expected mortality and with very much lower expense ratios.

The cost of insurance in the savings banks is on the average of about 25 per cent less than the cost of corresponding protection in the companies on the ordinary basis, and about 50 per cent less than the cost of weekly premium on the so-called industrial insurance.

There are now twenty-six banks issuing policies and 121 savings banks additional which act as agencies for the issuing banks. There are also a considerable number of credit unions, some trust companies and national banks, and about three hundred employers who act as agencies, receiving applications and premiums and transmitting them to the issuing banks.

Savings bank life insurance enjoys what is perhaps a unique distinction in that it has the endorsement and support of organized workers, as represented by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and organized employers, as represented by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

No bank at any time connected with the system, either as issuing or agency bank, has ever discontinued the giving of that service.

As of August 31, 1938, an analysis of the amount of savings bank life insurance held by the persons insured showed that 26.79 per cent were insured for \$500 or less; 76.41 per cent for \$1000 or less; 85.91 per cent for \$2000 or less; 90.62 for \$3000 or less; and the remaining 10 per cent was distributed among varying amounts from there to the maximum of \$24,000, there being only seventy-three persons insured for that amount.

* Prepared by Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner, Savings Bank Life Insurance.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK*

SAVINGS bank life insurance in the State of New York is administered by the State Insurance Department. The Division consists of a deputy superintendent, state medical director, and state actuary, together with the necessary clerks. The Division, through the state actuary, prepares the rates, policy forms, book-keeping and record forms, and all other forms and documents necessary to carry on the life insurance business. The state medical director approves or declines applications forwarded by various savings banks. The life insurance department of one bank may write a policy not greater than \$1,000. One person may secure not more than \$3,000 from all sources. The Division keeps a record of each application, a copy of the report of applicant's physical examination and a record of applicant's age, address, type of policy, and amount of insurance. An applicant receives a physical examination in his own community by a physician appointed by the state medical director. The physician is paid by the life insurance departments of the banks which are designated on the applications. The life insurance department of each issuing bank is constituted like an insurance company in that it begins business with \$25,000 of capital, \$20,000 in a special insurance guaranty fund, and \$5,000 in a special expense guaranty fund.

The bank does all of the clerical work in maintaining its own books, collecting premiums, and investing the reserves. It is not necessary that anyone be a depositor to secure savings bank life insurance. The system is operated on the legal reserve basis. Four per cent of each premium goes into a statewide general insurance guaranty fund administered by five trustees. The term of each trustee is four years. Trustees are appointed by

the superintendent of insurance with the consent of the governor. The fifth trustee is the deputy superintendent.

At the end of each fiscal year the state actuary makes an average of the death losses in all banks. Those banks which have a better than average mortality rate reimburse those banks which have a less than average mortality rate. Thus, from the standpoint of number or frequency of death losses, the statewide experience forms an additional safeguard, yet the principle of diversification is retained by each bank's investing its own assets.

At the present time nine banks are licensed in the system, four to issue policies and five as agency banks. Agency banks receive applications and collect premiums with a commission on each premium to the agency bank. Each issuing bank is an agency for each other bank.

Beginning with the operations of 1940, the life insurance departments of the issuing banks will reimburse the state for expenses of the Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance. Premiums of savings bank life insurance are taxed at exactly the same rate as premiums received by domestic life insurance companies.

While the system commenced operation only on January 7, 1939, the response has been more than expected. As of March 1, approximately two and a half millions of dollars of life insurance had been applied for.

The Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance has prepared an explanatory folder entitled "Some Information Which May Be Helpful to Life Insurance Buyers." This pamphlet is a consumer's guide and explains various types of life insurance and the particular uses of each.

The response of the public indicates that a calm discussion of any of the necessities of life, when furnished by the state in a disinterested way, can be of great service to its citizens.

* Prepared by Paul A. Taylor, Deputy Superintendent of Savings Bank Life Insurance, N. Y.

STATE BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA*

THE Bank of North Dakota was established by legislative enactment in February, 1919, and opened for business on July 28 of the same year.

The act provided for a capital stock of \$2,000,000. Bank Series State Bonds were issued to provide the original capital. These bonds have all been paid, \$1,000,000 by tax levies and \$1,000,000 retired through earnings of the bank.

Its management is under the direct supervision of the state Industrial Commission composed of the Governor, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. This Commission employs a manager whose duty it is to take care of the details of the bank's administration under their supervision.

The bank owns its own building, located in the business section of the capital city. This building cost approximately \$140,000; the furniture and fixtures, \$60,000.

Under the act the bank performs two separate and distinct functions. First, it operates as a banking institution within certain limitations. The 1919 law provided that all funds belonging to all political subdivisions of the state be deposited in this state institution. This original act was amended in 1921, making it obligatory that all state and institutional funds be deposited in the bank, but with respect to other political subdivisions it was left optional.

When the bank was established there were over 700 state and national banks in the state. Through continued drought and crop failures the number of state and national banks has now been reduced to approximately 160. The Bank of North Dakota now acts as the only banking connection that many communities have in the state and this banking service is done by mail. Hundreds of schools

have been kept open in communities without banking facilities through aid in the purchase of their securities by the bank.

The majority of its deposits is from the state and political subdivisions, but it also has a large number of individual and private corporation accounts.

Its funds are invested in United States government securities and the obligations of the state and its various political subdivisions. The law provides that no individual or private corporation loans can be made.

In behalf of the state the bank serves as fiscal agent, making advancements needed to carry on administrative duties to various state institutions and state departments, thus making it unnecessary for these units of state government to secure funds on an open market.

A large number of North Dakota residents and administrators and executors of various trusts maintain accounts at the bank. The majority of smaller banks of the state carry reserve accounts with the Bank of North Dakota for the convenience of their customers.

This analysis covers the banking part of the institution. A companion law to the Bank of North Dakota Act was the Rural Credit Act which provided for the sale of state real estate bonds secured by mortgages upon farms in the state operated by actual farmers. Loaning on this type of security has been discontinued since 1933 and the problem of liquidation is a tremendous one in the face of depression, drought, and low price of farm products. The bank as agent for the state supervises the operation of approximately 6000 farms now owned by the state. The bank's funds are not used for this purpose nor can they be so used under the law. This farm department is separate and distinct from the banking division but is operated

* Prepared by Frank Vogel, Manager of the Bank of North Dakota.

under the same control and management.

Since 1933 the state has liquidated \$20,410,000 of its bonded indebtedness through refinancing of these farm loans through the federal land banks. Of these bonds, \$15,000,000 were paid before maturity on the open market by the Bank of North Dakota at a premium and released to the State of North Dakota at par. Premiums paid to secure these bonds to the extent of \$1,316,462 were paid by the bank from its profits in order that these bonds could be retired before maturity, thus saving \$7,196,027 in interest which the state would have had to pay if the bonds run to maturity. This is one example of this bank's service to the state.

The condition of the Bank of North Dakota can best be summarized by the auditor, who has just completed an audit

of the institution covering the period from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1938, which was presented to the legislature:

The net operating profit for the period was \$478,658 or 23.93 per cent on the \$2,000,000 capital investment. After doubtful assets, other real estate, and premiums paid on real estate bonds purchased for cancellation before maturity were deducted a net profit of \$359,987 or 17.97 per cent on the \$2,000,000 capital investment was arrived at. This in our opinion is a commendable showing when present conditions are taken into consideration.

The policy of the banking department has been in the past and is at this time to carry on the business on a conservative basis, and to keep a sufficient portion of its funds in cash and liquid assets to meet the demands of the depositors at all times. In this connection we may add that the banking department is in a position at this time to pay all deposits on short notice without difficulty.

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 six states now have laws (see table, column 2) requiring the attendance of children at school, up to age sixteen, at least. Only one state—South Carolina, by legislation enacted in 1938—has been added to this group since 1928. Five states fix the legal school-leaving age at fourteen; one state, at fifteen. Eight states make school attendance compulsory until age seventeen. Six states extend this requirement to age eighteen. Laws of many states are weakened by exemptions, or failure to require attendance during the full school term.

Thirty-five 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 thirteen states, varying amounts of aid are furnished by means of appropriations from general funds. There is possibly a trend away from the practice of earmarking specific tax proceeds toward the greater 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 twenty-four 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 4-5) has increased from three to thirteen in the last decade. General sales taxes first contributed directly to school support in 1933. Laws in thirteen states now make specific allocation of revenues from this source for school purposes (table, column 6). Twenty-three states (ta-

ble, column 7) earmark for school support taxes other than those on property, income and general sales—including severance, inheritance, and chain-store taxes, and liquor and tobacco excises and licenses.

Funds for equalizing the school tax burden among local governmental units are maintained, according to statute, in thirty-six 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 nineteen 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 twenty states, but in one of these states (Wisconsin) the prescription applies only to elementary school teachers. Most of this legislation has developed since the World War, but only six states have been added to the list since 1924.

Permanent tenure for teachers has also seen great activity and development in the past few years. The tendency during the last decade has been not only to secure passage of laws in states never previously having legislation on the teachers' contract, but also to extend tenure protection to smaller towns and rural districts in those states where formerly only the teachers in metropolitan areas were covered.¹

* Prepared by the Research Division, National Education Association, with the cooperation of the state departments of education.

¹ For a discussion of teachers retirement systems, see pp. 134-5.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES
STATE LAWS AFFECTING PUBLIC EDUCATION*
As of January 1, 1939

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State	Attendance 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	Manda- tory Minimum Salary or Salary Schedule	State- wide Per- manent Tenure with or without Probationary Period	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.....	★	★	★	★	★
Florida.....	★	★	★
Georgia.....	★	★	★
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★
Illinois.....	★	★ ^c	.....	★	★	.....	.....	★
Indiana.....	★	★	★ ^c	★	★ ^d	★	★	.....	★
Iowa.....	★	★
Kansas.....	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	★
Louisiana.....	★	★ ^e	★ ^e	★ ^e	★	★	★	.....	★	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	★	★ ⁱ	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	★
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	★ ^d	★	.....	.....	★
Nebraska.....	★	★
Nevada.....	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	★ ^d	★	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio.....	★	★ ^f	.....	.....	★	★	★	★	.....	.....	★
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	★
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^k
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 Through State General Fund.

^d Distributed subject to rules promulgated by State Board of Education.

^e Gross income tax. Distribution to schools is through Property Tax Relief Fund.

^f Intangible property only.

^g During 1939 legislative session, South Dakota provided for a statewide teachers' retirement system to become effective July 1, 1939.

^h For elementary schools only.

* Prepared by the Research Division, National Education Association of the United States, January 3, 1939.

PUBLICITY ACTIVITIES OF STATES

TOURISTS and vacationists are in demand. Within the past decade, and particularly within the last few years, most of the states have been in keen competition with each other to draw this large "business" into their folds. Closely seconded are their efforts to advertise their industrial advantages and natural resources, and to convince the general public of the superior quality of their leading products.

Private organizations, such as associations of commerce, and resort and industrial groups, have for some time carried on extensive promotional campaigns from their own resources. But the states have now entered the arena with all but a dozen exceptions; and during the past few years have appropriated well over \$5,000,000. It is estimated that financial returns to those states now run annually into hundreds of millions of dollars in the aggregate.

The American public takes to wheels at all times of the year—to avoid northern winters or to escape from southern heat. The states are well aware of this, and further know that in its wake the public leaves a wealth in gasoline fees, and in hotel and restaurant patronage. Advertising activities of thirty-two of the states are hence directed at the American tourist, although twenty-one states give stress to industrial advantages, and nine to agriculture.

Strangely enough, the two states most extensively featured as recreational havens—California and Florida—lean but little on state funds to lure the American public to their sunny shores and to make citrus fruits the national breakfast food. In the western "oasis," the All Year Club in 1937 spent \$325,000, and Californians, Inc., along with other groups devoted \$285,000 to the cause. The state makes no individual appropriations, although it

enacted a law permitting counties and municipalities to put aside for advertising and expositions four or five cents respectively from each \$100 of taxes collected.

In the Peninsula State the city of Miami expended \$202,000 and hotel associations and chambers of commerce about \$370,000 during 1937 on national advertising, while the Florida Citrus Commission, created by the state to promote the citrus industry, used \$700,000, the returns from an excise tax on grapefruit, oranges, and tangerines.

Large appropriations were also made by Georgia and Pennsylvania, in these cases by the state government entirely, however, so far as figures indicate. Over a four-year period the southern state drew one million dollars from the Governor's Fund, as a direct result of which, it is maintained, 679 new establishments were brought into the state. In the Keystone State half a million dollars were allocated to the State Publicity Commission for a period of two years, increasing in the depression year of 1937 the gasoline tax revenue by \$2,300,000 during the first six months, results indicate, and the tourist trade \$100,000,000. Other states appropriated smaller sums, varying from a quarter of a million dollars to \$2,500, depending on the resources of the state and upon the emphasis placed on this means to prosperity, but all with the ultimate intent of capitalizing on this potential source of income.

Twenty states by 1938 had established special agencies to perform these state publicity functions, while twelve had invested the duty in some previously created bureau. Special agencies usually carried the name of Development or Publicity Commissions, while the bureaus generally functioned under agriculture, commerce, or highway departments.

STATE ADVERTISING AGENCIES

A general survey of state agencies and approximate annual or biennial appropriations

State	Name of State Agency	Appropriation ^a	Principal Use		
			Industry	Tourists	Agriculture
Alabama					
Arizona					
Arkansas	Publicity Advisory Committee	\$ 39,500 ^b	★	★	★
	Agricultural and Industrial Commission	31,200 ^b	★		★
California			★		
Colorado	Bureau of Information and Publicity	150,000 ^c		★	
Connecticut	Publicity Commission ^d	10,000		★	
Delaware					
Florida	Florida Citrus Commission	700,000 ^e	★	★	
	Department of Agriculture	75,000 ^f	★	★	
Georgia		1,000,000 ^g	★		
Idaho					
Illinois	Bureau of State Promotion ^h		★	★	
Indiana					
Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky	State Division of Publicity ^d	20,000		★	
Louisiana	State Board of Commerce and Industry	70,000 ⁱ	★	★	
Maine	Development Commission	200,000 ^j	★	★	★
Maryland	Development Bureau ^k	5,000	★		★
Massachusetts	Development and Industrial Commission	104,800	★	★	★
Michigan	(^l)	300,000		★	
Minnesota	Tourist Bureau	105,900	★	★	
Mississippi	Advertising Commission	100,000	★	★	
	Industrial Commission	50,000	★		
Missouri					
Montana	Highway Commission	30,000		★	
Nebraska					
Nevada	Highway Department	7,500		★	
New Hampshire	Planning and Development Commission		★	★	
New Jersey	New Jersey Council	100,000	★	★	★
New Mexico	State Tourist Bureau	60,000		★	
New York	Bureau of State Publicity ^d	152,650		★	
	Bureau of Milk Publicity	300,000		★	
North Carolina	Department of Conservation and Development	250,000	★	★	
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	3,000		★	
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon	Travel and Information Department	100,000		★	
Pennsylvania	State Publicity Commission	500,000		★	
Rhode Island	Secretary of State	25,000		★	
South Carolina					
South Dakota	Department of Agriculture	2,000		★	★
	State Highway Department	10,000		★	★
Tennessee	Division of State Information ^d	200,000	★	★	★
Texas	(^m)			★	
Utah					
Vermont	Publicity Service ^d	47,500	★	★	★
Virginia	Division of Publicity and Advertising	68,000	★	★	
Washington	State Progress Commission	332,500 ^b	★	★	
West Virginia	State Conservation Commission	4,500	★	★	
	State Road Commission	27,761	★	★	
	State Publicity Commission ^b	50,000	★	★	
Wisconsin	Recreational Publicity Division ^d	75,000		★	★
	State Department of Agriculture	75,000		★	★
	Department of Commerce ⁿ	50,000		★	★
	Agricultural Authority ^b	100,000		★	★
Wyoming	Department of Commerce and Industry	15,000	★	★	

^a Approximate appropriations made during 1937 and/or 1938. In some cases for biennium, in others for fiscal year.^b For biennium, 1939-1941.^c Placed in "fifth class," therefore funds not made available.^d Under State Department of Conservation.^e Varies according to returns from excise tax: 3¢ per box on grapefruit, 1¢ on oranges, 5¢ on tangerines.^f Derived from gasoline and fertilizer-inspection fees.^g Spent from Governor's Fund over four-year period.^h Under Division of Department Reports, Department of Finance.ⁱ Governor's Fund.^j Approximately \$100,000 additional from tax on potatoes.^k Within Baltimore Association of Commerce, but Bureau's Committee on Administration has several state officials as members.^l Administrative board; portion of appropriation given to four private associations.^m Constitutional prohibition against use of state money for advertising.ⁿ Department abolished before whole appropriation expended.

INTERSTATE TRADE BARRIERS*

TRADITION has it that the area within the United States constitutes a "free market," that within the boundaries of this nation the citizens of the states and the products of their agriculture and manufacturing industry may move and be moved in the freest possible way. Legally the tradition is based on a combination of the federal constitutional prohibitions on state tariffs and discriminations against the citizens of other states, and the Congressional monopoly of the power to regulate commerce among the states. Technologically it rests on the growth of a nationwide transportation system of highways, railroads, and airways.

Economically, the tradition assumes free play to competing producers to the end that the greatest possible national income in terms of goods and services may be produced and marketed by the employment of the more efficient methods of production, transportation, and marketing at places where natural advantages are at a maximum.

We may define a "free market" to mean the legally unhampered movement of legitimate economic goods and services. This does not mean a legally unregulated marketing process. It requires only that honestly represented, socially desirable, products shall be admitted into any state or local market without discrimination based on the location of the producer, marketing agency, or owner of the goods in question.

If this tradition is examined in the light of prevailing state legislation, it is apparent that it is not adhered to. A survey of legislation and administrative practices shows a considerable variety of measures which tend to destroy the factual basis of this tradition, an ideal which is almost as old as the nation itself.

* Prepared by Dr. F. Eugene Melder, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts.

The leading forms of regulation which tend to bear more heavily on *interstate* movements of goods and services than on *intrastate* traffic may be classified as follows: legal restriction on the purchases of states and their subdivisions; unequal licensing and taxing of resident and "foreign" businesses; and the exercise of the police power in such a way as to handicap out-of-state competitors.

In the exercise of their spending power states often favor residents over non-residents in the purchase of institutional supplies, building materials, public printing, the services of public works contractors, and the labor skills of public employees.

Although the federal Constitution does not permit the states to levy duties on imports or exports, and prohibits discriminations against the commerce, ships, and citizens of other states, under their taxing and licensing powers a considerable variety of measures exist which tend to throttle interstate commerce and interstate forms of business.

Since the adoption of the Twenty-first Amendment legalizing the production and sale of alcoholic beverages, many states have enacted discriminatory tax laws which closely resemble protective tariffs. These were made possible by the construction of the amendment, Section Two of which prohibits "the transportation or importation into any state for use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof. . . ." This provision was included to protect "dry" states and to permit the employment of their police power to enforce their public liquor policies. However, it has been so construed as to enable "wet" states to handicap out-of-state competitors who wish to sell within their borders.

The table on the opposite page summarizes the more significant of the legal forms of hindrances to trade.

STATE LAWS WHICH TEND TO OBSTRUCT INTERSTATE COMMERCE*

State	Local Resi- dents in Pub- lic Em- ploy- ment (Year Adopt- ed)	Local Pro- ducers or Con- trac- tors Favored in Pub- lic Pur- chase (Year Adopt- ed)	Plant Quar- antines Having Trade Barrier Fea- tures	Discrim- inatory Taxes Favoring Discrim- inatory Taxes on Foreign Life In- surance Com- panies	Life In- surance Com- panies with Local Invest- ments	Ports-of- Entry or Plant Quaran- tine In- spection Stations on High- ways	Chain Store Taxes	Olco- mar- garine Taxes	Number of Years Re- quired for Legal Settle- ment	Use Taxes Levied on Goods on Which Sales Tax Is Not Paid	Liquor Laws Tending to Place Restrictions on Out-of-state Liquors		
											Wine	Beer	Distilled Spirits
Alabama.....			(a)	★			★	(b)	½	2%	★	★	★
Arizona.....	1919			★		★							
Arkansas.....	1933	1927	(c)					(b)		2% ^d	★		★
California.....		1897				★		(c)	3	3% ^d		★	
Colorado.....	1933	1919		★	★	★ ^l	★	(b)	1	2% ^d	★	★	
Connecticut.....	1931		(f)	★				(c)	4		★	★	(b)
Delaware.....	1933					★ ^k			2		★	★	
Florida.....	1925	1923	(f)	★			★	(b)			(b)		★
Georgia.....		1931	(i)		★		★	(b)			★		★
Idaho.....	1933		(a)	★	★	★	★	(i)	1		★		
Illinois.....	1933	1937		★									
Indiana.....		1931	(a)				★		1		(h)	(h)	(h)
Iowa.....	1931	1927	(c)	★			★	(i)	1	2% ⁿ ; 2% ^k	★	★	
Kansas.....		1931	(c)	★		★		(b)	1	2% ⁿ			
Kentucky.....			(a)	★			★			3% ⁿ			
Louisiana.....	1908	1928	(f)		★		★	(b)		1%	★		
Maine.....	1909	1909	(a)			★		(b)	5		★	★	★
Maryland.....	1935	1929		★			★			1% ⁿ	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	1914	1931							5		★	★	★
Michigan.....			(c)	★			★		1	3%	★	(l)	
Minnesota.....			(h)				★	(i)	1				
Mississippi.....	1932	1932	(h)	★			★	(c)	½	2%			
Missouri.....		1911	(c)	★	★	★ ^m					(h)	(h)	★
Montana.....	1933	1933	(a)			★	★	(c)					
Nebraska.....		1931	(a)	★		★		(i)	1				
Nevada.....	1919								3		★	★	★
New Hampshire.....		1915	(f)	★					5		★	★	
New Jersey.....	1931	1934		★					5			★	
New Mexico.....	1931	1933	(a)	★		★		(b)		2%		★	★
New York.....	1889				★				1			★	
North Carolina.....		1931	(b)	★	★		★	(b)	1	3% ⁿ ; ^k		★	
North Dakota.....	1931	1929	(b)	★				(i)	1	2% ⁿ ; 2% ⁿ			
Ohio.....			(a)	★					1	3% ^d ; 3% ⁿ	(l)	★	(b)
Oklahoma.....			(a)			★		(i)	½	2% ⁿ ; 2% ⁿ			
Oregon.....		1901	(a)	★		★		(i)			★		
Pennsylvania.....	1933		(f)	★			★	(c)	1		★	★	★
Rhode Island.....	1931	1933							5		(l)	★	(b)
South Carolina.....	1931			★	★		★	(b)	3		★		
South Dakota.....	1935	1927					★	(i)	1	3% ⁿ ; 3% ⁿ			
Tennessee.....			(f)	★			★	(i)				★	
Texas.....	1931		(a)	★	★		★	(b)			★		
Utah.....	1933	1933	(i)			★		(i)	1	2%	★	★	★
Vermont.....	1931	1931						(c)				★	
Virginia.....	1932	1926	(i)						1		★		
Washington.....		1911	(i)	★	★			(i)	½	2% ^d	★	★	
West Virginia.....			(i)				★			1%			
Wisconsin.....	1931		(c)					(i)	1				
Wyoming.....	1935	1931	(i)				★	(b)	¼	2% ^d			

- a Annual license fee or surety bond required to ship into state, or to solicit by agent.
 b States protecting domestic oils.
 c Reciprocal treatment or annual fee.
 d No offset for sales tax paid in other state.
 e License for manufacturer or dealer privilege.
 f Other non-biological provisions.
 g Inoperative unless two adjoining states enact laws.

- h Reciprocal treatment.
 i Annual fee and other non-biological provisions.
 j Dairy states protecting butter.
 k Also on building materials.
 l Discriminatory law or reciprocal treatment.
 m Not enforced.
 n Special use tax on all motor vehicles imported or sold in state.

*Compiled by Dr. F. E. Melder, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN INTERSTATE COMPACTS*

THIS TABLE describes interstate compacts, names the states which have ratified them, and indicates on what dates Congress consented to the compacts. During the past five years some twenty interstate compacts have been promulgated, covering such various subjects as crime control, water resources, oil conservation, tobacco regulations, and a number of park, bridge, and transportation authorities. The ever-increasing complexities of our national life, necessitating cooperative activities among the states, have resulted in a more frequent use of the compact privileges granted by the federal Constitution under Article I, Section 10.

In the early days of our history, the compact device was used mainly to settle boundary disputes among the states or for the construction of such public service enterprises as bridges, vehicular tunnels, and water works plants, or for the allocation of waters of the rivers in our western states.

To supplement earlier studies conducted by the Council of State Governments (see *State Government* for June, 1936), concerning this phase of state action, an adaptation of the recent research completed by Miss Alice Mary Dodd for the *United States Law Review* is here presented in tabular form.

• INTERSTATE COMPACTS 1934-1938

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Crime Compact of 1934	Jurisdiction over penal matters throughout the United States	Arizona, 1937 Arkansas, 1937 Delaware, 1937 Illinois, 1937 Indiana, 1937 Iowa, 1937 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 Utah, 1937 Vermont, 1937 Virginia, 1938 Washington, 1937	1934 (Blanket Consent)	48 Stat. 909
Pennsylvania and New Jersey Toll Bridge Compact	Creation of Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission for construction of interstate toll bridges	Pennsylvania, 1935 New York, 1935	1935	49 Stat. 1058

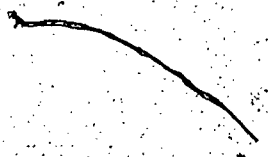
* Adapted from a study by Alice Mary Dodd, *United States Law Review*, February, 1939, pp. 86-88.

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Tri-State Pollution Compact	Creation of Sanitation District to deal with pollution in New York harbor	New York, 1935 New Jersey, 1935 Connecticut, 1935	1935	49 Stat. 932
Oil Compact of 1935	Allocation of state petroleum production	Colorado, 1935 Illinois, 1935 Kansas, 1935 New Mexico, 1935 Oklahoma, 1935 Texas, 1935	1935 Extended in 1937 for two years	49 Stat. 939 50 Stat. 617
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 Consent to amend in 1935, 1936	45 Stat. 120 49 Stat. 736, 1472
Development of Parkway and Recreational Areas	Compacts for planning, establishing, developing, improving, and maintaining any park, parkway, or recreational area		1936	49 Stat. 1895
Connecticut River Compact	For flood control in Connecticut Valley, pursuant to Flood Control Act of 1936	Connecticut, 1937 Massachusetts, 1937 Vermont, 1937 New Hampshire, 1937	1936 (Law giving consent, with requirement of further consent)	49 Stat. 1490, 1571
Merrimack River Compact	For flood control of Merrimack Valley pursuant to Flood Control Act of 1936	Massachusetts, 1937 New Hampshire, 1937	1936 (Law giving consent with requirement of further consent)	49 Stat. 1572
New England-Ohio Basin Pollution Control	Authorizes any two or more of the following states: 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	Indiana, 1939 West Virginia, 1939	1936 (Further approval by Congress required)	49 Stat. 1490

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Concord Compact of 1934 (signed by seven states)	Compacts for minimum wages for women and children	Massachusetts, 1934 New Hampshire, 1935 Rhode Island, 1936	1937	50 Stat. 633
Palisades Interstate Park Agreement	Establishment of park and recreational systems in New York and New Jersey	New York, 1900, 1937 New Jersey, 1900, 1937	1937	50 Stat. 719
Potomac Valley Pollution and Conservation Compact of 1937	Creation of conservation district for prevention of pollution		1937	50 Stat. 884
Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority	Creation of authority with power to construct, maintain, and operate bridge between Portsmouth, N.H., and Kittery, Me.	New Hampshire, 1931 Maine, 1937	1937	50 Stat. 538
Pymatuning Lake Compact	Establishment of recreation district, for conservation of water, with concurrent penal jurisdiction of lake	Pennsylvania, 1937 Ohio, 1937	1937	50 Stat. 865
Yellowstone River Compact	Authorizes compact between Montana and Wyoming for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Yellowstone River		1937	50 Stat. 551
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 South Dakota, 1937 North Dakota, 1937	1938	52 Stat. 150
Great Lakes Fisheries Compact	Regulation of fishing in the Great Lakes and connecting waters by any two or more of the following states: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin		1938 (Effective when approved by states)	52 Stat. 200

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NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Snake River Compact	Authorizes Idaho and Wyoming, not later than 1940, to make compact for equitable division of water supply of Snake River		1938 (Further approval by Congress required)	52 Stat. 379
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. 1463

UNIFORM MOTOR VEHICLE CODE*

THE Uniform Vehicle Code has been available for twelve 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 twelve 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.

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STATES ADOPTING SUBSTANTIAL PARTS OF UNIFORM MOTOR VEHICLE CODE*

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As of March 1, 1939

	ACT I		ACT II	ACT III	ACT IV	ACT V
	Registration	Anti-theft	Drivers' License	Civil Liability	Safety Responsibility	Regulating Traffic
Alabama.....			1935 ^b			
Arizona.....	1927	1927	1927 ^b		1935	1927
Arkansas.....			1937			1937
California.....		(*)	(*)	★	(*)	1927-29-31
Colorado.....	1931	(*)	1931 ^b	★	1935	1931
Connecticut.....			(*)	★	(*)	1929 ^a
Delaware.....	1929	1929	1929	★	(*)	1929
Florida.....		(*)				
Georgia.....		(*)	1937 ^b			
Idaho.....	1927	1927	1935	★	1939	1927
Illinois.....			1938	★	1938	1937
Indiana.....		(*)	1929-37	★	rev. 1937 ^a	1939
Iowa.....	1937	1937	1931	★	rev. 1937 ^a	1937
Kansas.....			1931-37	★		1937
Kentucky.....			1934-38		1936	1938
Louisiana.....	1928					1928
Maine.....			1927-37		(*)	1929 ^f
Maryland.....		(*)	(*)		(*)	
Massachusetts.....			(*)	★		
Michigan.....		(*)	1927-31-37	★	(*)	1927
Minnesota.....			1933 ^c	★	(*)	1927-37
Mississippi.....			1938			1938
Missouri.....		(*)	1937 ^b			
Montana.....		(*)	1935 ^c	★	1937	
Nebraska.....			1929-37	★	(*)	1931-37
Nevada.....	1931	1929	1931 ^c	★		
New Hampshire.....			(*)		(*)	1927 ^f
New Jersey.....			(*)		(*)	1928 ^g
New Mexico.....	1929	1929	1937			1929
New York.....			(*)	★	(*)	
North Carolina.....	1927	(*)	1935		(*)	1927
North Dakota.....	1927	1927	1935-37 ^b	★	1939	1927
Ohio.....			1935 ^b	★	1935	
Oklahoma.....		(*)	1937			
Oregon.....	1929	1929	1931	★	1935	1927-31
Pennsylvania.....	1927	1927	(*)	★	(*)	1927
Rhode Island.....			(*)	★	(*)	
South Carolina.....			1930			1937
South Dakota.....		(*)		★	(*)	1929
Tennessee.....			1929-37			1937
Texas.....			1935-37	★		
Utah.....		(*)	1933-35			1931
Vermont.....			(*)	★	(*)	
Virginia.....	1926	1928	1932		(*)	1926
Washington.....	1937	1937	1933	★	1939	1927-37
West Virginia.....		(*)	1930		1935	
Wisconsin.....		(*)	1927-29 ^c		(*)	1929 ^g
Wyoming.....				★		
District of Columbia.....		1932	(*)		1935	1933 ^f

* Adopted before 1926 when Code originated.

^b Little or no examination usually given.

^c No provision in law for examination.

^d Substantial features of Motor Vehicle Code Liability Act.

* Adopted before 1934 when Act IV was included in Code.

^f Only small part of Act adopted.

^g Provisions of Model Traffic Ordinances largely enacted by state law.

* Prepared by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS

VULCANIZED rubber grinding on hard smooth concrete, spinning wheels carrying polished steel bodies in endless stream over the maze of winding highways—this is part of the life and blood of the nation. The steady flow continues incessantly, circumventing all impediments other than the limits of binding oceans.

Within this broad domain, forty-nine territorial units strive to regulate the steady flow of vehicles passing within and through their lands. Safety and revenue are their universal motivations; but the methods are as varied as there are units. The American public, of which the greater proportion rides the highways, must continually adapt itself to new rules as it moves back and forth across the nation, crossing from one state with its regulatory code into another.

Long-trek motorists and truck drivers, those whose journeys carry them across a number of states, have many a headache as their gasoline taxes fluctuate back and forth between two and seven cents on the gallon, or as they are unexpectedly halted by uniformed state troopers at the borders for inspection and taxation. Still more disconcerting are speed limits, which on the open highway may restrict the driver to a legal limit of thirty miles per hour (Massachusetts) or permit him to race over the open stretches at sixty miles per hour (Colorado and Wyoming). Typical of this lack of uniformity would be the experience of a motorist who, with free conscience, is traveling the South Carolina highways at fifty-five miles per hour toward Georgia, only to find that on crossing into the neighboring state the police are waiting with tuned motors to draw him up to the curb if he exceeds forty.

Such speed limits may cause no justifiable protests if signs are posted or even

if the law is explicit. But when "proper and reasonable" is the slogan presented to a driver from a high-speed state, his criterion may not fit the indefinite requirements of the foreign state. The situation becomes even more complex as one finds that residential districts, business districts, school zones, curves, and intersections may all have speed limitations, and that smaller units of government may impose additional regulations.

Less itinerant motorists may move about within a regional group of states, perhaps spending a few weeks or months in a non-resident area. All states have tried to meet this problem of temporary residence by time restrictions or reciprocity. But again, the lack of uniformity causes untold confusion. In some states the motorist may be required to register within a few days or weeks; in others, he must do so immediately upon becoming gainfully employed. If reciprocity is enforced, then the requirements are similar to those of the home states, or in a few instances may last during the license validity of the home state.

The same irregularity applies to drivers' license regulations. A few states demand no license; one requires no minimum age (Ohio), while in the others this age varies from fourteen to eighteen. Laws relating to safety responsibility, property and sales taxes, and dates for changing plates likewise differ among the states. This governmental function, i.e., the promotion of safety in motor vehicle operation and the collection of revenue for highway maintenance, is national in scope. Yet in most instances it is handled locally with little concern for its nationwide implications. It is a field ripe for greater interstate cooperation and uniform reciprocity.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS*

State	Registrations: New Plates Can Be Used on	License Required	Minimum Age	Gaso- line [†]	Taxes Sales	Prop- erty	Maximum Speed [‡] Limits (Open Highways)	Period of Stay	Border Restriction	Safety- Responsi- bility Law
Alabama.....	Oct. 1	★	16	.06	½% ^a	★	(b)	Reciprocal	.....	.....
Arizona.....	Dec. 1	★	16	.05	2%	★	(b)	Reciprocal	★	★
Arkansas.....	Mar. 1	★	18 ^c	.06 ½	★	★	(b)	90 Days ^d	.....	.....
California.....	Jan. 1	★	16 ^e	.03	3%	.....	45	(^e)	★	★
Colorado.....	Dec. 1	★	16	.04	2%	★	60	Reciprocal	.....	★
Connecticut.....	Feb. 15	★	16	.03	.....	.....	50	Reciprocal	.....	★
Delaware.....	Dec. 15	★	16	.04	.....	.....	45	Reciprocal ^f	.....	★
Florida.....	Dec. 1	.....	14	.07	.....	.....	45	Reciprocal ^f	.....	.....
Georgia.....	Jan. 2	★	16	.06	.....	★	40	30 Days ^g	.....	.....
Idaho.....	Jan. 1	★	18 ^c	.05	.....	★	(^g)	Reciprocal	★	.....
Illinois.....	Dec. 5	★	18 ^c	.03	3%	.....	45	Reciprocal	.....	★
Indiana.....	Jan. 1	★	16 ^e	.04	.....	.....	(b)	Reciprocal for 60 Days	.....	★
Iowa.....	Dec. 1	★	16 ^e	.03	2%	.....	(b)	Reciprocal ^h	.....	★
Kansas.....	Dec. 1	★	16 ^e	.03	2%	★	(b)	Reciprocal	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	Dec. 20	★	18 ^c	.05	3% ⁱ	★	45	Reciprocal	.....	★
Louisiana.....	Dec. 1	.....	14	.07	1% ^j	.....	(b)	Reciprocal	.....	.....
Maine.....	Dec. 25	★	15	.04	.....	★	35	Reciprocal	.....	★
Maryland.....	Mar. 13	★	16	.04	1%	★	45	90 Days	.....	★
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1	★	16	.03	(^k)	.....	30	Reciprocal ^k	.....	(l)
Michigan.....	Oct. 28	★	14	.03	3%	.....	(b)	90 Days	.....	★
Minnesota.....	Jan. 1	★	15	.04	.....	.....	45	Reciprocal ^m	.....	★
Mississippi.....	Nov. 1	★	17 ^e	.06	★	★	55	25 Days ⁿ	.....	.....
Missouri.....	Jan. 1	★	16	.02	2%	★	(b)	Reciprocal	.....	.....
Montana.....	Jan. 1	★	15	.05	.....	★	(b)	30 Days ^o	.....	★
Nebraska.....	Dec. 20	★	16	.05	.....	★	50	(^p)	.....	★
Nevada.....	Dec. 15	★	15	.04	.....	★	(b)	Reciprocal ^q	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	(^q)	★	16	.04	.....	★	45	Reciprocal	.....	★
New Jersey.....	Mar. 15	★	17	.03	.....	.....	40	Reciprocal	.....	★
New Mexico.....	Dec. 1	★	14	.05	½%	.....	(b)	3 Months	.....	.....
New York.....	Jan. 1	★	18	.04	.....	.....	40	Reciprocal	.....	★
North Carolina.....	Dec. 1	★	16	.06	3% ^r	.....	45	Reciprocal	.....	★
North Dakota.....	Jan. 1	★	16	.03	2%	.....	50	90 Days	.....	.....
Ohio.....	Mar. 10	★	.....	.04	3%	.....	45	Reciprocal	.....	★
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 1	★	16 ^e	.04	2% ^s	.....	(b)	60 Days ^t	.....	.....
Oregon.....	Dec. 15	★	16 ^e	.05	.....	.....	45	Reciprocal ^t	.....	★
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 15	★	18 ^c	.04	.....	.....	50	Reciprocal	.....	★
Rhode Island.....	Dec. 15	★	16	.03	.....	.....	35	Reciprocal	.....	★
South Carolina.....	When issued	★	14	.06	.....	★	55	90 Days	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	Jan. 1	.....	15	.04	3%	.....	40	90 Days	.....	★
Tennessee.....	Feb. 15	★	16 ^e	.07	.....	.....	(b)	30 Days	.....	.....
Texas.....	Mar. 1	★	18 ^c	.04	.....	★	45	120 Days ^u	.....	.....
Utah.....	Dec. 16	★	16	.04	2%	★	50	60 Days ^v	.....	.....
Vermont.....	Mar. 15	★	18 ^c	.04	.....	.....	50	Reciprocal	.....	★
Virginia.....	Mar. 15	★	18 ^c	.05	.....	.....	55	Reciprocal ^v	.....	★
Washington.....	Dec. 1	★	16	.05	2%	★	50	90 Days	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	June 21	★	15	.05	.....	★	45	3 Months	.....	★
Wisconsin.....	Oct. 31	★	16 ^e	.04	.....	.....	(b)	Reciprocal	.....	★
Wyoming.....	Dec. 1	.....	15	.04	2%	.....	60	Reciprocal	.....	★

^a None on used cars.

^b Reasonable and proper speed.

^c Special junior permit.

^d Registration after 30 days. Non-residents must register immediately if gainfully employed.

^e Registration within 5 days; good until Dec. 31 of that year.

^f Must obtain registration plates upon becoming gainfully employed.

^g Posted speed.

^h Visitors must register after 10 days; no fee.

ⁱ Use tax on new cars.

^j Luxury tax.

^k Permit showing compliance with state's compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

^l State has compulsory insurance.

^m All visitors must register at once.

ⁿ After which non-residents' permit may be secured for 120 days; fee, \$1.00.

^o For recreational travel. Extension for same period when requested. Stickers issued.

^p Full period for which vehicle is licensed in owner's home state.

^q Three days prior to April 1.

^r \$15 maximum.

^s Excise tax.

^t Visitors must register within 24 hours after entering state; stickers issued.

^u Permit must be secured within 25 days; fee, 50c.

^v Visitors must register within 30 days; stickers issued.

*Prepared from *Digest of Motor Laws*, American Automobile Association.

A STATE POLICE ACT*

THE NEED for more effective protection of life and property in rural areas as a result of the inherent inadequacies of the sheriff, constable, and marshal system has caused many states to establish state police forces. Most authorities agree that a full-fledged state police force, conducting a rounded program of police service, forms an essential link in modernizing law-enforcement machinery.

The legislation creating the state police and highway patrol forces has been good, bad, and indifferent. As the result of numerous requests for advice on police legislation, Public Administration Service has prepared "A State Police Act" to provide a guide for states wishing to create state forces or to revise existing statutes. Many police executives and other authorities aided in this task.

A department of state police is created under a commissioner appointed by and responsible to the governor. The titles of the agency or its head are not important, but responsibility to the chief executive of the state—the governor—is considered to be imperative.

The commissioner is charged with the establishment of all ranks, grades, and positions on the state police force and with the appointment, training, promotion, removal, and management of all personnel on a merit basis. The commissioner, in conformity with his responsibilities, is also given the authority to prescribe regulations and to provide equipment, stations, and other facilities within the limits of appropriations. All fees and awards are made payable into the state general fund.

The principal section of the act defines the duties of the police employees of the department and gives them state-wide jurisdiction with respect to criminal matters. If the department is restricted in

its duties, as for example to highway patrol, this section will need adjustment. The employees are given authority of game wardens and are also empowered to take fingerprints and such other identification data as may be prescribed by the commissioner.

The act directs the department to cooperate and exchange information with other law enforcement agencies within or without the state and authorizes the commissioner, upon the request of local government agencies, to assign officers to assist the local authorities in the investigation of any crime or in the apprehension and conviction of criminals. The commissioner is made the agent, when so authorized by the governor, in negotiations with officials in other states in the preparation of interstate compacts for police protection. In turn, the act provides that the department may call upon any sheriff, constable, or other police officer for assistance within the latter's jurisdiction.

One of the most important provisions of the act is a section which restrains the department from action within the limits of any incorporated municipality except (1) when in hot pursuit, (2) when in search of an offender wanted for a crime outside the limits of the municipality, (3) when requested to act by the municipal chief executive, or (4) when ordered by the governor to take action within the municipality. On the other hand the act authorizes the governing body of any local unit of government to contract with the commissioner to supply police protection within the unit.

The act purposely avoids provision for appropriations, salaries, internal organization, procedure, and other matters which either are questions of administrative detail or should be cared for through regular appropriation acts and salary schedules.

* Prepared by Donald C. Stone, Executive Director, Public Administration Service.

REFERENCE MANUAL OF THE STATES

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STATE TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

As of June 1, 1938

State	Name of Organization	Date Created	Number of Men In Service	Number Motorcycles	Equipment Number Cars	Radio Equipped
Alabama	Highway Patrol	1935	144	87	35	yes
Arizona	Highway Patrol	1928	43	none	47	yes
Arkansas	State Police	1935	54	10	40	no
California	Highway Patrol	1929	780	559	290	yes
Colorado	Highway Courtesy Patrol	1935	81	17	57	partially
Connecticut	State Police	1903	225	170	190	no
Delaware	State Police	1923	90	56	20	yes
Florida	None	....	....	....	....	...
Georgia	State Patrol	1937	120	none	52	no
Idaho	Highway Patrol	1929	43	none	40	few sets
Illinois	State Police	1923	429	337	197	yes
Indiana	State Police	1929	234	50	171	yes
Iowa	Highway Patrol	1935	103	20	100	yes
Kansas	Highway Patrol	1937	47	2 ^a	31	yes (cars)
Kentucky	Highway Patrol	1932	142	30	48	no
Louisiana	State Police	1936	148	75	35	15
Maine	State Police	1925	108	15	95	no
Maryland	State Police	1921	95	73	68 ^a	yes
Massachusetts	State Police	1921	300	193	122	yes
Michigan	State Police	1919	312	65	155	125
Minnesota	Highway Patrol	1929	109	60	63	yes
Mississippi	Safety Patrol	1938	53	none	personal	no
Missouri	Highway Patrol	1931	126	11	84	yes
Montana	Highway Patrol	1935	51	5	51	yes
Nebraska	Safety Patrol	1937	46	12	28	no short wave
Nevada	Highway Patrol	1923	5	none	5	yes
New Hampshire	State Police	1937	47	36	14	yes
New Jersey	State Police	1921	257	70	87	teletype
New Mexico	State Police	1929	42	36	5	no
New York	State Police	1917	776	120	320	yes
North Carolina	Highway Patrol	1927	121	103	113	yes
North Dakota	Highway Patrol	1935	12	1	10	yes
Ohio	Highway Patrol	1933	120	65	55	yes
Oklahoma	Highway Patrol	1937	125	28	62	yes
Oregon	State Police	1931	164	none	147	yes
Pennsylvania	Motor Police	1937	1,501	182	715	yes
Rhode Island	State Police	1925	70	36	46	yes
South Carolina	Highway Patrol	1930	100	45	55	no
South Dakota	Highway Patrol	1935	15	none	10	no
Tennessee	Highway Patrol	1930	125	130	27	no
Texas	(a) Highway Patrol	1927 ^a	235	none	95 ^a	yes ^a
	(b) Drivers' Lic. Div.	1935 ^b	107	none	60 ^b	no ^b
Utah	Highway Patrol	1925	47	20	44	yes
Vermont	Highway Patrol	1919	37	none	37	no
Virginia	State Police	1926	150	100	150	no
Washington	State Patrol	1921	152	92	95 ^b	yes
West Virginia	State Police	1919	196	26	112	yes
Wisconsin	Inspectors	1935	8	none	8	no
Wyoming	Highway Patrol	1933	18	5	18	no

^a Including 1 trailer.

^b Including 71 patrol trucks.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES*

THE RECENT interest in retirement benefits for public employees has probably resulted from the federal old-age insurance program. Although the first public employee retirement system in this country was set up in 1957, more than half of the governmental units which have retirement plans today came under such plans since 1933. Retirement benefits now are widely accepted as socially desirable and as a necessary part of an effective personnel program.

A sound and economical retirement system should be on an actuarial reserve basis. Under such a system contributions are made currently to cover the cost of accruing benefits. The cost and necessary contributions are computed by an actuary on the basis of mortality, turnover, salary, and other experience tables. Contributions are invested in securities so that at all times the assets equal the present value of benefits accrued to date.

The table on the opposite page shows states in which all regular employees are covered by a retirement system. Several other states provide for the retirement of certain classes of employees; for example, state police in Indiana, and judges and members of the state corporation and industrial commissions in Virginia. The table shows that twelve states have comprehensive retirement plans. Seven systems are on an actuarial reserve basis, and all seven are financed through joint contributions by the states and their employees. It is significant that all the sound actuarial systems are joint-contributory. Colorado has the only joint-contributory plan which is not on an actuarial reserve basis. Although contributions in Colorado are used to build up reserves, current contributions are not

sufficient to pay the cost of accruing benefits. In other words, the assets of the system are less than the present value of accrued benefits. The distinction between an actuarially sound reserve plan and a reserve plan which is not based on actuarially determined costs should be understood. A retirement system may have a substantial reserve fund and still have a deficit, the amount of which can be determined only by an actuary.

Teachers are the public employees most widely covered by retirement plans. Joint-contributory plans for teachers on a statewide basis exist in twenty-seven states and Hawaii. Teachers in the Canal Zone and in Puerto Rico are included in the federal employees retirement system. In addition, statewide systems in which teachers make no contributions, exist in two states.

Several legislatures now are considering proposed retirement systems for their state employees and for municipal employees. Because the number of employees in most local governments is too small to operate individual retirement plans safely and economically, municipalities are looking toward statewide plans. New York, Ohio and New Jersey already provide for participation by local units in the state employees' system. Other states are considering similar provision. Statewide systems for local governments, separate from any existing or contemplated plan for state employees, are planned in two states. Employee groups in at least two other states are promoting retirement systems for state employees in which municipalities would be permitted to participate. The present interest in retirement systems shows no signs of diminishing and current trends indicate a great expansion in statewide plans within the next few years.

* Prepared by Israel Raffkind, Research Staff Member, Municipal Finance Officers Association.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR STATE EMPLOYEES*

As of February 1, 1939

State	Actuarial Reserve System	Contributions By:		Statutory Reference
		Employees	State	
California ^a	★	★	★	Chapter 700; Statutes 1931 as amended by C. 473, S. 1931; C. 152, S. 1935; C. 850, S. 1935; C. 806, S. 1937; C. 858, S. 1937; C. 859, S. 1937.
Colorado.....		★	★	Chapter 36, Sec. 23-44, 1935 Colo. Statutes Annotated.
Connecticut.....			★	Conn. Gen. Statutes, Sec. 77d of 1937 Cumulative Supplement.
Maine.....			★	Rev. Statutes of Maine 1930, Chapter 158, Sec. 20-23; 1931 Laws, C. 274; 1933 Laws, C.1, Sec. 227-233; 1935 Laws, C. 117.
Maryland.....			★	Article 73B, Annotated Code of Md.
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	Chapter 32, Mass. General Laws.
Minnesota.....		★		Chapter 191, Laws of 1929 as amended by C. 351, Laws of 1931 and C. 328, Laws of 1935.
New Jersey ^a	★	★	★	Chapter 109, Laws of 1921 as amended by Chapters 78, 131 and 140, Laws of 1937.
New York ^a	★	★	★	Articles 4, 5 and 6 of Chapter 7, N. Y. Consolidated Laws.
Ohio ^b	★	★	★	Sec. 486-32 et seq., Ohio General Code.
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	Act of June 27, 1923, P. L. 858 as amended.
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	Chapter 2334, Public Laws 1936.

* Local governments are permitted to participate in the state employees' system.

^b Local governments which did not operate individual re-

* Prepared by Israel Rafkind, Research Staff Member, Municipal Finance Officers Association.

irement plans prior to July 1, 1938 must participate in the state system. Ohio is the only example of compulsory coverage for all public employees in the state.

STATE MARRIAGE LEGISLATION

THE RECENT public interest in and legislative enactment of medical certification laws requiring an examination for syphilis as a prerequisite for the issuance of a marriage license may prove the stimulus for a general revision of present marriage laws, looking toward a relatively uniform system of state marriage regulation.

To explore the possibilities of initiating such a revision by drafting model state marriage laws, the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation held an interstate hearing on uniform marriage regulation in December of 1937. Similar action has already been taken in other regions, but as yet no definite uniform state marriage law has been formulated. Nor has there been complete agreement on the specific provisions of any such uniform law, but the broad outlines of a possible law have been marked out by recent state legislation and research.

The issuance of a marriage license would undoubtedly be made the condition of a valid marriage contract. To this end the common law marriage might be declared invalid, as the need for legalizing such a marriage is now generally felt to have been obviated by the practice of waivers and back-dating of licenses in special cases.

The minimum age limits in a uniform marriage law would probably be set at or near the level of 16 years of age for girls, and 18 years of age for boys. Court waivers to permit marriages under these ages when advisable, would, however, be provided. Written consent of the parents or guardian also might be required of those under 21 years of age in the case of boys and 18 years for girls.

There has been some criticism of state laws requiring premarital examinations but in general this type of marriage regulation has met with public approval, and might be included in a uniform law. The

scope of such a regulation would probably be limited, however, to examinations for syphilis, as tests for other contagious diseases are more costly, often less reliable, and result in added administrative difficulties. In addition, the final decision as to the presence of syphilis, would probably be placed in the hands of an examining physician, as the standard tests alone are often an unreliable index to the presence or absence of the disease in a communicable stage. Other administrative provisions might provide court waivers and the maintenance of confidential records in the state department of health.

Any provision for the premarital examinations for syphilis would probably make it unnecessary to require "advance notice" or "waiting periods," as formerly advocated to prevent hasty marriages.

If a uniform state marriage law were widely adopted by the states, evasion would be less of a problem than at present. In the absence of this uniformity, other possible means of preventing out-of-state evasion include the filing of notices of out-of-state marriages and the "double-license" requirement providing for the presentation by all out-of-state couples, of a marriage license from the home state.

Other subjects of regulation with which a uniform state marriage law would of necessity have to deal include state supervision of the local issuance of licenses; interracial marriages; consanguinity and affinity in relation to prohibited marriages; prohibition of marriages of the "insane"; proof of various necessary facts, and the form of this proof; witnesses; penalties; objection by third parties; and the administrative regulations regarding form of license, and records to be kept.

The formulation of any such uniform state marriage law should prove of great assistance to the states both in raising the general standard of regulation and in bringing about a measure of uniformity.

MARRIAGE LAWS*

As of January 1, 1939

State	Minimum Marriage Age Specified in Law		Common Law Marriages are Valid	Prohibit Marriage of Those With a Transmissible Disease in Infectious Stage	Require Physical Examination and Blood Test for Male and Female	Waiting Period in Days Before Issuance of License	Waiting Period After Issuance of License	Waiting Period Law Recently Repealed
	Male	Female						
Alabama	17	14	★	★				
Arizona	18	16						
Arkansas	17	14						
California	18	16	★	★		3		
Colorado	14 ^a	12 ^a	★					★
Connecticut	16	16			★	5		
Delaware	18	16		★			★	
Florida	18	16	★					
Georgia	17	14	★			5		
Idaho	14 ^a	12 ^a	★					★
Illinois	18	16			★	3		
Indiana	18	16	★	★				
Iowa	16	14	★					★
Kansas	18	16	★					
Kentucky	16	14			★			
Louisiana	18	16		★				
Maine	16	16		★		5		
Maryland	14 ^a	12 ^a				2		
Massachusetts	18	16				5		
Michigan	18	16	★		★	5		
Minnesota	18	16	★			5		
Mississippi	14 ^a	12 ^a	★			5		
Missouri	15	15						
Montana	18	16	★					★
Nebraska	18	16		★				
Nevada	18	16	★					
New Hampshire	20	18			★	5		
New Jersey	14 ^a	12 ^a			★	2		
New Mexico	18	16						
New York	16	14			★		★	
North Carolina	16	14		★				★
North Dakota	18	15		★				
Ohio	18	16	★			5		
Oklahoma	18	15	★	★				
Oregon	18	15			★	3		
Pennsylvania	16	16	★	★		3		
Rhode Island	18	16	★		★		★	
South Carolina	18	14	★					
South Dakota	18	15	★					
Tennessee	16	16						★
Texas	16	14	★	★				★
Utah	16	14		★				
Vermont	16	14		★			★	
Virginia	17	15		★				
Washington	14 ^a	12 ^a		★				
West Virginia	18	16				3		
Wisconsin	18	15			★	5		
Wyoming	18	16	★	★				★

^a Common-law marriage age.

* Prepared by Edward A. Macy, Columbia University.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

STATE PARKS

Reported as of January 1, 1937*

State	No.	State Parks Acreage	No.	State Forests Acreage	No.	State Totals ^a Acreage	No.	Federally Owned Totals ^a Acreage	No.	Total Acreage
Alabama	25	25,008.00			27	25,961.50	3	12,099.94	30	38,061.44
Arizona	3	8,248.00			5	8,300.11			5	8,300.11
Arkansas	7	13,643.65			7	13,643.65			7	13,643.65
California	40	289,317.91			75	293,172.18	1	5,435.49	76	298,607.67
Colorado					0	0.00			0	0.00
Connecticut	44	11,565.00	19 ^b	66,424.00	69	78,227.00			69	78,227.00
Delaware			2	(b)	3	5.00			3	5.00
Florida	9	16,437.00	4	28,267.00	14	44,784.00			16	49,084.00 ^c
Georgia	8	4,995.50			8	4,995.50	3	9,870.66	11	14,866.16
Idaho	1	7,838.00			3	16,093.66			3	16,093.66
Illinois	24	10,637.75			36	15,016.01	1	2,572.52	37	17,588.53
Indiana	12	13,924.25	5	21,343.00	25	42,561.49	2	11,595.88	27	54,157.37
Iowa	65	16,448.64			75	17,337.24			75	17,337.24
Kansas	23	17,675.00			23	17,675.00			23	17,675.00
Kentucky	9	6,176.63			19	6,542.88	1	2,426.71	20	8,969.59
Louisiana	3	782.00			7	17,042.00			7	17,042.00
Maine	3	6,080.00			16	6,304.21	2	10,840.43	18	17,144.64
Maryland	5	2,111.12	7	53,210.00	12	55,321.12	1	9,998.25	13	65,319.37
Massachusetts	2	2,382.37	28	99,852.16	74	128,173.86			88	131,705.86 ^c
Michigan	66	44,264.11	12	888,167.00	85	933,209.29	2	16,312.21	87	949,521.50
Minnesota	34	47,855.86	12	586,385.00	59	635,224.45	1	18,780.27	60	654,004.72
Mississippi	9	8,359.77			9	8,359.77			9	8,359.77
Missouri	21	42,864.46			24	43,791.46	3	24,863.12	27	68,654.58
Montana	1	1,209.06	7	202,949.00	11	204,224.21			11	204,224.21
Nebraska	7	2,063.00			32	5,718.00			32	5,718.00
Nevada	5	11,288.00			7	23,137.00	1	50,746.00	8	73,883.00
New Hampshire	11	1,580.00			34	29,047.00	1	6,347.00	35	35,394.00
New Jersey	11	16,642.00	7	54,330.00	18	70,972.00			18	70,972.00
New Mexico	3	2,330.86			5	4,430.88	2	17,278.53	7	21,709.41
New York	70	2,514,073.24			109	2,527,612.99			109	2,527,612.99
North Carolina	6	8,534.00			7	8,550.00	2	11,435.59	9	19,985.59
North Dakota	26	4,718.09			39	4,721.93	1	63,580.04	40	68,301.97
Ohio	48	45,492.40	6	56,409.00	63	110,961.69			63	110,961.69
Oklahoma	8	28,700.00			8	28,700.00	1	2,670.00	9	31,370.00
Oregon	65	17,594.23			65	17,594.23	1	2,944.23	66	20,538.46
Pennsylvania	6	31,064.00			50	43,555.73	5	34,638.69	55	78,194.42
Rhode Island	8	1,026.08			46	5,490.20	1	1,444.80	47	6,935.00
South Carolina	11	12,989.86			11	12,989.86	3	17,472.97	14	30,462.83
South Dakota	1	108,000.00			10	116,731.52	2	63,984.13	12	180,715.65
Tennessee	3	26,243.03	4	27,711.00	8	54,208.23	10	46,866.39	18	101,074.62
Texas	62	313,557.77	4	6,293.00	70	319,992.27			70	319,992.27
Utah	2	20,500.00			5	29,438.00			5	29,438.00
Vermont	14	9,065.00	12	36,906.00	26	45,971.00			26	45,971.00
Virginia	7	20,422.50			13	20,614.67	6	37,611.71	19	58,226.38
Washington	45	28,944.05			48	28,952.01			48	28,952.01
West Virginia	7	24,225.00	4	39,769.00	17	64,714.75			17	64,714.75
Wisconsin	12	12,920.30	5	165,680.00	24	179,793.30			24	179,793.30
Wyoming	2	1,238.00			2	1,238.00	2	9,520.00	4	10,758.00
Totals	854	3,861,035.49	138	2,333,695.16	1,403	6,371,100.85	58	491,335.56	1,477	6,870,268.41

^aTotals include other recreational areas.^bAcreage not available.^cTotals include miscellaneous areas.

* A List of State Parks and Related Recreational Areas of the United States, by The United States Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

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 only a 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 these subjects. 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.

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 Gen-

eral, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Stock Transfer Act, drawn by the National Con-

ference 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 Public Administration Service and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago.

Model Bill to Create a State Bureau of Criminal Identification, suggested by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago.

Supervision of Parolees Act, drawn by the Interstate Commission on Crime, Essex County Court House, Newark, New Jersey.

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, 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

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.

Declaratory Judgments 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

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.

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 Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 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, 5210 Fifth Ave., New York; National Municipal League, 309 E. 34 St., 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.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO

THE EARLY YEARS of the 1930's saw a renewed interest in government and its problems of public administration. The consciousness of the necessity for the application of generally accepted principles of public administration brought together sixteen autonomous organizations of public officials, united by a common purpose, and housed under the same roof. Since that time, new quarters have been provided by the Spelman Fund of New York, but the identity of purpose and community of interests have remained in the new establishment as in the old. While the organizations have retained their identity in serving their own fields, their proximity affords them a maximum

of cooperation among themselves, and each group is able to avail itself of specialized data gathered by all of the others. This interchange of ideas and information, coupled with the availability of facilities of the University of Chicago, and a Joint Reference Library supported by the organizations, provides a unique opportunity for work toward the advancement of American government, and insures that continuity of effort which is lent by the establishment of a permanent headquarters and the service of a trained staff. The work of these organizations, located in Chicago, other than the Council of State Governments, is summarized herewith.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

CLIFFORD W. HAM, *Director*
ARNOLD MILES, *Assistant Director*

THE American Municipal Association is the national federation of the forty-two state leagues of municipalities, which together have a total membership of approximately 7,500 American cities and villages. More than ever before, municipal officials are looking today to the Association for aid on problems which require national experience or national action for their solution.

In this connection, during 1938 the Association helped to bring to national attention the inability of municipalities generally, by building and continually rebuilding their airports, to keep pace with the tendency of manufacturers to build larger and still larger planes. It helped to disseminate and interpret the tremendous new body of factual data secured during the last two years through highway planning surveys conducted jointly by the U. S. Bureau of Public

Roads and state highway departments—data which for the first time make possible the substitution of facts for guesswork in the allocation of state-collected road-user revenues. It continued its studies of municipal insurance costs and practices, securing a 25 per cent reduction in certain rates on municipal property in North Carolina as the result of a study made in cooperation with that state's League of Municipalities. The Association continued its close cooperation during the year with its state leagues, the state boards for vocational education, and the U. S. Office of Education, all of which have major responsibilities in the development of training programs for public employees. It conducted investigations of the probable effects of taxing municipal bonds and salaries, of the possibilities of extending social security coverage to public employees, and of the more systematic development of federal-city relationships in accordance with the recommendations of the Urbanism Committee of the National Resources Committee.

AMERICAN PUBLIC
WELFARE ASSOCIATION

FRED K. HOEHLER, *Executive Director*
MARIETTA STEVENSON, *Assistant Director*

THE American Public Welfare Association was established in 1930 by a group of public welfare officials to assist in the development and maintenance of sound principles and effective administration of public welfare. Comprehensive consideration of welfare as a function of government has been made possible through close contact and cooperation with public welfare agencies—federal, state, and local; with other national social agencies; and with the leading organizations concerned with other phases of government.

The emphasis of the Association during the past biennium has been on the importance of welfare as a continuing function of government. To promote recognition and understanding of public welfare the Association has provided technical, consultant, and advisory services, acted as a clearing house for information, conducted surveys, assisted with legislation providing for integration of emergency activities into the continuing welfare program, and helped to improve personnel standards.

The Association has worked in close cooperation with the federal Social Security Board, the United States Children's Bureau, and other federal agencies; has participated in an advisory capacity with such groups as the American Association of Schools of Social Work, the White House Conference, and the Interdepartment Committee on Health and Welfare. Particular emphasis has been placed on the development of joint committees with the American Statistical Association, the American Hospital Association, the National Association of Housing Officials, and the National Association of Attorney-Generals. More and more the activities of the Association stress relationships between federal and state governments, health and welfare, public assistance and social insurance, interstate problems, and other fields in which there is need for some national agency to take a position of real leadership.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS
ASSOCIATION

FRANK W. HERRING, *Executive Director*
NORMAN HEDDEN, *Assistant Director*

THE Association collects factual data concerning public works practices, making careful surveys of the field to compile information previously unavailable. This material is published as the surveys are completed. Recent research publications have included a number of standard specifications for public works construction, a treatise on street cleaning practice, and a report on the administration of sewer rental laws. A study of refuse collection and disposal is now in progress and one of street lighting is contemplated for the near future.

In addition, the Association publishes a monthly newsletter, and a yearbook which contains condensed minutes of the annual conference of the Association and factual material of particular interest to public works administrators.

The Association also compiles pertinent factual data upon specific problems of practice as those problems are presented by the members. In many instances it undertakes extensive surveys of the field in order to assemble data for this purpose. Information so collected is made available to the member who has presented the problem, and when the topic is of broad enough interest, the data are published.

General educational activities of the Association are usually conducted through cooperation with universities and colleges, where the officials of the organization lecture upon special phases of public works administration.

Membership in the organization consists of public works administrators throughout the country; at the present time membership embraces nearly eight hundred administrators in forty-one states. Members receive the *Newsletter*, the *Yearbook*, and other publications as issued; an opportunity is afforded them for consultation and comparison of experiences in the annual meeting; and, through the headquarters of the Association, they are enabled to profit by current research into their common problems.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS

WALTER H. BLUCHER, *Director*

PAUL OPPERMANN, *Assistant Director*

THE American Society of Planning Officials is the planning clearing house of the United States. Its staff undertakes on an informal basis to discuss with planning officials, planning bodies, and with representatives of executive, legislative, and judicial bodies affiliated with the Society problems of planning administration of all kinds, types of technical assistance necessary, sources of research and statistical data, surveys required, and competent personnel available for specified planning projects.

Staff members participate in national, regional, and statewide planning conferences, meetings of luncheon clubs, citizens' planning groups, college and secondary school lecture series and seminars.

Staff members appear at the request of planning officials, mayors, and other city officials, state and federal officials, before governmental, technical and professional, academic, commercial, and citizen groups for presentation and discussion of zoning, traffic planning, public works, and financial planning, subdivision planning, housing, and other planning subjects.

In addition to the *News Letter*, members are sent special bulletins from time to time. Among those issued last year were the Society's publication, *Zoning Changes and Variances*; *Planning for Low-Rent Housing*, published by the National Association of Housing Officials; *Summary of the Proceedings of the National Zoning Conference*, held in Chicago under auspices of the National Resources Committee; the bulletin of the American Nature Association on *Highway Zoning by County Authority in California*; and *Governmental Planning Machinery*, by Sir Henry Bunbury, published by Public Administrative Service. The proceedings of the annual National Conference on Planning, the "Planning Yearbook," is published by the Society. Research reports are published from time to time. Examples are *The Parking Problem*, and *The Airport Dilemma*.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

G. LYLE BELSLEY, *Director*

HENRY F. HUBBARD, *Assistant Director*

THE Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada is an association of public personnel agencies and officials. The organization maintains a full-time Headquarters Office or secretariat to serve as a clearing house in the field of public personnel administration. Its membership includes most of the civil service commissions in the states, counties, and large municipalities, as well as those in the national governments of the United States and Canada.

Active members are civil service commissions, other public personnel agencies, and the members of their staffs. Any public official or other person or organization interested in improved personnel administration may be elected to affiliate membership. Junior membership is open to students of personnel administration or government, or to any other person similarly interested in public personnel administration.

Among its other activities and functions, the Assembly renders an advisory and informational service to its members and to other public personnel agencies; coordinates research activities of its members and promotes research projects on personnel problems by member agencies, universities, and other institutions; publishes pamphlets, special bulletins, the proceedings of its annual meetings, and a monthly *News Letter*; conducts an annual meeting and three annual regional conferences; and engages in various special projects.

The present program of the Assembly includes a comprehensive study of personnel policies and practices which will culminate in a series of authoritative reports on various phases of public personnel administration; the preparation of suggested drafts of civil service legislation; a long-range planning program for the advancement of public personnel administration; and a study of programs for training qualified workers in the public personnel field.

FEDERATION OF TAX
ADMINISTRATORSALBERT LEPAWSKY, *Executive Director*

THE Federation of Tax Administrators is the professional group of state, federal, and local tax administrators (other than those engaged in local property assessment). Acting as the secretariat of its constituent organizations, including the National Association of Tax Administrators and the National Tobacco Tax Conference, the Federation arranges the annual conference, publishes the annual proceedings, and directs the committee work, committee reports, and membership activities of these associations.

The object of the Federation is to improve the operating techniques and to advance the professional standards of tax administration. In order to accomplish this objective, the secretariat acts as the clearing house for the various specialized tax fields and the numerous tax authorities. It prepares research memoranda at the rate of about one hundred a year, in response to technical administrative inquiries submitted by its members. These inquiries, while referring to a local administrative situation, are handled on a comparative research basis so as to have a nationwide application. The Federation's research memoranda are frequently distributed as bulletins calling for additional data from tax officials concerning their own administrative experiences on the subject. All of these data are cumulative and where the subject matter is of sufficient importance are revised as an FTA Research Report and widely distributed. The Federation also publishes the monthly *Tax Administrators News*, and weekly news releases.

Aside from this administrative research, the Federation concentrated during 1938 on two fields of investigation. The question of decentralizing tax administration, both state and federal, by the establishment of field or district offices, was emphasized. Much attention was also given to the techniques of tax evasion and the difficulties of tax compliance resulting from the interstate movement of goods and business.

GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH
ASSOCIATIONROBERT M. PAIGE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

THE Governmental Research Association is an organization of individuals professionally engaged in applying scientific research techniques to governmental problems. Its members, of whom there are now about four hundred, are connected with bureaus of municipal research, official agencies engaged in research on all levels of government, taxpayers' leagues, civic departments of chambers of commerce, universities, etc. These research groups carry on, in their own jurisdictions, continuing programs of investigation and of installation of improved organizational and operating methods, and make recommendations for improving government and public administration.

The purpose of the Association is to help its members in their efforts to bring about the more efficient operation of their governments. With this aim, it publishes a monthly news letter, the *Governmental Research Bulletin*, and each year issues a directory of research agencies—local, state, and national. Both publications are widely circulated among those interested in the field.

An annual conference is held in September: the 1938 meeting at Princeton, New Jersey, was attended by more than two hundred persons.

Other services to members include the answering of inquiries on governmental problems, the preparation of bibliographies, and the collection and dissemination of pertinent governmental data. The Association facilitates the exchange of research bureau publications among its members, and conducts an annual award competition to select "the most noteworthy piece of research" completed by a member during the previous year.

The establishment of governmental research agencies in cities where no such work is now carried on is of vital interest to the Governmental Research Association, since it is anxious to become fully representative of the governmental research profession.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

WILLIAM P. RUTLEDGE, *Executive Vice-President*

TO ADVANCE the science and art of police administration in its broadest sense through development of improved practices, extension of cooperation among police agencies, and adherence to high professional standards—these are the objectives of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Organized in 1893, it is one of the oldest organizations of public officials in the United States.

Regular publications of the Association are: *The Police Yearbook*, which includes the proceedings of the annual conference; the monthly *Police Chiefs' News Letter*, which since January 1, 1939, has included a regular supplement of the Association's State and Provincial Section; the *Directory of Police and Law Enforcement Officials*, appearing first in 1939, and probably biennially thereafter; and special bulletins and reports on various police subjects and problems.

Besides the activities of its general headquarters, the Association operates a Safety Division in order to promote and cooperate in the in-service training of police officers in traffic administration, and to install accident prevention and investigation bureaus in police departments requesting the service. During 1938-39 the staff of the Division took major responsibility for traffic training courses organized in cooperation with Northwestern University, the University of California, Harvard University, the University of Alabama, Pennsylvania State College, the University of Maryland, and the University of Michigan. In the period 1935-38 accident prevention and investigation bureaus were installed in eighteen cities.

Formally established at the annual IACP conference in 1938, the State and Provincial Section of the Association is now in the process of organization throughout the country. Major objectives include the encouragement of a more systematic exchange of information, and the extension of such devices as the interstate teletypes in use on the east and west coasts, and radio blockade systems.

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

CLARENCE E. RIDLEY, *Director*

ORIN F. NOLTING, *Assistant Director*

THE PURPOSE of the International City Managers' Association, according to its constitution, is "to increase the proficiency of city managers and to aid in the improvement of municipal administration in general." The Association has published *Public Management*, a monthly journal devoted to the management function of local government administration, since 1919; *The Municipal Year Book*, the authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities; and the *City Managers' News Letter*, a bi-weekly bulletin for members. During the past two years several special publications were issued: *Measuring Municipal Activities*, *Government in Small American Cities*, *Conference Planning and Management*, *Recording Council Action in the City Clerk's Office*, *Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report*, *Social Characteristics of Cities* (by W. F. Ogburn), *The City's Role in Strikes*, *The Selection of a City Manager*, *A Career Service in Local Government* (a committee report), *Council-Manager Developments and Directory*, and *The Parking Problem in Central Business Districts* (jointly with the American Society of Planning Officials).

Another important activity is the in-service training program, conducted under the name of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, which was inaugurated on July 1, 1934. Over four hundred subscribers have been enrolled in six correspondence courses in various phases of municipal administration. Ninety per cent of the enrollees are now occupying positions in the public service.

The Association in 1939 will, in addition to its routine activities, undertake a study of the management function of the city manager's office, issue a special report on fire insurance classification of cities, inaugurate a study of intergovernmental administrative arrangements, and prepare a manual on reporting municipal activities to the public.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION

CARL H. CHATTERS, *Executive Director*
OLNEY L. CRAFT, *Associate Director*

DURING the year 1938, research and development in the municipal accounting and finance field continued at an active pace under the guidance of the Association.

Retirement Systems for Public Employees, a concise statement of the underlying principles of retirement systems, was published in May, 1938, and *The Support of Local Government Activities*, presenting clearly the problem which confronts local officials who must try to stretch insufficient revenues to cover increasing services, was published late in the year.

One of the Association's major achievements was consummated during the year in the publication of the *Manual of Water Works Accounting*. Sponsored jointly with the American Water Works Association, the book is an authoritative guide for water plant operators. Another important new document was *The Call Feature in Municipal Bonds* which analyzes the use of "callable" or "optional" bonds by municipalities. Manuals of accounting for the cities and towns in Missouri, Texas, and Utah were completed during 1938. Although based on the statutes of the particular state, each manual incorporates the principles of accounting recommended by the National Committee on Municipal Accounting and the standards adopted by the Municipal Finance Officers Association. A fourth manual serves as a guide to the officials of large cities. The publication, *Manual of Accounting and Financial Procedure in the Office of the Controller of the City and County of San Francisco, California*, is a factual reproduction of San Francisco's modern machine accounting system. Publications already prepared for release in 1939 include a manual of municipal debt administration describing the practical steps taken in the preparation, sale, and payment of local government securities; and a manual describing how to establish and maintain inventories of publicly owned property.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
ASSESSING OFFICERS

ALBERT W. NOONAN, *Executive Director*

THE National Association of Assessing Officers was organized in 1934 for the purpose of improving the standards of assessment practice; to provide a clearing house for the collection and distribution of useful information relating to assessment practice; to educate the taxpaying public on the true nature and importance of the work performed by assessing officers; to sponsor legislative proposals designed to improve assessment technique; to engage in research and publish the results of studies; to elevate the standards of personnel requirements in assessment offices; to cooperate with other public and private agencies interested in improving tax administration; and in every proper way to promote equity in the distribution of the tax burden.

During the biennium 1937-38, the Association increased measurably in size, strength, and influence. The *Assessors' News Letter*, published monthly, was considerably enlarged and completely changed in format. The reports of two committees—the Committee on Assessment Terminology and the Committee on Principles of Assessment Practice—were completed and officially accepted. A third committee was appointed to study questions of assessment organization and personnel, and several progress reports were issued. In addition, the staff prepared a pamphlet entitled *Construction and Use of Tax Maps*, the first of a technical series in assessment practice, and a number of minor reports.

The NAAO sponsored two national and one regional conference on assessment administration. Statewide conferences and meetings organized by local agencies have received its help. An in-service training program, under the name of the Michigan Assessors' Training Institute, was started in 1938 by the State Board of Control for Vocational Education with the help of NAAO. In numerous other ways the Association has actively cooperated with federal, state, and local agencies in the drive toward improved assessment practice.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS

COLEMAN WOODBURY, *Director*

EDMOND H. HOBEN, *Assistant Director*

THE National Association of Housing Officials was established for the purpose of improving all types of public administrative practice in housing. The active members are both board and staff members of official administrative and official advisory housing agencies; associate members are interested persons who do not hold official housing positions.

Members receive copies of the publications of the Association, *NAHO News*, and the *Housing Management Bulletin*, both issued monthly. In addition, it sends technically qualified consultants to aid officials in the field, and to help in the organization and procedures of local public housing agencies.

The Association sponsors special conferences on subjects of particular interest and holds regular annual meetings. It publishes practical manuals on administrative problems and procedures, such as *Planning for Low-Rent Housing*, *Administrative Personnel for Local Housing Authorities*, *Managing Low-Rent Housing*, and a *Housing Yearbook*. Recently a new series of brief publications, called *Inquiry Service Memoranda*, has been initiated to simplify the answering of questions of most common inquiry.

The Association serves as a clearing house of information, primarily for public officials concerned with the administration of low-rent housing, rural and urban, and aids in the development of administrative standards and sound procedures in the supervision, construction, and management of housing projects under public auspices.

Significant activities of the Association include, in addition to general clearing house and consultant services in regard to housing problems and administration, the organization, in cooperation with local authorities and the United States Housing Authority, of a Management Training Institute. This Institute provides in-service training heretofore unavailable to active managers of housing projects.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

LOUIS BROWNLOW, *Director*

HERBERT EMMERICH, *Associate Director*

THE purpose of the Public Administration Clearing House is to facilitate the interchange of information, points of view, ideas, and experience among the organizations of officials, organizations of citizens, and other groups that are actively engaged in planning for improvements in the administrative technique of government; to encourage closer cooperation among these groups; and to disseminate information concerning the improvement of public administration. The Clearing House seeks particularly to bring together operating officials and research and technical experts to reduce the gap between theory and practice.

In carrying out its program, the director and his staff maintain personal contact with a large number of organizations in this field, both in the United States and in other countries. They participate in national and international conferences of officials and other groups interested in public administration, and the Clearing House from time to time calls together special meetings of such groups. Among the conferences sponsored by the Clearing House during 1938 were the Model City Charter Conference in February and the Model State Personnel Law Conference in March. In the international field, it was an active collaborator in arranging for the representation of the United States in the First Pan American Congress of Municipalities held in Havana in November.

During 1938, the Clearing House issued the fourth edition of *Public Administration Organizations: a Directory, 1938-39*, which contains comprehensive information about more than two thousand agencies in this field.

The Public Administration Clearing House maintains a personnel exchange service and operates the Joint Reference Library and certain other common services for the national governmental organizations which maintain their headquarters at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

DONALD C. STONE, *Executive Director*

DAVID L. ROBINSON, JR., *Assistant Director*

FARRELL SYMONS, *Director, Publications Division*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE is a survey, research, and service corporation, organized to aid in improving the administration of governmental services through direct assistance to officials. It is governed by a board composed of the directors of a number of national organizations of public officials. It conducts closely integrated programs of surveys and installations, publications, and special services, which are coordinated by an Executive Director. The corporation maintains a central office in Chicago and field offices in Berkeley and Boston.

Public Administration Service offers a service of consultation, surveys, and installations to all levels of government on a cost basis. The organization has assisted cities, counties, states, and the federal government in solving administrative problems in various fields, including general governmental organization and administration, personnel management, budgeting, taxation, accounting, purchasing, safety, public works, public welfare, housing, and public health. During 1938 Public Administration Service was engaged in survey and installation work on 45 different field projects in 25 cities, 4 counties, 7 states, and 2 federal agencies. Currently a governmental reorganization installation is being conducted in Rhode Island on the basis of a reorganization survey completed in 1938 and adopted by the state legislature.

Public Administration Service conducts research projects in public administration and devises systems for the scientific measurement and control of governmental activities. It cooperates with and assists the associations represented on its governing board in their research and service programs. It also maintains a

training program which in 1938 gave practical experience to 13 interns and apprentices.

The principal objective of the special services program is to make available in generally usable form the findings and recommendations developed by Public Administration Service in specific surveys and installations. The basic research and the plans formulated by the field staff for the solution of problems in various jurisdictions are digested, combined, or elaborated and are issued as monographs by the Publications Division for the use of administrators, research workers, teachers, and students generally. The special services program serves to coordinate the work of the field staff in surveys and installations, the general services of Public Administration Service, and the activities of the Publications Division.

The operations of the Publications Division of Public Administration Service are of a twofold nature: the Division issues concise, authoritative handbooks and manuals for the use of those concerned with different phases of governmental administration, and it acts as a joint publishing agency for the organizations of public officials represented on its governing board. During the biennium 1937-38 the scope and volume of these activities increased considerably. Sixty books and pamphlets were published during the period, of which nineteen were issued in the name of Public Administration Service, and forty-one on behalf of associated organizations.

In addition to its publishing activities, Public Administration Service offers its associated organizations a variety of technical services in all matters relating to the planning and production of printed material. It also organizes sales promotional campaigns, and issues twice a year a catalog, *Your Business of Government*, listing all publications of the organizations with which it maintains common headquarters.

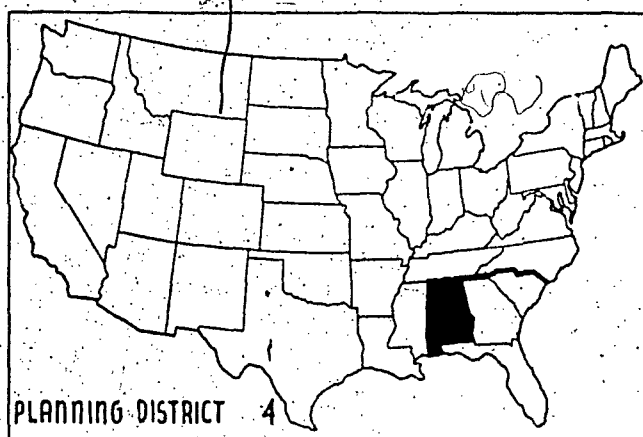
STATE INFORMATION

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 commission on interstate cooperation; the number of its legislators, their terms and political affiliations; its administrative officials; a brief history of the state; 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 planning board. 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	9
Governors	46
Attorney-Generals	49
Secretaries of State	50
Legislators	53
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Financial statistics for 1937 are given for all states for which U. S. Bureau of the Census figures are available. These figures have been compiled for forty states. In other instances, statistics have been included for the last previous year in which Bureau compilations were made.

ALABAMA



RECORDED as early as 1540 in the narratives of De Soto's journeys, this region was claimed by the Spanish, though the first permanent white settlement was made by the French in 1714. Alabama was a part of the Mississippi Territory from 1798 until the Alabama Territory was created in 1817. It was admitted into the Union in 1819 as the twenty-second state. The state survived a century of warfare between settlers and Indians to become one of the most important agricultural and industrial states

in the South. Alabama has had six constitutions, the latest adopted in 1901.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Alabama Department of Archives and History

MRS. MARIE B. OWEN, Director

Services: The Department undertakes reference service, and supplies material to legislators and state officials upon request. There is a staff of six members, although none of them devotes full time to the legislative reference service. An attempt is made to secure information upon any subject in which a legislator is interested, 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: 1,035 Current Volume: 1935
Size in inches: 6½ x 9½

The Register contains a complete directory of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the state government, with biographical material concerning the chief officers. It also contains a complete directory of county, city, and federal officials, state institutions, newspapers, and libraries. Statistics on county population, municipal population, and election returns for the state are given.

ALABAMA STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: A. J. HAWKINS

Status: Statutory Board, Act of September 9, 1935
Appropriations: State, \$5,000; Federal, Staff, (WPA)

Activities: Since April, 1936, the staff has been engaged in studies of water resources, public health, recreation, agriculture and forestry. The Commission cooperated with the National Resources Committee in a six-year public works program and in a drainage basin study and prepared a report on the proposed utilization of water resources in the Mobile Drainage Basin in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee in cooperation with the planning boards of those states.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	51,998
Rank in Nation.....	28th
Population (1937 est.).....	2,888,000
Rank in Nation.....	17th
Density per square mile (1930).....	51.6
Total State Revenue (1937).....	\$50,541,821
Total State Expenditures (1937).....	\$42,930,094
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937).....	\$924,790,574
State University.....	University of Alabama
Site.....	University
Enrollment (1937).....	4,898
Faculty.....	385
Capital City.....	Montgomery
Population (1930).....	66,079
Rank in State.....	3rd
Largest City.....	Birmingham
Population (1930).....	259,678
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	14
Number of Counties.....	67

THE COTTON STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....FRANK M. DIXON
 Lieutenant Governor.....ALBERT A. CARMICHAEL
 Secretary of State.....JOHN BRANDON
 Attorney-General.....THOMAS S. LAWSON
 State Treasurer.....CHARLES E. MCCALL
 State Auditor.....HOWELL TURNER



GOVERNOR FRANK M. DIXON

ALABAMA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN C. ANDERSON
 Five Associate Members
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ALBERT A. CARMICHAEL

President Pro Tem of the Senate.....J. N. POOLE Speaker of the House.....HUGH D. MERRILL
 Secretary of the Senate.....J. E. SPEIGHT Clerk of the House.....ROBERT T. GOODWYN, JR.

Senators.....35 D.....Total 35 Term.....Four years
 Representatives.....107 D.....Total 107 Term.....Four years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, quadrennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: Fifty days.

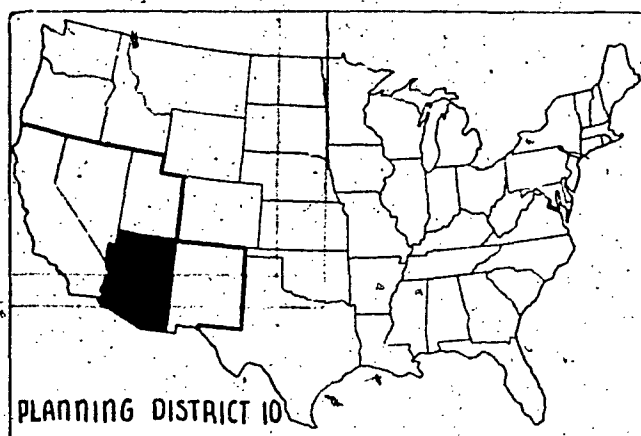
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

*Appointments to this commission had not been made when
 this volume went to press.*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....	A. H. COLLINS	Liquor Control.....	WILBUR DEVANN
Agriculture.....	HAYGOOD PATERSON	Militia.....	BEN M. SMITH
Audit.....	HOWELL TURNER	Mines.....	E. J. MCCROSSIN
Banking.....	JAMES B. LITTLE	Motor Vehicles.....	JOHN CURRY
Budget.....	A. R. FORSYTH	Old Age Assistance.....	LOULA DUNN
Claims.....	BEN P. SINGLETON	Parks.....	PAGE S. BUNKER
Conservation.....	WALTER B. JONES	Parole.....	CHARLES L. ROWE
Control.....	BEN P. SINGLETON	Personnel.....	I. J. BROWDER
Corporations.....	JOHN C. CURRY	Planning.....	A. J. HAWKINS
Corrections.....	WILLIAM E. PERSONS	Police.....	T. WELLER SMITH
Employment Service.....	C. F. ANDERSON	Public Instruction.....	A. H. COLLINS
Equalization of Assessments.....	JOHN C. CURRY	Public Utilities.....	HUGH WHITE
Fish and Game.....	WALTER B. JONES	Public Works.....	ROBERT HARRIS
Forestry.....	PAGE S. BUNKER	Publicity.....	LENOIR THOMPSON
Geology.....	STEWART J. LLOYD	Purchasing.....	M. W. HUTCHINGS
Health.....	J. N. BAKER, M.D.	Relief.....	LOULA DUNN
Highways.....	CHRIS J. SHERLOCK	Securities.....	ROBERT HARRIS
Insane.....	W. D. PARTLOW, M.D.	Taxation.....	JOHN C. CURRY
Insurance.....	FRANK N. JULIAN	Unemployment Compensation.....	JOHN D. PETREE
Labor.....	WILLIAM H. IVEY	University.....	RICHARD C. FOSTER
Library (Archives and History).....	MRS. MARIE B. OWEN	Vocational Education.....	A. H. COLLINS
Library (Law).....	TRAVIS WILLIAMS	Water.....	HUGH WHITE
Library (State).....	TRAVIS WILLIAMS	Welfare.....	LOULA DUNN
		Workmen's Compensation.....	FRANK N. JULIAN

ARIZONA



THE GREATER part of the present state was obtained from Mexico by the Treaty of 1848, and additional territory was added by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. The Territory was organized in 1863, and Arizona twice applied for admission to the Union, but statehood was delayed until the Territory was able to comply with the terms of the enabling act. Her admission, in February, 1912, shortly after New Mexico, made her the last state to enter the Union. The present constitution was drawn up in 1910.

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 legislative 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 State 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 book contains a register of state administrative officials, their party affiliations, their salaries, and a complete roster of all other state employees and federal officers in the state. Miscellaneous material such as a directory of statewide, nonpolitical organizations can be found in the book. The book has not been published since 1932, but the act establishing the Department of Library and Archives provides that the State Legislative Bureau shall publish a legislative manual.

ARIZONA STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Chairman: W. W. LANE
Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: State, \$600 (and personnel services); Federal, \$44,027 (WPA, NRC)

Activities: The Commission has gathered informational data on such subjects as power, flood control, agriculture, and the preservation of wild life. During 1936, studies were made on population characteristics, educational facilities, manufacturing industries, recreational facilities, and natural resources. The Board has participated in a study of urbanism and city planning, and the nationwide drainage basin study sponsored by the National Resources Committee.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	113,956
Rank in Nation	5th
Population (1937 est.)	409,000
Rank in Nation	44th
Density per square mile (1930)	3.8
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$21,320,249
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$19,170,748
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$359,991,270
State University	University of Arizona
Site	Tucson
Enrollment (1937)	2,500
Faculty	200
Capital City	Phoenix
Population (1930)	48,118
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Phoenix
Population (1930)	48,118
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	2
Number of Counties	14

THE APACHE STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....ROBERT T. JONES
 Lieutenant Governor.....NONE
 Secretary of State.....HARRY M. MOORE
 Attorney-General.....JOSEPH W. CONWAY
 State Treasurer.....WILLIAM H. PETERSEN
 State Auditor.....ANA FROHMILLER



GOVERNOR ROBERT T. JONES

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....HENRY D. ROSS
 Two Associate Judges
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....PAUL C. KEEFE Speaker of the House.....MEL GOODSON
 Secretary of the Senate.....W. J. GRAHAM Clerk of the House.....MRS. LALLAH RUTH
 Senators.....19 D.....Total 19 Term.....Two years
 Representatives.....50 D.....1 R.....Total 51 Term.....Two years

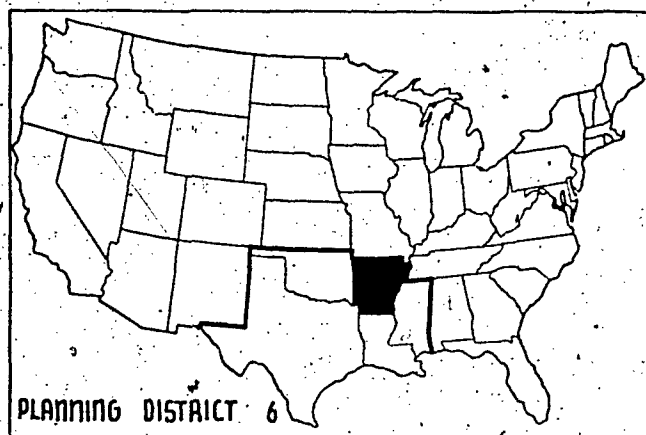
Regular Session: Monday after first Tuesday in January; biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: Sixty days.

ARIZONA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....H. E. HENDRIX	Library (State).....MULFORD WINSOR
Agriculture.....OSCAR BARTLETT	Liquor Control.....JOE METZ
Audit.....ANA FROHMILLER	Militia.....A. M. TUTTILL
Banking.....LLOYD THOMAS	Mines.....TOM C. FOSTER
Budget.....ROBERT T. JONES	Motor Vehicles.....B. H. McAHREN
Claims.....ANA FROHMILLER	Old Age Assistance.....HARRY W. HILL
Conservation.....WM. H. SAWTELLE	Parole.....WALTER HOFMANN
Corporations.....W. H. COX	Police and Highway Patrol.....WM. T. ALLEN
Corrections.....J. M. SPARKS	Public Instruction.....H. E. HENDRIX
Employment Service.....LEWIS IRVINE	Public Utilities.....CHARLES BECK
Equalization of Assessments.....D. C. O'NEIL	Purchasing.....J. M. SPARKS
Fish and Game.....GEORGE WRENCH	Relief.....HARRY W. HILL
Geology.....G. M. BUTLER	Securities.....WILLIAM H. COX
Health.....COIT I. HUGHES, M.D.	Taxation.....D. C. O'NEIL
Highways.....HOWARD S. REED	Unemployment Compensation.....F. H. STAPLETON
Insane.....LOUIS J. SAXE, M.D.	University.....ALFRED ATKINSON
Insurance.....ROY B. RUMMAGE	Vocational Education.....H. E. HENDRIX
Labor.....LARRY WOODS	Water.....JESSE WANSLEE
Library (Archives and History).....MULFORD WINSOR	Welfare.....HARRY W. HILL
Library (Law).....MULFORD WINSOR	Workmen's Compensation.....L. C. HOLMES

ARKANSAS



DISCOVERED by De Soto in 1541, Arkansas was later claimed by the French following the Marquette, Joliet, and La Salle explorations of the Arkansas River. As a part of Louisiana, the present state of Arkansas was ceded to Spain by France in 1762, and in 1800 ceded back by a secret treaty. Through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 it became part of the territory of the United States, was a district of the Territory of Louisiana created in 1805, and was admitted as a state in 1836. Voters rejected a proposed new con-

stitution in 1918, so the fifth, adopted in 1874, and amended 28 times, is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Department of Archives and History

Arkansas History Commission

DALLAS T. HERNDON, Ph.D., Director

Services: The library has readily accessible information on subjects of legislative interest. An attempt is made to furnish both legislators and officials with information concerning legislation in other states, and a file of all bills introduced into the General Assembly is kept. Bill drafting is performed 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: 235 Current Volume: 1938

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The 1938 edition of *The Handbook* presents an adequate directory of the state government of Arkansas, as well as considerable historical information concerning the state. It has a roster of state and county officials, and contains complete biographical information about members of the General Assembly of Arkansas. A summary of dates historically significant to the state adds to the book's interest. Arkansas first issued a year-book in 1936.

ARKANSAS STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: L. A. HENRY

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 4, 1935.

Appropriations: State, \$30,000; Federal, \$55,000 (biennium 1938-39)

Activities: The Board reported to the National Resources Committee on resources of the state, and has prepared a state water report. Studies relating to land, industrial development, state highway plans, state institutions, and public schools are current work. The Board has cooperated with local governments on specific planning problems. Biennial programs of public works are submitted to the governor.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	53,335
Rank in Nation.....	26th
Population (1937 est.).....	2,037,000
Rank in Nation.....	24th
Density per square mile (1930).....	35.3
Total State Revenue (1937).....	\$32,941,674
Total State Expenditures (1937).....	\$26,632,758
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937).....	\$427,173,085
State University.....	University of Arkansas
Site.....	Fayetteville
Enrollment (1937).....	2,400
Faculty.....	225
Capital City.....	Little Rock
Population (1930).....	81,679
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Little Rock
Population (1930).....	81,679
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	9
Number of Counties.....	75

THE WONDER STATE

OFFICERS



HON. J. O. GOFF
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....CARL E. BAILEY
Lieutenant Governor..ROBERT BAILEY
Secretary of State.....C. G. HALL
Attorney-GeneralJACK HOLT
State TreasurerEARL PAGE
State Auditor....J. OSCAR HUMPHREYS

ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....GRIFFIN SMITH
Six Associate Judges
TermEight years

Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR CARL E. BAILEY

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ROBERT BAILEY
President Pro Tem of the Senate..ROY MILUM Speaker of the House.....JOHN M. BRANSFORD
Secretary of the Senate.....JOE D. SHEPHERD Clerk of the House.....A. M. LEDBETTER, JR.
Senators.....35 D.....Total 35 Term.....Four years
Representatives99 D.....1 R.....Total 100 Term.....Two years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

J. O. GOFF, Chairman
JACK HOLT
L. A. HENRY
JOHN F. WELLS
THOMAS FITZHUGH

Senate Members

MAUPIN CUMMINGS
ED. DILLON
ROY MILUM
J. A. PILKINTON
LUCIAN COLEMAN

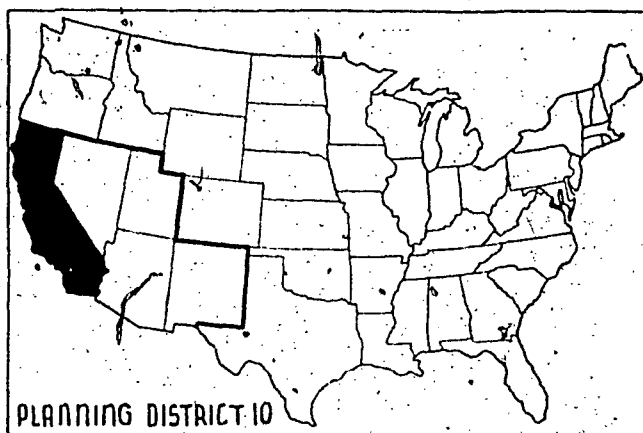
House Members

IKE MURRY
ERNEST F. HARPER
E. J. BUTLER
CARROLL HOLLENSWORTH
J. FRANK WILLIAMS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	T. H. ALFORD	Library (State)	DALLAS T. HERNDON
Agriculture	J. R. ALEXANDER	Liquor Control	Z. M. MCCARROLL
Audit	J. OSCAR HUMPHREYS	Militia	DANIEL B. BYRD
Banking	GROVER C. JERNIGAN	Mines	CLAUD SPEEGLE
Budget	JAMES O. GOFF	Motor Vehicles.....	Z. M. MCCARROLL
Conservation.....	C. E. HARRIS	Old Age Assistance.....	JOHN R. THOMPSON
Control	J. O. GOFF	Parks	S. G. DAVIES
Corporations	C. G. HALL	Parole	D. H. DALTON
Corrections	D. H. DALTON	Planning	CHARLES L. THOMPSON
Employment Service	D. PALMER PATTERSON	Police and Highway Patrol.....	A. G. ALLBRIGHT
Equalization of Assessments.....	JOHN H. PAGE	Public Instruction	T. H. ALFORD
Fish and Game.....	D. N. GRAVES	Public Utilities	THOMAS FITZHUGH
Forestry	CHARLES A. GILLET	Publicity	M. C. BLACKMAN
Geology	GEORGE C. BRANNER	Purchasing	W. P. GRACE
Health	W. B. GRAYSON, M.D.	Relief	JOHN R. THOMPSON
Highways	PAUL W. SHERIDAN	Securities	GROVER S. JERNIGAN
Insane	JOE K. MAHONY	Taxation	Z. M. MCCARROLL
Insurance	M. J. HARRISON	Unemployment Compensation.....	ELI W. COLLINS
Labor	ED. I. MCKINLEY, SR.	University	JOHN C. FUTRALL
Library, (Archives and History)	DALLAS T. HERNDON	Vocational Education	T. H. ALFORD
Library (Law)	W. F. KIRBY	Welfare	JOHN R. THOMPSON
		Workmen's Compensation.....	VACANCY

CALIFORNIA



CALIFORNIA has a long history of exploration and settlement by the Spanish mission fathers. After permanent settlement was made at San Diego in 1767, Spanish control was extended and strengthened, but with the fall of the Spanish Empire, California came under the jurisdiction of Mexico. It was ceded to the United States at the close of the Mexican War. With the discovery of gold in 1849 the influx of settlers was so great that in 1850, without passing through the territorial stage, California became the

thirty-sixth state. The present constitution, which was adopted in 1879, was last amended in 1938.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Law and Legislative Reference Section
State Library

HERBERT V. CLAYTON, Reference Librarian
Services: The Section collects and catalogues material and serves as a research agency.

Legislative Counsel Bureau
State Legislature

FRED B. WOOD, Legislative Counsel

Services: Primarily interested in bill drafting and research, the Bureau 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 practically all the present statute law and enactment of about twenty-four 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 federal officers resident in the state.

CALIFORNIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: L. DEMING TILTON

Status: Statutory Board, Act of June 14, 1935.

Appropriations: State, supplemented by NRC and WPA.

Activities: The Board has arranged a state-federal cooperative flood control plan which already has saved at least \$50,000 in direct appropriation. A new report on tax-delinquent land outlines a plan to classify and dispose of 4,000,000 acres, and 400,000 subdivision lots forfeited to the state for taxes. The Board has made investigations for state departments, and acted as co-sponsor for the Pacific Southwest Planning Conference.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	158,297
Rank in Nation	2nd
Population (1937 est.)	6,110,000
Rank in Nation	6th
Density per square mile (1930).....	36.5
Total State Revenue (1932).....	\$118,896,700
Total State Expenditures (1932)....	\$131,272,216
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937).....	\$7,249,522,232
State University	University of California
Site	Berkeley
Enrollment (1937)	24,354
Faculty	1,894
Capital City	Sacramento
Population (1930)	93,750
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Los Angeles
Population (1930)	1,238,048
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	47
Number of Counties	58

THE GOLDEN STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....CULBERT L. OLSON
 Lieutenant Governor.....ELLIS E. PATTERSON
 Secretary of State.....FRANK C. JORDAN
 Attorney-General.....EARL WARREN
 State Treasurer.....CHARLES G. JOHNSON
 State Controller.....HARRY B. RILEY



GOVERNOR CULBERT L. OLSON

CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....WILLIAM H. WASTE
 Six Associate Justices
 Term.....Twelve years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ELLIS E. PATTERSON
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....JERRALD L. SEAWELL
 Speaker of the House.....PAUL PEEK
 Secretary of the Senate.....JOSEPH A. BECK
 Clerk of the Assembly.....JACK CARL GREENBURG
 Senators.....18 D.....22 R.....Total 40.....Term.....Four years
 Representatives.....44 D.....36 R.....Total 80.....Term.....Two years

Regular Session: First Monday after first day in January, biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

(Governor Olson has
 not yet made his
 appointments.)

Senate Members

J. C. GARRISON
 JOHN PHILLIPS
 ARTHUR H. BREED, JR.
 PETER P. MYHAND
 J. I. WAGY

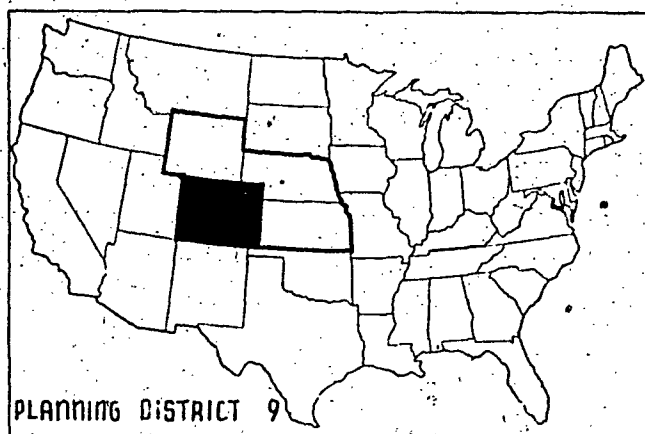
House Members

SAMUEL W. YORTY
 PAUL PEEK
 HUGH P. DONNELLY
 HAROLD F. SAWALDISH

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....	GEORGE C. MANN	Mines.....	WALTER W. BRADLEY
Agriculture.....	WILLIAM B. PARKER	Motor Vehicles.....	FRANK W. CLARK
Banking.....	E. W. WILSON	Old Age Assistance.....	OLIVE E. HENDERSON
Budget.....	FRED W. LINKS	Parks (Acting).....	GEORGE R. CADAN
Conservation.....	GEORGE D. NORDENHOFF	Parole.....	A. R. O'BRIEN
Corporations.....	EDWIN M. DAUGHERTY	Personnel.....	LOUIS KROGER
Corrections.....	A. R. O'BRIEN and JOHN G. CLARK	Planning.....	L. DEMING TILTON
Employment Service.....	ROY S. STOCKTON	Police and Highway Patrol.....	E. RAYMOND CATO
Equalization of Assessments.....	RICHARD E. COLLINS	Printing.....	GEORGE H. MOORE
Fish and Game.....	K. I. FULTON	Public Instruction.....	WALTER F. DEXTER
Forestry.....	MERRITT B. PRATT	Public Utilities.....	RAY C. WAKEFIELD
Geology.....	WALTER W. BRADLEY	Public Works.....	FRANK W. CLARK
Health.....	HOWARD MORROW, M.D.	Purchasing.....	J. FRED MISPLEY
Highways.....	LARRY BARRETT	Relief.....	H. DEWEY ANDERSON
Insane.....	AARON J. ROSANOFF, M.D.	Securities.....	EDWIN M. DAUGHERTY
Insurance.....	REX B. GOODCELL	Taxation.....	JAMES HICKEY
Labor.....	GEORGE G. KIDWELL	Unemployment Compensation.....	J. L. MATTHEWS
Library (Archives and History).....	MABEL R. GILLIS	University.....	ROBERT G. SPROUL
Library (Law).....	HERBERT V. CLAYTON	Vocational Education.....	HOWARD F. CHAPPELL
Library (State).....	MABEL R. GILLIS	Water.....	EDWARD HYATT
Liquor Control.....	GEORGE M. STOUT	Welfare.....	FLORENCE L. TURNER
Militia.....	PATRICK J. H. FARRELL	Workmen's Compensation.....	GEORGE G. KIDWELL

COLORADO



EXPLORED by both Diaz and Coronado, the territory of eastern Colorado was seized in the name of King Philip of Spain in 1706. The territories comprising the present state of Colorado were acquired by the United States through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the admission of Texas in 1845, and the Mexican Treaty of 1848. A majority of the settlers in 1858 organized the "Territory of Jefferson" which flourished for a few years until Colorado Territory was organized in 1861. In 1876 it was admitted to the Union as the "Centennial State." The original constitution of 1876 is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

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.

STATE MANUAL

Colorado Year Book

Issued by State Planning Commission

Published biennially

Total Pages: 408. Current Volume: 1937-1938

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The book contains information concerning the resources and industries of the state. There is a partial directory of the state government, and a complete list of cities and towns and their population. A rainfall map of the state is attached. Reference should be made to *Colorado Agricultural Statistics*, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Colorado Planning Commission, as a supplement to *The Colorado Year Book*.

COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: EDWARD D. FOSTER

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 8, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$45,000 (1937-39); Federal, \$74,000 (WPA)

Activities: The Commission has made studies of the electric power industry, the problems of highway development, conservation, development of irrigation and water supplies, and soil erosion, and has secured the passage of measures for the establishment of soil conservation districts, and public control of lands which are consistently tax delinquent. An exhaustive report on land, water, and mining industries is in preparation.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	103,948
Rank in Nation	7th
Population (1937 est.)	1,069,000
Rank in Nation	33rd
Density per square mile (1930)	10.0
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$40,683,396
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$49,154,937
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$1,103,563,603
State University	University of Colorado
Site	Boulder
Enrollment (1937)	3,997
Faculty	334
Capital City	Denver
Population (1930)	287,861
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Denver
Population (1930)	287,861
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	8
Number of Counties	63

THE CENTENNIAL STATE



HON. BYRON G. ROGERS
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor RALPH L. CARR
Lieutenant Governor... JOHN C. VIVIAN
Secretary of State... GEORGE E. SAUNDERS
Attorney-General... BYRON G. ROGERS
State Treasurer... CHARLES M. ARMSTRONG
State Auditor..... HOMER F. BEDFORD

COLORADO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice... BENJAMIN C. HILLIARD
Six Associate Judges
Term Ten years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR RALPH L. CARR

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... JOHN C. VIVIAN
President Pro Tem of the Senate..... CURTIS P. RITCHIE
Speaker of the House..... WILLIAM E. HIGBY
Secretary of the Senate..... M. J. WALSH
Clerk of the House..... WILLIAM C. BLAIR
Senators 23 D 12 R Total 35 Term Four years
Representatives 28 D 37 R Total 65 Term Two years

Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members
BYRON G. ROGERS, Chairman
ED D. FOSTER
JAMES A. NOONAN
JOE C. JANKOVSKY
CHARLES H. QUEARY, Secretary

Senate Members
JOSEPH P. CONSTANTINE
D. E. HUNTER
CURTIS P. RITCHIE
W. H. TWINING
WILLARD B. PRESTON

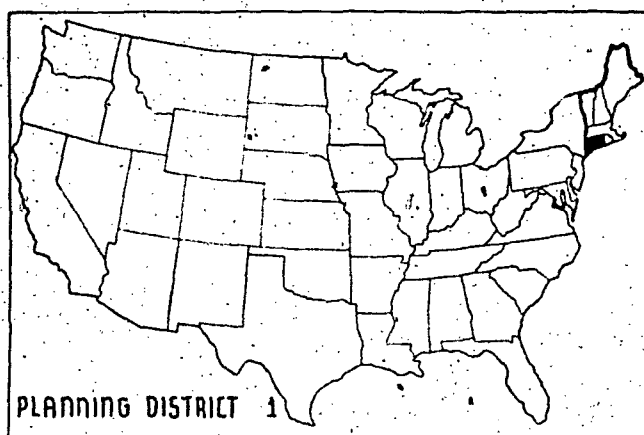
House Members
MARION E. STRAIN
JOHN J. HARPEL
HOMER L. PEARSON
HARRY SANBURG
JAMES E. GRIFFITH

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education W. H. COOPER
Agriculture W. C. SWEINHART
Audit HOMER F. BEDFORD
Banking MAPLE HARL
Budget JAMES A. NOONAN
Corporations GEORGE E. SAUNDERS
Employment Service O. S. WOOD
Fish and Game ROLAND G. PARVIN
Forestry CLIFFORD B. NOXON
Geology R. D. GEORGE
Health ROY L. CLEERE, M.D.
Highways CHARLES D. VAIL
Insane F. H. ZIMMERMAN, M.D.
Insurance LUKE J. KAVANAUGH
Interstate Cooperation..... BYRON G. ROGERS
Labor WILLIAM H. YOUNG
Library (Archives and History)..... I. ROY R. HAFEN
Library (Law) FRED Y. HOLLAND
Library (State)..... INEZ J. LEWIS
Liquor Control GEORGE E. SAUNDERS
Militia HAROLD H. RICHARDSON

Mines TOM ALLEN
Motor Vehicles..... CHARLES H. GUNN
Old Age Assistance..... EARL M. KOUNS
Parks E. M. KOUNS
Parole RALPH L. CARR
Personnel GETTY
Planning EDWARD D. FOSTER
Police JOSEPH J. MARSH
Public Instruction INEZ J. LEWIS
Public Utilities EDWARD E. WHEELER
Purchasing LEON E. LAVINGTON
Relief EARL M. KOUNS
Securities L. W. BURFORD
Taxation CHARLES ARMSTRONG
Unemployment Compensation..... BERNARD TEETS
University GEORGE NORLIN
Vocational Education..... W. H. COOPER
Water CLIFFORD H. STONE
Welfare EARL M. KOUNS
Workmen's Compensation..... H. C. WORTMAN

CONNECTICUT



DUTCH settlers established a trading post in 1633. A year later Thomas Hooker, in search of religious freedom, established several small towns, the representatives of which met in Hartford in 1638-39 and framed the famous Fundamental Orders, the first written constitution of a self-governing people. As one of the thirteen colonies, Connecticut played a prominent part in the American Revolution; and at the Constitutional Convention, her delegates made the proposal which was the basis of compromise in

shaping the Constitution. The state constitution of 1818, with amendments, is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Department

State Library

HELEN COFFIN

Chief of the Legislative Reference Department

Services: The State Library acts as a reference library for state officials. Laws, journals, department reports, and bills from other states are filed. A complete series of record cards on each bill gives its history and present status. Special reference lists on important questions are prepared. A Bill Drafting and Statute Revision Commissioner is appointed by the Joint Standing Committees of the Judiciary and of Engrossed Bills.

STATE MANUAL

Connecticut State Register and Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published annually

Total Pages: 672 Current volume: 1938

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 STATE PLANNING BOARD

The Connecticut State Planning Board ceased to exist on July 1, 1937. It was the intent of the 1937 General Assembly that the Legislative Council, which it created, should carry on the work of the Planning Board. During the past two years the Council has sponsored certain projects of the planning type. Reports of two such studies, an Eastern Connecticut Study, and a Recreational Facilities Study, are included in the Report of the Legislative Council for December 1, 1938.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	4,965
Rank in Nation	46th
Population (1937 est.)	1,738,000
Rank in Nation	28th
Density per square mile (1930)	333.4
Total Revenue (1937)	\$58,826,576
Total Expenditure (1937)	\$45,917,781
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$2,978,739,711
State Institution of Higher Education	Connecticut State College
Site	Storrs
Enrollment (1937)	826
Faculty	98
Capital City	Hartford
Population (1930)	164,072
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Hartford
Population (1930)	164,072
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	31
Number of Counties	8

THE CONSTITUTION STATE

OFFICERS



COL. SANFORD H. WADHAMS
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor.....RAYMOND E. BALDWIN
Lieutenant Governor
.....JAMES L. McCONAUGHY
Secretary of State
.....MRS. SARA B. CRAWFORD
Attorney-General...FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI
State Treasurer.....JOSEPH E. TALBOT
State Auditors.....LEWIS W. PHELPS
and FRANK M. LYNCH



GOVERNOR RAYMOND E.
BALDWIN

CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS

Chief Justice...WILLIAM M. MALTBIE
Four Associate Justices
TermEight years
Appointed by the General Assembly on
nomination by the Governor

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..JAMES L. McCONAUGHY
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....CHARLES J. ARRIGONI
Speaker of the House.....WALTER HOWE
Secretary of the Senate.....STANLEY J. TRACISKI
Clerk of the House.....WILLIAM P. AVERILL
Senators".....17 D....16 R....2 Socialists.....Total 35 TermTwo years
Representatives..64 D....201 R....2 Socialists.....Total 267 TermTwo years

Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: One hundred and fifty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

SANFORD H. WADHAMS, Chmn.
FREDERIC C. WALCOTT
FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI
BENJAMIN J. WHITAKER
CORNELIUS J. DANAHER

Senate Members

CHARLES J. ARRIGONI
ANTHONY RICH
MORTIMER BELL
JOSEPH B. DOWNES
AUDUBON SECOR

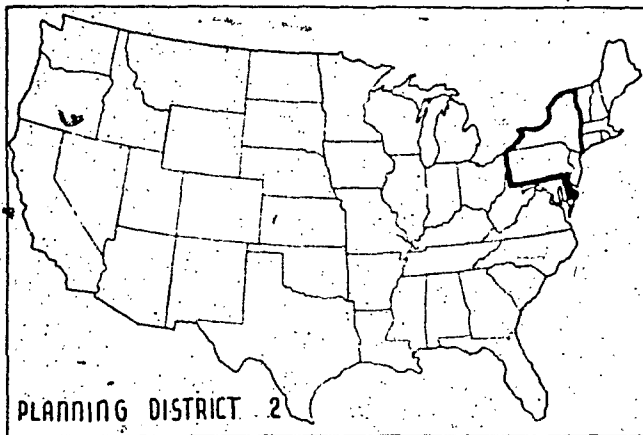
House Members

HUGH M. ALCORN, JR.
STANLEY P. MEAD
HERBERT E. BALDWIN
HAROLD G. LUCAS
T. EMMET CLARIE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture.....OLCOTT F. KING	Old Age Assistance.....EDWARD H. REEVES
Audit.....FRANK M. LYNCH, LEWIS W. PHELPS	Parks.....ARTHUR V. PARKER
Banking.....J. WALTER PERRY	Parole.....VINE R. PARMELEE
Budget.....BENJAMIN P. WHITAKER	Personnel.....HARRY B. MARSH
Comptroller.....FRED R. ZELLER	Planning.....RAYMOND E. BALDWIN
Corporations.....SARA B. CRAWFORD	Police.....EDWARD J. HICKEY
Employment Service.....LEONARD J. MALONEY	Printing.....FRED R. ZELLER
Equalization of	Public Instruction.....ALONZO G. GRACE
Assessments.....CHARLES J. McLAUGHLIN	Public Utilities.....EDWY L. TAYLOR
Fish and Game.....RUSSELL P. HUNTER	Public Works.....ROBERT A. HURLEY
Forestry.....A. F. HAWES	Publicity.....WILLARD B. ROGERS
Geology.....VACANCY	Purchasing.....EDWARD C. GEISSLER
Health.....STANLEY H. OSBORN, M.D.	Relief.....MARION LEE
Highways.....WILLIAM J. COX	Securities.....WALTER PERRY
Insane.....FREDERIC C. WALCOTT	State College.....ALBERT N. JORGENSEN
Insurance.....JOHN C. BLACKALL	Taxation.....CHARLES J. McLAUGHLIN
Labor.....CORNELIUS J. DANAHER	Unemployment Compensation.....VACANCY
Library (State).....JAMES BREWSTER	Vocational Education.....AUGUSTUS S. BOYNTON
Liquor Control.....FRANK S. BERGIN	Water.....SANFORD H. WADHAMS
Militia.....WILLIAM F. LADD	Welfare.....FREDERIC C. WALCOTT
Motor Vehicles.....MICHAEL A. CONNER	Workmen's Compensation.....LEO J. NOONAN

DELAWARE



WHEN Queen Christina sent Peter Minuit to establish a Swedish empire in the new world in 1638, he built a fort on the present site of Wilmington, named it after the Queen, and garrisoned it with Swedes and Finns. Control over the peninsula was sought by both Dutch and Swedes; until finally in 1664 it was seized by the English who gave the region the name which Captain Samuel Argall had bestowed upon the bay. Driven out

of his course by storm on the way from England to Virginia, he claimed the bay for England and named it in honor of Thomas West, Lord De La Warr, first Governor of Virginia. As a colony Delaware was first ruled by the Governor of Pennsylvania, but later acquired an independent status and was the first state to ratify the federal Constitution in 1787. Delaware has had four constitutions, the last of which was framed by a constitutional convention elected by the people in 1897.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

No permanent legislative service exists in Delaware. During the legislative sessions each chamber elects two attorneys who undertake a complete bill drafting service and some research and library service for the legislators. Hon. Josiah Marvel, Jr., Secretary of State, has been very courteous in furnishing information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Delaware State Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 46 Current Volume: 1937-1938

Size in inches: 4 x 9

The Delaware State Manual contains a complete list of state officials and members of state boards and commissions, and a directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It also contains a roster of

county officials, together with commissioners of deeds, justices of the peace, and notaries public in the state.

DELAWARE HAS NO PLANNING COUNCIL

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	2,370
Rank in Nation	17th
Population (1937 est.)	260,000
Rank in Nation	46
Density per square mile (1930)	121.3
Total Revenue (1937)	\$12,080,191
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$12,037,669
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$306,691,902
State University	University of Delaware
Site	Newark, Delaware
Enrollment (1937)	820
Faculty	104
Capital City	Dover
Population (1930)	4,800
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Wilmington
Population (1930)	106,597
Number of Cities over 10,000 population	1
Number of Counties	3

THE DIAMOND STATE

OFFICERS



SENATOR GEORGE CLARK
Introducer of bill to establish
Commission on Interstate
Cooperation.

Governor RICHARD C. McMULLEN
Lieutenant Governor. EDWARD W. COOCH
Secretary of State. . . JOSIAH MARVEL, JR.
Attorney-General. . . JAMES R. MORFORD
State Treasurer. . . . FAGAN H. SIMONTON
State Auditor. BENJAMIN I. SHAW

DELAWARE SUPREME COURT

Chancellor. JOSIAH O. WOLCOTT
Chief Justice. DANIEL J. LAYTON
Four Associate Justices
Term Twelve years
Appointed by Governor with advice
and consent of Senate



GOVERNOR RICHARD C.
McMULLEN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate. EDWARD W. COOCH
President Pro Tem of the Senate DAVID W. STEELE
Secretary of the Senate HARRY E. PIERCE
Speaker of the House. FRANK R. ZEBLEY
Clerk of the House. FRANK W. SCHROEDER
Senators 6 D . . . 10 R . . 1 vacancy . . Total 17 Term Four years
Representatives 14 D . . . 21 R Total 35 Term Two years

Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

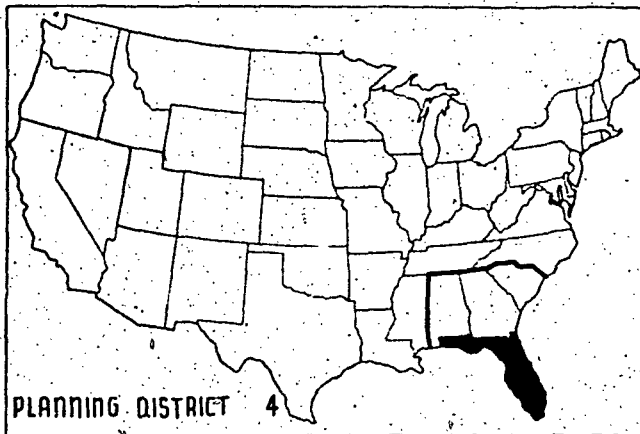
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The statute creating the Delaware Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor McMullen on May 13, 1939. No appointments had been made when this volume went to press.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	MARGUERITE H. BURNETT	Library (State)	CORNELIA H. TAYLOR
Agriculture	V. J. CARMEAN	Liquor Control	WILLARD SPRINGER, JR.
Audit	BENJAMIN I. SHAW	Motor Vehicles	JOSIAH MARVEL, JR.
Banking	ERNEST MUNCY	Old Age Assistance	W. W. HYNSON
Corporations	JOSIAH MARVEL, JR.	Parks	W. S. TABER
Fish and Game	RALPH C. WILSON	Parole	J. W. ROBERTSON
Forestry	W. S. TABER	Police and Highway Patrol	JOHN R. FADER
Health	A. C. JOST, M.D.	Public Instruction	H. V. HOLLOWAY
Highways	W. W. MACK	Taxation	JAMES P. TRUSS
Insane	M. A. TARUMIANZ, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation	CHAS. M. WHARTON
Insurance	WILLIAM J. SWAIN	University	WALTER HULLIHEN
Labor	MARGUERITE POSTLES	Vocational Education	R. W. HEIM
Library (Archives and History)	GEORGE H. RYDEN	Welfare	C. ROLLIN ZANE
Library (Law)	CORNELIA H. TAYLOR	Workmen's Compensation	JOHN C. SAYLOR

FLORIDA



NAMED by Ponce de Leon in 1512, Florida has been under many flags—Spanish, French, British, Confederate, and American. Following its successful invasion by General Andrew Jackson, who was conducting an expedition against the Seminoles, it was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1819, organized as a territory in 1822, and admitted as a state in 1845. For many years in its early history, Florida was the scene of continuous conflict between settlers and Indians in the swamplands. The present constitution

was ratified by the people in 1886, and became effective January 1, 1887. It has been frequently amended.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library

W. T. CASH, Librarian

Services: The service rendered is of reference rather than research, since there is no statutory provision, and none of the staff devotes full time to legislative reference work. Bill drafting is done largely by the Attorney-General's office. The Secretary of State keeps a file of all bills introduced in the legislature. The librarian is appointed by the State Library Board, and he, in turn, appoints the members of his staff.

STATE MANUAL

The Report of the Secretary of State of Florida

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 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.

FLORIDA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: O. K. HOLMES

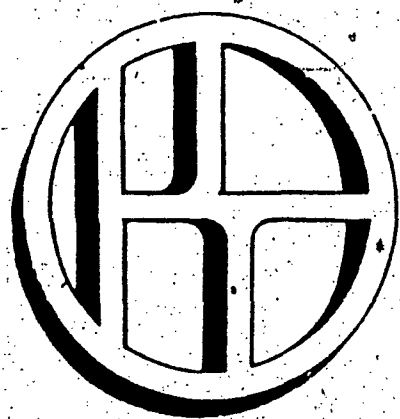
Status: Statutory Board, Act of June 18, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$10,000 (1938)

Activities: The Board has been instrumental in the reorganization of the 67 county planning councils in the state. In cooperation with the Works Progress Administration and the National Resources Committee, the Board sponsored the Southern Forest Resources Survey, the Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study, and the Hurricane Research Project, and, with the cooperation of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Florida Mapping Project.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	58,666
Rank in Nation	21st
Population (1937 est.)	1,657,000
Rank in Nation	31st
Density per square mile (1930).....	26.8
Total State Revenue (1937).....	\$49,396,619
Total State Expenditures (1937).....	\$49,290,314
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937).....	\$601,953,681
State University	University of Florida
Site	Gainesville
Enrollment (June 30, 1936).....	2,584
Faculty	159
Capital City	Tallahassee
Population (1930).....	10,700
Rank in State	12th
Largest City	Jacksonville
Population (1930)	146,259
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	15
Number of Counties.....	67



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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

THE PENINSULA STATE

OFFICERS



HON. W. M. WAINWRIGHT
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor FRED P. CONE
Lieutenant Governor NONE
Secretary of State R. A. GRAY
Attorney-General G. COUPER GIBBS
State Treasurer W. V. KNOTT
State Auditor W. M. WAINWRIGHT

FLORIDA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice GLENN TERRELL
Five Associate Justices
Term Six years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR FRED P. CONE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate J. TURNER BUTLER
President Pro Tem of the Senate F. P. PARKER
Speaker of the House G. PIERCE WOOD
Secretary of the Senate ROBERT W. DAVIS
Clerk of the House JOSEPH A. CAWTHON
Senators 38 D Term Four years
Representatives 95 D Term Two years

Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in April, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
W. M. WAINWRIGHT, Chairman
ROBERT A. GRAY
FRED C. ELLIOT

Senate Members
D. STUART GILLIS
J. J. PARRISH
J. TURNER BUTLER
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND

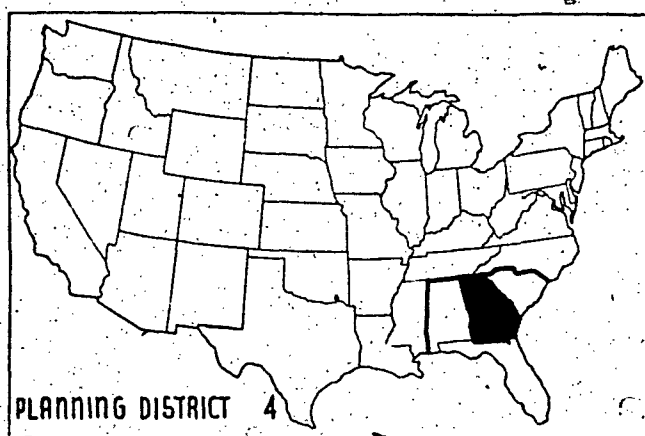
House Members
F. B. HARRELL
ROBERT F. SIKES
LEROY COLLINS
EVANS CRARY
GEORGE E. HOLT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture NATHAN MAYO
Audit W. M. WAINWRIGHT
Banking J. M. LEE
Budget GOVERNOR AND CABINET
Conservation R. L. DOWLING
Corporations R. A. GRAY
Employment Service T. A. HATHAWAY
Fish and Game I. N. KENNEDY
Forestry HARRY LEE BAKER
Geology HERMAN GUNTER
Health W. A. MCPHAUL, M.D.
Highways ARTHUR B. HALE
Insane J. H. TERRELL, M.D.
Insurance W. V. KNOTT
Library (State) W. T. CASH

Liquor Control THOMAS T. LONG
Militia VIVIAN COLLINS
Motor Vehicles D. W. FINLEY
Old Age Assistance EUNICE MINTON
Parks HARRY LEE BAKER
Parole W. B. CONE
Planning O. K. HOLMES
Public Instruction COLIN ENGLISH
Public Utilities RAILROAD COMMISSION
Unemployment
Compensation LEMUEL P. JAMES
University JOHN J. TIGERT
Welfare C. C. CODRINGTON
Workmen's Compensation WENDELL C. HEATON

GEORGIA



FOUNDED by James Oglethorpe in 1733, the threefold purpose of the colony was to provide a buffer state against the Spanish of Florida, the French of Louisiana, and the Indians; to provide a haven for English debtors and others who were oppressed; and to furnish certain products for which England was dependent upon foreign powers. Last settled of the original colonies, Georgia ratified the federal Constitution in 1788. Although the state was ardently nationalist at first, later it became a vigorous exponent of the states' rights theory. Georgia's most recent constitution was adopted in 1877.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Department

Georgia State Library

ELLA MAY THORNTON, State Librarian

Services: Information is compiled for the use of legislators and the general public. Research is conducted and legislation is summarized. A card index is maintained to indicate the status and progress of bills in the legislative process, and a card catalog is kept of material of interest to legislators. The Department cooperates closely with the Attorney-General's office, which drafts and revises bills.

STATE MANUAL

Georgia Official and Statistical Register

Issued by the Department of Archives and History
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 to be found in *The Register*. There is an index. The issues for 1933, 1935 and 1937 were combined in one volume. Hereafter *The Register* will be published biennially. *The Register* contains considerable county information.

GEORGIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: HENRY T. MCINTOSH, Chairman

RICHARD C. JOB, Director

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: State, \$15,000; Federal, personnel

Activities: The 1939 session of the General Assembly of Georgia made provision for continuation of the State Planning Board of seven members. Fifteen thousand dollars annually from the General Fund was appropriated for its use. Maps and surveys of the state will be prepared on field crops, reforestation, recreation, watershed protecting, and industrial and urban expansion. Before creation of the Board, state planning was handled by the East Georgia Planning Council.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	59,265
Rank in Nation	20th
Population (1937 est.)	3,085,000
Rank in Nation	13th
Density per square mile (1930)	49.5
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$13,253,890
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$10,396,117
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$1,060,314,247
State University	University of Georgia
Site	Athens
Enrollment (1937)	3,158
Faculty	175
Capital City	Atlanta
Population (1930)	270,366
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Atlanta
Population (1930)	270,366
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	15
Number of Counties	161

THE CRACKER STATE

OFFICERS



DOWNING MUSGROVE
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....E. D. RIVERS
Lieutenant GovernorNONE
Secretary of State....JOHN B. WILSON
Attorney-General....ELLIS G. ARNALL
State Treasurer...GEORGE B. HAMILTON
State Auditor.....ZACH ARNOLD



GOVERNOR E. D. RIVERS

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT

Chief JusticeCHARLES S. REID
Five Associate Justices
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....J. B. SPIVEY
President Pro Tem of the Senate...H. DIXON SMITH Speaker of the House.....ROY V. HARRIS
Secretary of the Senate.....JOHN W. HAMMOND Clerk of the House.....JOHN GREER
Senators52 D TermTwo years
Representatives206 D TermTwo years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
DOWNING MUSGROVE, Chairman
T. GRADY HEAD
WILLIAM B. HARRISON
JOHN B. WILSON
ELLIS G. ARNALL

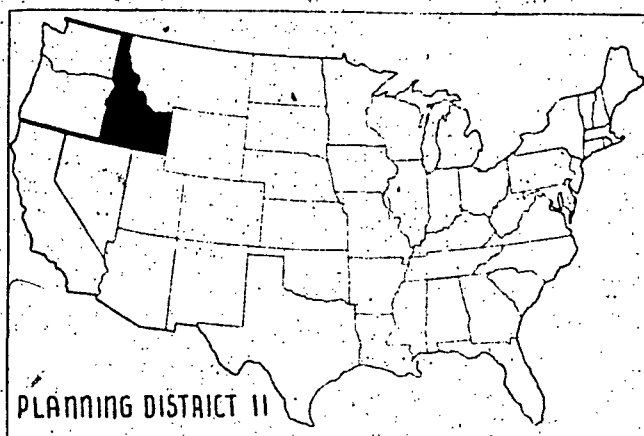
Senate Members
WALTER D. SANDERS
H. L. CAUSEY
W. WRIGHT ABBOT, JR.
DON B. HOWE
ROYSTON INGRAM

House Members
FRANK GROSS
C. A. WILLIAMS
WILMER D. LANIER
DAVID S. ATKINSON
HENDERSON LANHAM

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	COLUMBUS ROBERTS	Liquor Control	G. R. CORREKER
Audit	ZACH ARNOLD	Militia	J. E. STODDARD
Banking	R. E. GORMLEY	Mines	GARLAND PEYTON
Budget	ZACH ARNOLD	Motor Vehicles	E. T. WILLIAMS
Conservation	VACANCY	Old Age Assistance....	LOUISA DEB. FITZSIMMONS
Corporations	JOHN B. WILSON	Parks	CHARLES N. ELLIOTT
Corrections	G. A. JOHNS	Parole	C. E. RAINEY
Employment Service	M. A. O'CONNER	Planning	R. C. JOB
Fish and Game	VACANCY	Police	PHIL BREWSTER
Forestry	D. S. WEDELL	Public Instruction	M. D. COLLINS
Geology	GARLAND PEYTON	Public Utilities	WALTER R. McDONALD
Health	T. F. ABERCROMBIE, M.D.	Purchasing	JOHN C. LEWIS
Highways	W. L. MILLER	Taxation	GRADY HEAD
Insane	J. C. WELLBORN, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation	VACANCY
Insurance	A. R. WRIGHT	University	S. V. SANFORD
Labor	BEN HUIETT	Vocational Education....	P. S. BARRETT
Library (Archives and History)...	MRS. J. E. HAYS	Welfare	BRASWELL DEAN
Library (Law)	ELLA MAY THORNTON	Workmen's Compensation....	HAL M. STANLEY
Library (State)	ELLA MAY THORNTON		

IDAHO



MEMBERS of the Lewis and Clark expedition (1805-06) were probably the first white men to enter Idaho. Their exploration formed the basis of American claims to the region. With the discovery of gold in 1860, settlement was rapid, and Idaho became a part of the Oregon Territory (1848-52), of the Oregon and Washington Territories (1853-59), and of the Washington Territory (1859-63). Its organization as a separate territory in 1863 included the present states of Wyoming and Montana. In 1890 Idaho became the

forty-third state, and its original constitution is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

There is no department devoted exclusively to legislative reference service. Clay Koelsch, Librarian, of the State Law Library, has been very courteous in giving information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Report of the Secretary of State of Idaho

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 77

Current Volume: 1936

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Report of the Secretary of State of Idaho contains a roster of members of the United States Congress from Idaho, together with a complete roster of state officials of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Divisions of the executive department of the state are described in detail, and there is a directory of county officers. An abstract of votes cast in the last primary and general elections is appended to the *Report*. There is no index.

IDAHO STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: OTTO P. HOEBEL

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 16, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$28,350 (January, 1937 to December, 1938); \$15,000 (January, 1939 to December, 1940)

Activities: The Board published reports of the taxing units of the state, including various types of computations concerning the counties to facilitate comparison. It prepared individual county reports, and a summary report of the present situation of the property tax in Idaho. It continued its cooperation with the National Resources Committee and the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, and its assistance to federal and state agencies in studies of various kinds.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	83,888
Rank in Nation	12th
Population (1937 est.)	491,000
Rank in Nation	42nd
Density per square mile (1930)	5.3
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$18,805,171
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$18,210,471
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$381,047,373
State University	University of Idaho
Site	Moscow
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	2,425
Faculty	146
Capital City	Boise
Population (1930)	215,411
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Boise
Population (1930)	215,411
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	2
Number of Counties	41

THE GEM STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....C. A. BOTTOLFSSEN
 Lieutenant Governor.....DONALD S. WHITEHEAD
 Secretary of State.....GEORGE H. CURTIS
 Attorney-General.....JOHN W. TAYLOR
 State Treasurer.....MYRTLE P. ENKING
 State Auditor.....CALVIN E. WRIGHT



GOVERNOR C. A. BOTTOLFSSEN

IDAHO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JAMES F. AILSHIE
 Five Justices
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...DONALD S. WHITEHEAD
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....THOMAS HEATH
 Speaker of the House.....MILTON L. HORSLEY
 Secretary of the Senate.....CARL KITCHEN
 Clerk of the House.....LLOYD FENN
 Senators.....27 R.....17 D.....Total 44.....Term.....Two years
 Representatives.....40 R.....19 D.....Total 59.....Term.....Two years

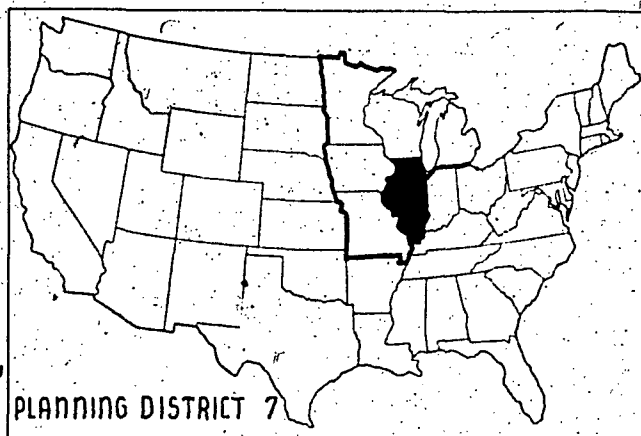
Regular Session: First Monday after January 1, biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: Sixty days.

IDAHO HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture.....E. N. PETTYGROVE	Militia.....M. G. McCONNEL
Audit.....TRUMAN JOINER	Mines.....ARTHUR CAMPBELL
Banking.....GRIFFITH JENKINS	Motor Vehicles.....HARRY RAYNER
Budget.....TRUMAN JOINER	Old Age Assistance.....VACANCY
Claims.....DON CALLAHAN	Parks.....H. R. FLINT
Control.....DON CALLAHAN	Parole.....HERMAN FAILS
Corporations.....GEORGE H. CURTIS	Planning.....OTTO P. HOEBEL
Employment Service.....SAMUEL D. HAYS	Police.....HARRY RAYNER
Equalization of Assessments.....BYRON DEFENBACH	Public Instruction.....J. W. CONDIE
Fish and Game.....A. B. HATCH	Public Utilities.....J. W. BORNELL
Forestry.....FRANKLIN GIRARD	Public Works.....H. R. FLINT
Geology.....ARTHUR CAMPBELL	Purchasing.....R. C. YOUNG
Health.....H. L. McMARTIN	Relief.....WILLIAM CHILD
Highways.....H. R. FLINT	Securities.....GRIFFITH JENKINS
Insane.....H. L. McMARTIN	Taxation.....BYRON DEFENBACH
Insurance.....T. M. WALRATH	University.....H. C. DALE
Library (Archives and History).....MRS. M. B. NASH	Vocational Education.....WILLIAM KERR
Library (Law).....CLAY KOELSCH	Water.....JAMES SPOFFORD
Library (State).....WALTER LOCKWOOD, JR.	Welfare.....EMORY AFTON
Liquor Control.....G. O. WRIGHT	Workmen's Compensation.....G. W. SUPPGER

ILLINOIS



EXPLORATION by La Salle, Marquette and Joliet, de Tonti, and Father Hennepin gave France a claim to the region to which the Indian name "Illinois" was given. The Treaty of Paris (1763) ended French sovereignty and gave control to the British. Seized by George Rogers Clark during the American Revolution, Illinois became a part of the Northwest Territory and was admitted to the Union in 1818. In 1848 a second constitution was adopted; and shortly after the Civil War, a third, the present one, was approved in 1870. A constitutional convention in 1922 failed to have its work approved.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau
Special Commission

DEWITT BILLMAN, Executive Secretary

Services: The Bureau prepares most of the bills introduced in the General Assembly, conducts research upon legislative subjects, and maintains a legislative reference library. The Bureau assists the General Assembly in all phases of its legislative work. It also publishes a weekly cumulative Legislative Synopsis and Digest of all bills and resolutions introduced and their legislative progress. The Synopsis and Digest is indexed as to subject matter and sponsor. A system of continuous revision of statutes is carried on.

STATE MANUAL

Illinois Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 1,084 Current Volume: 1937-1938

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Illinois Blue Book is one of the largest and most nearly complete of all state manuals. Every department of the state government is described as to personnel and as to function. Included is a synopsis of bills passed in the last General Assembly, and an annotated list of all amendments proposed to the Illinois constitution, from 1878 to the present. Complete election statistics are included.

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: COL. H. L. KELLOGG

Status: Statutory Board, Act of July 2, 1935

Headquarters: 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Appropriations: State, \$50,000; Federal, \$82,600

Activities: The Commission prepared a series of eight drainage basin studies covering the state, and, in cooperation with the National Forest Service, a comprehensive park, parkway, and recreational area plan for the state. The Commission cooperated with agencies of federal, state, and local governments, planning commissions of other states, universities, and public and private research institutions in many phases of planning.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	56,665
Rank in Nation	23rd
Population (1937 est.)	7,863,000
Rank in Nation	3rd
Density per square mile (1930)	136.2
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$194,293,374
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$175,819,503
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$5,153,117,918
State University	University of Illinois
Site	Urbana
Enrollment (1937)	15,831
Faculty	1,494
Capital City	Springfield
Population (1930)	71,864
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Chicago
Population (1930)	3,376,438
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	58
Number of Counties	102

THE PRAIRIE STATE

OFFICERS



SENATOR JAMES O. MONROE
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor HENRY HORNER
Lieutenant Governor JOHN STELLE
Secretary of State .. EDWARD J. HUGHES
Attorney-General JOHN E. CASSIDY
State Treasurer LOUIE E. LEWIS
State Auditor EDWARD J. BARRETT

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice ELWYN R. SHAW
Six Associate Justices
Term Nine years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR HENRY HORNER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate JOHN STELLE
President Pro Tem of the Senate GEORGE M. MAYPOLE
Speaker of the House HUGH W. CROSS
Secretary of the Senate ALFRED E. EDEN
Clerk of the House R. R. RANDOLPH
Senators 31 D. 20 R. Total 51 Term Four years
Representatives 74 D. 79 R. Total 153 Term Two years

Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

DEWITT BILLMAN
ALLEN D. MANVEL
ROBERT KINGERY
S. L. NUDELMAN
JOHN E. CASSIDY

Senate Members

JAMES O. MONROE, Chairman
T. V. SMITH
LOUIS E. BECKMAN
R. WALLACE KARRAKER
HARRY C. STUTTLE

House Members

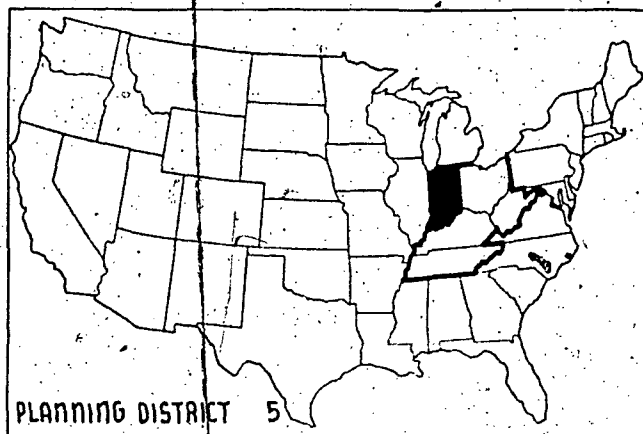
DRENNAN J. SLATER
DEAN S. MCGAUGHEY
BERNICE T. VAN DER VRIES
HOWARD MANNING
FRANK D. WILSON

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture JAMES H. LLOYD
Audit EDWARD J. BARRETT
Banking EDWARD J. BARRETT
Budget S. L. NUDELMAN
Claims EDWARD J. BARRETT
Conservation THOMAS J. LYNCH
Corporations A. C. MARGRAVE
Corrections A. L. BOWEN
Employment Service A. H. R. ATWOOD
Equalization of Assessments SIMEON E. LELAND
Fish and Game THOMAS J. LYNCH
Forestry A. J. TOMASEK
Health A. C. BAXTER, M.D.
Highways ERNST LIEBERMAN
Insurance ERNEST PALMER
Labor MARTIN P. DURKIN
Library (State) HARRIET M. SKOGH
Liquor Control ARTHUR S. SMITH
Militia CARLOS E. BLACK
Mines JAMES MCSHERRY

Motor Vehicles JOHN J. NASH
Old Age Assistance JOHN C. WEIGEL
Parks GEORGE H. LUKER
Parole W. C. JONES
Personnel DEAN G. CURRY
Planning ROBERT KINGERY
Police WALTER WILLIAMS
Public Instruction JOHN A. WIELAND
Public Utilities VACANCY
Public Works F. LYNDEN SMITH
Purchasing M. S. BILBO
Relief LEO M. LYONS
Securities JOHN T. JARECKI
Taxation SIMEON E. LELAND
Unemployment
Compensation PETER T. SWANISH
University ARTHUR C. WILLARD
Vocational Education JOHN J. HALLIHAN
Welfare A. L. BOWEN
Workmen's Compensation MARTIN P. DURKIN

INDIANA



BY EXPLORATION and conquest the French extended control over this region in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, though a permanent white settlement was not made until 1731 at Vincennes. By the Treaty of Paris (1763) the British gained possession, but in 1779 Clark seized the region and turned it over to Virginia, which ceded it to the United States government. It was a part of the Northwest Territory until 1800, when the Indiana Territory was created. It was admitted as a state in 1816. The

present constitution, adopted in 1851, is difficult to amend.

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 redrafting of the state constitution.

STATE MANUAL

Year Book of the State of Indiana

Issued by the Department of Accounting and Statistics

Published annually

Total Pages: 1,114 Current Volume: 1938

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.

INDIANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: L. F. MOORMAN

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 22, 1935.

Appropriations: State, \$40,140 (for fiscal years 1937-39) (Legislative Budget)

Activities: The Board made a study of planning problems in the counties of the state, with particular intent to encourage greater attention to the problems of local planning. The Board cooperated with the National Resources Committee on reports on the major drainage basins of the state, on urbanism, a study of the planning problems of the principal cities of Indiana, and the preparation of a six-year program of planning work for all levels of government. Recreation and housing have been studied.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	36,555
Rank in Nation	37th
Population (1937 est.)	3,167,000
Rank in Nation	11th
Density per square mile (1930)	89.8
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$101,331,853
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$76,908,542
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$5,066,063,791
State University	Indiana University
Site	Bloomington
Enrollment (1937)	5,226
Faculty	374
Capital City	Indianapolis
Population (1930)	361,161
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Indianapolis
Population (1930)	361,161
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	31
Number of Counties	92

THE HOOSIER STATE

OFFICERS



HON. FRANK FINNEY
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND
Lieutenant
Governor HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Secretary of State . . . JAMES M. TUCKER
Attorney-General . . . OMER S. JACKSON
State Treasurer . JOSEPH M. ROBERTSON
State Auditor . . . FRANK G. THOMPSON

INDIANA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice GEORGE L. TRESLAIN
Four Associate Judges
Term Six years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR M. CLIFFORD
TOWNSEND

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate . . . HENRY F. SCHRICKER
President Pro Tem of the Senate E. CURTIS WHITE
Speaker of the House JAMES M. KNAPP
Secretary of the Senate . . . RALPH MCCLAIN
Clerk of the House NOLAND C. WRIGHT
Senators 34 D . . . 16 R Total 50 Term Four years
Representatives 49 D . . . 51 R Total 100 Term Two years

Regular Session: Thursday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty-one days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

FRANK FINNEY, Chairman
HUGH BARNHART
MOI COOK
T. A. DICUS
VIRGIL M. SIMMONS

Senate Members

JACOB WEISS
E. CURTIS WHITE
WILLIAM H. O'BRIEN, JR.
THURMAN A. BIDDINGER
URA SEEGER

House Members

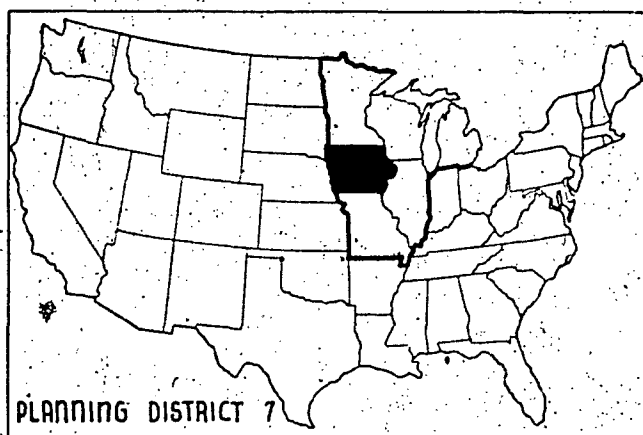
GEORGE W. HENLEY
GLENN R. SLENKER
ELAM Y. GUERNSEY
BENJAMIN F. HARRIS
CHARLES L. BARRY, JR.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Audit FRANK G. THOMPSON
Banking ROSS H. WALLACE
Budget C. ANDERSON KETCHUM
Conservation VIRGIL M. SIMMONS
Corporations JAMES M. TUCKER
Corrections JOHN H. KLINGER
Employment
Service (Acting) J. BRADLEY HAIGHT
Equalization of Assessments . . PHILIP ZOERCHER
Fish and Game K. M. KUNKEL
Forestry H. A. WOODS
Health VERNE K. HARVEY, M.D.
Highways T. A. DICUS
Insurance GEORGE H. NEUBAUER
Labor THOMAS R. HUTSON
Library (Law) TELLIA C. HAINES
Library (State) CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN
Liquor Control HUGH BARNHART
Militia ELMER F. STRAUB
Mines FRED FERGUSON

Motor Vehicles FRANK FINNEY
Old Age Assistance . . . THURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK
Parks MYRON L. REES
Parole MRS. MARTHA SALB
Personnel RICHARD W. BUNCH
Planning L. F. MOORMAN
Police DONALD E. STIVER
Publicity TRISTRAM COFFIN
Public Instruction FLOYD I. McMURRAY
Public Utilities PERRY MCCART
Public Works VIRGIL M. SIMMONS
Purchasing L. L. NEEDLER
Relief VIRGIL SHEPPARD
Securities CHESTER R. MONTGOMERY
Taxation PHILIP ZOERCHER
Unemployment Compensation . . C. A. JACKSON
University HERMAN B. WELLS
Vocational Education SLATER BARTLOW
Welfare THURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK
Workmen's Compensation . . . IRA M. SNOUFFER

IOWA



FIRST visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673, the territory was ceded to Spain by France in 1762 and given back to France in 1800. In 1803 it became a part of the United States through the Louisiana Purchase. The Lewis and Clark expedition explored the new purchase, but white settlement was prohibited until 1833, when the Blackhawk reserve became part of the public domain. Iowa was nominally under the control successively of the Territories of Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It

became the separate Territory of Iowa in 1838 and was admitted to statehood in 1846. The present constitution, the second, was adopted in 1857.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Law and Legislative Reference Department

State Library

B. BERNARD DRUKER, Law and Legislative Reference Librarian

Services: The Department conducts an inquiry service for all persons requiring legislative information. It prepares subject indexes of legislative material, as well as digests of bills pending and the statutes of other states. Research is undertaken at the request of legislators. Bill drafting is done upon request, although the Attorney-General and Code Editor also assist in this work.

STATE MANUAL

Iowa Official Register

Issued by the Superintendent of Printing
Published biennially

Total Pages: 511 Current Volume: 1937-1938
Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Iowa Official Register contains an adequate directory of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the state government. Extensive biographical material is given, and there is a directory of county officers and of federal officials in Iowa. Election statistics are contained in *The Register*, and considerable miscellaneous material, a history of Iowa, and Iowa population statistics. There is an index.

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: P. F. HOPKINS

Status: Statutory Board, Act of April 22, 1937

Appropriations: State, \$33,000 (1938)

Activities: The Board maintains extensive informational service concerning economic and social resources of Iowa. During 1938 it completed studies and issued reports, among others, on secondary roads, truck tax legislation, highway safety, farm tenancy, state mental hospitals, Iowa coal industry, teachers' annuities, soil conservation districts, mineral analyses of underground waters of Iowa, study of corporate taxes.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	56,147
Rank in Nation	24th
Population (1937 est.)	2,548,000
Rank in Nation	20th
Density per square mile (1930)	44.5
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$13,027,599
Total Expenditures (1932)	\$19,165,712
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$3,242,805,954
State University	University of Iowa
Site	Iowa City
Enrollment (1937)	9,421
Faculty	450
Capital City	Des Moines
Population (1930)	142,559
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Des Moines
Population (1930)	142,559
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	21
Number of Counties	99

THE HAWKEYE STATE

OFFICERS



DEAN W. PEISEN
Introducer of resolution to
establish Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....GEORGE A. WILSON
Lieutenant Governor
.....B. B. HICKENLOOPER
Secretary of State.....EARL G. MILLER
Attorney-General....FRED D. EVERETT
State Treasurer.....W. G. BAGLEY
State Auditor.....C. B. AKERS

IOWA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....R. F. MITCHELL
Eight Associate Justices
TermSix Years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR GEORGE A. WILSON

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....B. B. HICKENLOOPER
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....CHARLES B. HOEVEN
Speaker of the House.....JOHN R. IRWIN
Secretary of the Senate.....WALTER BEAM
Clerk of the House.....A. C. GUSTAFSON
Senators38 R.....12 D.....Total 50 TermFour years
Representatives89 R.....19 D.....Total 108 TermTwo years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
(Governor Wilson has not
yet made his
appointments.)

Senate Members
M. X. GESKE
K. A. EVANS
A. E. AUGUSTINE
WILLIAM S. BEARDSLEY
FRANK C. BYERS

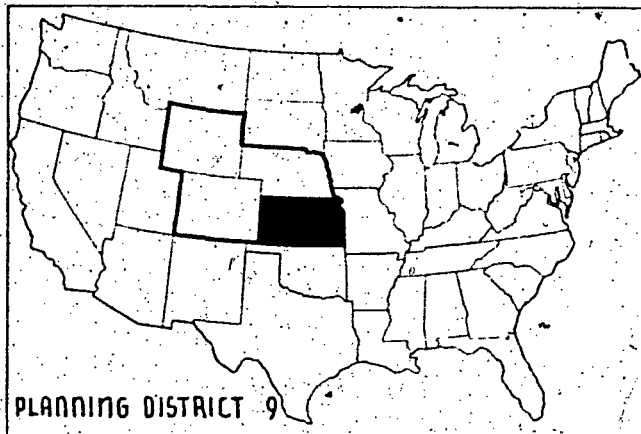
House Members
DEAN W. PEISEN
LEROY MERCER
JOHN KNUDSON
ERNEST L. CURRIE
MRS. FRANK A. ELLIOTT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

AgricultureMARK G. THORNBURG
AuditC. B. AKERS
BankingD. W. BATES
Commerce CommissionM. P. CONWAY
Commerce CounselHAROLD DAVIDSON
ComptrollerC. FRED PORTER
ConservationW. A. BURHAN
ControlHARRY C. WHITE
CorporationsROLLO H. BERGESON
Employment ServiceEDWIN R. HERBERT
Equalization of Assessments.....D. L. MURROW
Fish and Game.....S. T. SCHWOB
ForestryG. B. MACDONALD
GeologyARTHUR C. TROWBRIDGE
HealthW. L. BIERRING, M.D.
HighwaysI. H. KNUDSON
InsuranceMAURICE V. PEW
LaborMILTON E. PEACO
Library (Archives and History).....ORA WILLIAMS
Library (Law)B. B. DRUKER

Library (State)JOHN BRIGHAM
Liquor ControlBERNARD E. MANLEY
MilitiaCHARLES H. GRAHL
MinesPHIL R. CLARKSON
Motor VehiclesT. HARRY VICKERS
Old Age Assistance.....BYRON G. ALLEN
ParksH. W. GROTH
ParoleHUBERT UTERBACK
PlanningH. H. KILDEE
Police and Highway Patrol.....C. A. KNEE
PrintingDAVID K. BROWN
Public InstructionJESSIE M. PARKER
ReliefD. H. JENKINS
SecuritiesGEORGE W. BIRD
TaxationD. L. MURROW
Unemployment Compensation....C. M. STANLEY
UniversityE. A. GILMORE
Vocational Education.....FORREST E. MOORE
WelfareD. H. JENKINS
Workmen's Compensation.....J. T. CLARKSON

KANSAS



FIRST explored by Coronado in his search for gold in 1542, the territory was subsequently visited by many explorers and missionaries. After belonging to both Spain and France, it became a part of the United States in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase. It was explored by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805-06 and organized as a territory in 1854 by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. The bitter dissension engendered by the slavery issue was intensified by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which hastened the Civil War. Kansas was admitted to statehood in 1861. The original constitution is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Library

State Library

EDNA REINBACH, Legislative Reference Librarian

Research Department

Kansas Legislative Council

FREDERICK H. GUILD, Director

Revisor of Statutes

FRANKLIN CORRICK

The Reference Library maintains an index of all legislation, and keeps a file of reference materials. The Research Department of the Kansas Legislative Council conducts research on legislative problems.¹ The Revisor of Statutes collects information and assists in revising and drafting. The three agencies cooperate closely.

STATE MANUAL

Directory of State Officers, Boards and Commissions

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 115 Current Volume: 1938

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The *Directory* contains a roster of federal officials in the state of Kansas and of the state judiciary. There is a post office directory and population table for cities of the state. Information concerning the state capital, and state flag, as well as historical information, is contained in this new publication.

¹ The Kansas Legislative Council, a primary aid to legislators, is described on pp. 60-2.

KANSAS STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: H. R. MILLER

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: Federal, \$75,000; Other, \$15,000

Activities: The Board has stressed studies of public finance in the 11,000 taxing subdivisions of the state, and cooperated with the National Resources Committee in drainage-basin and land-use studies. It assisted in formulating the PWA building program and has made studies on population, water control, and improvement of agricultural conditions, with particular emphasis on droughts. It has provided leadership for local planning boards and commissions.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	82,158
Rank in Nation	13th
Population (1937 est.)	1,874,000
Rank in Nation	26th
Density per square mile (1930)	23.0
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$42,744,137
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$42,744,975
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$2,716,560,079
State University	University of Kansas
Site	Lawrence
Enrollment (1937)	5,583
Faculty	254
Capital City	Topeka
Population (1938)	76,540
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Kansas City
Population (1938)	126,648
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	17
Number of Counties	105

THE SUNFLOWER STATE

OFFICERS



CARL E. FRIEND
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor PAYNE RATNER
Lieutenant Governor.....CARL E. FRIEND
Secretary of State.....FRANK J. RYAN
Attorney-General JAY S. PARKER
State Treasurer J. J. RHODES
State Auditor GEORGE ROBB

KANSAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice JOHN S. DAWSON
Six Associate Justices
Term Six years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR PAYNE RATNER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate CARL E. FRIEND
President Pro Tem of the Senate CLAUDE C. BRADNEY
Speaker of the House E. A. BRILES
Secretary of the Senate CLARENCE W. MILLER
Clerk of the House W. T. BISHOP
Senators 15 D. 21 R. 1 Vacancy. Total 40 Term Four years
Representatives 18 D. 107 R. Total 125 Term Two years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Fifty days with compensation.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
CARL E. FRIEND, Lieutenant Governor and
Chairman ex-officio

Senate Members
FRED R. NUZMAN
THALE P. SKOVGARD
ED. T. HACKNEY
DONALD C. ALLEN
CECIL CALVERT

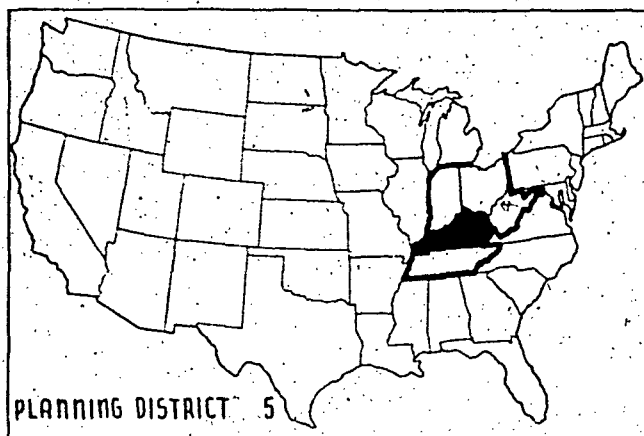
House Members
CLAY C. CARPER
A. W. REIDMAN
GAYLORD MUNSON
MORRIS JOHNSON
MAX JONES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture J. C. MOHLER
Audit O. C. COLVIN
Banking ELWOOD BROOKS
Budget JOHN T. CRAIN
Claims GEORGE ROBB
Conservation JONAS GRABER
Corporations FRANK J. RYAN
Corrections PAYNE RATNER
Employment Service GLENN L. WARDERS
Equalization of Assessments JOHN MCCUISH
Forestry W. F. PICKETT
Geology R. C. MOORE
Health F. P. HELM, M.D.
Highways D. J. FAIR
Insane PAYNE RATNER
Insurance CHARLES F. HOBBS
Labor FRANK O'BRIEN
Legislative Reference
Service FRANKLIN CORRICK
Library (Archives and History) KIRKE MECHEM
Library (Law) LOUISE MCNEAL
Library (State) LOUISE MCNEAL

Militia MILTON R. McLEAN
Mines GEORGE McQUEEN
Motor Vehicles C. M. VOELKER
Old Age Assistance FRANK E. MILLIGAN
Parks LAKIN MEADE
Parole LEROY BRADFIELD
Planning RALPH G. RUSI
Police J. B. JENKINS
Printing W. C. AUSTIN
Public Instruction GEORGE L. McCLENNY
Public Utilities ANDREW F. SCHOEPPPEL
Purchasing J. A. MERMIS
Relief FRANK E. MILLIGAN
Securities W. E. MURPHY
Taxation B. E. MITCHENER
Unemployment
Compensation WILLIAM A. MURPHY
University RALPH O'NEIL
Vocational Education C. M. MILLER
Water GEORGE S. KNAPP
Welfare FRANK E. MILLIGAN
Workmen's Compensation FRANK O'BRIEN

KENTUCKY



LA SALLE was the first of the white explorers to enter the Kentucky region, landing near the present site of Louisville in 1669. After Daniel Boone's initial visit in 1767, the white settlers entered in increasing numbers. The famous Wilderness Road was begun in 1775, and in 1776 Kentucky was formed into a county by Virginia. After abandoning the idea of forming an independent nation because of the weaknesses of the federal government, Kentucky was admitted to the Union in 1792. The state has had four con-

stitutions, the present one having been adopted in 1891.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Kentucky State Library

EMMA GUY CROMWELL, 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, cataloged 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: 232 Current Volume: 1938

Size in inches: 4 1/2 x 6 1/2

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, and the rules of Senate and House as well as biographical material concerning members of the Kentucky General Assembly.

¹The Kentucky Legislative Council, a primary aid to legislators, is described on pp. 60-2.

KENTUCKY STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: J. W. MARTIN

Status: Governor's Cabinet, Act of March 7, 1936
Appropriations: Federal, WPA Project (no figures available)

Activities: The Act of April, 1934, created a Statutory Board which initiated a program of planning studies to determine the problems of each county, and made reports on the reorganization of state hospitals and prisons for the Department of Welfare. The Board also made studies of water conservation, erosion control, industrial opportunities, recreation and other questions. Three members of the Cabinet serve as the Committee on State Planning.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	40,598
Rank in Nation	36th
Population (1937 est.)	2,903,000
Rank in Nation	16th
Density per square mile (1930)	65.1
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$61,606,262
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$47,593,286
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$2,449,220,231
State University	University of Kentucky
Site	Lexington
Enrollment (1937)	3,456
Faculty	272
Capital City	Frankfort
Population (1930)	11,626
Rank in State	10th
Largest City	Louisville
Population (1930)	307,745
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	13
Number of Counties	120

THE BLUEGRASS STATE

OFFICERS



HON. KEEN JOHNSON
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor ALBERT B. CHANDLER
Lieutenant Governor ... KEEN JOHNSON
Secretary of State .. CHARLES D. ARNETT
Attorney-General .. HUBERT MEREDITH
State Treasurer .. JOHN E. BUCKINGHAM
State Auditor ERNEST E. SHANNON

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Justice JAMES W. STITES
Six Associate Justices
Term Eight years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR ALBERT B. CHANDLER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate KEEN JOHNSON
President Pro Tem of the Senate EDWIN C. DAWSON
Secretary of the Senate V. A. PHILLIPS
Speaker of the House JOHN KIRTLEY
Clerk of the House MARSHALL BARNES
Senators 28 D. 10 R. Total 38 Term Four years
Representatives 77 D. 23 R. Total 100 Term Two years

Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, biennially in even years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
KEEN JOHNSON, Chairman
JOHN E. BUCKINGHAM
ERNEST E. SHANNON
JAMES W. MARTIN
HUBERT MEREDITH

Senate Members
PAUL BASHAM
LEE GIBSON
ERVINE TURNER
STANLEY B. MAYER
J. L. McDONALD
OTIS WHITE
B. M. WILLIAMS
E. C. MOORE

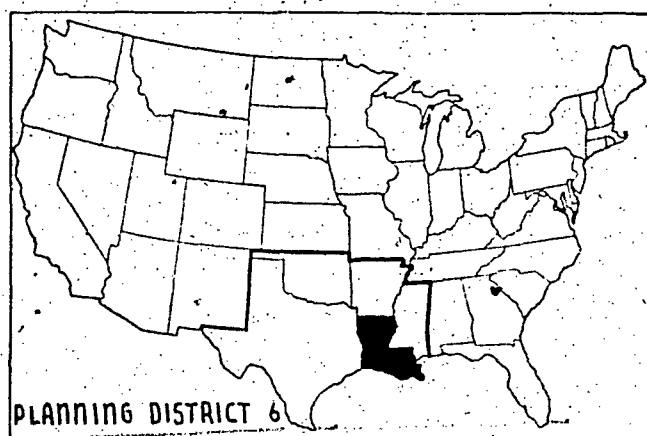
House Members
JOHN KIRTLEY
JOHN HUNNICUTT
RODES K. MYEPS
CHARLES P. FARNSLEY
EDWARD F. PRICHARD
TYLER MUNFORD
GARLAND EMBRY
CHARLES W. ANDERSON
HOBART RAYBURN

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture GARTH K. FERGUSON
Audit NAT. B. SEWELL
Banking HIRAM H. WILHOIT
Budget J. DAN TALBOTT
Conservation CHARLES FENNELL
Corporations CHARLES D. ARNETT
Employment Service W. H. FRAYSURE
Fish and Game JAMES J. BROWN
Forestry K. G. MCCONNELL
Health A. T. MCCORMACK, M.D.
Highways ROBERT HUMPHREYS
Insurance SHERMAN GOODPASTER
Labor W. C. BURROWS
Library (State) EMMA GUY CROMWELL
Liquor Control C. M. PORTER
Militia G. LEE. MCCLAIN

Mines JOHN F. DANIEL
Motor Vehicles JAMES W. MARTIN
Old Age Assistance ARTHUR Y. LLOYD
Parks B. P. WOOTON
Parole NORMAN BRADEN
Personnel H. B. HENDERSON
Planning J. W. MARTIN
Police W. H. HANSEN
Public Instruction HARRY PETERS
Public Utilities J. C. W. BECKHAM
Purchasing MARION C. HOWARD
Securities JOSEPH W. SCHNEIDER
Taxation JAMES W. MARTIN
Unemployment Compensation VEGO BARNES
Welfare MARGARET WOLL
Workmen's Compensation ... JAMES B. MILLIKEN

LOUISIANA



IN 1682 La Salle named the Territory of Louisiana after Louis XIV of France. At the close of the Seven Years' War, it was ceded to Spain by the Treaty of Paris (1763), returned to France in 1800, under compulsion from Napoleon, and sold to the United States in 1803. Organized as a territory in 1804, it became a state in 1812. Louisiana, more than any other state, retains the traditions and customs of eighteenth century France. In 1921, Louisiana adopted a new constitution which is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Louisiana Library Commission

ESSAE M. CULVER, Executive Secretary

Services: Library facilities are very limited, since the State Library is located in New Orleans, where it can serve as a law library for the Supreme Court, instead of in the capitol at Baton Rouge, but every assistance possible is furnished. The fact that the library has no legal documents except a few session laws makes the work very difficult. No legislative research work is done, but an attempt is made to locate reports and material from which legislators may find pertinent data. Bill drafting is referred to the Attorney-General's office. Legislators may purchase information from the Louisiana Reference Service, a private organization supplied by the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

STATE MANUAL

Roster of the Officials of the State of Louisiana

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 126 Current Volume: 1937

Size in inches: 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{7}{8}$

The Roster of Officials of the State of Louisiana contains a complete list of all members of the judicial, legislative, and executive departments of the state government. It further includes a list of mayors, parish officials, and tax collectors in the state. There is an index.

LOUISIANA STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Chairman: J. LESTER WHITE

Status: Statutory Board, Act of June 26, 1936

Appropriations: No information available

Activities: The act creating a Louisiana State Planning Commission provides that it shall be the duty of the Commission "to make and adopt an official master plan" incorporating public works, waterways and highways, food supply, recreation and forest programs, land classification, tax delinquency and a study of rural land adjudication, as well as the cooperation of the Commission with state departments and the federal government. The Commission was appointed late in 1936. No report of activities is yet available.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	48,506
Rank in Nation	30th
Population (1937 est.)	2,132,000
Rank in Nation	22nd
Density per square mile (1930)	46.3
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$78,198,585
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$67,247,891
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$1,338,882,600
State University	Louisiana State University
	Agricultural & Mechanical College
Site	Baton Rouge
Enrollment (1937)	6,101
Faculty	360
Capital City	Baton Rouge
Population (1930)	30,729
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	New Orleans
Population (1930)	458,762
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	8
Number of Parishes	64

THE PELICAN STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....	RICHARD W. LECHE
Lieutenant Governor.....	EARL K. LONG
Secretary of State.....	E. A. CONWAY
Attorney-General.....	D. M. ELLISON
State Treasurer.....	A. P. TUGWELL
State Auditor.....	L. B. BAYNARD

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

Chief Justice.....	CHARLES A. O'NEIL
Six Associate Justices.....	
Term.....	Fourteen years
Elected by popular vote.....	



GOVERNOR RICHARD W. LECHE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	EARL K. LONG
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	COLEMAN LINDSEY
Secretary of the Senate.....	B. W. CASON
Speaker of the House.....	LORRIS WIMBERLY
Clerk of the House.....	J. MARTIAN HAMLEY
Senators.....	39 D Term..... Four years
Representatives.....	100 D Term..... Four years

Regular Session: Second Monday in May, biennially in even years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

J. LESTER WHITE
F. WARREN RAGGIO
D. M. ELLISON

Senate Members

(Appointments had not
been made when this
volume went to press.)

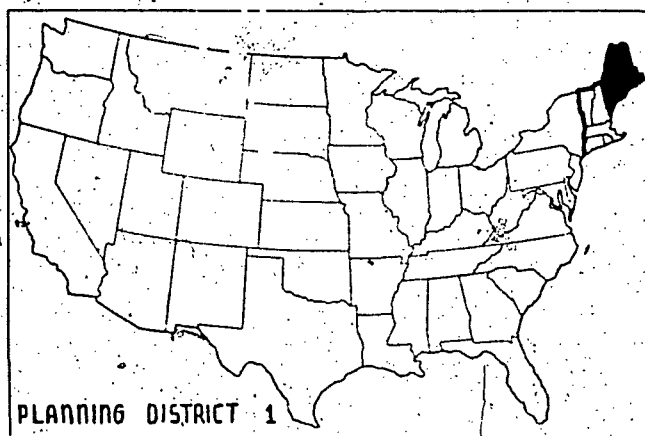
House Members

(Appointments had not
been made when this
volume went to press.)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....	T. H. HARRIS	Liquor Control.....	W. A. COOPER
Agriculture.....	HARRY D. WILSON	Militia.....	RAYMOND G. FLEMING
Audit.....	F. S. SHATTUCK	Mines.....	J. A. SHAW
Banking.....	J. S. BROCK	Motor Vehicles.....	E. A. CONWAY
Budget.....	F. WARREN RAGGIO	Old Age Assistance.....	A. R. JOHNSON
Conservation.....	WILLIAM G. RANKIN	Parks.....	N. E. SIMONEAUX
Corporations.....	E. A. CONWAY	Parole.....	W. J. BROADWELL
Employment Service.....	B. W. CASON	Planning.....	J. LESTER WHITE
Equalization of Assessments.....	F. WARREN RAGGIO	Police.....	L. F. GUERRE
Fish and Game.....	ARMAND P. DASPIT	Public Instruction.....	THOMAS H. HARRIS
Forestry.....	W. H. SÖNDEREGGER	Public Utilities.....	WADE O. MATIN
Health.....	J. A. O'HARA, M.D.	Publicity.....	C. E. FRAMPTON
Highways.....	L. P. ABERNATHY	Securities.....	VICTOR LOISEL
Insurance.....	E. A. CONWAY	Taxation.....	F. WARREN RAGGIO
Labor.....	B. W. CASON	Unemployment Compensation.....	B. W. CASON
Library (Archives and History).....	ESSAE M. CULVER	University.....	JAMES MONROE SMITH
Library (Law).....	ALICE M. MAGEE	Vocational Education.....	T. H. HARRIS
Library (State).....	ALICE M. MAGEE	Welfare.....	A. R. JOHNSON

MAINE



POSSIBLY Leif Ericson and his voyagers were the first white men to see the coast of Maine, after which it was unknown until John Cabot sighted its shores on his second voyage in 1498. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a series of adventurers explored the coast—Ver-ranzo, Gomez, Ferenando, John Walker, Martin Pring, Sieur de Monts, and John Smith, who gave the country the name, New England. A permanent settlement was finally established by the English in 1652. For more than 150 years (1652-

1819) Maine was known as the District of Maine under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The connection was not a happy one, and as early as 1785 a convention was held to discuss the possibility of independence. In 1819 Maine applied for admission to the Union, and was admitted in 1820. Her present constitution was adopted in 1819.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau
State Library

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: 1,827 Current Volume: 1934-1935
Size in inches: 4¼ x 6½

The Maine Register, privately published, contains a complete directory of the state and county governments of the

state. It has over 600 pages of directory of businesses in the state, and a very considerable amount of business advertising. The book contains a small general index.

MAINE STATE PLANNING BOARD

The Maine State Planning Board was abolished April 15, 1937.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	33,040
Rank in Nation	38th
Population (1937 est.)	855,000
Rank in Nation	35th
Density per square mile (1936)	25.5
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$29,518,827
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$28,017,432
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$663,532,161
State University	University of Maine
Site	Orono
Enrollment (1937)	1,525
Faculty	188
Capital City	Augusta
Population (1930)	17,198
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Portland
Population (1930)	70,810
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	11
Number of Counties	16

THE PINE TREE STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....	LEWIS O. BARROWS
Lieutenant Governor.....	NONE
Secretary of State.....	FREDERICK ROBIE
Attorney-General.....	FRANZ U. BURKETT
State Treasurer.....	BELMONT SMITH
State Auditor.....	ELBERT D. HAYFORD



GOVERNOR LEWIS O. BARROWS

MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice.....	CHARLES J. DUNN
Five Associate Justices	
Term.....	Seven years
Appointed by Governor with advice and consent of the Council	

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	SUMNER SEWALL	Speaker of the House.....	DONALD W. PHILBRICK
Secretary of the Senate.....	ROYDEN V. BROWN	Clerk of the House.....	HARVEY R. PEASE
Senators.....	3 D.....30 R.....	Total 33	Term.....Two years
Representatives.....	26 D.....125 R.....	Total 151	Term.....Two years

Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

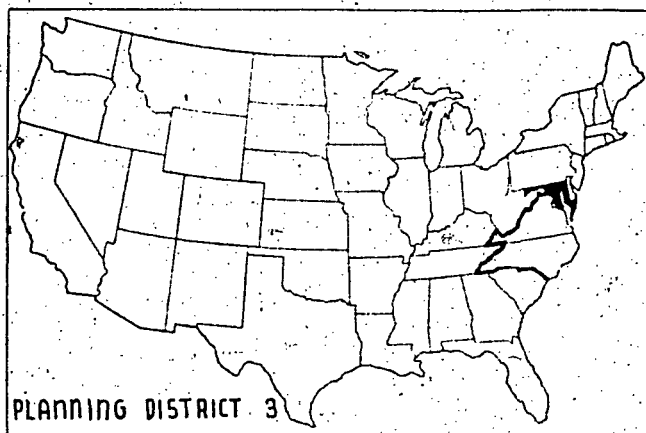
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The statute establishing the Maine Commission on Interstate Cooperation was signed by Governor Barrows on April 19, 1939. No appointments had been made when this volume went to press.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture.....	FRANK B. WASHBURN	Militia.....	JAMES W. HANSON
Audit.....	ELBERT D. HAYFORD	Mines.....	JOSEPHINE MARSHALL
Banking.....	ANDREW J. BECK	Motor Vehicles.....	MRS. AGNES M. FAULKNER
Budget.....	WILLIAM H. DEERING	Old Age Assistance.....	NETTIE C. BURLEIGH
Claims.....	WILLIAM A. RUNNELLS	Parks.....	NEWTON STOWELL
Control.....	WILLIAM A. RUNNELLS	Parole.....	GEORGE W. LEADBETTER
Corporations.....	BERNICE F. TIBBETTS	Personnel.....	EARL R. HAYES
Corrections.....	HOWARD C. HANSCOM, M.D.	Police.....	JOHN W. HEALEY
Employment Service.....	PAUL E. JONES	Public Instruction.....	BERTRAM E. PACKARD
Equalization of Assessments.....	FRANK H. HOLLEY	Public Utilities.....	FRANK E. SOUTHARD
Fish and Game.....	GEORGE J. STOBIE	Publicity.....	EVERETT GREATER
Forestry.....	WALDO N. SEAVEY	Purchasing.....	WILLIAM S. OWEN
Geology.....	FREEMAN F. BURR	Relief.....	GEORGE W. LEADBETTER
Health.....	VACANCY	Securities.....	ANDREW J. BECK
Highways.....	PAUL C. THURSTON	Taxation.....	FRANK H. HOLLEY
Insane.....	HOWARD C. HANSCOM, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation.....	CLIFFORD A. SOMERVILLE
Insurance.....	C. WALDO LOVEJOY	University.....	ARTHUR A. HAUCK
Labor.....	JESSE W. TAYLOR	Vocational Education.....	BERTRAM E. PACKARD
Legislative Reference Service.....	MARIE J. TIBBETTS	Water.....	FRANK E. SOUTHARD
Library (Archives and History).....	OLIVER L. HALL	Welfare.....	GEORGE W. LEADBETTER
Library (Law).....	MARIE J. TIBBETTS	Workmen's Compensation.....	DONALD D. GARCELON
Library (State).....	OLIVER L. HALL		
Liquor Control.....	HAROLD S. BOARDMAN		

MARYLAND



NAMED after Queen Maria, wife of Charles I of England, Maryland was founded by Cecil Calvert and Lord Baltimore in order to provide a haven for Catholics. The original charter was granted in 1634 and first settlement was made at St. Mary's. Protestants were welcomed, however, and the Toleration Act of 1649 insured freedom of worship and participation in the government. The colony was governed by descendants of Lord Baltimore until the time of the Revolution. The first state constitution was adopted

in 1776; since then three others have been approved, the last in 1867.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Department of Legislative Reference
Independent Baltimore
HORACE E. FLACK, Director

Services: An inquiry service is maintained for all branches of government. A careful index has been kept of each bill introduced into the General Assembly, and of each ordinance introduced into the City Council since 1908. It makes a sessional digest of bills by subject matter, and keeps a comprehensive card index. It drafts a large percentage of all bills and ordinances, and is custodian of official records, documents, and archives of the City of Baltimore. The Attorney-General drafts purely administrative measures.

STATE MANUAL

Maryland Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published annually

Total Pages: 607 Current Volume: 1938
Size in inches: 5¾ x 8¾

The Maryland Manual contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government, including, also, the complete state payroll. It gives a great deal of information concerning counties, and a description of the several bureaus of the state government in adequate detail and a copy of the state constitution.

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Chairman: ABEL WOMAN

Headquarters: Latrobe Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore

Status: Statutory Commission, Act of December 15, 1933

Activities: During 1937 and 1938 the Commission issued reports on the Maryland Mapping Agency, regional planning in the Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis area, the fertilizer industry, public health administration, the iron and steel industry, and a review of its activities over the five-year period of its existence. In addition there was under way at the close of 1938 studies of statewide economics, recreational areas, and legislative councils.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	12,327
Rank in Nation	41st
Population (1937 est.)	1,678,000
Rank in Nation	29th
Density per square mile (1930)	164.1
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$48,778,527
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$37,564,717
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$2,650,729,847
State University	University of Maryland
Site	Baltimore and College Park
Enrollment (1937)	3,241
Faculty	418
Capital City	Annapolis
Population (1930)	125,311
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Baltimore
Population (1930)	804,874
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	6
Number of Counties	23

THE OLD LINE STATE

OFFICERS



HON. JOHN B. GONTRUM
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....HERBERT R. O'CONOR
Lieutenant Governor.....NONE
Secretary of State...JOHN B. GONTRUM
Attorney-General...WILLIAM C. WALSH
State Treasurer.....HOOPER S. MILES
State Comptroller...J. MILLARD TAWES



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 BRICE
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....JAMES J. LINDSAY
Speaker of the House.....THOMAS E. CONLON
Secretary of the Senate.....C. ANDREW SHAAB
Clerk of the House.....JOHN J. NOWAKOWSKI
Senators23 D6 RTotal 29TermFour years
Representatives104 D16 RTotal 120TermFour years

Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Ninety days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
JOHN B. GONTRUM, Chairman
WILLIAM C. WALSH
ABEL WOLMAN

Senate Members
ROBERT PETER
JOSEPH D. MISH
PHILIP DORSEY, JR.
EMANUEL GORFINE
CHARLES C. MARBURY

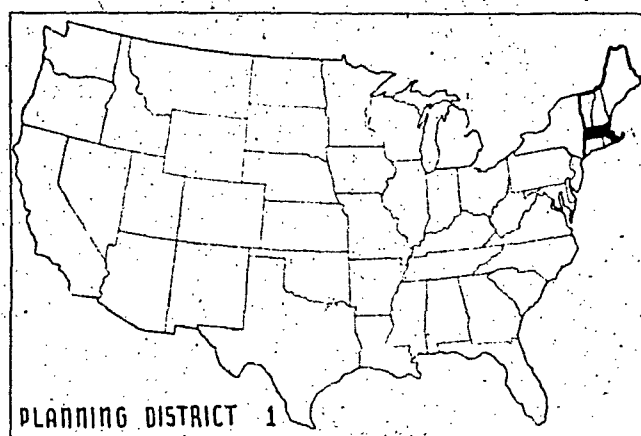
House Members
PAUL CORDISH
WALTER J. LOCKE
WILLIAM M. HUDNET
L. HAROLD SOTHORON
CHARLES CARROLL, JR.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

AgricultureHARRY C. BYRD
AuditDANIEL L. CLAYLAND III
BankingWARREN F. STERLING
BudgetWILLIAM H. BLAKEMAN
ConservationROBERT F. DUER
ControlJ. MILLARD TAWES
CorporationsHARRY O. LEVIN
CorrectionsCHARLES J. BUTLER
Employment ServiceHARRY C. JONES
Fish and GameE. LEE LE COMPTE
ForestryF. W. BESLEY
HealthROBERT H. RILEY, M.D.
HighwaysJ. GLENN BEALL
InsuranceWESLEY S. HANNA
LaborA. STENGLE MARINE
Library
(Archives and History).....JAMES A. ROBERTSON
Library (State)JOHN W. MCCOOL
Liquor ControlW. CLINTON MCSHERRY
MilitiaMILTON A. RECKORD

MinesJOHN J. RUTLEDGE
Motor VehiclesW. LEE ELGIN
Old Age Assistance.....J. MILTON PATTERSON
ParksF. W. BESLEY
ParoleJ. COOKMAN BOYD
PersonnelHARRY C. JONES
PlanningABEL WOLMAN
PoliceBEVERLY OBER
Public InstructionTASKER G. LOUNDES
Public UtilitiesO. E. WELLER
Public WorksJ. GLENN BEALL
PurchasingHARRY MERTZ
ReliefJ. MILTON PATTERSON
TaxationHARRY O. LEVIN
Unemployment
CompensationWILLIAM M. MALOY
UniversityH. C. BYRD
Vocational EducationJOHN J. SEIDELL
WelfareJ. MILTON PATTERSON
Workmen's Compensation.....WILLIAM F. BROENING

MASSACHUSETTS



THOUGH the coast was visited by several early explorers, no permanent settlement was made until the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620. A second settlement was made at Salem in 1628, and Boston was settled in 1630. Grievances leading up to the American Revolution were keenly felt in Massachusetts, and she produced some of its most prominent leaders. The original constitution, adopted in 1780, is still in effect, but at intervals seventy-one amendments have been added.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Division

Massachusetts State Library

ETHEL M. TURNER

Legislative Reference Assistant

Office of the House Counsel

House of Representatives

HENRY D. WIGGIN, House Counsel

Office of the Senate Counsel

Senate

FERNALD HUTCHINS, Senate Counsel

Services: The Legislative Reference Division of the State Library carries on research and maintains a catalog of a wide variety of material. The offices of the House Counsel and Senate Counsel are primarily agencies for drafting and revising bills.

STATE MANUAL

Manual for the General Court

Issued by Clerk of the Senate and

Clerk of the House

Published annually

Total Pages: 693 Current Volume: 1937-38

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 STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: MISS ELISABETH M. HERLIHY

Status: Statutory Board; Act of August 9, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$44,000 (fiscal year ending November 30, 1938); Federal, \$238,081 (WPA)

Activities: The Board has made studies embodying statistical and factual information regarding the state resources. It has acted in an advisory capacity on public work projects, city planning, tax revision, and commerce and industry. The Board has carried on an educational campaign on the benefits of planning by means of printed material, speaking engagements, and general publicity via the radio and the press.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	8,266
Rank in Nation	44th
Population (1937 est.)	1,126,000
Rank in Nation	8th
Density per square mile (1930)	528.6
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$139,798,613
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$93,083,639
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$6,269,392,924
Institute of Higher	
Education	Massachusetts State College
Site	Amherst
Enrollment (1937)	1,217
Faculty	126
Capital City	Boston
Population (1935)	817,713
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Boston
Population (1930)	817,713
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	78
Number of Counties	14

THE BAY STATE

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 PAUL A. DEVER
State Treasurer.. WILLIAM E. HURLEY
State Auditor RUSSELL A. WOOD

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice FRED T. FIELD
Six Associate Justices
Term During good behaviour
Appointed by Governor with advice
and consent of Council



GOVERNOR LEVERETT
SALTONSTALL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	JOSEPH R. COTTON	Speaker of the House	CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
Secretary of the Senate	IRVING N. HAYDEN	Clerk of the House	LAURENCE R. GROVE
Senators 28 R.....12 D.....Total 40 Term.....Two years			
Representatives .....143 R.....96 D.....1 Vac.....Total 240 Term.....Two years			

Regular Sessions: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JAMES T. MORIARITY
MICHAEL F. PHELAN
JAMES C. SCANLAN
ARTHUR W. LEAVITT
ELISABETH M. HERLIHY
HENRY PARKMAN, JR.¹

Senate Members

ARTHUR W. HOLLIS, Chairman
JARVIS HUNT
EUGENE H. GIROUX

House Members

ARTHUR I. BURGESS
JOHN W. LASELL
ARTHUR L. YOUNGMAN
FRANK W. SMITH
ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE
ANDREW J. COAKLEY

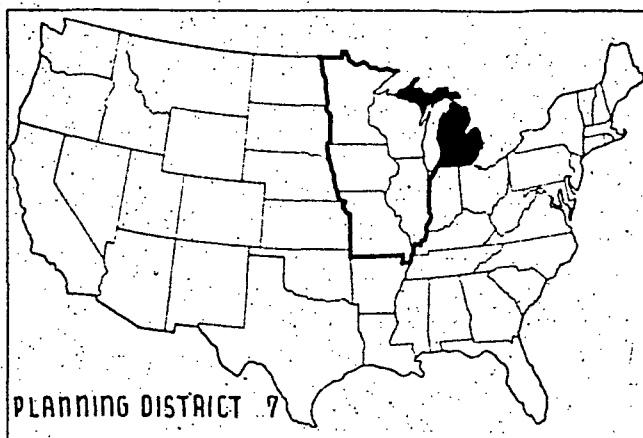
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education JAMES A. MOYER
Agriculture WILLIAM CASEY
Audit RUSSELL A. WOOD
Banking WILLIAM P. HUSBAND, JR.
Budget CARL A. RAYMOND
Conservation ERNEST J. DEAN
Corporations HENRY F. LONG
Corrections ARTHUR T. LYMAN
Employment Service FRED J. GRAHAM
Fish and Game JAMES E. AGNEW
Forestry ERNEST J. DEAN
Health PAUL J. JAKMAUH, M.D.
Highways W. F. CALLAHAN
Insurance CHARLES F. J. HARRINGTON
Labor JAMES T. MORIARITY
Library (Archives and
History) EDWARD J. ROBBINS
Library (State) DENNIS A. DOOLEY
Liquor Control WILLIAM P. HAYES
Militia EDGAR C. ERICKSON

Motor Vehicles FRANK A. GOODWIN
Old Age Assistance LOUIS LIPP
Parks ERNEST J. DEAN
Parole RALPH W. ROBERT
Personnel (Civil Service).... THOMAS H. GREEN
Planning ELISABETH M. HERLIHY
Police and Highway
Patrol EUGENE M. MCSWEENEY
Public Instruction WALTER F. DOWNEY
Public Utilities FRANCIS A. MCKEOWN
Public Works W. F. CALLAHAN
Purchasing GEORGE J. CRONIN
Relief FRANK W. GOODHUE
Securities JOHN BACKUS
State College HUGH P. BAKER
Taxation HENRY F. LONG
Unemployment Compensation .. J. EDWIN DOYLE
Vocational Education ROBERT O. SMALL
Welfare DAVID W. ARMSTRONG
Workmen's Compensation .. EMMA S. TOUSANT

¹ Representing the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

MICHIGAN



FROM its discovery in 1610 until the year 1763, the Michigan territory was governed by the French. In 1763 it was ceded to Great Britain and in 1796 came into the possession of the United States. In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was created, and Michigan was formally declared a state in January, 1837. Michigan is the second largest state east of the Mississippi and has the longest shoreline of any state in the Union. New constitutions were adopted in 1850 and 1908. The question of a general revision of the constitution is submitted to the voters every sixteenth year.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

Secretary of the Senate

Clerk of the House

Services: The Bureau maintains an inquiry service, does legislative research and bill drafting, and maintains a collection of bills introduced in the Michigan legislature, and in other state legislatures as well. Research is conducted upon legislation proposed or pending in other states, and upon the effect and operation of existing statutes. When necessary, the Attorney-General assists in bill drafting.

STATE MANUAL

Michigan Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 779

Current Volume: 1937

Size in inches: 6½ x 9¼

The Michigan Manual is a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It contains reports of the several heads of state departments and a large amount of biographical material concerning state officers, legislators, and judges. An adequate abstract of votes of the last election is to be found. Included also are numerous clear maps of railroads in the state and congressional and representative districts of the state. There is a complete index.

MICHIGAN STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: FRED M. THRUN

Status: Statutory Commission

Appropriations: State, \$125,000; Federal (WPA)

Activities: The Commission coordinates all surveys regarding the natural and social resources of the state, and co-operates with the National Resources Committee and other federal agencies in coordinating research activities with national programs. It conducts original research on state problems; compiles data on land classification, land use, and on laws and cases relating to water uses and rights; prepares maps on all publicly owned land in the state; and conducted a recreational study.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	57,980
Rank in Nation	22nd
Population (1935 est.)	1,808,000
Rank in Nation	7th
Density per square mile (1930)	81.2
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$102,262,631
Total Expenditures (1932)	\$102,187,813
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$6,250,022,271
State University	University of Michigan
Site	Ann Arbor
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	11,731
Faculty	713
Capital City	Lansing
Population (1930)	78,397
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Detroit
Population (1930)	1,568,662
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	40
Number of Counties	83

THE WOLVERINE STATE

OFFICERS

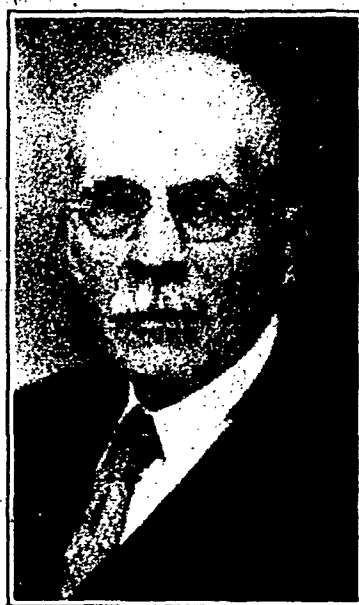


SENATOR MILES M. CALLAGHAN
Commission on Interstate
Cooperation

Governor LUREN D. DICKINSON
Lieutenant Governor VACANCY
Secretary of State HARRY F. KELLY
Attorney-General THOMAS READ
State Treasurer MILLER DUNCKLE
State Auditor VERNON J. BROWN

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice LOUIS H. FEAD
Seven Associate Justices
Term Eight years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR LUREN D. DICKINSON

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate VACANCY
President Pro Tem of the Senate FELIX H. H. FLYNN
Secretary of the Senate FRED I. CHASE
Speaker of the House HOWARD NUGENT
Clerk of the House NYLES F. GRAY
Senators 9 D. 23 R. Total 32 Term Two years
Representatives 27 D. 73 R. Total 100 Term Two years

Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

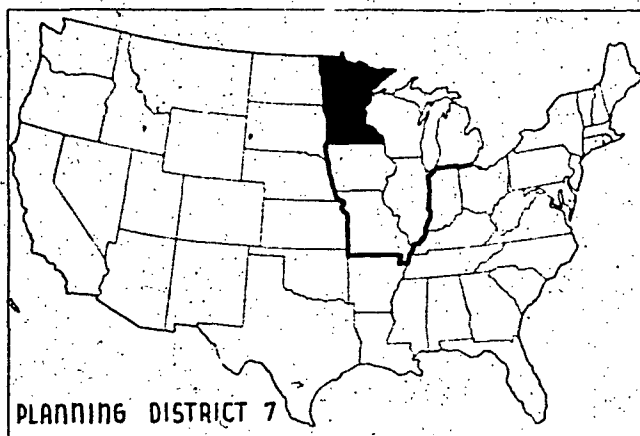
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

A bill to establish a statutory Commission on Interstate Cooperation has been introduced by Senator Miles M. Callaghan, and is before the legislature as this book goes to press.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture ELMER BEAMER	Militia JOHN S. BERSEY
Audit VERNON J. BROWN	Mines R. A. SMITH
Banking ALVAN MACAULEY, JR.	Motor Vehicles LEE C. RICHARDSON
Budget GROVER C. DILLMAN	Old Age Assistance PHILIP A. CALLAGHAN
Conservation P. J. HOFFMASTER	Parks WALTER KINGSCOTT
Corporations CARL A. OLSON	Parole HILMER GELLEIN
Equalization of Assessments MELVILLE B. MCPHERSON	Planning EUGENE B. ELLIOTT
Fish FRED A. WESTERMAN	Police OSCAR G. OLANDER
Forestry P. J. HOFFMASTER	Public Instruction EUGENE B. ELLIOTT
Game H. D. RUHL	Public Utilities JOHN J. O'HARA
Geology R. A. SMITH	Purchasing FRANK BURT
Health DON W. GUDAKUNST, M.D.	Relief CARLETON H. RUNCIMAN
Highways MURRY D. VAN WAGNER	Securities CARL A. OLSON
Insurance JOHN G. EMERY	Taxation MELVILLE B. MCPHERSON
Labor GEORGE A. KROGSTED	Unemployment Compensation JOHN C. TOWNSEND
Library (Archives and History) G. N. FULLER	University ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN
Library (Law) ALFRED TRUMP	Vocational Education GEORGE H. FERN
Library (State) MRS. GRACE S. MCCLURE	Welfare MRS. GEORGE W. ROGERS
Liquor Control ORRIN A. DEMASS	Workmen's Compensation GEORGE A. KROGSTED

MINNESOTA



FIRST written records of a white man's visits to the Minnesota region were made by Radisson and Groseilliers not long after the middle of the seventeenth century. The region, in whole or in part, was successively a portion of French, English, and Spanish empires, the Northwest Territory, and the Territories of Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. Minnesota Territory, as such, was finally organized in 1849. It was admitted as the thirty-second state in 1858. The original constitution is still in effect. It has been amended frequently.

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: 579 Current Volume: 1937

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Legislative Manual of Minnesota contains a directory of the three departments of government, a complete abstract of votes of the most recent primary and general elections, and a roster of county officers, as well as considerable miscellaneous information concerning the state. Adequate biographical material is in-

cluded, and there are several excellent maps of legislative and judicial districts. It shows also county lines and railroads. There is an adequate index.

MINNESOTA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Secretary: H. J. MILLER

Status: Governor's Board

Activities: At present, through the co-operation of the Works Progress Administration, studies are being made on industrial trends, income, and government finance. A *Fact Book and Atlas* is being prepared. The Board is also continuing its studies on education, metropolitan and urban planning, recreation, tourists, and public welfare.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	84,286
Rank in Nation	11th
Population (1937 est.)	2,611,000
Rank in Nation	19th
Density per square mile (1930)	31.7
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$104,933,307
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$102,757,542
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$2,012,102,314
State University	University of Minnesota
Site	Minneapolis
Enrollment (1937)	11,998
Faculty	644
Capital City	Saint Paul
Population (1930)	271,606
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Minneapolis
Population (1930)	464,356
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	14
Number of Counties	87

THE GOPHER STATE

OFFICERS

Governor..... HAROLD E. STASSEN
 Lieutenant Governor..... C. ELMER ANDERSON
 Secretary of State..... MIKE HOLM
 Attorney-General..... J. A. A. BURNQUIST
 State Treasurer..... C. A. HALVERSON
 State Auditor..... STAFFORD KING



GOVERNOR HAROLD E. STASSEN

MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... HENRY M. GALLAGHER
 Six Associate Justices
 Term..... Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... C. ELMER ANDERSON
 President Pro Tem of the Senate..... HENRY A. LARSON
 Speaker of the House..... LAWRENCE M. HALL
 Secretary of the Senate..... G. HOWARD SPAETH
 Clerk of the House..... W. I. NOLAN
 Senators¹..... Total 67 Term..... Four years
 Representatives¹..... Total 131 Term..... Two years

Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: Ninety days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

RICHARD SCAMMON
 J. A. A. BURNQUIST
 RALPH F. JEROME

Senate Members

MILTON C. LIGHTNER
 GERALD T. MULLIN
 C. A. DAHLE
 J. V. WEBER
 A. O. SLETVOLD

House Members

GEORGE MACKINNON
 LOUIS W. HILL, JR.
 JOHN A. HARTLE
 ED. MARTINSON

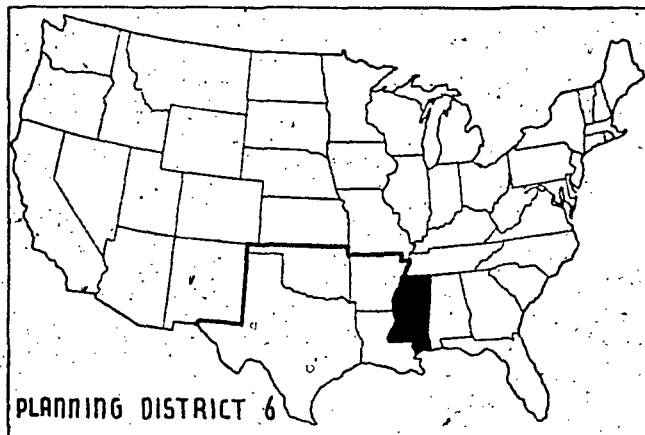
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education..... JOHN G. ROCKWELL
 Agriculture..... R. A. TROVATTEN
 Audit..... JOSEPH T. LANGLAIS
 Banking..... ROBERT D. BEERY
 Budget..... RALPH F. JEROME
 Conservation..... HERMAN WENZEL
 Control..... STAFFORD KING
 Corporations..... MIKE HOLM
 Corrections..... ANNA DETERMEN
 Employment Service..... W. H. STOLL
 Fish and Game..... HARRY E. SPEAKES
 Forestry..... E. A. FOSTER
 Geology..... W. H. EMMONS
 Health..... A. J. CHESLEY, M.D.
 Highways..... M. H. HOFFMAN
 Insane..... C. R. CARLGREN
 Insurance..... FRANK YETKA
 Labor..... JAMES D. WILLIAMS
 Library (State)..... PAUL DANSINGBERG
 Liquor Control..... J. NORMAN PETERSON
 Militia..... E. A. WALSH

Mines..... RAY NOLAN
 Motor Vehicles..... J. P. BENGTSO
 Old Age Assistance..... F. W. NICHOLS
 Parks..... HAROLD W. LATHROP
 Parole..... A. C. LINDHOLM
 Personnel..... RALPH F. JEROME
 Planning..... HERBERT MILLER
 Police and Highway Patrol..... ELTON ROWE
 Printing..... GEORGE F. ETZELL
 Public Instruction..... T. J. BERNING
 Public Utilities..... HJALMAR PETERSEN
 Publicity..... EDGAR L. SHAVE
 Purchasing..... PAUL COOPER
 Relief..... ALFRED LUECKE
 Securities..... ROBERT SMITH, JR.
 Taxation..... HARRY E. BOYLE
 Unemployment Compensation..... EMERY C. NELSON
 University..... GUY STANTON FORD
 Vocational Education..... H. T. WIDDOWSON
 Welfare..... C. R. CARLGREN
 Workmen's Compensation..... A. H. KLEFFMAN

¹ Elected without party designation.

MISSISSIPPI



BY RIGHT of discovery and exploration, what is now Mississippi was under Spanish dominion from 1512 to 1699, when settlement by d'Iverville gave possession to the French. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 gave England much of the territory within the present limits of Mississippi. The region returned to Spanish dominion by conquest in 1781, and became a part of the United States by the Treaty of San Lorenzo in 1795. Mississippi Territory was formed in 1798, and Mississippi was admitted as a state in

1817. At present it is governed under the amended constitution of 1890, the fourth in the history of the state.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Mississippi State Library

MRS. RENA HUMPHREYS BAILEY, 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: 289 Current Volume: 1935-1937
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Mississippi Blue Book is a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state. Also included is a directory of city officials and an abstract of votes for federal and state officials at the last primary and general elections. There are lists of newspapers published in Mississippi and considerable miscellaneous information concerning the state. *The Blue Book* contains a number of illustrations. There is an index.

MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: L. J. FOLSE

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 26, 1936

Appropriations: State, \$77,000 (1938-1939)

Activities: The Commission, in cooperation with the National Resources Committee, studies drainage conditions, conducts a survey of river basins in the state, surface and underground water, in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey, works on a program of conservation of soil, of forest resources, a study of recreational facilities, and of the climate of the state. It has made an analysis of population and of criminal statistics for Mississippi, as well as many other surveys.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	46,865
Rank in Nation	31st
Population (1937 est.)	2,016,000
Rank in Nation	25th
Density per square mile (1930)	43.4
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$10,635,105
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$40,159,323
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$142,508,137
State University	University of Mississippi
Site	University
Enrollment (1937)	1,909
Faculty	85
Capital City	Jackson
Population (1930)	18,282
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Jackson
Population (1930)	48,282
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	13
Number of Counties	82

THE BAYOU STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....	HUGH L. WHITE
Lieutenant Governor.....	J. B. SNIDER
Secretary of State.....	WALKER WOOD
Attorney-General.....	GREEK L. RICE
State Treasurer.....	NEWTON JAMES
State Auditor.....	CARL N. CRAIG



GOVERNOR HUGH L. WHITE

MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	SIDNEY SMITH
Five Associate Justices	
Term.....	Eight years
Elected by popular vote	

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate		J. B. SNIDER	
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..	JOHN CUMKIN	Speaker of the House	FIELDING WRIGHT
Secretary of the Senate	J. R. WATSON	Clerk of the House	BUFORD YERGER
Senators	49 D	Term	Four years
Representatives	140 D	Term	Four years

Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in even years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
HUGH L. WHITE, Chairman

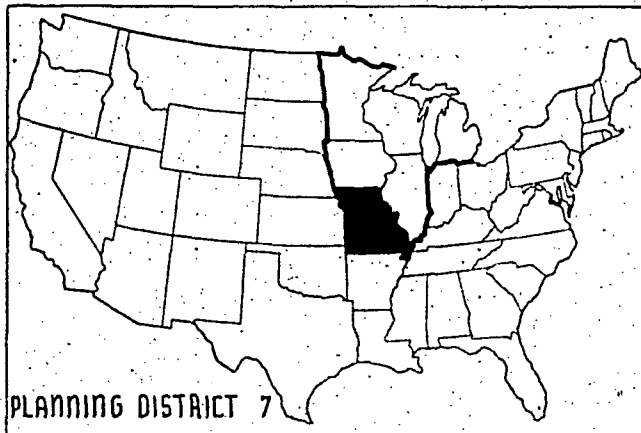
Senate Members
RICHARD OLNEY ARRINGTON
FRANK T. WILLIAMS
FRANK HARPER
MANSARD BULLOCH
ALTON MASSEY

House Members
THOMAS L. BAILEY
GEORGE MORRIS ETHRIDGE
THOMAS JAMES REED
ELLIS TRIGG WOOLFOLK
JOSEPH EUGENE OWEN

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture.....	J. C. HOLTON	Militia.....	JOHN A. O'KEEFE
Audit.....	CARL N. CRAIG	Mines.....	GREEK L. RICE
Banking.....	M. D. BRETT	Motor Vehicles.....	HENRY RISER
Budget.....	BUFORD YERGER	Old Age Assistance.....	W. F. BOND
Corporations.....	J. V. CARR	Parks.....	FRED B. MERRILL
Employment Service.....	RAYMOND L. SULLIVAN	Parole.....	JACK HANCOCK
Equalization of Assessments.....	A. H. STONE	Planning.....	L. JOE FOLSE
Fish and Game.....	W. FELDER DEARMAN	Police.....	T. B. BIRDSONG, JR.
Forestry.....	FRED B. MERRILL	Printing.....	WALKER WOOD
Geology.....	W. C. MORSE	Public Instruction.....	J. S. VANDIVER
Health.....	FELIX J. UNDERWOOD, M.D.	Public Utilities.....	J. D. MILLER
Highways.....	VACANCY	Publicity.....	ED LIPSCOMB
Insane.....	C. D. MITCHELL, M.D., and J. S. HICKMAN, M.D.	Securities.....	WALKER WOOD
Insurance.....	JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, 3d	Taxation.....	A. H. STONE
Labor.....	J. W. DUGGER, M.D.	Unemployment.....	
Library (Archives and History).....	W. D. MCCAIN	Compensation.....	BUFORD YERGER
Library (Law).....	MRS. S. P. BAILEY	University.....	ALFRED B. BUTTS
Library (State).....	MRS. S. P. BAILEY	Vocational Education.....	H. E. MAULDIN, JR.
Liquor Control.....	A. H. STONE	Welfare.....	W. F. BOND

MISSOURI



MISSOURI was early explored by De Soto, Marquette, and Joliet. La Salle claimed the area for France in 1682, and fur trading posts were developed. To this day St. Louis is an important center of the fur trade. A part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, Missouri was organized as a territory in 1812. In 1821 it was admitted to the Union as a slave state, after the Missouri Compromise of 1820. In 1865 a new constitution was drawn up. A third constitution was adopted in 1875.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Missouri Library Commission

RUTH O'MALLEY, Secretary

Services: The Secretary of the Library Commission does as much reference work as limited facilities will permit. Bill drafting is done by the Attorney-General upon request. During each session the General Assembly employs clerks to index the bills enacted, and every ten years a special committee does statutory revision.

STATE MANUAL

Official Manual of the State of Missouri

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 925 Current Volume: 1937-1938
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 year-books of the country.

MISSOURI STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: WILLIAM ANDERSON

Status: Statutory Board, Act of June 3, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$10,000 per biennium
Federal, WPA projects and NRC consultants

Activities: The principal activities of the Board to date have been an inventory and appraisal of the state's resources, a study of and a broad plan of the state's land resources, an intensive study and plan of the state's water resources, and a state park plan. Many other studies and plans have been prepared, including local roads and population trends. A reference library of planning and research has been established and a collection of Missouri maps has been made.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	69,420
Rank in Nation	18th
Population (1937 est.)	3,989,000
Rank in Nation	10th
Density per square mile (1930)	52.8
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$86,967,042
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$81,605,268
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$3,797,473,075
State University	University of Missouri
Site	Columbia
Enrollment (1937)	6,416
Faculty	321
Capital City	Jefferson City
Population (1930)	21,596
Rank in State	8th
Largest City	St. Louis
Population (1930)	821,960
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	16
Number of Counties	114

THE SHOW ME STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....LLOYD C. STARK
 Lieutenant Governor.....FRANK G. HARRIS
 Secretary of State.....DWIGHT H. BROWN
 Attorney-General.....ROY MCKITTRICK
 State Treasurer.....R. W. WINN
 State Auditor.....FORREST SMITH



GOVERNOR LLOYD C. STARK

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....ERNEST M. TIPTON
 Six Associate Justices
 Term.....Ten years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....FRANK G. HARRIS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....JOSEPH H. BROGAN
 Speaker of the House.....JOHN G. CHRISTY
 Secretary of the Senate.....R. E. L. MARRS
 Clerk of the House.....JOSEPH BAUER
 Senators.....31 D. 3 R.....Total 34.....Term.....Four years
 Representatives.....98 D. 52 R.....Total 150.....Term.....Two years

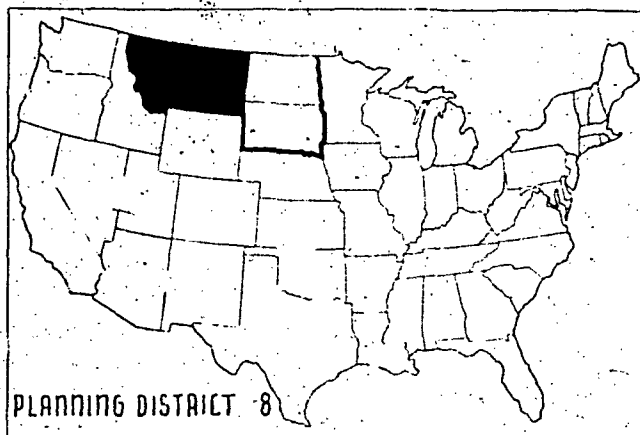
Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

MISSOURI HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture.....JEWELL MAYES	Liquor Control.....WALKER PIERCE
Audit.....FORREST SMITH	Militia.....LEWIS M. MEANS
Banking.....R. W. HOLT	Mines.....ARNOLD GRIFFITH
Budget.....W. B. MACGREGOR	Motor Vehicles.....V. H. STEWARD
Claims.....FORREST SMITH	Old Age Assistance.....GEORGE I. HAWORTH
Conservation.....IRWIN T. BODE	Parks.....JOE E. KENTON
Control.....LLOYD C. STARK	Parole.....FRANK G. HARRIS
Corporations.....RUSSELL MALONEY	Planning.....WM. M. ANDERSON
Corrections (Penal).....JAMES E. MATHEWS	Police.....B. M. CASTEEL
Employment Service.....W. S. DENNON	Printing.....DWIGHT H. BROWN
Equalization of Assessments.....W. N. DOSS	Public Instruction.....LLOYD W. KING
Fish and Game.....IRWIN T. BODE	Public Utilities.....JULIAN D. JAMES
Geology.....H. A. BUEHLER	Purchasing.....GEORGE BLOWERS
Health.....HARRY F. PARKER, M.D.	Securities.....RUSSELL MALONEY
Highways.....CARL W. BROWN	Taxation.....CLARENCE EVANS
Insane.....W. E. JAMESON	Unemployment.....
Insurance.....RAY B. LUCAS	Compensation.....ANDREW J. MURPHY
Labor.....MARY EDNA CRUZEN	University.....FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH
Library (Archives and History).....FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER	Vocational Education.....J. L. PERRIN
Library (Law).....A. J. MENTEER	Welfare.....GEORGE I. HAWORTH
Library (State).....RUTH O'MALLEY	Workmen's Compensation.....EDGAR C. NELSON

MONTANA



IN THE middle of the eighteenth century, the region including Montana was visited by Verendrye and later by other French explorers and traders. Having belonged successively to France, Spain, and France again, the eastern part of the state came into the United States through the Louisiana Purchase. The smaller portion west of the Rockies was acquired in 1846 as part of the Oregon country. Early history includes exploration, discovery of gold, and war with the Indians. Montana was organized as a territory in 1861 and

became a state in 1889. The present constitution was adopted in 1889.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Law Library

JOHN W. ROSS

Legislative Reference Librarian *

Services: The Bureau performs library service and legislative research for legislators and state officials. A file is kept of all bills introduced, and an index is prepared at the end of the session. The law clerks for the legislature use the facilities of the Library and the Bureau in their bill drafting. The librarian and reference librarian assist in matters of research and in helping the legislative clerks to secure information needed in their work.

MONTANA PUBLISHES NO STATE MANUAL

MONTANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: D. P. FABRICK

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 14, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$20,000 (2½ yr. period);

Federal, WPA project (no figures available)

Activities: During 1936 the Board took part in the activities of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, particularly with reference to the preparation of the Columbia Basin Report, the consideration of the forestry problem of the area, and the formulation of policies relative to water use. The Board cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the nationwide drainage basin survey, and prepared recommendations to the President's Drought Committee.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	146,997
Rank in Nation	3rd
Population (1937 est.)	535,000
Rank in Nation	39th
Density per square mile (1930)	3.7
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$13,708,228
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$14,516,416
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$334,014,887
State University	Montana State University
Site	Missoula
Enrollment (1937)	2,162
Faculty	102
Capital City	Helena
Population (1930)	11,803
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Butte
Population (1930)	39,532
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	6
Number of Counties	56

THE TREASURE STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....	ROY E. AYERS
Lieutenant Governor.....	HUGH R. ADAIR
Secretary of State.....	SAM W. MITCHELL
Attorney-General.....	HARRISON J. FREEBOURN
State Treasurer.....	RAY N. SHANNON
State Auditor.....	JOHN J. HOLMES



GOVERNOR ROY E. AYERS

MONTANA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	HOWARD JOHNSON
Four Associate Justices	
Term.....	Six years
Elected by popular vote	

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	HUGH R. ADAIR	Speaker of the House.....	H. D. ROLPH
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	LEONARD PLANK	Clerk of the House.....	J. R. BRENNAN
Secretary of the Senate.....	GEORGE A. BURR		
Senators.....	25 R. 31 D. Total 56	Term.....	Four years
Representatives.....	44 R. 58 D. Total 102	Term.....	Two years

Regular Session: First Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

HARRISON J. FREEBOURN
WILLIAM HOSKING
D. P. FABRICK

Senate Members

W. P. SULLIVAN
DAN M. DRUMHELLER
ARLIE M. FOOR
PAUL W. SMITH
H. A. SIMMONS

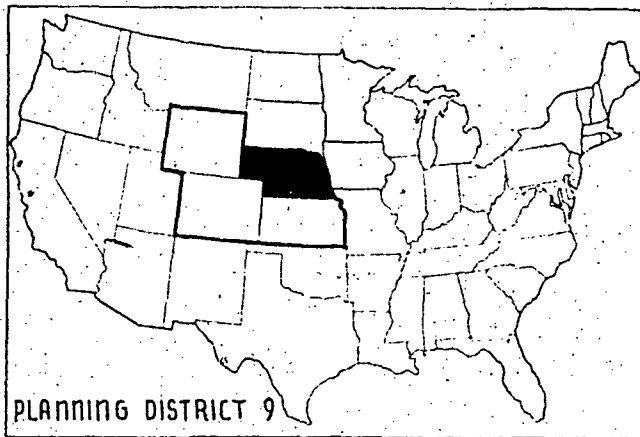
House Members

GEORGE MONAHAN
ALBERT H. KRUSE
FRED H. PADBURY
JOE METLEN
SAM SPIEGEL

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture.....	J. T. SPARLING	Motor Vehicles.....	T. E. BERGSTROM
Audit.....	JOHN J. HOLMES	Old Age Assistance.....	I. M. BRANDJORD
Banking.....	W. A. BROWN	Parole.....	W. L. FITZSIMMONS
Budget.....	WILLIAM HOSKING	Planning.....	D. P. FABRICK
Corporations.....	CLIFFORD WALKER	Police.....	LOU C. BOEDECKER
Equalization of Assessments.....	A. E. DYE	Public Instruction.....	RUTH REARDON
Fish and Game.....	RAY G. LOWE	Public Utilities.....	AUSTIN B. MIDDLETON
Forestry.....	RUTLEDGE PARKER	Purchasing.....	I. S. MCQUITTY
Health.....	W. F. COGSWELL, M.D.	Relief.....	FREDERIC R. VEEDER
Highways.....	LLOYD A. HAGUE	Securities.....	JEAN KELLEY
Insurance.....	JOHN J. HOLMES	Taxation.....	A. E. DYE
Labor.....	GENE BURRIS	Unemployment	
Library (Archives and History).....	JOHN RITCH	Compensation.....	BARKLEY CRAIGHEAD
Library (Law).....	MRS. ADELINE J. CLARKE	University.....	GEORGE F. SIMMONS
Library (State).....	DAVID HILGER	Vocational Education.....	LEIF FREDERICKS
Liquor Control.....	L. M. A. WASS	Water.....	ROY E. AYERS
Militia.....	JOHN W. MAHAN	Welfare.....	I. M. BRANDJORD
Mines.....	BURKE CLEMENTS	Workmen's Compensation.....	BURKE CLEMENTS

NEBRASKA



THE REGION was first claimed by France, ceded to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1800, and became part of the United States through the Louisiana Purchase. In spite of the many expeditions, there were few white settlers until after the homestead law of 1860. Nebraska was organized as a territory in 1854, and in 1867 became a state. Its present constitution, adopted in 1875, was amended eleven times up to 1918; in 1920, forty-one amendments, drafted by a constitutional convention, were approved. By constitu-

tional amendment in 1931 Nebraska became the only state which has a unicameral legislature.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

University of Nebraska

EDNA D. BULLOCK, Director

Services: Full time is devoted to research and publication of materials on government subjects. A file is kept of all bills introduced, indexed by subject. Inquiries are answered from public officials and the general public, and a special service is maintained for municipalities. The Bureau helps with bill drafting and also publishes *The Nebraska Blue Book*. The services of the Bureau are made familiar to the public by the preparation and distribution of pamphlets and manuals, and by the dissemination of information through governmental and educational institutions.

STATE MANUAL

Nebraska Blue Book

Issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Published biennially

Total Pages: 556 Current Volume: 1938

Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Nebraska Blue Book contains a complete and compact directory of state, county, and municipal officials. There are adequate election statistics and numerous miscellaneous facts concerning the state which are conveniently arranged. The book is illustrated and contains a table of contents and an adequate index.

NEBRASKA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: A. C. TILLEY, State Engineer

Status: Statutory Board, Act of April 15, 1937

Appropriations: State, \$46,000 (1937-39 biennium)

Activities: The Board has made surveys of institutional buildings, human tuberculosis, and of natural, social, and economic resources of the state. In connection with the building survey a complete study of the educational program of the state has been undertaken, with the cooperation of the U. S. Office of Education. The human tuberculosis study has been suspended for lack of funds. Other works in progress include a land-use study, water resources study, and general mapping activities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	77,510
Rank in Nation	15th
Population (1937 est.)	1,364,000
Rank in Nation	32nd
Density per square mile (1930)	17.9
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$30,609,315
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$32,104,802
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$2,174,013,251
State University	University of Nebraska
Site	Lincoln
Enrollment (1937)	8,478
Faculty	327
Capital City	Lincoln
Population (1930)	75,933
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Omaha
Population (1930)	214,006
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	8
Number of Counties	93

THE CORNHUSKER STATE

OFFICERS



HON. A. C. TILLEY
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor ROBERT L. COCHRAN
Lieutenant Governor
..... WILLIAM E. JOHNSON
Secretary of State .. HARRY R. SWANSON
Attorney-General . WALTER R. JOHNSON
State Treasurer T. W. BASS
State Auditor RAY C. JOHNSON



GOVERNOR ROBERT L. COCHRAN

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 W. H. DIERS Clerk of the Legislature HUGO F. SRB

Legislators (Non-political election) 43 Term Two years

Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.

Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

A. C. TILLEY, Chairman
WILLIAM H. SMITH
OTHO K. DEVILBISS
ROBERT T. MALONE
WALTER R. JOHNSON

Legislative Members

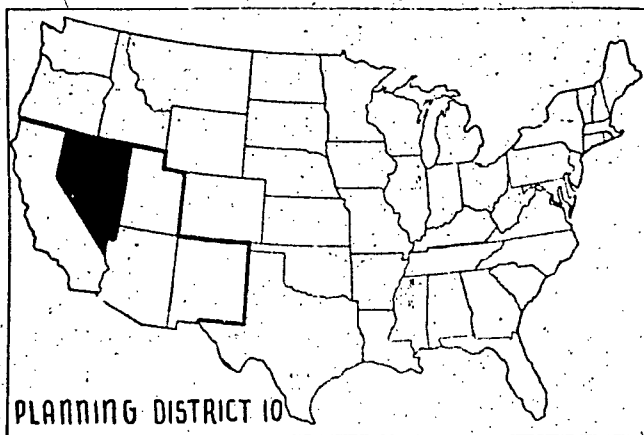
JOSEPH REAVIS
AMOS THOMAS
A. L. MILLER
DANIEL GARBER
EDWIN SCHULTZ

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture LOUIS BUCHOLZ
Audit RAY C. JOHNSON
Banking BEN N. SAUNDERS
Budget WILLIAM H. SMITH
Conservation FRANK B. O'CONNELL
Control RAY C. JOHNSON
Corporations HARRY R. SWANSON
Employment Service HARRY BANE
Equalization of Assessments . WILLIAM H. SMITH
Fish and Game FRANK B. O'CONNELL
Forestry FRANK B. O'CONNELL
Health P. H. BARTHOLOMEW, M.D.
Highways A. C. TILLEY
Insurance CHARLES SMRHA
Labor VINCENT B. KINNEY
Library (Archives and
History) ADDISON E. SHELDON
Library (State) GEORGE H. TURNER
Liquor Control MAX ADAMS
Militia GUY N. HENNINGER

Motor Vehicles A. T. LOBDELL
Old Age Assistance NEIL C. VANDEMOER
Parks FRANK B. O'CONNELL
Parole M. F. KRACHER
Planning A. C. TILLEY
Police R. F. WELLER
Public Instruction CHARLES W. TAYLOR
Public Utilities W. H. MAUPIN
Public Works A. C. TILLEY
Purchasing J. R. FARRIS
Relief NEIL C. VANDEMOER
Securities CHARLES SMRHA
Taxation WILLIAM H. SMITH
Unemployment Compensation R. T. MALONE
University C. S. BOUCHER
Vocational Education A. C. FULMER
Water R. H. WILLIS
Welfare HARRY BEHRENS
Workmen's Compensation FRANK M. COFFEE

NEVADA



FIRST explored by the Spanish when Fathers Escalante and Francisco Garcés entered the region in 1776, the territory was ceded to the United States at the close of the Mexican War. One of the first settlements was made by the Mormons in 1849, and Nevada became a part of the Utah Territory which was established in 1850. With the discovery of the Comstock Lode, Nevada ceased to be a highway for gold seekers on their way to California and became a mecca for the Silver Lode. Nevada Territory was established in 1861, and in 1864 it was admitted as a state. The constitution of 1864 is still in effect.

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.

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.

NEVADA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: ROBERT A. ALLEN

Status: Created by Legislative Act, March 22, 1937

Appropriations: State, \$1,000 for biennium plus equipment & personnel; Federal, \$9,200 (WPA) \$400 monthly (NRC)

Activities: The Board has cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the preparation of the drainage basin study and an inventory of public works, actively participated in the discussions pertaining to the utilization of power generated at Boulder Dam and compiled a report on this subject. The Board also cooperated with the State Highway Department in the national highway planning studies sponsored by the Bureau of Public Roads. One of the most active committees working under the sponsorship of the Board is the State Parks Commission, which has carried on many beneficial projects in the state park areas.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	110,690
Rank in Nation	6th
Population (1937 est.)	101,000
Rank in Nation	48th
Density per square mile (1930) .....	.8
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$7,367,888
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$7,675,887
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$181,773,153
State University	University of Nevada
Site	Reno
Enrollment	1,099
Faculty	78
Capital City	Carson City
Population (1930)	15,966
Rank in State	8th
Largest City	Reno
Population (1930)	18,529
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	1
Number of Counties	17

THE SAGEBRUSH STATE

OFFICERS

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.....	E. J. SEABORN

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	E. J. L. TABER
Two Associate Justices	
Term.....	Six years
Elected by popular vote	



GOVERNOR E. P. CARVILLE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....MAURICE J. SULLIVAN	
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....JOHN E. ROBBINS	Speaker of the House.....BERKELEY L. BUNKER
Secretary of the Senate.....NED TURNER	Clerk of the House.....EDWIN C. MULCAHY
Senators.....7 D.....7 R.....3 Ind.....Total 17	Term.....Four years
Representatives.....26 D.....11 R.....3 Ind.....Total 40	Term.....Two years

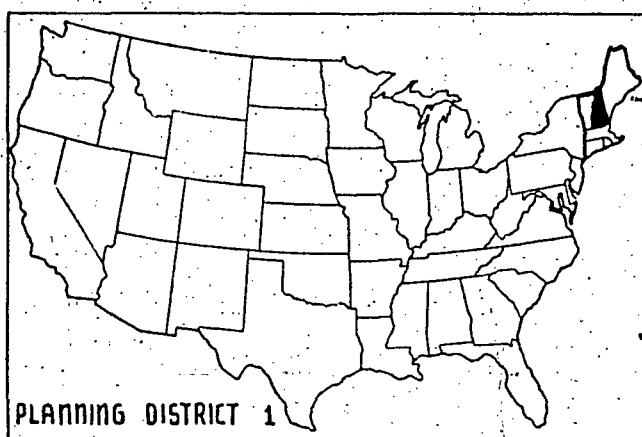
Regular Session: Third Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

NEVADA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....	MILDRED BRAY	Liquor Control.....	CHARLES B. SEXTON
Agriculture.....	GEORGE G. SCHWEIS	Militia.....	JAY H. WHITE
Audit.....	D. G. LARUE	Mines.....	MATT MURPHY
Banking.....	D. G. LARUE	Motor Vehicles.....	MALCOLM MCEACHIN
Budget.....	E. P. CARVILLE	Old Age Assistance.....	GILBERT C. ROSS
Claims.....	E. P. CARVILLE	Parks.....	ROBERT A. ALLEN
Conservation.....	ROBERT A. ALLEN	Parole.....	W. S. HARRIS
Control.....	E. P. CARVILLE	Planning.....	ROBERT A. ALLEN
Corporations.....	MALCOLM MCEACHIN	Police.....	WILLIAM LEWIS
Corrections.....	E. P. CARVILLE	Printing.....	JOE FARNSWORTH
Employment Service.....	TOM JOLLY	Public Instruction.....	MILDRED BRAY
Equalization of Assessments.....	E. P. CARVILLE	Public Utilities.....	CHARLES B. SEXTON
Fish and Game.....	NOBLE H. GETCHELL	Publicity.....	E. P. CARVILLE
Forestry.....	WAYNE MCLEOD	Relief.....	GILBERT C. ROSS
Geology.....	VINCENT P. GIANELLA	Securities.....	DAN W. FRANKS
Health.....	E. E. HAMER, M.D.	Taxation.....	CHARLES B. SEXTON
Highways.....	ROBERT A. ALLEN	Unemployment.....	
Insane.....	JAMES A. FERRELL	Compensation.....	ALBERT L. MCGINTY
Insurance.....	HENRY C. SCHMIDT	University (Acting).....	L. W. HARTMAN
Labor.....	R. N. GIBSON	Vocational Education.....	MILDRED BRAY
Library (Archives and History).....	E. CHARLES D. MARRIAGE	Water.....	ALFRED MERRITT 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



THE COAST of New Hampshire was visited in 1603 and 1614. Four little settlements came under the domination of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1641, and New Hampshire was made a royal colony in 1679. New Hampshire was the first state to establish a government independent of Great Britain, and played a prominent part in the Revolutionary War. It was the ninth state to ratify the federal Constitution. Eight constitutional conventions have made only minor changes in the original constitution of 1784.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library

THELMA BRACKETT, Librarian

Services: The Bureau prepares comparative 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: 419 Current Volume: 1939, No. 26
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.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Planning Director: FREDERICK P. CLARK

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 20, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$18,750 (calendar year 1936; Federal, \$17,900 (WPA and NRC, 1936)

Activities: Regular functions of the Commission include preparation of plans for the orderly development of the state's agriculture, industry, and recreational facilities, and making recommendations concerning such matters to the Governor and the Council. It fosters municipal and regional planning, and publishes reports, maps, and other material. It assists new industries, and encourages the proper development of the resources of the state.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....	9,282
Rank in Nation.....	43rd
Population (1937 est.).....	509,000
Rank in Nation.....	41st
Density per square mile (1930).....	51.5
Total State Revenue (1937).....	\$18,514,798
Total State Expenditures (1937)....	\$16,909,119
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937).....	\$585,627,958
State University.. University of New Hampshire Site	Durham
Enrollment (1937)	1,562
Faculty	172
Capital City	Concord
Population (1930)	25,228
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Manchester
Population (1930)	76,834
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	9
Number of Counties	10

THE GRANITE STATE

OFFICERS



HON. GORDON P. EAGER
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....FRANCIS P. MURPHY
Lieutenant GovernorNone
Secretary of State ... ENOCH D. FULLER
Attorney-General.. THOMAS P. CHENEY
State Treasurer .. F. GORDON KIMBALL
State Comptroller CHARLES T. PATTEN



GOVERNOR FRANCIS P. MURPHY

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

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate . ROBERT O. BLOOD, M.D. Speaker of the House ANSEL N. SANBORN
Clerk of the Senate BENJAMIN F. GREER Clerk of the House CYRIL J. FRETWELL

Senators 6 D.....18 R..... Total 24 Term..... Two years
Representatives 159 D.....268 R..... Total 427 Term..... Two years

Regular Session: First Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

GORDON P. EAGER,
Chairman
GEORGE A. COLBATH
ENOCH D. FULLER
JOHN G. MARSTON
JOHN G. HURLEY

Senate Members

ROBERT O. BLOOD, M.D.
CLARENCE J. AVERY
DENIS F. MAHONEY
WILLIAM M. COLE
HAROLD S. FAIRBANKS

House Members

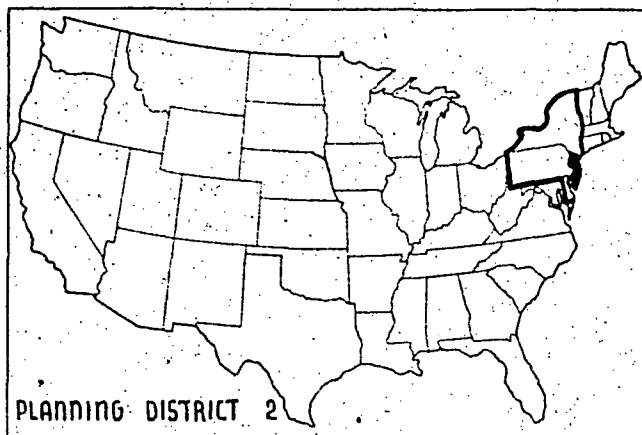
ANSEL N. SANBORN
ROBERT H. SANDERSON
RALPH F. SEAVEY
LOUIS P. ELKINS
HARRY D. SAWYER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education WALTER M. MAY
Agriculture ANDREW L. FELKER
Audit CHARLES T. PATTEN
Banking CLYDE M. DAVIS
Budget CHARLES T. PATTEN
Corporations ENOCH D. FULLER
Employment Service MRS. ABY L. WILDER
Equalization of Assessments .. JOHN G. MARSTON
Fish and Game ROBERT H. STOBIE
Forestry JOHN H. FOSTER
Health TRAVIS P. BURROUGHS, M.D.
Highways FREDERIC E. EVERETT
Insane CHARLES H. DOLLOFF, M.D.
Insurance ARTHUR J. ROUILLARD
Interstate Cooperation GORDON P. EAGER
Labor JOHN S. B. DAVIE
Library (Archives and
History) THELMA BRACKETT
Library (Law) THELMA BRACKETT
Library (State) THELMA BRACKETT
Liquor Control WILLIAM A. JACKSON

Militia CHARLES W. HOWARD
Motor Vehicles JOHN F. GRIFFIN
Old Age Assistance HARRY O. PAGE
Parks JOHN H. FOSTER
Parole RICHARD D. SMITH
Planning FREDERICK P. CLARK
Police GEORGE A. COLBATH
Public Instruction JAMES N. PRINGLE
Public Utilities NELSON LEE SMITH
Publicity DONALD D. TUTTLE
Purchasing HAROLD CHENEY
Securities ARTHUR J. ROUILLARD
Taxation JOHN G. MARSTON
Unemployment
Compensation GORDON P. EAGER
University FRED ENGELHARDT
Vocational Education WALTER M. MAY
Water JOHN JACOBSON, JR.
Welfare HARRY O. PAGE
Workmen's Compensation JOHN S. B. DAVIE

NEW JERSEY



FIRST explorations were made by Hendrik Hudson in 1609. Settlements, first permanently made by the Swedish, were taken by the Dutch in 1655, and were included in the English conquest of New Netherlands in 1664. New Jersey was made a royal colony in 1702, and was administered by royal governors from England until 1776. By action of its legislature, New Jersey became a state in 1777. It played a prominent part in the American Revolution and in the Constitutional Convention. Its present constitution was adopted in 1844 and was amended by special elections in 1875 and 1897.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library

HADDON IVINS, State Librarian

Services: No extended research is conducted, but material is made available to the inquirer. Copies are kept of all bills and amendments, and a corrected record of their status is maintained. At the close of each session, a descriptive list of all laws enacted is compiled and printed. Bill drafting service is performed by the Attorney-General's office.

STATE MANUAL

New Jersey Legislative Manual

Issued by authority of the Legislature

Published annually

Total Pages: 738 Current Volume: 1938

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 STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: MAURICE F. NEUFELD

Status: Statutory Board, Act of May 7, 1934

Appropriations: State, \$19,940 (1937-38); Federal, \$43,580 (WPA and NRC, 1937-38)

Activities: The accumulation of factual material and the preparation of maps upon which master planning studies can be based are important functions. The Board has completed and reported upon three major studies: *Rural Tax Delinquency in New Jersey*, *Land Subdivision in New Jersey*, and *Recreational Facilities in New Jersey*. In addition, the Board has now mapped for every municipality in the state seven major land uses. It has cooperated with the work of the National Resources Committee and the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	8,224
Rank in Nation	45th
Population (1937 est.)	4,336,000
Rank in Nation	9th
Density per square mile (1930)	537.8
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$143,433,738
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$107,496,120
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$6,249,659,172
State University	None
Capital City	Trenton
Population	123,356
Rank in State	4th
Largest City	Newark
Population (1930)	442,337
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	55
Number of Counties	21

THE GARDEN STATE

OFFICERS



JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor A. HARRY MOORE
Lieutenant Governor None
Secretary of State .. THOMAS A. MATHIS
Attorney-General .. DAVID T. WILENTZ
State Treasurer .. WILLIAM H. ALBRIGHT
State Auditor FRANK DURAND

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice THOMAS J. BROMAN
Eight Associate Justices
Term Seven years
Appointed by the Governor



GOVERNOR A. HARRY MOORE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate .. ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON Speaker of the House .. THOMAS GLYNN WALKER
Secretary of the Senate OLIVER VAN CAMP Clerk of the House PAUL P. WILLIAMS
Senators 7 D 14 R Total 21 Term Three years
Representatives 19 D 41 R Total 60 Term One year

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, annually.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE,
Chairman
WILLIAM J. ELLIS
JOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.
MRS. MARY G. ROEBLING
J. H. THAYER MARTIN

Senate Members

ARTHUR F. FORAN
WINANT VAN WINKLE
ALFRED E. DRISCOLL
ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
WALTER H. GARDNER

House Members

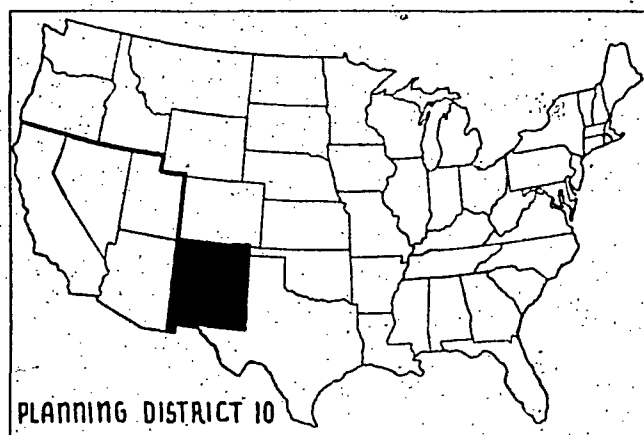
OSCAR R. WILENSKY
JACOB S. GLICKENHAUS
FRANK S. FARLEY
EDGAR WILLIAMSON, JR.
BENEDICT A. BERONIO

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture WILLARD H. ALLEN
Audit FRANK DURAND
Banking LOUIS A. REILLY
Budget AUDLEY H. F. STEPHAN
Conservation CHARLES P. WILBER
Control BERNARD L. LAMB
Corporations THOMAS A. MATHIS
Corrections WILLIAM J. ELLIS
Employment Service RUSSELL J. ELDRIDGE
Equalization of Assessments CHARLES E. COOK
Fish and Game H. J. BURLINGTON
Forestry CHARLES P. WILBER
Health J. LYNN MAHAFFEY, M.D.
Highways E. DONALD STERNER
Insane WILLIAM J. ELLIS
Insurance LOUIS A. REILLY
Interstate Cooperation RICHARD HARTSHORNE
Labor JOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.
Library (State) HADDON IVINS
Liquor Control D. FREDERICK BURNETT
Local Government
Commission WALTER R. DARBY

Militia WILLIAM A. HIGGINS
Motor Vehicles ARTHUR W. MAGEE
Old Age Assistance MARC P. DOWDELL
Parks CHARLES P. WILBER
Parole LELOYD N. YEPSON
Personnel CHARLES P. MESSICK
Planning MAURICE F. NEUFELD
Police MARK O. KIMBERLING
Public Instruction CHARLES H. ELLIOTT
Public Utilities EMMETT T. DREW
Publicity RUFUS C. MADDUX
Purchasing FREDERICK A. BRODESSER
Relief ARTHUR MUDD
Securities ANDREW J. MARKEY
Taxation J. H. THAYER MARTIN
Unemployment
Compensation HAROLD G. HOFFMAN
Vocational Education CHARLES H. ELLIOTT
Water JOHN WYACK
Welfare WILLIAM J. ELLIS
Workmen's
Compensation JOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.

NEW MEXICO



THE RECORDED history of New Mexico begins with 1539, when a Franciscan friar, de Niza, traversed a part of the country. Subsequent explorations by other Spaniards were such that by 1605 a small settlement at San Gabriel was abandoned, and the site of Santa Fe was chosen as the capital city for the vast Spanish claim. In 1680 Spanish sway was broken for twelve years by the Indians but was then restored by Ponce de Leon. Mexico shook off the yoke of Spain in 1819, but Mexican sovereignty ended

with conquest of the territory by the United States in 1846. New Mexico became a Territory in 1850 and a state in 1912, the forty-seventh to be admitted to the Union.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau
TOM W. NEAL, Director

In 1937 New Mexico established a complete Legislative Reference Bureau, directed to perform bill drafting, legislative reference, and statutory revision services. The statute creating the New Mexico Bureau is considered a model in the field, having been formulated in 1933 as a model for the states by a group of Legislative Reference Directors of long experience in the field. The Bureau has been provided with an adequate appropriation by the legislature and is clothed with full authority to recommend needed statutory revision. Its Director is given a ten-year term of office and provision is made for an adequate staff.

STATE MANUAL

New Mexico Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 180 Current Volume: 1937-1938
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 govern-

ment are described at some length. It contains an adequate abstract of votes by counties, and is handsomely illustrated with scenes from this colorful state. There is no index.

NEW MEXICO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

During the 1939 session of the legislature a law was enacted creating a State Planning Commission, thus superseding the Planning Board which was established in 1935. While the act carried an emergency clause, it provided for no ex-officio members, and new appointments have not yet been made by the Governor.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	122,634
Rank in Nation	4th
Population (1937 est.)	122,000
Rank in Nation	13rd
Density per square mile (1930)	3.5
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$10,795,300
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$11,704,322
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$288,388,870
State University	University of New Mexico
Site	Albuquerque
Enrollment (1937)	1,322
Faculty	106
Capital City	Santa Fe
Population* (1930)	11,176
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Albuquerque
Population (1930)	26,570
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	3
Number of Counties	31

THE SUNSHINE STATE



JOSEPH A. BURSEY
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor JOHN E. MILES
Lieutenant Governor
..... JAMES MURRAY, SR.
Secretary of State .. JESSIE M. GONZALES
Attorney-General FILO SEDILLO
State Treasurer REX FRENCH
State Auditor E. D. TRUJILLO

NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice DANIEL K. SADLER
Four Associate Justices
Term Eight years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR JOHN E. MILES

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate JAMES MURRAY, SR.
President Pro Tem of the Senate MRS. LOUISE H. COE
Speaker of the House GEORGE W. ARMIGO
Secretary of the Senate EVA SABIN
Clerk of the House CHARLES MURPHY
Senators 23 D 1 R Total 24 Term Four years
Representatives 42 D 7 R Total 49 Term Two years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JOSEPH A. BURSEY,
Chairman
FILO SEDILLO
THOMAS B. CATRON
J. O. GALLEGOS

Senate Members

A. K. MONTGOMERY
I. L. McALISTER
CHARLES C. ROYALL
DEWITT REYNOLDS
W. E. CLARKE

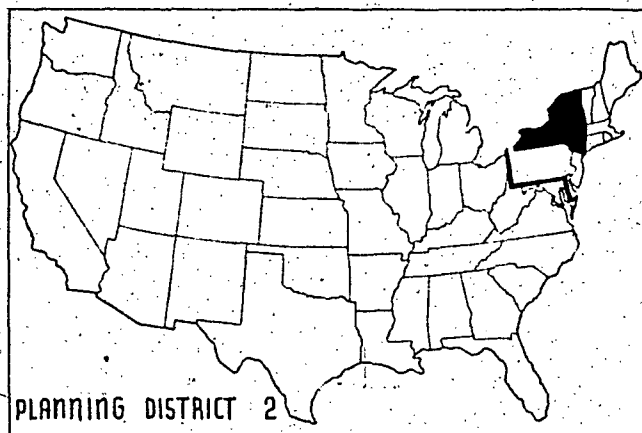
House Members

CONCHA ORTIZ Y PINO
ALVAN N. WHITE
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA
MRS. LUELLA MCGAFFEY-BROWN
W. A. GAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	REBECCA GRAHAM	Liquor Control	WILLIAM G. JOHNSON
Agriculture	HUGH M. MILTON III	Mines	WARREN G. BRACEWELL
Audit	E. D. TRUJILLO	Motor Vehicles	J. O. GARCIA
Banking	W. P. SAUNDERS	Old Age Assistance	MRS. JENNIE KIRBY
Budget	JOHN E. MILES	Parole	JOHN B. McMANUS
Conservation (Oil and Gas)	JOHN E. MILES	Planning	JOHN E. MILES
Corporations	ROBERT VALDEZ	Police	TOM SUMMERS
Employment Service	ROY L. COOK	Public Instruction	MRS. GRACE J. CORRIGAN
Equalization of Assessments	PAUL B. HARRIS	Public Utilities	ROBERT VALDEZ
Fish and Game	ELLIOTT S. BARKER	Publicity	JOSEPH A. BURSEY
Geology	A. ANDREAS	Relief	MRS. JENNIE KIRBY
Health	EDWIN B. GODFREY, M.D.	Securities	R. W. HEFLIN
Highways	BURTON G. DWYRE	Taxation	PAUL B. HARRIS
Insane	J. W. MYERS, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation	ROY L. COOK
Insurance	GEORGE M. BIEL	University	JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN
Labor	F. CHARLES DAVIS	Vocational Education	BRICE SEWELL
Library (Archives and History)	HELEN DORMAN	Water	THOMAS M. McCLURE
Library (Law)	HERBERT GERHART	Welfare	MRS. JENNIE KIRBY
Library (State)	HELEN DORMAN	Workmen's Compensation	F. CHARLES DAVIS

NEW YORK



THIS Hudson Valley region was visited by Veranzo in 1524, first explored by Hendrik Hudson and Samuel de Champlain in 1609, settled as New Netherlands by the Dutch in 1624, and finally captured by the English in 1664. During the eighteenth century the region was the locale of some of the most decisive battles of the French and Indian, and Revolutionary Wars. When the state ratified the United States Constitution in 1788 New York City became the first capital of the federal republic. The first New

York State constitution was adopted April 20, 1777; the fifth revised constitution was approved by the people on November 8, 1938.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Section

State Library

WILLIAM E. HANNAN, Legislative Reference Section Librarian

Services: The Reference Section is primarily an agency for research, rendering services to legislators, state officials, and private individuals. The Section operates an inquiry service.

Legislative Bill Drafting Commission

DON HOLBROOK, Secretary

Services: The Commission aids in drafting bills, resolutions, or amendments upon specific request. It examines existing laws and reports upon measures necessary to bring the consolidated laws up to date. An index of New York statutes is kept. It cooperates closely with the Legislative Reference Section.

STATE MANUAL

New York Legislative Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published annually

Total Pages: 1,379 Current Volume: 1938

Size in inches: 4 x 6

The Manual is a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government, as well as a directory of officials of the federal government in the state. It contains extensive information concerning each bureau of state government and numerous statistics

of their activities, such as an adequate and easily available summary of state finances. An abstract of votes of the last general election is included. There is considerable biographical material of state officers and a complete index.

NEW YORK STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

Executive Officer: WAYNE D. HEYDECKER

Status: Statutory Board, Act of April 5, 1935

Appropriation: State, \$46,640 (1938-39)

Activities: The Council has aided in the development of local and county planning agencies, improvements in planning and zoning law, development of drainage basin data and water resources policy, promotion of state mapping program, utilization of new State System of Plane Coordinates, studies of land use and development, and industrial distribution.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	49,204
Rank in Nation	29th
Population (1937 est.)	12,948,000
Rank in Nation	1st
Density per square mile (1930)	264.2
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$486,822,450
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$421,588,279
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$25,667,925,760
State University	None
Capital City	Albany
Population (1930)	12,741,2
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	New York City
Population (1930)	6,930,446
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	69
Number of Counties	62

THE EMPIRE STATE



HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG
Chairman of the Committee on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

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

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS

(Highest Appellate Court)
Chief Justice FREDERICK E. CRANE
Six Associate Members
Term Fourteen years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

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 JAMES J. REILLY Clerk of the Assembly ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI

Senators 24 D. 27 R. Total 51 Term Two years
Representatives 64 D. 85 R. 1 Amer. Labor. Total 150 Term One year

Regular Session: First Wednesday after first Monday in January, annually.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION

Administrative Members
MARK GRAVES
NATHAN R. SOBEL
HOLTON V. NOYES
JOHN A. LYONS
FRIEDA S. MILLER

Senate Members
EARLE S. WAKNER, Secretary
ERASTUS CORNING, 2ND
JAMES J. CRAWFORD
PHILLIP M. KLEINFELD
RAE L. EGBERT

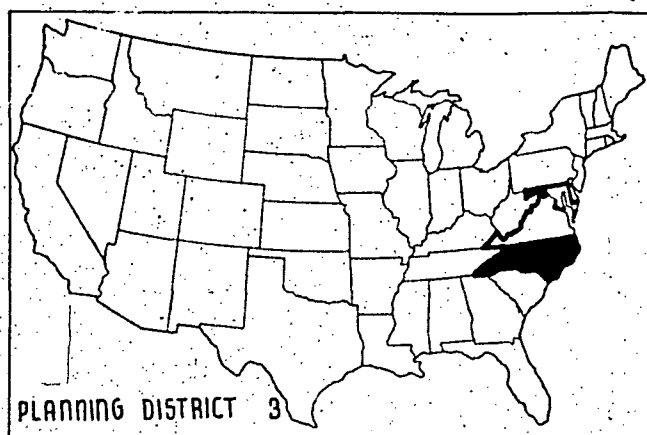
House Members
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, Chmn.
EMERSON D. FITE
WHEELER MILMOE
EDMUND J. DELANY
MARIO J. CARIELLO
ELISHA T. BARRETT
HERBERT A. RAPP

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture HOLTON V. NOYES
Audit MORRIS S. TREMAINE
Banking WILLIAM R. WHITE
Budget ABRAHAM S. WEBER
Claims JOHN J. MAGILTON
Conservation LITHGOW OSBORNE
Control MORRIS S. TREMAINE
Corporations FRANK S. SHARP
Corrections JOHN A. LYONS
Employment Service ROBERT W. BOYD
Equalization of Assessments MARK GRAVES
Fish and Game WILLIAM C. ADAMS
Forestry WILLIAM G. HOWARD
Health EDWARD S. GODREY, JR., M.D.
Highways HARVEY O. SCHERMERHORN
Insurance LOUIS H. PINK
Labor FRIEDA S. MILLER
Library (State) JAMES I. WYER
Liquor Control HENRY E. BRUCKMAN
Militia WALTER G. ROBINSON

Mines GUSTAVE WERNER
Motor Vehicles CARROLL E. MEALEY
Old Age Assistance RICHARD W. WALLACE
Parks JAMES F. EVANS
Parole FRANK I. HANSCOM
Personnel FRANK H. DENSLER
Planning WAYNE D. HEYDECKER
Police JOHN A. WARNER
Public Instruction FRANK P. GRAVES
Public Utilities MILO R. MALTBY
Public Works ARTHUR W. BRANDT
Publicity ALLAN REAGAN
Purchasing CHARLES B. SMITH
Relief DAVID C. ADIE
Securities HUGH REILLY
Taxation MARK GRAVES
Unemployment Compensation . MILTON O. LOYSEN
Vocational Education LEWIS A. WILSON
Welfare DAVID C. ADIE
Workman's Compensation S. E. SENIOR

NORTH CAROLINA



A SETTLEMENT on the coast of North Carolina was made in 1585, but the colonists soon returned to England. Other colonies were established in 1587 and 1591. In 1629 King Charles I granted the territory below the 36th parallel to Sir Robert Heath, and in 1663 an extensive grant was made by Charles II to a group of his favorites who divided the territory into North and South Carolina. Not until November, 1789, after the new government began to function, did North Carolina ratify the federal Constitution. The

state constitution of 1868, with amendments, is in effect today.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Library

Secretary of State

HENRY M. LONDON, Librarian

Services: The many services performed by the Library include an analytical comparison of legislation with that of other states and nations; an inquiry service; publication of an abstract of votes by counties, a list of members of the General Assembly, a directory of state and county officials, a bulletin containing amendments to the consolidated statutes, a court calendar, the biennial *North Carolina Manual*, and an annual report of the Library's activities; and the drafting of bills.

STATE MANUAL

North Carolina Manual

Issued by the Legislative Reference Library

Published biennially

Total Pages: 229 Current Volume: 1939

Size in inches: 5¼ x 7½

The North Carolina Manual contains a complete directory of the legislative department of the state as well as a description of new state departments and commissions. An adequate abstract of votes of the last general election is included, and biographical material concerning executive officials, members of the General Assembly, and justices of the Supreme Court. There is a table of contents but no index.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: THEODORE JOHNSON (consultant)

Status: Statutory Board, Act of May 11, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$2,000 (Emergency Fund); Federal, \$12,600 (WPA)

Activities: Since beginning active work in July, 1936, the Board has been primarily engaged in the preparation of a book on the resources and industries of North Carolina, in cooperation with the Department of Conservation and Development, and in the compilation of state studies of population, housing, etc. The Board has also cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the preparation of reports.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	52,426
Rank in Nation	27th
Population (1937 est.)	3,476,000
Rank in Nation	12th
Density per square mile (1930)	65.0
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$93,491,261
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$74,709,384
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$2,199,517,988
State University	University of North Carolina
Site	Chapel Hill
Enrollment (1937)	3,300
Faculty	240
Capital City	Raleigh
Population (1930)	37,379
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Charlotte
Population (1930)	82,675
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	21
Number of Counties	100

THE TARHEEL STATE



HON. HARRY McMULLAN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....CLYDE R. HOEY
Lieutenant Governor
.....WILKINS P. HORTON
Secretary of State.....THAD EURE
Attorney-General...HARRY McMULLAN
State Treasurer...CHARLES M. JOHNSON
State Auditor.....GEORGE ROSS POU



GOVERNOR CLYDE R. HOEY

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Chief JusticeW. P. STACY
Six Associate Justices
TermEight years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....WILKINS P. HORTON
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....W. ERSKINE SMITH
Clerk of the Senate.....S. RAY BYERLY
Speaker of the House.....D. L. WARD
Clerk of the House.....W. A. BAKER, JR.
Senators48 D.....2 R.....Total 50 Term.....Two years
Representatives113 D.....7 R.....Total 120 Term.....Two years

Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
HARRY McMULLAN, Chairman
HENRY M. LONDON
R. G. DEYTON
J. W. HARRELSON

Senate Members
S. B. FRINK
M. G. BOYETTE
K. CLYDE COUNCIL
H. F. HATCHER
A. B. PALMER

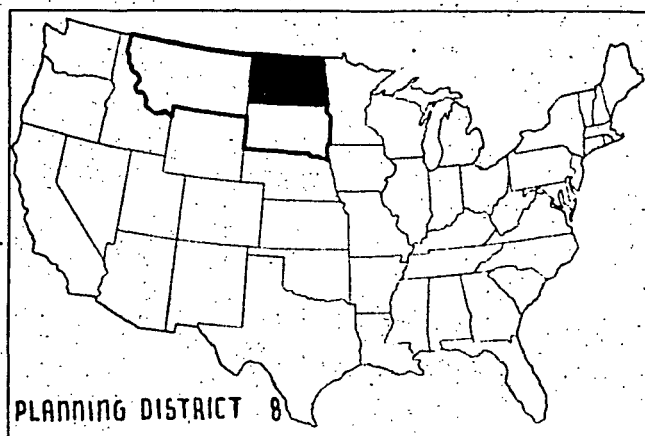
House Members
VICTOR S. BRYANT
ARCH T. ALLEN, JR.
SAM M. BLOUNT
RONALD E. FINCH
W. PAT KIMZEY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

AgricultureW. KERR SCOTT
AuditGEORGE ROSS POU
BankingGURNEY P. HOOD
BudgetR. G. DEYTON
ConservationR. BRUCE ETHERIDGE
CorporationsSTANLEY WINBORNE
CorrectionsJ. H. SAMPLE
Employment Service.....R. MAYNE ALBRIGHT
Equalization of Assessments.....A. J. MAXWELL
Fish and GameJOHN A. NELSON
ForestryJ. S. HOLMES
GameJ. D. CHALK
HealthCARL V. REYNOLDS, M.D.
HighwaysFRANK L. DUNLAP
InsuranceDAN C. BONEY
LaborF. H. SHUFORD
Library (Archives and History)...C. C. CRITTENDEN
Library (Law)DILLARD S. GARDNER
Library (State)CARRIE L. BROUGHTON
Liquor ControlCUTLAR MOORE

MilitiaJOHN VAN B. METTS
MinesMURRAY GRIER
Motor VehiclesR. R. McLAUGHLIN
Old Age Assistance.....MRS. W. THOMAS BOST
ParksJ. S. HOLMES
ParoleEDWIN M. GILL
PersonnelR. G. DEYTON
PlanningH. W. ODOM
PoliceJOHN T. ARMSTRONG
Public Instruction.....CLYDE A. ERWIN
Public UtilitiesSTANLEY WINBORNE
Public WorksFRANK L. DUNLAP
PurchasingJ. BENTON STACY
SecuritiesTHAD EURE
TaxationA. J. MAXWELL
Unemployment Compensation...C. G. POWELL
UniversityFRANK P. GRAHAM
Vocational EducationT. E. BROWNE
WelfareMRS. W. THOMAS BOST
Workmen's CompensationT. A. WILSON

NORTH DAKOTA



IN 1620 the Spanish extended outposts toward the region of the Dakotas, and in about 1640 French traders and adventurers began to enter the region. English influence was first felt through the activities of the Hudson Bay Company. The state was successively a part of the Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska Territories, until, finally, in 1861, the Dakota Territory was organized. The Territory was divided into two states in 1889. The same year a North Dakota constitution was adopted.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

No Formal Service

In 1919 the duties of the Legislative Reference Bureau, which had been established in 1907 under the Public Library Commission, were transferred to the Law Librarian. Since the Law Librarian was also ex-officio Supreme Court Reporter, the work was too great, the service quickly diminished, and finally terminated during a general state reorganization. The office of Honorable James D. Gronna, Secretary of State, has been very courteous in supplying information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Manual for the State of North Dakota

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 129 Current Volume: 1932
Size in inches: 5¾ x 8¾

The North Dakota Manual contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state. The functions of the several administrative boards and commissions are described at some length, and there is included a directory of federal officials of the state, as well as some miscellaneous historical and descriptive material. There is no index. While no *Manual* has been issued since 1932, up-to-date directories of officials and boards are supplied by James D. Gronna, Secretary of State.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PLANNING BOARD

During the 1939 session of the legislature the statute creating the State Planning Board was abolished; the Board, however, under the Act of 1935, continues in existence until June 30, 1939. Its chief work has been done in connection with the conservation of natural resources. Correspondence concerning the Board should be directed to H. L. Walster, State College Station, Fargo, North Dakota.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	70,837
Rank in Nation	16th
Population (1937 est.)	705,000
Rank in Nation	36th
Density per square mile (1930)	9.7
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$15,381,206
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$16,301,806
Total Value of Property (1937) ¹	\$187,266,177
State University	University of North Dakota
Site	Grand Forks
Enrollment (1937)	1,716
Faculty	125
Capital City	Bismarck
Population (1930)	11,090
Rank in State	4th
Largest City	Fargo
Population (1930)	28,619
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	4
Number of Counties	53

¹ "Taxable valuation," 50 per cent of assessed valuation.

THE SIOUX STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....JOHN MOSES
 Lieutenant Governor.....JACK A. PATTERSON
 Secretary of State.....JAMES D. GRONNA
 Attorney-General.....ALVIN C. STRUTZ
 State Treasurer.....JOHN GRAY
 State Auditor.....BERTA BAKER



GOVERNOR JOHN MOSES

NORTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....W. L. NUESSE
 Four Associate Judges
 Term.....Ten years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JACK A. PATTERSON
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....WILLIAM WATT
 Secretary of the Senate.....WILLIAM J. LOWE
 Speaker of the House.....OSCAR HAGEN
 Clerk of the House.....MRS. MINNIE D. CRAIG
 Senators.....10 D...39 R.....Total 49 Term.....Four years
 Representatives.....7 D...10 R...2 Vacancies.....Total 113 Term.....Two years

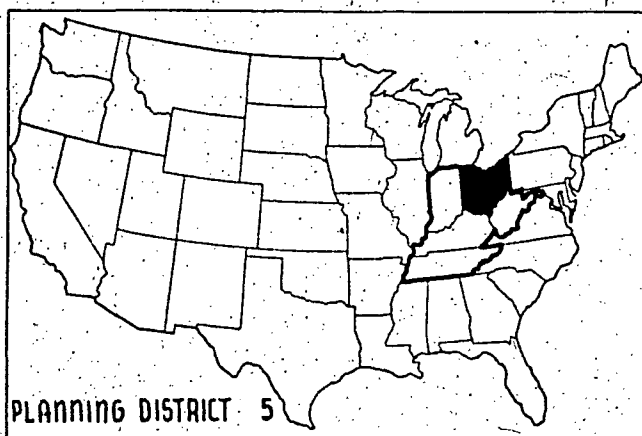
Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: Sixty days.

NORTH DAKOTA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture.....	MATH DAHL	Old Age Assistance.....	E. A. WILLSON
Audit.....	BERTA BAKER	Parks.....	RUSSELL REED
Banking.....	JOHN A. GRAHAM	Parole.....	C. M. PETERSON
Corporations.....	G. A. GILBERTSON	Planning.....	F. JENNINGS
Employment Service.....	F. W. HUNTER	Police.....	C. F. O'CONNER
Equalization of Assessments.....	W. T. DEPUY	Public Instruction.....	ARTHUR E. THOMPSON
Fish and Game.....	WILLIAM J. LOWE	Public Utilities.....	BEN C. LARKIN
Forestry.....	A. F. ARNASON	Purchasing.....	WILLIAM B. FALCONER
Health.....	MAYSIL M. WILLIAMS, M.D.	Securities.....	DICK SEE
Highways.....	J. S. LAMB	Taxation.....	W. T. DEPUY
Insurance.....	OSCAR E. ERICKSON	Unemployment Compensation.....	HOWARD S. MYSTER
Labor.....	MATH DAHL	University.....	JOHN C. WEST
Library (State).....	LILLIAN E. COOK	Vocational Education.....	EDWARD ERICKSON
Liquor Control.....	JOHN GRAY	Welfare.....	E. A. WILLSON
Mines.....	SYLVESTER BINEK	Workmen's Compensation.....	J. E. PFEIFER
Motor Vehicles.....	ADOLPH MICHELSON		

OHIO



FIRST claim to the Ohio region was made by the French before 1700. Soon thereafter, English traders entered the region. Subsequent explorations and disputes involved the region in the French and Indian Wars, but the French remained in control until the entire region was ceded to the English by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The Territory became a part of the United States at the close of the Revolution. Ohio became a state in 1803. Its second and last constitution was adopted in 1851 and has been frequently amended, thirty-four times in 1912 alone. An administrative reorganization was effected in 1921.

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: 459 Current Volume: 1935-1936

Size in inches: 6½ x 9½

The Official Roster of the State of Ohio contains a complete directory of all departments of the state government, including all state boards and commissions, state institutions, and county officers, together with federal officials in the state. Reference should be made also to *The Annual Report of the Secretary of State to the Governor*, which includes population and judicial statistics, complete lists of new incorporations, and information concerning elections. Both books contain complete indexes.

OHIO STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: JOHN P. SCHOOLEY, Chairman

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: State, none; Federal, \$53,816 (WPA) for 1936

Activities: The Board has cooperated with the National Resources Committee in the preparation of a series of studies of present use and problems of future use and control of water resources in the principal drainage basins of the state. A tentative plan for the control and utilization of water resources in the Mahoning Valley watershed, and a tentative plan of water resource and sanitation development in the Great Miami watershed were prepared. The Board has initiated a study of the future population of Ohio counties.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	41,040
Rank in Nation	35th
Population (1937 est.)	6,733,000
Rank in Nation	4th
Density per square mile (1930)	163.1
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$249,376,324
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$192,501,157
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1932)	\$13,452,946,926
State University	Ohio State University
Site	Columbus
Enrollment (1937)	16,670
Faculty	1,119
Capital City	Columbus
Population (1930)	290,564
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Cleveland
Population (1930)	900,429
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	59
Number of Counties	88

THE BUCKEYE STATE

OFFICERS



CHARLES H. JONES.
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor JOHN W. BRICKER
Lieutenant Governor.....PAUL M. HERBERT
Secretary of State.....EARL GRIFFITH
Attorney-General.....THOMAS J. HERBERT
State Treasurer DAN H. EBRIGHT
State Auditor.....JOSEPH T. FERGUSON

OHIO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice CARL V. WEYGANDT
Six Associate Judges
Term Six years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR JOHN W. BRICKER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....PAUL M. HERBERT
President Pro Tem of the Senate FRANK E. WHITTEMORE
Speaker of the House.....WILLIAM M. MCCULLOCH
Secretary of the Senate.....THOMAS E. BATEMAN
Clerk of the House.....OTIS R. JOHNSON
Senators.....27 R.....8 D.....Total 35 TermTwo years
Representatives100 R.....36 D.....Total 136 TermTwo years

Regular Session: First Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
CHARLES H. JONES, Chairman
THOMAS J. HERBERT
JOHN TAYLOR
ED D. SCHORR
N. R. HOWARD

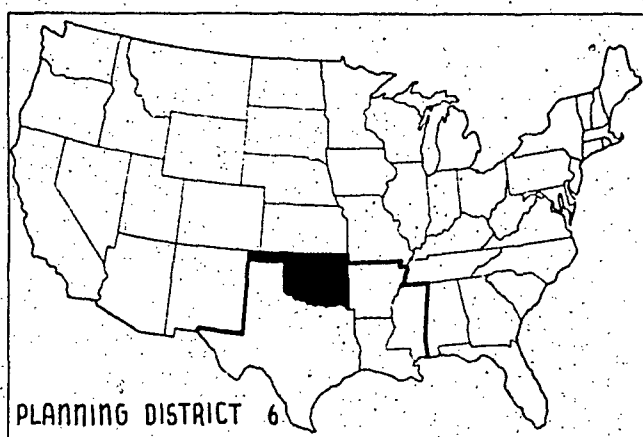
Senate Members
GRANT P. WARD
FRED L. ADAMS
DON R. THOMAS
O. W. WHITNEY
FRED R. SEIBERT

House Members
JOHN M. MATTHIAS
KENNETH M. PETRI
W. D. BURGETT
J. HARRY ASMANN
J. G. MILLS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....H. W. NISONGER	Militia .....EMIL F. MARX
Agriculture .....JOHN T. BROWN	Mines .....JAMES BARRY
Audit .....JOSEPH T. FERGUSON	Motor Vehicles .....CYLON W. WALLACE
Banking .....SAMUEL H. SQUIRE	Old Age Assistance.....THOMAS MCCAW
Budget .....H. D. DEFFENBACHER	Parks .....W. R. WHELOCK
Civil Service .....CARL SMITH	Parole .....W. JEWELL
Conservation .....DON WATERS	Planning .....JOHN P. SCHOOLEY
Corporations .....EARL GRIFFITH	Police.....LYNN C. BLACK
Employment Service.....W. T. DOE	Public Instruction .....E. N. DIETRICH
Finance .....WILLIAM S. EVATT	Public Utilities .....GEORGE MCCONNAUGHEY
Fish and Game.....A. W. SCHULTZ	Public Works .....CARL G. WAHL
Forestry .....O. A. ALDERMAN	Purchasing and Printing.....CHARLES J. STARK
Health .....R. H. MARKWITH, M.D.	Relief .....H. J. ROBISON
Highways .....ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER	Securities .....PAUL L. SELBY
Industrial Commission .....J. W. BEALE	Taxation .....FRANK MILLER
Industrial Relations .....GEORGE A. STRAIN	Unemployment
Insane .....CHARLES SHERWOOD	Compensation .....HERSCHEL ATKINSON
Insurance .....JOHN LLOYD	University .....WILLIAM MCPHERSON
Library (State) .....PAUL A. T. NOON	Vocational Education.....RALPH HOWARD
Liquor Control .....JACOB B. TAYLOR	Welfare .....CHARLES L. SHERWOOD

OKLAHOMA



THE United States acquired the unexplored territory now Oklahoma through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. In 1834 it was set aside as an Indian Territory. Pressure was great to open to the whites an unallotted tract called Oklahoma in the center of the territory, and finally the United States purchased the land from the Indians in 1889 and opened it to homestead settlement. In 1907 Oklahoma and Indian Territory were admitted as one state. At present there are twenty-seven Indian reservations in the

state. It was the forty-sixth state admitted to the Union, and its constitution of 1907 is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library

RALPH HUDSON, State Librarian

Services: The State Library undertakes to furnish, as one of its functions, a complete legislative reference service. It collects materials on governmental subjects, maintains a file of bills introduced, aids in bill drafting, carries on research for all branches of the state government, compiles bibliographies, and indexes legislation. The Library is a federal depository, the state depository and exchange agency, and has a large collection of legislative material. A quarterly bulletin containing a check list of state documents is published.

STATE MANUAL

Directory of the State of Oklahoma

Issued by the State Election Board

Published biennially

Total Pages: 181 Current Volume: 1937

Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Directory of the State of Oklahoma contains a complete roster of the executive, legislative, and judicial officers of the state. It is primarily an abstract of votes of the last previous general election. This abstract is a complete canvass including votes by counties and votes on constitutional amendments and initiated and referred statutes since statehood. There is no index.

OKLAHOMA PLANNING AND RESOURCES BOARD

Director: T. G. GAMMIE

Status: Statutory Board, Act of May 10, 1937

Appropriations: State, \$55,900 (1939-1941); Federal \$20,000 (WPA)

Activities: The primary function of the Division of State Planning is the development of a comprehensive plan for the social, economic, and physical development of the state; to assist the development of local planning bodies; to coordinate the work of other governmental agencies; and to prepare a well balanced program of public works based on scientific principles. The board also includes the divisions of State Planning, Forestry, Parks and Water Resources.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	70,057
Rank in Nation	17th
Population (1937 est.)	2,539,000
Rank in Nation	21st
Density per square mile (1930)	34.5
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$80,900,143
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$71,380,730
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$1,221,659,918
State University	University of Oklahoma
Site	Norman
Enrollment (June 30, 1936)	6,024
Faculty	304
Capital City	Oklahoma City
Population (1930)	185,389
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Oklahoma City
Population (1930)	185,389
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	16
Number of Counties	77

THE SOONER STATE

OFFICERS

Governor LEON C. PHILLIPS
 Lieutenant Governor JAMES E. BERRY
 Secretary of State C. C. CHILDERS
 Attorney-General MACQ. WILLIAMSON
 State Treasurer CARL B. SEBRING
 State Auditor FRANK C. CARTER



GOVERNOR LEON C. PHILLIPS

OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice WAYNE W. BAYLESS
 Eight Associate Judges
 Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate JAMES E. BERRY
 President Pro Tem of the Senate J. A. RINEHART Speaker of the House J. T. DANIEL
 Secretary of the Senate J. WILLIAM CORDELL Clerk of the House R. M. MASSEY
 Senators 44 D Total 44 Term Four years
 Representatives 102 D 13 R Total 115 Term Two years

Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

DAVID M. LOGAN
 MACQ. WILLIAMSON
 R. R. OWENS

Senate Members

HENRY C. TIMMONS
 JOE M. WHITAKER
 J. A. RINEHART
 CHARLES B. DUFFY

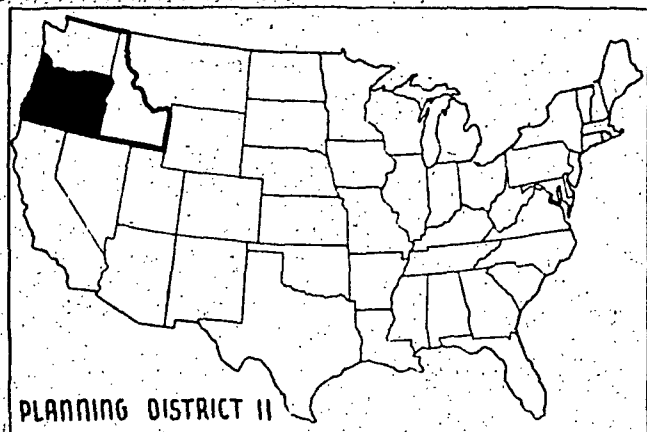
House Members

GLADE KIRKPATRICK
 A. N. LEECRAFT
 DALE BROWN

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education ROBERT F. ROSE	Library (State) RALPH HUDSON
Agriculture JOE C. SCOTT	Liquor Control J. D. CARMICHAEL
Audit JOHN ROGERS	Militia CHARLES F. BARRETT
Banking LINWOOD O. NEAL	Mines ROBERT H. BROWN
Budget R. R. OWENS	Motor Vehicles E. B. COOK
Claims FRANK C. CARTER	Old Age Assistance J. B. HARPER
Conservation H. G. BENNETT	Parks A. R. REEVES
Corporations KATHERINE MANTON	Parole J. A. MINTON
Corrections MABEL BASSETT	Planning T. G. GAMMIE
Employment Service EDWARD G. BURKE	Public Instruction A. L. CRABLE
Equalization of Assessments A. E. UNDERWOOD	Public Utilities REFORD BOND
Fish and Game K. D. TURNER	Purchasing E. W. SMARTT
Forestry GLENN R. DURRELL	Relief BERT McDONALD
Geology ROBERT H. DOTT	Securities J. T. BATTENBURG
Health GRADY F. MATHEWS, M.D.	Taxation J. D. CARMICHAEL
Highways SANDY H. SINGLETON	Unemployment
Insane MABEL BASSETT	Compensation RICHARD H. LAWRENCE
Insurance (Life and Fire) JESSE G. READ	University W. B. BIZZELL
Insurance (Reciprocal	Vocational Education FLORENCE NEFF
and Mutual) BYRON E. HARKEY	Water F. L. VAUGHAN
Labor W. A. PAT MURPHY	Welfare J. B. HARPER
Library (History) JAMES W. MOFFITT	Workmen's Compensation WILLIAM FOGG

OREGON



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE is reported to have touched the coast of Oregon in his search for a Northwest Passage in 1578, and Robert Gray sailed into the Columbia River in 1792 and established the American claim to the valley. The claim was strengthened by the Lewis and Clark expedition and by the establishment of a fur post by Astor in 1811. In 1846 a treaty with Great Britain cleared up the last of the conflicting claims of Spain, England, Russia, and America, and a territorial government was proclaimed in

1849. Oregon was admitted to the Union in 1859, and is still governed under its original constitution, as amended.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Oregon State Library

HARRIET C. LONG, State Librarian

Services: A careful index is kept of legislative material available. Research is conducted upon request.

Legislative Service and Reference Bureau

University of Oregon

This semi-official bureau directed by heads of five University departments conducts investigations, makes reports, and drafts bills upon request. The Attorney-General and his staff draft bills and advise legislators upon the validity of proposed measures. The 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: 286 Current Volume: 1937-1938

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Oregon Blue Book contains a complete directory of the three departments of the state governments. It has a large amount of descriptive material of the

state administrative departments, and a directory of county officials. It contains also a roster of federal officials in the state, and many miscellaneous facts. *The Blue Book* is illustrated and has an index.

OREGON STATE PLANNING BOARD

The Board was abolished by the 1939 legislature. The Governor was given a research fund of \$10,000 to be used as he wishes.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	96,699
Rank in Nation	9th
Population (1937 est.)	1,022,000
Rank in Nation	34th
Density per square mile (1930)	10.0
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$41,412,925
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$35,286,388
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$892,807,998
State University	University of Oregon
Site	Eugene
Enrollment (1937)	1,161
Faculty	206
Capital City	Salem
Population (1930)	26,266
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Portland
Population (1930)	301,815
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	6
Number of Counties	36

THE BEAVER STATE

OFFICERS



HON. ORMOND R. BEAN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor CHARLES A. SPRAGUE
Lieutenant Governor NONE
Secretary of State EARL SNELL
Attorney-General I. H. VAN WINKLE
State Treasurer WALTER E. PEARSON
State Auditor EARL SNELL

OREGON SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice JOHN L. RAND
Six Associate Justices
Term Six years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR CHARLES A. SPRAGUE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ROBERT M. DUNCAN Speaker of the House HARRY D. BOIVIN
Chief Clerk ZYLPHIA ZEIL BURNS Chief Clerk W. F. DRAGER
Senators 8 D. 22 R. Total 30 Term Four years
Representatives 13 D. 46 R. 1 Other. Total 60 Term Two years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Forty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

ORMOND R. BEAN, Chairman
DANIEL J. FRY
W. L. GOSSLIN
I. H. VAN WINKLE
WALLACE S. WHARTON

Senate Members

W. H. STRAYER
RONALD E. JONES
DOROTHY M. LEE
GEORGE W. DUNN
W. E. BURKE

House Members

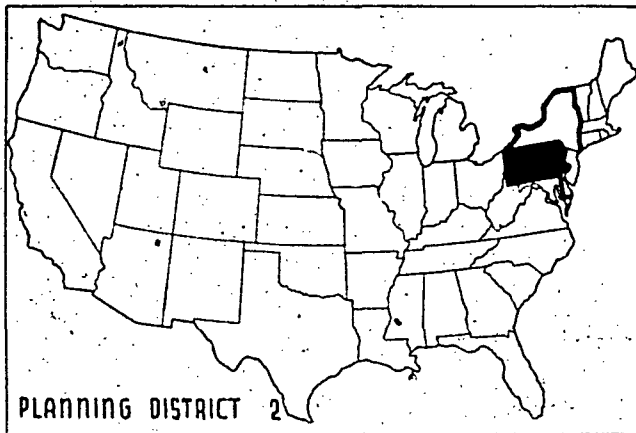
GILES L. FRENCH
EARL T. NEWBRY
FRANK DEICH
C. T. HOCKETT
GLENN N. RIDDLE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture J. D. MICKLE
Banking MARK H. SKINNER
Budget DAVID W. ECCLES
Corporations JAMES H. HAZLETT
Corrections DANIEL J. FRY
Equalization
of Assessments CHARLES V. GALLOWAY
Fish M. T. HOY
Forestry J. W. FERGUSON
Game FRANK B. WIRE
Geology EARL K. NIXON
Health F. D. STRICKER, M.D.
Highways HENRY F. CABELL
Insane W. D. McNARY, M.D.
Insurance HUGH H. EARLE
Interstate Cooperation ORMOND R. BEAN
Labor C. H. GRAM
Legislative Reference Service HARRIET C. LONG
Library
(Archives and History) NELLIE B. PIPES
Library (Law) E. N. GILLINGHAM
Library (State) HARRIET C. LONG

Liquor Control ARTHUR K. McMAHAN
Militia GEORGE A. WHITE
Mines EARL K. NIXON
Motor Vehicles CARL D. GABRIELSON
Old Age Assistance ELMER R. GOUDY
Parks SAM H. BOARDMAN
Parole J. S. MURRAY
Planning ORMOND R. BEAN
Police CHARLES P. PRAY
Printing E. C. HOBBS
Public Instruction REX PUTNAM
Public Utilities N. G. WALLACE
Purchasing DANIEL J. FRY
Relief ELMER R. GOUDY
Taxation CHARLES V. GALLOWAY
Unemployment
Compensation D. A. BULMORE
University FREDERICK M. HUNTER
Vocational Education O. D. ADAMS
Water CHARLES E. STRICKLIN
Welfare ELMER R. GOUDY
Workmen's Compensation L. O. ARENS

PENNSYLVANIA



THE FIRST permanent settlement, established by the Swedish in 1643, was seized by the Dutch in 1655, and by the English in 1664. William Penn secured an extensive grant from the King in 1681, and in 1682 laid out his Quaker capital, naming it Philadelphia. The Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia, and from 1790 to 1800 the city was the national capital. The state ratified the federal Constitution in 1787. The first state constitution was adopted in 1776. Its last constitution, the fourth, was

adopted in 1873. It has been amended numerous times.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau
Pennsylvania General Assembly
ROBERT S. FREY, Director

Services: The Bureau prepares indices of Pennsylvania laws, and digests the laws of other states. A file of bills is kept, as well as a file of reports of departments, boards, and commissions, and of other public documents. A complete inquiry service is maintained. Periodically, topical codifications of existing bills are presented to the legislature, with a list of obsolete laws recommended for repeal. Bill drafting is done with the assistance of the Attorney-General.

STATE MANUAL

The Pennsylvania Manual
Issued by Department of Property and Supplies
Published biennially
Total Pages: 1,351 Current Volume: 1937
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Pennsylvania Manual contains a complete directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government, including biographical sketches of the state's chief officers, and complete descriptions of the powers and duties of state officials and executive boards and commissions. There is an abstract of votes of the last primary and general elections, and a directory of federal officials in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: F. A. PITKIN
Status: Statutory Board, Act of July 30, 1936
Appropriations: State, \$125,000 (for biennium ending May 31, 1939); Federal, \$52,000, WPA, NRC.

Activities: The Board has conducted studies of public works, recreational facilities, land-use problems, and water resources, in cooperation with the National Resources Committee, of migration and localization of industry, local government finance, and population characteristics and trends. It cooperates with the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	45,126
Rank in Nation	32nd
Population (1937 est.)	10,154,000
Rank in Nation	2nd
Density per square mile (1930)	214.8
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$169,841,342
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$165,691,108
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$12,354,042,688
Institute of Higher	
Education	Pennsylvania State College
Site	State College
Enrollment (1937)	5,823
Faculty	731
Capital City	Harrisburg
Population (1930)	80,339
Rank in State	9th
Largest City	Philadelphia
Population (1930)	1,950,961
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	92
Number of Counties	67

THE KEYSTONE STATE

OFFICERS

Governor ARTHUR H. JAMES
 Lieutenant Governor SAMUEL S. LEWIS
 Secretary of State SOPHIA M. R. O'HARA
 Attorney-General CLAUDE T. RENO
 State Treasurer F. CLAIR ROSS
 State Auditor WARREN R. ROBERTS



GOVERNOR ARTHUR H. JAMES

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice JOHN W. KEPHART
 Six Associate Judges
 Term Twenty-one years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate SAMUEL S. LEWIS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate FREDERICK T. GELDER
 Secretary of the Senate GEORGE F. HOLMES
 Speaker of the House ELLWOOD J. TURNER
 Clerk of the House WILLIAM WARD, JR.
 Senators 26 D. 24 R. Total 50
 Representatives 79 D. 129 R. Total 208
 Term Four years
 Term Two years

Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

(Governor James had not made his appointments as this volume went to press.)

Senate Members

GEORGE WOODWARD
 HARRY SHAPIRO
 WELDON B. HEYBURN
 FRANKLIN S. EDMONDS
 ANTHONY J. DI SILVESTRO

House Members

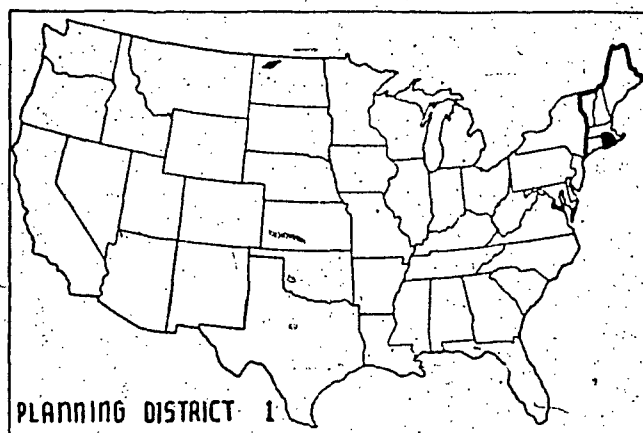
E. KENT KANE
 ELLWOOD J. TURNER
 THOMAS B. STOCKHAM
 ROBERT E. WOODSIDE
 ROY E. FURMAN

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture JOHN H. LIGHT
 Audit WARREN R. ROBERTS
 Banking R. W. DOTY
 Budget EDWARD B. LOGAN
 Corporations VACANCY
 Employment Service TENSARD DE WOLF
 Fish C. A. FRENCH
 Forestry G. ALBERT STEWART
 Game SETH GORDON
 Geology GEORGE H. ASHLEY
 Health JOHN J. SHAW, M.D.
 Highways I. LAMONT HUGHES
 Insurance MATTHEW H. TAGGART
 Labor LEWIS G. HINES
 Library (Archives and History) HENRY W. SHOEMAKER
 Library (Law) JOSEPH L. RAFTER
 Library (State) JOSEPH L. RAFTER
 Liquor Control VACANCY
 Militia EDWARD MARTIN

Mines JOHN IRA THOMAS
 Motor Vehicles WILLIAM J. HAMILTON
 Old Age Assistance HOWARD L. RUSSELL
 Parks JAMES S. PATES
 Parole COURTLAND BUTLER
 Personnel JOHN F. ROYER
 Planning F. A. PITKIN
 Police C. M. WILHELM
 Public Instruction LESTER K. ADE
 Public Utilities D. J. DRISCOLL
 Public Works ROGER W. ROWLAND
 Purchasing WALTER A. SCOTT
 Relief HOWARD L. RUSSELL
 Securities COLLEY S. BAKER
 Taxation WILLIAM J. HAMILTON
 Unemployment Compensation ERNEST KELLY
 University RALPH D. HETZEL
 Welfare E. ARTHUR SWEENEY
 Workmen's Compensation JOHN R. TARQUATO

RHODE ISLAND



FIRST settlement in Rhode Island was made by Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson in 1636 in an attempt to win freedom of worship. In 1663 the charter of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations was obtained. Two months before the Declaration of Independence was signed, Rhode Island renounced her allegiance to the King, but she did not ratify the federal Constitution until 1790. Dorr's Rebellion in 1843 led to the adoption of a more liberal constitution, which has been amended twenty-one times.

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: 461 Current Volume: 1937-1938

Size in inches: 4½ x 7¼

The Rhode Island Manual contains a complete directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. Included also are rules of order and committees of the Senate and House, as well as adequate statistics. There is considerable miscellaneous information concerning the state and its long history as well as biographical material concerning the legislators.

RHODE ISLAND STATE PLANNING BOARD

~~Chairman~~ Chairman, ROBERT F. SHEPARD

Status: Within Executive Department (Administrative Act of 1939)

Appropriations: State, \$8,600 (year ending June 30, 1939)

Activities: During 1939 the Board centered its activities on the rehabilitation of its southern shore communities devastated by the hurricane of September 21, 1938. It is also conducting an Industrial Survey to increase industrial production within the state.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	1,300
Rank in Nation	48th
Population (1937 est.)	681,000
Rank in Nation	37th
Density per square mile (1930)	627
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$21,956,518
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$22,802,328
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$1,357,303,520
Institute of Higher	
Education	Rhode Island State College
Site	Kingston
Enrollment (1937)	1,104
Faculty	99
Capital City	Providence
Population (1936)	243,006
Rank in State	1st
Largest City (1936)	Providence
Population	243,006
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	14
Number of Counties	5

THE PLANTATION STATE

OFFICERS



GEORGE L. CROOKER
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor....WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT
Lieutenant Governor.....JAMES O. McMANUS
Secretary of State....J. HECTOR PAQUIN
Attorney-General...LOUIS V. JACKVONY
State Treasurer....THOMAS P. HAZARD
State Budget Director and
Comptroller.....HENRY J. LEE

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 WILLIAM H.
VANDERBILT

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate....JAMES O. McMANUS
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....GEORGE D. GREENHALGH
Speaker of the House.....HUGO A. CLASON
Secretary of the Senate.....J. HECTOR PAQUIN
Reading Clerk of the House..NATHAN PERLMAN
Senators33 R.....10 D.....Total 43 Term.....Two years
Representatives61 R....39 D.....Total 100 Term.....Two years

Regular Session: First Tuesday in January, annually.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
GEORGE L. CROOKER, Chairman
DAWSON DITT
SIDNEY CLIFFORD
EDWARD SOUTHWICK
JOHN J. ORR

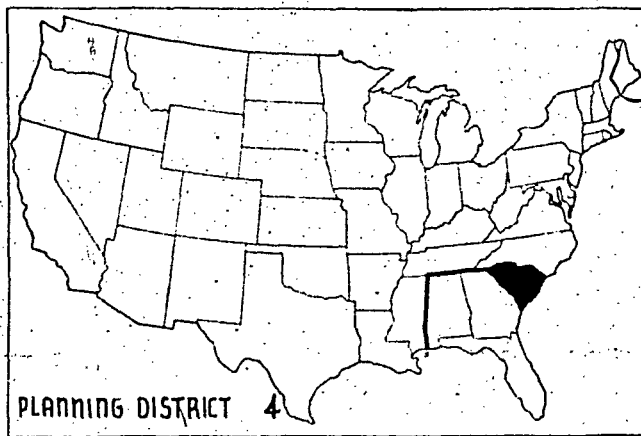
Senate Members
CHARLES L. ALGREN
JOSEPH R. LIBBEY
WILLIAM SWEENEY
JAMES J. BRADY

House Members
HAROLD I. HUEY
ROBERT M. BRAYTON
J. HENRY MANNING
HERMAN D. FERRARRA

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	JAMES F. ROCKETT	Militia	HERBERT R. DEAN
Agriculture	GRANVILLE W. BREED	Motor Vehicles	GEORGE R. BEANE
Banking	ALEX CHMIELEWSKI	Old Age Assistance.....	MORTIMER W. NEWTON
Budget	HENRY J. LEE	Parks	PETER J. PIMENTAL
Conservation	GRANVILLE W. BREED	Parole	JOSEPH H. HAGAN
Coordination and Finance	PRESTON ARNOLD	Personnel	THOMAS H. BRIDE, JR.
Corporations	J. HECTOR PAQUIN	Planning	ROBERT F. SHEPARD
Employment Service.....	THOMAS H. BRIDE, JR.	Police	JONATHAN H. HARWOOD
Equalization of Assessments....	EDWARD L. LEAHY	Public Instruction	JAMES F. ROCKETT
Fish and Game.....	HAROLD N. GIBBS	Public Utilities	BENJAMIN M. MCLYMAN
Forestry	PETER J. PIMENTAL	Public Works	FREDERICK V. WATERMAN
Health	LESTER A. ROUND	Purchasing	CHARLES M. SEARS, JR.
Highways	GEORGE H. HENDERSON	Securities	WARREN L. OFFER
Insurance	HENRI N. MORIN	Taxation	EDWARD L. LEAHY
Labor	HARVEY SAUL	Unemployment Compensation....	HARVEY SAUL
Library (Archives and History).	MARY T. QUINN	University	RAYMOND G. BRESSLER
Library (Law)	CLARENCE F. ALLEN	Vocational Education.....	GEORGE H. BALDWIN
Library (State)	GRACE M. SHERWOOD	Welfare	VINCENT SORRENTINO
Liquor Control	MICHAEL F. COSTELLO	Workmen's Compensation....	JOSEPH T. CAHIR

SOUTH CAROLINA



EARLY settlements were made by both Spanish and French, but in 1629 a grant of land including the territory that is now South Carolina was made by King Charles I of England to Sir Robert Heath, and was regranted by Charles II to eight of his favorites. South Carolina adopted an independent constitution in 1776 and took an active part in the Revolution. In 1832 South Carolina passed the famous Ordinance of Nullification, and was the first state to secede at the time of the Civil War. Including the constitution of 1776,

six constitutions have been adopted. The last, adopted in 1895, has been amended a number of times.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

South Carolina State Library

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.

STATE MANUAL

Legislative Manual of South Carolina

Issued by the Clerk of House of Representatives

Published annually

Total Pages: 370 Current Volume: 1939

Size in inches: 2¾ x 5¾

Intended primarily as a hand book for members of the General Assembly, *The South Carolina Legislative Manual* contains as well a complete roster of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state, together with county, state, and federal officials in the state. The booklet is illustrated, and includes an extensive amount of biographical material. There is an index.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: ROBERT L. SUMWALT, Chairman

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 12, 1938

Appropriations: State, \$12,500

Activities: The activities of the Board have been confined mostly to the gathering of basic data necessary to planning. Specific studies have been made or are now in progress on population trends, public works, water resources, forest resources, recreational facilities, public finance, and industrial development.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	30,989
Rank in Nation	39th
Population (1937 est.)	1,868,000
Rank in Nation	23rd
Density per square mile (1930)	57.0
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$36,340,841
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$32,857,257
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$363,333,058
State University... University of South Carolina	
Site	Columbia
Enrollment (1937)	1,554
Faculty	87
Capital City	Columbia
Population (1930)	51,581
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Charleston
Population (1930)	62,265
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	9
Number of Counties	46

THE PALMETTO STATE

OFFICERS



HON. EDGAR A. BROWN
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 E. P. MILLER
Comptroller-General ... A. J. BEATTIE
State Auditor J. M. SMITH

SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice JOHN G. STABLER
Four Associate Justices
Term Ten years
Elected by General Assembly



GOVERNOR BURNET R. MAYBANK

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate J. E. HARLEY
President Pro Tem of the Senate .. T. H. STUKES
Clerk of the Senate JAMES H. FOWLES
Speaker of the House SOLOMON BLATT
Clerk of the House JAMES E. HUNTER, JR.
Senators 46 D
Representatives 124 D
Term Four years
Term Two years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, annually.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JAMES E. HUNTER, JR.
JOHN M. DANIEL
JOHN H. DUKES
JAMES D. FULP
JOHN G. RICHARDS

Senate Members

J. B. PRUITT
RICHARD M. JEFFERIES
HENRY R. SIMS
EDGAR A. BROWN
JOHN F. WILLIAMS

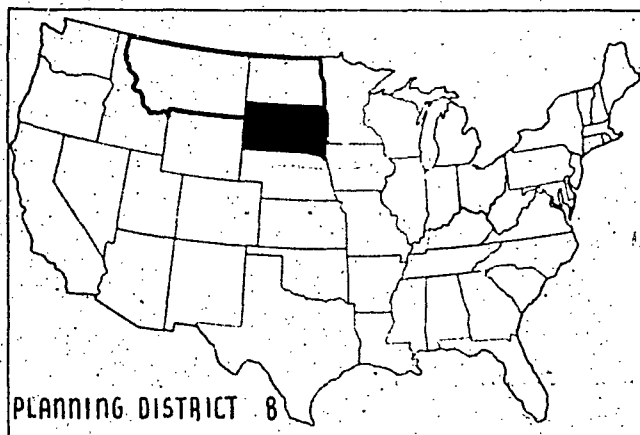
House Members

CALHOUN THOMAS
LUTHER P. BYARS
JAMES HUGH MCFADDIN
ROBERT C. WASSON
C. E. WESSINGER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	JAMES H. HOPE	Library (Law)	J. B. WESTBROOK
Agriculture	J. ROY JONES	Library (State)	MRS. V. G. MOODY
Audit	J. M. SMITH	Liquor Control	W. G. QUERY
Banking	E. P. MILLER	Militia	JAMES C. DOZIER
Budget	BURNET R. MAYBANK	Motor Vehicles	A. W. BOHLEN
Claims	A. J. BEATTIE	Old Age Assistance	T. H. DANIEL
Conservation	A. C. HEYWARD	Parole	BURNET R. MAYBANK
Control	BURNET R. MAYBANK	Planning	ROBERT L. SUMWALT
Corporations	P. M. MINUS	Police and Highway Patrol	BEN M. SAWYER
Equalization of Assessments	A. B. CRAIG	Printing	B. P. DAVIES
Fish and Game	A. C. HEYWARD	Public Instruction	J. H. HOPE
Forestry	H. A. SMITH	Public Utilities	H. W. SCOTT
Health	JAMES A. HAYNE, M.D.	Relief	ANNA E. BRADLEY
Highways	BEN M. SAWYER	Taxation	W. G. QUERY
Insane	C. F. WILLIAMS, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation	R. B. WATERS
Insurance	SAM B. KING	University	J. RION MCKISSICK
Labor	JOHN W. NATES	Vocational Education	J. H. HOPE
Library		Welfare	T. H. DANIEL
(Archives and History)	MRS. V. G. MOODY	Workmen's Compensation	JOHN H. DUKES

SOUTH DAKOTA



THE FIRST white men known to have reached this region were the Verendrye brothers and two companions in 1743. Fur traders later entered the region, and it was crossed by Lewis and Clark in 1804 and 1806. The first permanent white settlement was made at Fort Pierre in 1817. Dakota Territory was established in 1861, and South Dakota was admitted as a state in 1889 under the terms of the enabling act of Congress. The state capital was permanently established at Pierre in 1904. The present constitution, which

was adopted in 1889, has since been amended several times.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Library

State Historical Society
LAWRENCE K. FOX, Secretary

Services: An inquiry service is maintained. Material of interest to legislators is compiled and digested. The Secretary gives advice on requested subjects and assists the legislators in analyzing state reports. Bill drafting is occasionally done by the Secretary but is frequently referred to the Attorney-General's office.

STATE MANUAL

South Dakota Legislative Manual

Issued by the Department of Finance
Published biennially

Total pages: 581 Current Volume: 1937
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The South Dakota Legislative Manual contains a complete directory of the executive and legislative departments of the state government. A large amount of biographical material is included and an annotated copy of the state constitution. Extensive election statistics are given, and state institutions are described at some length. There is an index. *The Manual* is distributed by the Secretary of State.

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 Chronology,"

the derivation of the names of the counties of the state, and the inclusion in full of the 1936 state platforms of the political parties.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Since no appropriation was made by the 1939 session of the legislature, the Planning Board will be discontinued as of July 1, 1939. During the period of its activity the Board gathered and published factual material, cooperated with other state and federal planning agencies, and provided assistance for county planning boards. It assisted in the organization of the Central Northwest Regional Planning Commission.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	77,615
Rank in Nation	14th
Population (1937 est.)	692,000
Rank in Nation	38th
Density per square mile (1930)	9.0
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$22,625,472
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$20,418,596
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$1,034,664,289
State University.....University of South Dakota	
Site	Vermillion
Enrollment (1937)	840
Faculty	95
Capital City	Pierre
Population (1935)	4,013
Rank in State	11th
Largest City	Sioux Falls
Population (1935)	33,644
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	6
Number of Counties	69

THE COYOTE STATE

OFFICERS

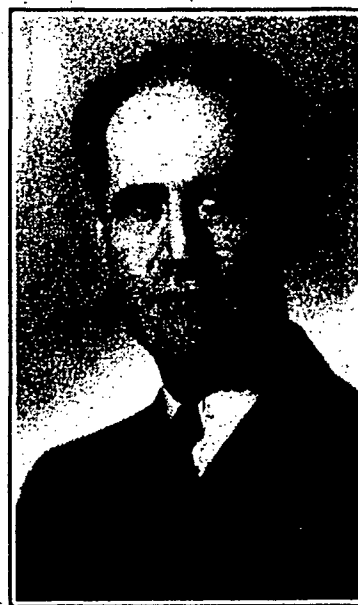


HON. JOHN J. MURPHY
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD
Lieutenant Governor
..... DONALD McMURCHIE
Secretary of State OLIVE RINGSRUD
Attorney-General LEO A. TEMMEY
State Treasurer W. G. DOUGLAS
State Auditor W. W. WARNER

SOUTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Presiding Judge . FREDERICK A. WARREN
Four Associate Justices
Term Six years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR HARLAN J.
BUSHFIELD

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate DONALD McMURCHIE
President Pro Tem of the Senate A. W. ODELL Speaker of the House ALBERT C. MILLER
Secretary of the Senate A. B. BLAKE Clerk of the House WRIGHT TARBELL
Senators 5 D. 30 R. Total 35 Term Two years
Representatives 13 D. 62 R. Total 75 Term Two years

Regular Session: Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

J. J. MURPHY, Chairman
J. H. BOTTUM, JR.
LEO A. TEMMEY
HARRY WESTPHAL
J. M. BERRY

Senate Members

SIOUX K. GRIGSBY
L. M. SIMONS
CARL H. WEIR
E. Y. BERRY
M. P. OHLMAN

House Members

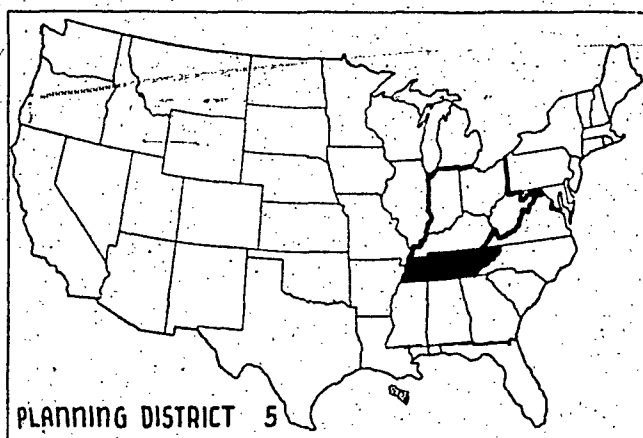
OSCAR JOHNSON
WILLIAM DEBOER
FRANK SWOPE
O. B. LIGHT
A. C. MILLER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education J. F. HINES
Agriculture E. H. EVERSON
Audit W. W. WARNER
Banking ERLING HAUGO
Budget J. M. BERRY
Corporations OLIVE A. RINGSRUD
Corrections J. F. HALLADAY
Equalization of Assessments J. H. BOTTUM, JR.
Fish and Game W. T. GIRTON
Forestry EARL HAMMERQUIST
Geology E. P. ROTHROCK
Health J. F. D. COOK, M.D.
Highways JAMES LAKE
Insane GEORGE S. ADAMS, M.D.
Insurance P. J. DUNN
Library (Archives and History) . LAWRENCE K. FOX
Library (Law) J. W. RAISH
Library (State) LAWRENCE K. FOX
Liquor Control GORDON STOUT
Militia EDWARD A. BECKWITH
Mines H. H. STEWART

Motor Vehicles B. J. SIMONSON
Old Age Assistance C. H. MCCAY
Parks BOARD
Parole DON COLE
Personnel J. M. BERRY
Planning W. R. RONALD
Police LEO A. TEMMEY
Printing J. M. BERRY
Public Instruction J. F. HINES
Public Utilities J. J. MURPHY
Publicity A. H. PANKOW
Purchasing J. M. BERRY
Relief C. H. MCCAY
School and Public Lands EARL HAMMERQUIST
Securities S. J. PRUNER
Taxation J. H. BOTTUM, JR.
Unemployment Compensation J. W. KAYE
University I. D. WEEKS
Vocational Education J. F. HINES
Welfare C. H. MCCAY
Workmen's Compensation LEO A. TEMMEY

TENNESSEE



ALTHOUGH the area was visited by De Soto in 1541, settlement of Tennessee did not begin until almost the middle of the eighteenth century. The French claim to the region was relinquished by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Twice a part of North Carolina, it was finally ceded to the United States, and in 1790 became "the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio." In 1796 the state, Tennessee, was admitted to the Union as the sixteenth. Its constitution, like that of Kentucky, provided a wider democracy in the

form of a more liberal suffrage. The present constitution was adopted in 1870. An administrative reorganization was effected in 1937.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

No formal service

There is no official department of the state government which furnishes legislative reference service. A private agency, the Tennessee Legislative Service, established in 1923, functions during legislative sessions. MacDonald Salter, Assistant Director of the Department of Personnel, has been very courteous in furnishing information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Tennessee Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially, in cooperation with State Planning Commission and Department of Personnel

Total Pages: 197 Current Volume: 1938

Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Tennessee Blue Book contains a complete directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. Included also is historical and other miscellaneous information. It contains a directory of county officers and adequate election statistics. The manual also contains a useful map of the state, an organization chart of the government, several handsome colored plates, and an index.

TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Executive Officer: Vacancy

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 19, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$50,000 (1939-41)

Activities: The Commission maintains offices in Nashville and in Memphis. Its activities include studies of rural land-use problems; drainage enterprises, prison labor problems in Tennessee, old age assistance, poll taxes in various states, possibilities of rural zoning, the fiscal system of the state and its revenue laws, the application of social security, public education and public institutions, the merit system in the state, a survey of marketing conditions, and of recreational facilities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	42,022
Rank in Nation	34th
Population (1937 est.)	2,880,000
Rank in Nation	15th
Density per square mile (1930)	62.8
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$49,085,375
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$46,204,864
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$1,474,957,956
State University	University of Tennessee
Site	Knoxville
Enrollment (1937)	6,118
Faculty	382
Capital City	Nashville
Population (1937)	165,000
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Memphis
Population (1930)	253,143
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	8
Number of Counties	95

THE VOLUNTEER STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....	PRENTICE COOPER
Lieutenant Governor.....	None
Secretary of State.....	A. B. BROADBENT
Attorney-General.....	ROY H. BEELER
State Treasurer.....	JOHN HARTON



GOVERNOR PRENTICE COOPER

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	GRAFTON GREEN
Four Associate Judges.....	
Term.....	Eight years
Elected by popular vote.....	

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	BLAN MAXWELL	Speaker of the House.....	WALTER M. HAYNES
Chief Clerk of the Senate.....	B. B. GULLETT	Clerk of the House.....	JOE CARR
Senators.....29 D..... 4 R.....	Total 33	Term.....	Two years
Representatives.....81 D..... 16 R..... 2 other	Total 99	Term.....	Two years

Regular Session: First Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Seventy-five days.

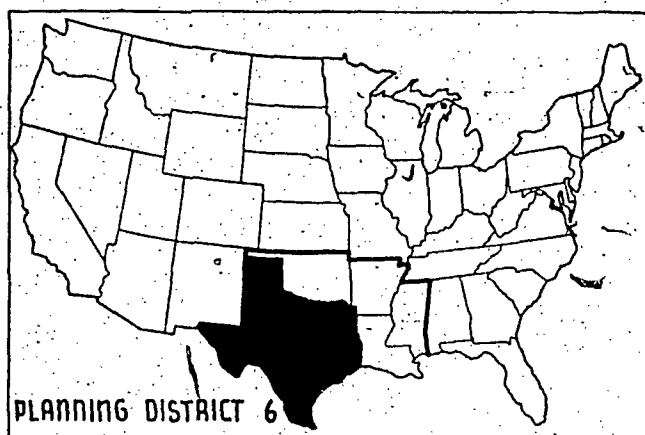
COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

*Appointments to this Commission had not been made when
this volume went to press.*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....	E. R. LINGERFELT	Militia.....	TOM FRAZIER
Agriculture.....	CLINT JONES	Mines.....	J. A. WELCH
Audit.....	ROBERT W. LOWE	Motor Vehicles.....	C. F. CLARK
Banking.....	H. B. CLARKE	Old Age Assistance.....	PAUL SAVAGE
Budget.....	W. M. DUNCAN	Parks.....	SAM F. BREWSTER
Claims.....	W. C. COOK	Parole.....	W. D. LANNON
Conservation.....	J. CHARLES POE	Personnel.....	BAIN STEWART
Corporations.....	A. B. BROADBENT	Planning.....	VACANCY
Corrections.....	C. C. MENZLER	Police.....	HILTON BUTLER
Employment Service.....	PAUL JESSEN	Publicity.....	W. B. BOYD
Equalization of Assessments.....	DUKE CANNON	Public Instruction.....	R. LEE THOMAS
Fish and Game.....	HOWELL E. BUNTIN	Public Utilities.....	PORTER DUNLAP
Forestry.....	J. O. HAZARD	Public Works.....	BURRELL HARRIS
Geology.....	W. F. POND	Purchasing.....	JEAN HENSLEE
Health.....	W. C. WILLIAMS, M.D.	Relief.....	PAUL SAVAGE
Highways.....	C. W. PHILLIPS	Securities.....	JANE WHITELAW
Insane.....	TIP TAYLOR	Taxation.....	ESTES KEFAUVER
Insurance.....	JAMES M. MCCORMACK	Unemployment Compensation.....	
Labor.....	S. E. BRYANT	(Acting).....	CARSON VAUGHAN
Library (Archives and History).....	MRS. JOHN T. MOORE	University.....	J. D. HOSKINS
Library (Law).....	LUCILLE MYERS	Vocational Education.....	G. E. FREEMAN
Library (State).....	MRS. JOHN T. MOORE	Water.....	W. T. ELLIS
Liquor Control.....	ESTES KEFAUVER	Welfare.....	PAUL SAVAGE
		Workmen's Compensation.....	DAVID HANLY

TEXAS



WHETHER Pineda in 1519 or de Vaca in 1528 was the first white man to touch Texas soil is not definitely known, but Coronado, De Soto, La Salle, and Ponce de Leon are known to have explored parts of the territory. Texas was a part of Mexico when independence from Spain was secured in 1821. In 1836 it rebelled against the Mexicans and became the "Republic of Texas." It was admitted to the Union in 1845, joined the Confederacy in 1861, and was readmitted to the Union in 1869. The present con-

stitution was adopted in 1876 and has been amended frequently since that time.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Section

Texas State Library

DORIS H. CONNERLY, Legislative Reference Librarian

Services: Research is conducted upon request: A daily history of bills introduced is kept during the sessions, and a card catalog containing page references to the daily journals. The Section has published certain of its research studies, and has aided in the publication of the *Texas Statesman's Yearbook*. Bill drafting is done by the Attorney-General's office. The Supreme Court gives library service on legal matters, and the Secretary of State's office answers inquiries.

STATE MANUAL

Texas Almanac

Issued by *The Dallas News*

Published irregularly

Total Pages: 512 Current Volume: 1939-40

Size in inches: 5¾ x 8½

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.

TEXAS STATE PLANNING BOARD

The statute creating the Texas State Planning Board was not re-enacted during the 1939 session of the legislature, and for that reason the Board ceased to exist on March 15, 1939. During the period of its activity, it devoted its efforts to the improvement of public health, determination of a sound land-use policy, conservation and proper utilization of water resources, inventory of mineral resources, preparation of a reforestation policy, a study of transportation facilities, a comprehensive industrial survey, studies of the state's public educational program, and suggested improvements in the government and social aspects of Texas.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	265,896
Rank in Nation	1st
Population (1937 est.)	6,155,000
Rank in Nation	5th
Density per square mile (1930)	22.2
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$177,220,355
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$153,784,300
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$3,247,532,305
State University	University of Texas
Site	Austin
Enrollment (1937)	9,206
Faculty	472
Capital City	Austin
Population (1930)	53,120
Rank in State	7th
Largest City	Houston
Population (1930)	292,352
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	36
Number of Counties	254

THE LONE STAR STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....	W. LEE O'DANIEL
Lieutenant Governor.....	COKE R. STEVENSON
Secretary of State.....	TOM L. BEAUCHAMP, SR.
Attorney-General.....	GERALD C. MANN
State Treasurer.....	CHARLEY LOCKHART
State Auditor.....	TOM C. KING
Comptroller.....	GEORGE H. SHEPPARD



GOVERNOR W. LEE O'DANIEL

TEXAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	C. M. CURETON
Two Associate Justices	
Term.....	Six years
Elected by popular vote	

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	COKE R. STEVENSON	Speaker of the House.....	R. EMMETT MORSE
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	WEAVER MOORE	Clerk of the House.....	E. R. LINDLEY
Secretary of the Senate.....	BOB BARKER		
Senators.....	31 D	Term.....	Four years
Representatives.....	150 D	Term.....	Two years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

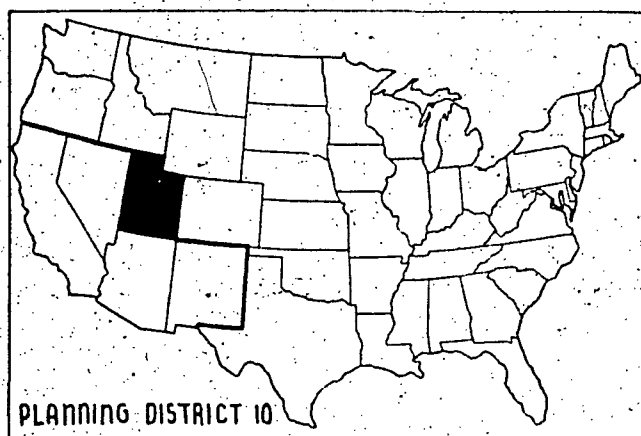
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The statute to establish a Commission on Interstate Cooperation passed the legislature on May 9, 1939, and is before the Governor for signature as this book goes to press.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture.....	J. E. McDONALD	Mines.....	LON A. SMITH
Audit.....	TOM C. KING	Motor Vehicles.....	HOMER GARRISON, JR.
Banking.....	Z. GOSSETT	Old Age Assistance.....	W. A. LITTLE
Budget.....	J. D. HALL	Parks.....	PAT M. NEFF
Conservation.....	LON A. SMITH	Parole.....	BRUCE W. BRYANT
Corporations.....	CLAUDE A. WILLIAMS	Police.....	HOMER GARRISON, JR.
Corrections.....	O. J. S. ELLINGSON	Public Instruction.....	L. A. WOODS
Employment Service.....	BYRON MITCHELL	Public Utilities.....	LON A. SMITH
Equalization of Assessments.....	GEORGE H. SHEPPARD	Purchasing.....	TOM DEBERRY
Fish and Game.....	W. J. TUCKER	Relief.....	ADAM R. JOHNSON
Forestry.....	E. O. SIECKE	Securities.....	D. LEON HARP
Health.....	GEORGE W. COX, M.D.	Taxation.....	GEORGE H. SHEPPARD
Highways.....	JULIAN MONTGOMERY	Unemployment.....	
Insurance.....	WALTER WOODWARD	Compensation.....	ORVILLE S. CARPENTER
Labor.....	JOE KUNSCHIK	University.....	HOMER P. RAINEY
Library (Archives and History).....	HARRIET SMITHER	Vocational Education.....	JAMES R. D. EDDY
Library (Law).....	O. C. WALKER, JR.	Water.....	C. S. CLARK
Library (State).....	FANNIE M. WILCOX	Welfare.....	CLAUDE D. TEER
Liquor Control.....	J. B. FORD	Workmen's Compensation.....	OTTO STUDER
Militia.....	HARRY KNOX		

UTAH



THOUGH the region now called Utah was crossed by Father Escalante and various Spanish explorers and traders in the early 19th century, permanent settlement did not begin until the immigration of the Mormons in 1847. The close of the Mexican War brought the region into the United States, and in 1850 it became Utah Territory. It was not until after the Mormon church had agreed to abolish polygamy that Utah was admitted to the Union (1896). Its present constitution was adopted by popular vote in 1895.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

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: 1939-1940
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Utah Official Roster contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It lists the members of the state boards and commissions, and gives also a directory of all county officers in the state. There is a small amount of descriptive material concerning the state. There is no index.

UTAH STATE PLANNING BOARD

Director: SUMNER G. MARGETTS

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 26, 1935
Appropriations: State, \$15,000 (1938-39); \$25,000 (1940-41)

Activities: During the years 1937 and 1938 the Board was actively engaged in

research and study of the following fields: government expenditures and taxation, flood control, recreational resources, state mental hospital, secondary and higher education, soil surveys in several counties, national monument proposals, prison removal, soil conservation, and water resources. In addition the Board acted as representative for the U. S. Travel Bureau, and conducted a library and informational service.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	84,990
Rank in Nation	10th
Population (1937 est.)	518,000
Rank in Nation	40th
Density per square mile (1930)	6.2
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$24,385,265
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$21,215,787
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$524,417,178
State University	University of Utah
Site	Salt Lake City
Enrollment (1937)	3,934
Faculty	190
Capital City	Salt Lake City
Population (1930)	140,267
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Salt Lake City
Population (1930)	140,267
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	3
Number of Counties	29

THE BEEHIVE STATE

OFFICERS

Governor	HENRY H. BLOOD
Lieutenant Governor	NONE
Secretary of State	E. E. MONSON
Attorney-General	JOSEPH CHEZ
State Treasurer	REESE M. REESE
State Auditor	JOHN W. GUY

UTAH SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice	DAVID W. MOFFAT
Four Associate Justices	
Term	Ten years
Elected by popular vote	



GOVERNOR HENRY H. BLOOD

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	IRA HUGGINS	Speaker of the House.....	HEBER BENNION, JR.
Secretary of the Senate.....	J. LAMBERT GIBSON	Clerk of the House.....	WALTER H. ANDERSON
Senators.....	21 D..... 2 R.....	Total 23	Term..... Four years
Representatives.....	45 D..... 15 R.....	Total 60	Term..... Two years

Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially, in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
(Governor Blood had not made his appointments when this volume went to press.)

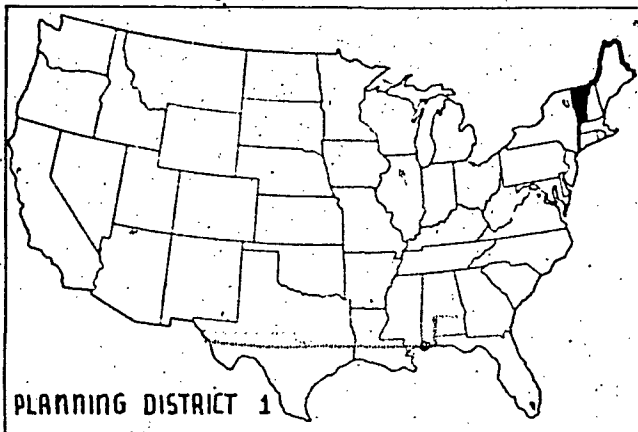
Senate Members
GORDON WEGGELAND
WILL R. HOLMES
A. O. ELLETT
JAMES A. McMURRIN
STANLEY N. CHILD

House Members
(Appointments had not been made when this volume went to press.)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	DAVID F. SMITH	Mines	E. A. HODGES
Audit	JOHN W. GUY	Motor Vehicles	FERRIS JONES
Banking	RULON F. STARLEY	Old Age Assistance	J. W. GILLMAN
Budget	E. R. MILES	Parks	HENRY H. BLOOD
Claims	JOHN W. GUY	Parole	OSCAR E. LOWDER
Control	E. R. MILES	Planning	SUMNER G. MARGETTS
Corporations	E. E. MONSON	Police	R. W. GROO
Corrections	SAMUEL W. STEWART	Public Instruction	CHARLES H. SKIDMORE
Employment Service	RAY R. ADAMS	Public Utilities	WARD C. HOLBROOK
Equalization of Assessments	IRWIN ARNOVITZ	Purchasing	E. R. MILES
Fish and Game	NEWELL B. COOK	Relief	J. W. GILLMAN
Health	J. L. JONES, M.D.	Securities	A. EZRA GULL
Highways	W. D. HAMMOND	Taxation	IRWIN ARNOVITZ
Insane	GARLAND H. PACE	Unemployment	
Insurance	C. CLARENCE NESLEN	Compensation	WILLIAM M. KNERR
Library (Archives and History)	HERBERT S. AUERBACH	University	GEORGE THOMAS
Library (Law)	L. M. CUMMINGS	Vocational Education	CHARLES H. SKIDMORE
Library (State)	MOSIAH HALL	Water	T. H. HUMPHERYS
Liquor Control	JAMES W. FUNK	Welfare	J. W. GILLMAN
Militia	W. G. WILLIAMS	Workmen's Compensation	WILLIAM M. KNERR

VERMONT



AS FAR AS is known, Champlain was the first white man to enter what is the present state of Vermont (1609). Both French and English built forts in the region, but settlers came largely from other parts of New England. Boundary and title disputes over the region continued until the last claim was relinquished by New York in 1790. Nevertheless, Vermont declared its independence in 1777 and participated actively in the Revolution. It was admitted to the Union in 1791, the first state after the original thirteen. Its present constitution was adopted in 1793, last amended in 1924.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library

MRS. BEATRICE LOWE HASKINS

Assistant Librarian

Services: The Bureau collects material of interest to legislators. It keeps a complete index of bills. It conducts inquiries upon request, publishes the results of its studies, and prepares a biennial "Preliminary Legislative Manual." It assists the legislative draftsmen and edits and publishes a cumulative Index of Laws and a Table of Changes in Laws at the end of each session.

STATE MANUAL

Vermont Legislative Directory

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 652 Current Volume: 1937

Size in inches: 4½ x 6

The Vermont Legislative Directory contains a substantially complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It includes a list of county and federal officers in the state. *The Directory* contains valuable miscellaneous material concerning the state government, a large amount of biographical material of state and federal officers, and descriptive material on each state department. *The Directory* is especially well classified.

VERMONT STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: FREDERICK W. SHEPARDSON,
(Chairman)

PHILIP SHUTLER (Director)

Status: Statutory Board, Act of April 11, 1935

Appropriations: State, \$12,000

Activities: The aims and objectives of the State Planning Board are, in general, to make comprehensive studies of matters relating to the physical, social, and economic development of the resources of the state; to make plans and recommendations to the Governor and legislature for the development of recreation, industry, and agriculture.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	9,564
Rank in Nation	42nd
Population (1937 est.)	382,000
Rank in Nation	45th
Density per square mile (1930)	39.4
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$11,793,209
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$11,127,084
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$322,311,977
State University	University of Vermont
	and State Agricultural College
Site	Burlington
Enrollment (1937)	1,286
Faculty	195
Capital City	Montpelier
Population (1930)	7,837
Rank in State	7th
Largest City	Burlington
Population (1930)	24,789
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	3
Number of Counties	14

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE

OFFICERS



HON. LAWRENCE C. JONES
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor GEORGE D. AIKEN
Lieutenant
Governor WILLIAM H. WILLS
Secretary of State RAWSON C. MYRICK
Attorney-General LAWRENCE C. JONES
State Treasurer THOMAS H. CAVE
State Auditor BENJAMIN GATES



GOVERNOR GEORGE D. AIKEN

VERMONT SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice SHERMAN R. MOULTON
Four Associate Justices
Term Two years
Elected by legislature

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate WILLIAM H. WILLS
President Pro Tem of the Senate MORTIMER R. PROCTOR
Speaker of the House OSCAR L. SHEPARD
Secretary of the Senate ERNEST W. GIBSON, JR.
Clerk of the House HAROLD J. ARTHUR
Senators 25 R. 5 D. Total 30 Term Two years
Representatives 204 R. 31 D. 11 others. Total 246 Term Two years

Regular Session: Wednesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Member
LAWRENCE C. JONES, Chairman

Senate Member
LEON S. GAY

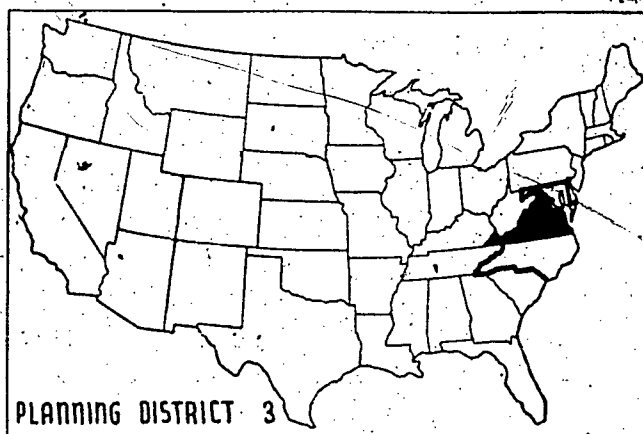
House Member
F. RAY KEYSER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture E. H. JONES
Audit BENJAMIN GATES
Banking DONALD A. HEMENWAY
Conservation J. J. FRITZ
Corporations RAWSON C. MYRICK
Corrections TIMOTHY C. DALE
Employment Service E. REYNOLD JOHNSON
Fish and Game GEORGE WILLIAM DAVIS
Forestry PERRY H. MERRILL
Geology ELBRIDGE C. JACOBS
Health CHARLES F. DALTON, M.D.
Highways HUBERT E. SARGENT
Insane JAMES C. O'NEIL
Insurance DONALD A. HEMENWAY
Labor HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG
Library (Archives and History) AGNES K. LAWSON
Library (Law) HARRISON J. CONANT
Library (State) HARRISON J. CONANT
Liquor Control REGINALD R. COLE
Militia HERBERT T. JOHNSON

Motor Vehicles MURDOCK A. CAMPBELL
Old Age Assistance W. ARTHUR SIMPSON
Parks PERRY H. MERRILL
Parole TIMOTHY C. DALE
Planning PHILIP SHUTLER
Police H. ELMER MARSH
Public Instruction FRANCIS L. BAILEY
Public Utilities E. B. CORNWALL
Public Works EDWARD H. MASON
Publicity HAROLD H. CHADWICK
Purchasing MERTON F. BARBER
Securities DONALD A. HEMENWAY
Taxation ERWIN M. HARVEY
Unemployment
Compensation STERRY R. WATERMAN
University GUY W. BAILEY
Vocational Education RALPH E. NOBLE
Welfare TIMOTHY C. DALE
Workmen's Compensation
..... HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG

VIRGINIA



THE COLONY at Jamestown (1607) was the site of the first permanent English settlement in America. After a few discouraging years, settlements increased, and the colony prospered. Williamsburg became the first colonial capital. Virginia contributed many leaders to the movement which led to Revolution, and except for John Adams, all the Presidents of the United States up to 1825 came from Virginia. The present constitution was not submitted to popular vote but went into effect as soon as it was adopted

by the constitutional convention in 1902. It was extensively amended in 1928.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE¹

Division of Statutory Research and Drafting

— WILLIAM R. SHANDS, Director

Services: Indexes, lists, and digests of material are prepared. A file is kept of all bills, committee reports, and documents. Research is conducted upon request, bills are drafted, and advice given as to the constitutionality or probable legal effect of proposed legislation. The Director examines bills, and reports his findings to the Governor with recommendations. Continuous statutory revision is carried on between sessions.

STATE MANUAL

Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia

Issued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth
Published annually

Total Pages: 347 Current Volume: 1937-38
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.

¹ The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council, a primary aid to legislators, is described on pp. 66-2.

VIRGINIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: DOUGLAS S. FREEMAN

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 26, 1938

Appropriations: State, \$24,000 per annum; Federal, calendar year 1939: \$32,295 (WPA)

Activities: The Board has engaged in studies of the interrelation of rural schools and the highway system of the state, the advisability of consolidation of schools, an inventory of the physical equipment of schools, and the relation of the state highway program to the federal system. It made industrial, transportation and water and land studies, developed programs for marketing of farm products, and aided in the establishment of local planning boards, and is engaged in an extensive mapping program.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	42,627
Rank in Nation	33rd
Population (1937 est.)	2,690,000
Rank in Nation	18th
Density per square mile (1930)	60.2
Total State Revenue (1932)	\$42,198,545
Total State Expenditures (1932)	\$42,493,034
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$2,080,389,587
State University	University of Virginia
Site	Charlottesville
Enrollment (1937)	2,551
Faculty (1938)	156
Capital City	Richmond
Population (1930)	182,929
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Richmond
Population (1930)	182,929
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	14
Number of Counties	100

THE OLD DOMINION

OFFICERS



WILLIAM R. SHANDS
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor JAMES H. PRICE
Lieutenant Governor .. SAXON W. HOLT
Secretary of the Commonwealth
..... RAYMOND L. JACKSON
Attorney-General ... ABRAM P. STAPLES
State Treasurer EDWIN B. JONES
State Auditor ... L. MCCARTHY DOWNS

VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

President PRESTON W. CAMPBELL
Six Associate Justices
Term Twelve years
Chosen by joint vote of both houses of
General Assembly



GOVERNOR JAMES H. PRICE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate SAXON W. HOLT
President Pro Tem of the
Senate HENRY T. WICKHAM Speaker of the House ASHTON DOVELL
Clerk of the Senate O. V. HANGER Clerk of the House E. GRIFFITH DODSON
Senators 38 D 2 R Total 40 Term Four years
Representatives 95 D 5 R Total 100 Term Two years

Regular Session: Second Wednesday in January, biennially in even years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

(May be extended up to thirty days by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of members elected to each house.)

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

WILLIAM R. SHANDS, Chmn.
ABRAM P. STAPLES
C. H. MORRISSETT
WILLIAM H. STAUFFER
MARION S. BATTLE

Senate Members

ROBERT W. DANIEL
JOHN W. RUST
CHARLES E. BURKS
L. M. ROBINETTE
T. RUSSELL CATHIER

House Members

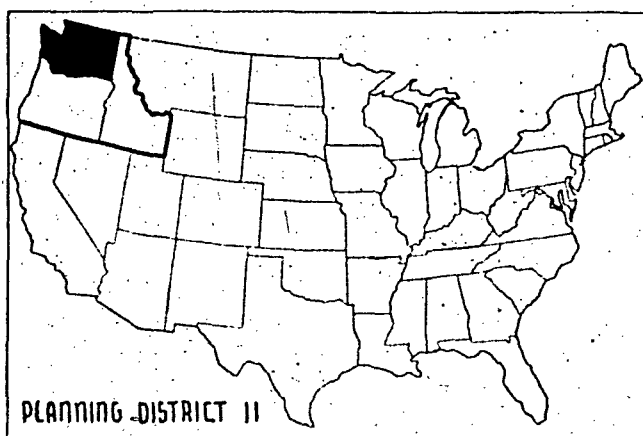
THOMAS B. STANLEY
A. E. S. STEPHENS
MAITLAND H. BUSTARD
J. TINSLEY COLEMAN
C. G. QUESENBERRY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education SIDNEY B. HALL
Agriculture GEORGE W. KOINER
Audit L. MCCARTHY DOWNS
Banking M. R. MORGAN
Budget ROWLAND EGGER
Claims LEROY HODGES
Conservation N. CLARENCE SMITH
Control LEROY HODGES
Corporations WILLIAM MEADE FLETCHER
Employment Service F. A. CAVEDO
Fish G. WALTER MAPP
Forestry F. C. PEDERSON
Game and Inland Fish CARL H. NOLTING
Geology ARTHUR BEVAN
Health T. C. RIGGIN, M.D.
Highways HENRY G. SHIRLEY
Insurance GEORGE A. BOWLES
Labor THOMAS B. MORTON
Library (State) WILMER L. HALL
Liquor Control HUNTER C. MILLER

Militia S. GARDNER WALLER
Mines CREED P. KELLY
Motor Vehicles MARION S. BATTLE
Old Age Assistance WILLIAM H. STAUFFER
Parks RANDOLPH ODELL
Planning R. M. SANFORD
Police H. B. NICHOLAS
Printing PEARNE E. KETRON
Publicity ROBERT C. HARPER
Public Instruction SIDNEY B. HALL
Public Utilities WILLIAM MEADE FLETCHER
Purchasing PEARNE E. KETRON
Relief JAMES W. PHILLIPS
Securities C. M. CHICHESTER
Taxation C. H. MORRISSETT
Unemployment Compensation FRANK P. EVANS
University J. L. NEWCOMB
Vocational Education SIDNEY B. HALL
Welfare WILLIAM H. STAUFFER
Workmen's Compensation PARKE P. DEANS

WASHINGTON



FIRST explored by Captain Robert Gray in 1792, Washington was the farthest goal of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805-06. Soon thereafter trading posts and settlements were established. Conflicting claims of the British and Americans were settled by the Buchanan-Parkingham Treaty of 1846. Washington was a part of the Oregon Territory from its organization in 1848 until 1853, when the Territory of Washington was organized. In 1889, the state was admitted to the Union. Its first state constitution is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Washington State Library
Superintendent of Public Instruction

MRS. ALTA GRIMM, Librarian

Washington State Law Library

MARK H. WIGHT, Law Librarian

Services: Both the State Library and the State Law Library undertake legislative research upon request. A file of bills introduced is kept. The Attorney-General employs two assistants to draft bills.

STATE MANUAL

Washington Legislative Manual

Issued by the Senate and House

Published biennially

Total Pages: 202 Current Volume: 1939

Size in inches: 3 3/4 x 6

The Legislative Manual of Washington is compiled principally for the use of legislators of that state. It does contain, however, a complete roster of state administrative officers, federal officials in the state, and detailed data concerning the legislature and its members.

WASHINGTON STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

Executive Officer: ROSS K. TIFFANY

Status: Statutory Board, Act of January 17, 1934

Appropriations: (biennium-April 1, 1937-March 31, 1939); State, \$69,570; Federal, \$13,045 (WPA)

Activities: The Council has continued its land-use study, and its soil surveys. An intensive study of the common school system has been made, and specific recommendations made in that connection. The study of forest planning has been continued, as well as that of parks, parkways, and recreational areas. The Council has sponsored research into power markets, low-cost housing, and electrolytic production of rare metals. Legislation approved by the Council has been passed regarding state aid for mine-to-market roads, establishment of a permanent fund for natural resource surveys, low-cost housing enabling acts, application of sustained yield management to all state-owned forest land, and an appropriation for school district reorganization.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	69,127
Rank in Nation	19th
Population (1937 est.)	1,617,000
Rank in Nation	30th
Density per square mile (1930)	23.4
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$74,740,244
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$71,032,772
Total Assessed Value of Property (1937)	\$1,083,329,750
State University	University of Washington
Site	Seattle
Enrollment (1937)	10,321
Faculty	450
Capital City	Olympia
Population (1930)	11,733
Rank in State	11th
Largest City	Seattle
Population (1930)	365,583
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	15
Number of Counties	39

THE EVERGREEN STATE

OFFICERS

Governor.....	CLARENCE D. MARTIN
Lieutenant Governor.....	VICTOR A. MEYERS
Secretary of State.....	MRS. BELLE REEVES
Attorney-General.....	G. W. HAMILTON
State Treasurer.....	PHIL H. GALLAGHER
State Auditor.....	CLIFF YELLE



GOVERNOR CLARENCE D. MARTIN

WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....	BRUCE BLAKE
Eight Associate Judges	
Term.....	Six years
Elected by popular vote	

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	VICTOR A. MEYERS	Speaker of the House.....	JOHN N. SYLVESTER
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	KEIRON W. REARDON	Clerk of the House.....	S. R. HOLCOMB
Secretary of the Senate.....	EARL MCCROSKEY		
Senators.....	40 D.....6 R.....	Total 46	Term.....Four years
Representatives.....	73 D.....26 R.....	Total 99	Term.....Two years

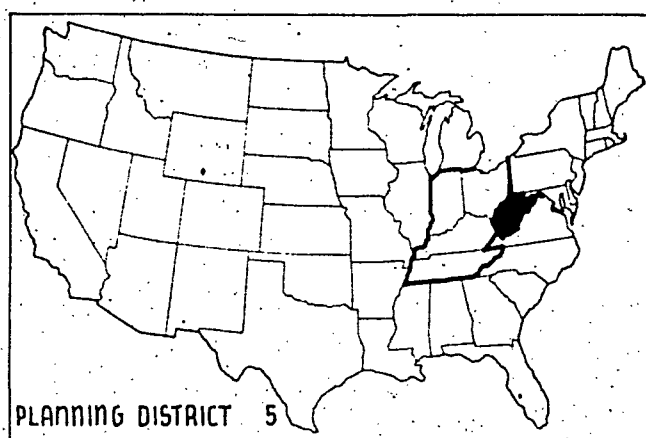
Regular Session: Second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

WASHINGTON HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture.....	WALTER J. ROBINSON	Militia.....	MAURICE THOMPSON
Audit.....	CLIFF YELLE	Mines.....	THOMAS B. HILL
Banking.....	GEORGE H. JACKSON	Motor Vehicles (Acting).....	DAVE S. COHN
Budget.....	E. D. BRABROOK	Old Age Assistance.....	NELSON B. NEFF
Claims.....	CLIFF YELLE	Parks.....	W. G. WEIGLE
Conservation.....	J. B. FINK	Parole.....	WILLIAM J. WILKINS
Control.....	OLAF L. OLSEN	Planning.....	ROSS K. TIFFANY
Corporations.....	MRS. BELLE REEVES	Police.....	HARRY C. HUSE
Corrections (Prison Board).....	WILLIAM J. WILKINS	Printing.....	O. H. OLSON
Employment Service.....	ALBERT F. HARDY	Public Instruction.....	S. F. ATWOOD
Equalization of Assessments.....	H. H. HENNEFORD	Public Service.....	FERD J. SHAAF
Fish.....	B. M. BRENNAN	Public Utilities.....	A. M. GARRISON
Forestry.....	T. S. GOODYEAR	Public Works.....	OLAF L. OLSEN
Game.....	BERNARD MCCAULEY	Purchasing.....	H. D. VAN EATON
Geology.....	HAROLD E. CULVER	Relief.....	L. M. MONTGOMERY
Health.....	DONALD G. EVANS, M.D.	Securities.....	DAVE S. COHN
Highways.....	L. V. MURROW	Taxation.....	H. H. HENNEFORD
Insane.....	OLAF L. OLSEN	Unemployment Compensation.....	JACK E. BATES
Insurance.....	W. A. SULLIVAN	University.....	LEE PAUL SIEG
Labor.....	E. PAT KELLY	Vocational Education.....	STANLEY F. ATWOOD
Library (Archives and History).....	WILLIAM TUCKER	Water.....	CHARLES J. BARTHOLET
Library (Law).....	MARK H. WIGHT	Welfare.....	CHARLES F. ERNST
Library (State).....	WILLIAM TUCKER	Workmen's Compensation.....	E. PAT KELLY
Liquor Control.....	LUTHER E. GREGORY		

WEST VIRGINIA



FIRST exploration of western Virginia was made by Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam in 1691. By 1750, settlements were scattered over a large part of the area. Differences between the eastern and western parts of Virginia were noticeable as early as 1776. Political and economic differences continued to grow until independence from Virginia was declared in 1861. West Virginia was admitted as the thirty-fifth state in 1863. A second constitution was adopted in 1872 and is in effect today.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Section

Department of Archives and History
Mrs. INNIS C. DAVIS, State Librarian

Services: No legislative reference and bill drafting service has been officially organized in West Virginia, and no specific appropriation has been made for the service. Inquiries are answered by the State Historian, and material is collected and made available to legislators.

STATE MANUAL

West Virginia Blue Book

Compiled by Charles Lively, Clerk of the Senate
Published annually

Total Pages: 794 Current Volume: 1938
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.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: W. P. WILSON

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: State, none, except services of state departments; Federal, \$50,000 (WPA)

Activities: The Board has engaged in studies of land use, population, mineral resources, taxation, income, water resources, power, transportation, and recreational facilities. It has cooperated in the drainage basin survey sponsored by the National Resources Committee.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	24,282
Rank in Nation	40th
Population (1937 est.)	1,849,000
Rank in Nation	27th
Density per square mile (1930)	72.2
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$60,456,016
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$49,660,850
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$1,737,625,670
State University	University of West Virginia
Site	Morgantown
Enrollment (1937)	2,683
Faculty	227
Capital City	Charleston
Population (1930)	60,408
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Huntington
Population (1930)	75,572
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	10
Number of Counties	55

THE PANHANDLE STATE



HON. JOHN J. D. PRESTON
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor..... HOMER A. HOLT
Lieutenant Governor None
Secretary of State. WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN
Attorney-General
..... CLARENCE W. MEADOWS
State Treasurer.... RICHARD E. TALBOT
State Auditor..... EDGAR B. SIMS

WEST VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

President JO N. KENNA
Four Associate Judges
Term Twelve years

Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR HOMER A. HOLT

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... WILLIAM LAFON
President Pro Tem of the Senate. DON B. FLEMING Speaker of the House..... JAMES KAY THOMAS
Clerk of the Senate..... CHARLES LIVELY Clerk of the House..... JOHN S. HALL
Senators 27 D..... 5 R..... Total 32 Term Four years
Representatives 70 D..... 24 R..... Total 94 Term Two years

Regular Session: Wednesday after second Monday in January, biennially in odd years.
Length of Session: Sixty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JOHN J. D. PRESTON, Chairman
CLARENCE W. MEADOWS
ERNEST K. JAMES
H. W. SHAWHAN
BURR H. SIMPSON

Senate Members

BYRON B. RANDOLPH
W. BROUGHTON JOHNSON
A. L. HELMICK
FRED C. ALLEN
B. CLEO CASTO

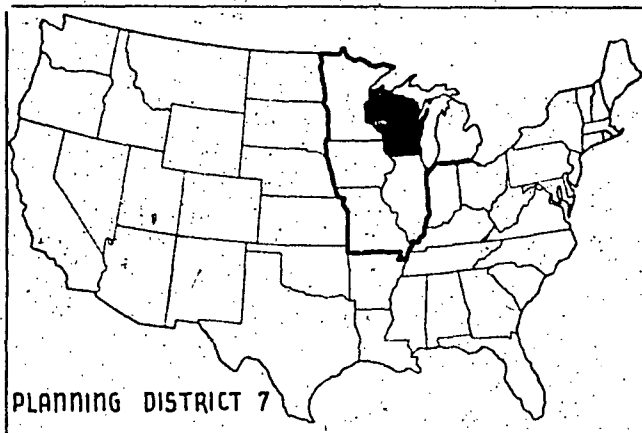
House Members

W. T. BROTHERTON
GLENN TAYLOR
OREN L. JONES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	J. B. McLAUGHLIN	Mines	N. P. RHINEHART
Audit	EDGAR B. SIMS	Motor Vehicles	C. J. POWELL
Banking	GEORGE WARD	Old Age Assistance.....	A. W. GARNETT
Budget	H. ISAIAH SMITH	Parks	H. W. SHAWHAN
Conservation	H. W. SHAWHAN	Parole	D. E. THOENEN
Control (Board of)	W. R. THURMOND	Planning	W. P. WILSON
Corporations	WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN	Police	C. C. TALLMAN
Employment Service.....	C. B. McKENNA	Printing	FERRY MITCHELL
Equalization of Assessments..	ERNEST K. JAMES	Public Instruction	W. W. TRENT
Fish and Game.....	H. W. SHAWHAN	Public Utilities	JOHN J. D. PRESTON
Forestry	D. B. GRIFFIN	Public Works	HOMER A. HOLT
Geology	PAUL H. PRICE	Purchasing	FRED M. HAWKINS
Health	ARTHUR E. McCLUE, M.D.	Relief	A. W. GARNETT
Highways	BURR H. SIMPSON	Securities	ROBERT F. BROWN
Insane	W. R. THURMOND	Taxation	ERNEST K. JAMES
Insurance	HARLAN JUSTICE	Unemployment Compensation...	JOHN S. STUMP
Labor	CLARENCE L. JARRETT	University (Acting).....	C. E. LAWALL
Library (Law)	ARTHUR J. JACKSON	Vocational Education	W. W. TRENT
Library (State)	MRS. INNIS C. DAVIS	Water	JOHN J. D. PRESTON
Liquor Control	R. E. KELLY	Welfare	A. W. GARNETT
Militia	WILLIAM L. HONOR	Workmen's Compensation..	ALBERT G. MATHEWS

WISCONSIN



AFTER first explorations by the Frenchman, Jean Nicolet, in 1634, the region was visited by a large number of traders, explorers, and missionaries, most of whom were French. At the close of the French and Indian War control passed to the British. American sovereignty but not American control was established by the Revolutionary War, and it was not until after the War of 1812 that British domination was terminated. In 1787, Wisconsin became part of the Northwest Territory. Wisconsin Territory was set up in

1836, and in 1848 it became a state of the Union. The original constitution is still in effect.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Library

Free Library Commission

HOWARD F. OHM, Chief

Office of the Revisor of Statutes

Supreme Court and Attorney-General

E. E. 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: 689

Current Volume: 1937

Size in inches: 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Wisconsin Blue Book contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. Each of the administrative boards and divisions is described in detail, and there is a section devoted to federal officials in the state. Included is considerable miscellaneous information of the state, such as county officers, civil township land areas, principal Wisconsin publications, statewide associations of Wisconsin, and election statistics.

WISCONSIN STATE PLANNING BOARD

Executive Officer: M. W. TORRELSON

Status: Statutory Board, Sec. 27.20, Wis. Stats.

Appropriations: State, \$65,000.

Activities: Technical and advisory service is given to counties in the making of comprehensive plans, and formulation of zoning ordinances. A statewide park, parkway, and recreation area survey has been completed, in addition to studies of special areas, as well as preliminary studies relative to the development of a Mississippi River Parkway, and hydrographic reports covering flood control, water power, conservation, and recreation.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	56,066
Rank in Nation	25th
Population (1937 est.)	2,918,000
Rank in Nation	14th
Density per square mile (1930)	53.2
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$94,524,321
Total State Expenditures (1937)	\$79,483,915
Total Assessed Value	
of Property (1937)	\$4,816,473,651
State University	University of Wisconsin
Site	Madison
Enrollment (1937)	10,679
Faculty	597
Capital City	Madison
Population (1930)	57,899
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Milwaukee
Population (1930)	578,249
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	27
Number of Counties	71

THE BADGER STATE

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



GOVERNOR JULIUS P. HEIL

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....MARVIN B. ROSENBERY
 Six Associate Justices
 Term.....Ten years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...WALTER S. GOODLAND
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....EDWARD J. ROETHE
 Speaker of the House.....PAUL R. AFFONSI
 Clerk of the Senate.....LAWRENCE LARSEN
 Clerk of the Assembly.....JOHN J. SLOCUM
 Senators.....6 D. 16 R. 11 Prog.....Total 33 Term.....Four years
 Representatives.....15 D. 53 R. 32 Prog.....Total 100 Term.....Two years

Regular Session: Second Wednesday in January, biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: No constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

FRANK C. KLODE
 WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN
 PHILIP H. PORTER

Senate Members

HARRY J. BOLENS
 MAURICE P. COAKLEY
 JOSEPH M. McDERMID

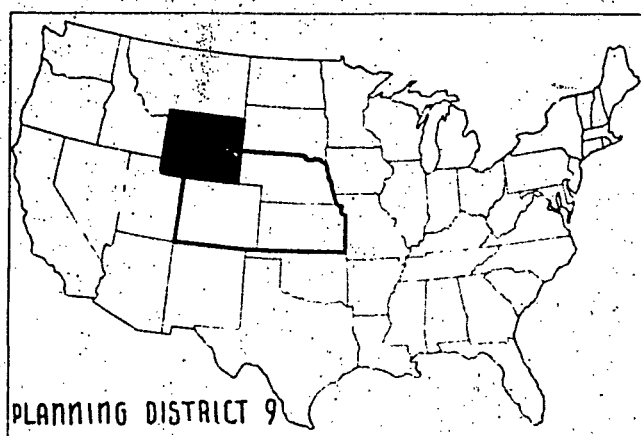
House Members

ALFRED C. GROSVENOR
 ROBERT M. LONG
 FRANK N. GRAASS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT	Liquor Control.....JOHN M. SMITH
Agriculture.....RALPH E. AMMON	Militia.....RALPH M. IMMELL
Banking.....PETER A. CLEARY	Mines.....A. H. FINDEISEN
Budget.....E. C. GIESSEL	Motor Vehicles.....A. C. HARTMAN
Conservation.....H. W. MacKENZIE	Old Age Assistance.....GEORGE M. KEITH
Corporations.....A. J. NELSON	Parks.....C. L. HARRINGTON
Corrections.....PETER BELL, M.D.	Parole.....L. F. MURPHY
Employment Service.....HARRY LIPPART	Personnel (Acting).....A. J. OPSTEDAL
Equalization of Assessments.....WILLIAM J. CONWAY	Planning.....M. W. TORKELSON
Fish.....B. O. WEBSTER	Public Instruction.....JOHN CALLAHAN
Forestry.....C. L. HARRINGTON	Public Utilities.....FRED S. HUNT
Game.....WILLIAM F. GRIMMER	Publicity.....J. H. H. ALEXANDER
Geology.....E. F. BEAN	Purchasing.....F. X. RITGER
Health.....C. A. HARPER, M.D.	Relief.....P. D. FLANNER
Highways.....WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN	Securities.....GREGORY M. BUENZLI
Insane.....A. W. BAYLEY	Taxation.....WILLIAM J. CONWAY
Insurance.....HARRY J. MORTENSEN	Unemployment
Labor.....VOYTA WRABETZ	Compensation.....PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH
Legislative Reference Service.....HOWARD F. OHM	University.....CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA
Library (Archives and History).....JOSEPH SCHAFER	Vocational Education.....GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT
Library (Law).....GILSON G. GLASIER	Water.....H. V. TENNANT
Library (State).....GILSON G. GLASIER	Welfare.....P. D. FLANNER
	Workmen's Compensation.....H. A. NELSON

WYOMING



VERENDRYE penetrated the eastern portion of the present state of Wyoming in 1743. Adventurers from the Lewis and Clark expedition were among the first Americans to enter it. Most of the present state of Wyoming was included in the Louisiana Purchase; other sections were secured by the settlement of the Oregon question, and the Mexican cession at the close of the Mexican War. Although the region became a Territory in 1868, Wyoming did not become the forty-fourth state until 1890, when it entered as the

first state to have woman suffrage, which had been granted by the territorial legislature.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Wyoming State Library

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: 224 Current Volume: 1935
Size in inches: 4 x 6

The Official Directory of Wyoming contains a complete roster of all officials of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the state government. Included is a roster of the state boards and commissions. There is a complete abstract of votes for the last preceding general election. There is no index.

WYOMING STATE PLANNING AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

Executive Officer: DAN W. GREENBURG

Appropriations: State, \$35,000 (1939-1941); Federal, \$85,415 (WPA)

The Board made detailed studies of water resources in the state, in cooperation with the National Resources Committee, and also undertook studies of population and vital statistics, physiography, climate and native vegetation, wild life and recreation, land ownership, use and income, national forests, industries, state institutions, unemployment, public works, and a variety of other activities. The 1939 session of the legislature consolidated the Planning and Water Boards under the name of the State Planning and Water Conservation Board.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	97,914
Rank in Nation	8th
Population (1937 est.)	235,000
Rank in Nation	47th
Density per square mile (1930)	2.3
Total State Revenue (1937)	\$14,009,888
Total Expenditures (1937)	\$13,161,257
Total Assessed Value of	
Property (1937)	\$285,139,656
State University	University of Wyoming
Site	Laramie
Enrollment (1937)	1,900
Faculty	133
Capital City	Cheyenne
Population (1930)	17,361
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Cheyenne
Population (1930)	17,361
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	2
Number of Counties	23

THE EQUALITY STATE

OFFICERS

Governor NELS 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. RISER
 Two Associate Justices
 Term Eight years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. EWING T. KERR
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR NELS SMITH

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate H. H. HORTON
 President Pro Tem of the Senate .. B. C. RUMSEY Speaker of the House HERBERT B. FOWLER
 Secretary of the Senate W. C. DELONEY Clerk of the House J. REUEL ARMSTRONG
 Senators 11 D 16 R Total 27 Term Four years
 Representatives 19 D 37 R Total 56 Term Two years

Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.
 Length of Session: Forty days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

EWING T. KERR, Chairman
 LESTER C. HUNT
 WILLIAM "SCOTTY" JACK
 GEORGE HOUSE
 NORRIS E. HARTWELL

Senate Members

EARL WRIGHT
 EARL T. BOWER
 THOMAS STIRLING
 A. R. McMICKEN
 H. MELVIN ROLLINS

House Members

CARL ROBINSON
 CLYDE A. SMITH
 GEORGE W. MESSICK
 JESSE E. KEITH
 CARL DALLAM

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education F. M. TREAT	Mines S. H. KNIGHT
Agriculture RALPH MCFARLAND	Motor Vehicles WILL M. LYNN
Audit WILLIAM "SCOTTY" JACK	Old Age Assistance S. S. HOOVER
Banking A. E. WILDE	Parole L. R. BREWER
Budget NORRIS E. HARTWELL	Planning DAN W. GREENBURG
Conservation STATE PLANNING BOARD	Police FRANK KELSO
Control L. C. BISHOP	Printing L. R. BREWER
Corporations L. C. HUNT	Public Instruction ESTHER L. ANDERSON
Corrections L. R. BREWER	Public Utilities WILL M. LYNN
Employment Service TRACY N. SHAW	Publicity GEORGE O. HOUSER
Equalization of Assessments WILL M. LYNN	Purchasing L. R. BREWER
Fish and Game ROBERT GRIEVE	Relief S. S. HOOVER
Geology S. H. KNIGHT	Securities MART T. CHRISTENSEN
Health M. C. KEITH, M.D.	Taxation WILL M. LYNN
Highways FRANK KELSO	Unemployment
Insane JOSEPH F. WHALEN, M.D.	Compensation J. W. WILLIAMS
Insurance ALEXANDER MACDONALD	University A. G. CRANE
Labor ROY SHEER	Vocational Education F. M. TREAT
Library (State) GLADYS RILEY	Water L. C. BISHOP
Liquor Control THOMAS A. MCKINNEY	Welfare S. S. HOOVER
Militia R. L. ESMAY	Workmen's Compensation... JOHN T. BRODERICK

PART III

Proceedings of Conferences

THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Governors' Conference was held at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 14-16, 1937. Governors from seventeen states were present.

Addresses were presented upon the following subjects by the following governors:

"Unicameral Legislature," by Hon. Robert L. Cochran, Governor of Nebraska.

"Conflicting Tax Sources," by Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York.

"Increasing Scope of Federal Authority to Federal Government in Conduct of Schools," by Hon. Olin D. Johnston, Governor of South Carolina.

"Obligation of the States in Relief and Unemployment," by Hon. Richard C. McMullen, Governor of Delaware.

"State Cooperation Through the Council of State Governments," by Hon. Leslie A. Miller, Governor of Wyoming.

"Delaware Basin and Related Subjects," by Hon. Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey.

"Interstate Cooperation for Flood Control—With Special Reference to the Ohio Basin," by Hon. M. Clifford Townsend, Governor of Indiana.

"Flood Control Compacts," by Hon. George D. Aiken, Governor of Vermont.

"Interstate Cooperation in Crime Control," by Hon. James V. Allred, Governor of Texas.

RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

It is the sense of this Conference that a general conference on conflicting taxation and kindred subjects be called during the coming year as early as possible, and the Executive Council of the Governors' Conference is requested to call such conference and arrange details thereof.

Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama was elected to the Executive Committee to fill the place of Governor Peery, and the other members of the Executive Committee were unanimously reelected. Ex-Governor Wilson of Vermont was unanimously reelected Treasurer of the Conference, and former Governor Hardce was unanimously chosen to succeed himself as Secretary.

Governor Johnston of South Carolina invited the Conference to hold its meeting in his state in 1938. The invitation was referred to the Executive Committee. Hon. Al Nichols, President pro tem of the Oklahoma State Senate, appearing before the Conference as a personal representative of the Governor of Oklahoma, invited the Conference to hold its next meeting in Oklahoma.

The Conference then adjourned.

On September 16 the governors attending the Conference lunched with the President at the White House.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE Twentieth Conference of the National Association of Secretaries of State met at the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, September 22-25, 1937. Hon. Theodore Dammann, President of the National Association and Secretary of State of Wisconsin, presided.

Secretaries of state from fourteen states were present, and four states were represented by deputy secretaries. The following subjects were discussed:

"The Ideal State Manual," by Hon. Dwight H. Brown, Secretary of State of Missouri.

"Possibilities of Uniform Election Procedure," by Hon. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Possibilities of Uniform Trade-Mark and Trade Name Legislation," by Hon. Doris I. Byrne, Executive Deputy Secretary of State of New York.

"Legislation of Taxation of Non-Profit Corporations," by Hon. W. P. Blackwell, Secretary of State of South Carolina.

The following report of the Nominating Committee was presented by the Chairman, Hon. I. W. Keim, first Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

President: Hon. Dwight H. Brown, of Missouri

Vice-President: Hon. C. John Satti, of Connecticut

Treasurer: Hon. John B. Wilson, of Georgia)

Corresponding Secretary: Hon. Charles D. Arnett, of Kentucky

Recording Secretary: Hon. Goldie Wells, of South Dakota

The report of the Committee was accepted unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The recommendations of the Resolutions Committee, presented by the Chairman, Hon. Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, were adopted unanimously by the secretaries of state present.

PROVISION FOR CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

WHEREAS, The cause of cooperation between the Secretaries of State in many important matters touching the practices of their several offices is best served by attendance at the annual conference of the National Association of Secretaries of State; and

WHEREAS, In many states there is insufficient appropriation to the Secretary of State's office to permit the attendance of its Secretary at the annual conference; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That every legislature of the United States is requested to include in its appropriation to the Secretaries of States' offices sufficient amounts to enable the Secretaries to attend the annual conference of this Association at the expense of the states.

ELECTION PROCEDURE

WHEREAS, The election laws of the several states may well approximate uniformity in certain details in the interest of improved public administration; and

WHEREAS, Election administration falls within the province of the Secretaries of State; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the National Association shall appoint a standing committee of three members to be known as the Standing Committee on Election Procedure. It shall be the duty of this committee to formulate suggested uniform legislation and to report its findings to the Twenty-first Conference of this Association.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION

WHEREAS, The registration of trade-marks and trade names is a function performed by every Secretary of State; and

WHEREAS, The business interests as well as the interest of the state governments may be best served by substantial uniformity in this regard throughout the several states; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of this Association appoint a standing commit-

tee on Uniform Trade-Mark and Trade Name Registration. The duty of this committee shall be to draft proposed uniform trade-mark registration and present its findings in this regard to the Twenty-first Conference.

WHEREAS, The Standing Committee on State Publications has collected material which will prove of value in improvement of State Manuals throughout the country; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on State Publications be continued as an active committee of this Association.

STATE MANUAL

WHEREAS, A State Manual is of the greatest importance in acquainting public officials and citizens of each of the states concerning its government; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary of State is the logical state officer to publish such a manual; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Association request the legislators of each of the several

states to appropriate sufficient funds to publish at least once per biennium a state manual which will present information concerning the state government of its citizens and which will enable the Secretary of State to publish a manual which fulfills the recommendations which may be made by the Standing Committee of State Publications of the National Association of Secretaries of State.

The Twentieth Conference of the National Association of Secretaries of State adjourned at five-twenty o'clock September 24, 1937.

Later, President-elect Dwight H. Brown announced his appointments to the Executive Committee of the National Association as follows:

- Hon. Theodore Dammann, Wisconsin, Chairman
- Hon. Frederic W. Cook, Massachusetts
- Hon. Mike Holm, Minnesota
- Hon. Lester C. Hunt, Wyoming
- Hon. E. Ray Jones, Maryland

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERALS

THE National Association of Attorney-Generals convened for its Thirty-first Annual Meeting at the Hotel Kansas Citian, Kansas City, Missouri, September 27-28, 1937. Hon. Philip Lutz, Jr., President of the Association and former Attorney-General of Indiana, presided.

Attorney-generals from twenty-nine states were present. The following subjects were discussed:

"Progress," by Hon. Joseph E. Messerschmidt, Assistant Attorney-General of Wisconsin.

"Social Security—A Challenge to Co-operative Government," by Mr. Fred Hoehler, Executive Director of the American Public Welfare Association.

"The Attorney-General and Cosgo," by Mr. Henry W. Toll, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

"County vs. State Agencies for the Administration of Unemployment Insurance," by Hon. Matthias N. Orfield,

Deputy Attorney-General of Minnesota.

"The Attitude of the Attorney-General in the Consideration of the Social Security Act," by Hon. Clair Roddewig, Attorney-General of South Dakota.

"The Problem of the Traveling Employee," by Hon. Byron G. Rogers, Attorney-General of Colorado.

"Constitutional Considerations in Relation to State Social Security Laws Whose Effective Dates Depend Upon Future Federal Action," by Hon. Jack Holt, Attorney-General of Arkansas.

"Old Age Assistance and the Attorney-General's Office," by Hon. P. O. Sathre, Attorney-General of South Dakota.

"Interstate Agreements in Administration of Unemployment Compensation Laws," by Hon. Ralph H. Campbell, Assistant Attorney-General of Oregon.

"Aid to Dependent Children," by Hon. Mac Q. Williamson, Attorney-General of Oklahoma.

"The Legal and Economic Aspects of the Wisconsin Labor Relations Act," by Hon. Orland S. Loomis, Attorney-General of Wisconsin.

"Progressive Legislation in Minnesota," by Hon. William S. Ervin, Attorney-General of Minnesota.

"The Chain Store Tax of Louisiana and the Probable Economic Results to Follow from the United States Supreme Court Decision," by Hon. Gaston L. Porterie, Attorney-General of Louisiana.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The following resolutions were then presented by the Resolutions Committee, and unanimously adopted:

Realizing the benefits to be derived from having active functioning committees of the Association to consider and give attention to matters of mutual interest to the members, such as in respect to the subjects of Interstate Compacts, Unemployment Compensation and possibly other features of the Social Security program, the Association hereby authorizes and empowers the President to appoint standing committees in regard to any matters which in his judgment are essential to the better functioning of the Association.

Resolved, That the Association urge the respective Attorney-Generals to avail themselves of the facilities of the Council of State Governments and to send to the Council copies of all opinions rendered by them, notations of all recent decisions, which may have nationwide implications, together with data concerning pending litigation which ultimately may affect many states; in short, to send to the Council all information and data which may be useful to state Attorney-Generals as

a group, but which without the services of the Council would not be available to them.

Resolved, That the Association go on record as highly commending the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice of the United States in the detection, apprehension, and successful prosecution of kidnappers and other violators of the federal criminal laws, and express to the Bureau our sincere thanks and appreciation for the valuable aid and assistance it has extended and is now extending to the law enforcement agencies of the various states; and that the Secretary be authorized and directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

The Nominating Committee then reported the following recommendations:

President: Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor, of Maryland

Vice-President: Hon. Cary D. Landis, of Florida

Secretary-Treasurer: Joseph E. Messerschmidt, of Wisconsin

Members of the Executive Committee:

Hon. Frank Patton, of New Mexico

Hon. P. Warren Green, of Delaware

Hon. John N. Mitchell, of Iowa

The nominations were numerous seconded, and the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot.

The motion was made and seconded that General Lutz, retiring president, and former Attorney-General of Indiana, be classified as Honorary President of the Association for a year, in recognition of his services.

The meeting adjourned at four-thirty o'clock, September 28, 1937.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCES
THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON
THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

257

THE Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin held its Second Annual Regional Conference at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 10-11, 1937. One hundred seventy-five delegates were present, from nine states and the federal government. Representatives of federal, state, and local levels of government participated in the conference. Especial consideration was given to the proposals to be brought before the coming session of Congress in regard to regional planning for the country.

The following reports of committees were presented to the conference:

The Committee on Planning: Russell Van Nest Black, Director, State Planning Board, New Jersey.

The Committee on Quality of Water: H. P. Croft, Chief Engineer, Department of Health, New Jersey.

The Committee on Quantity of Water: Russell Suter, Executive Engineer, Division of Water Power and Control, New York.

Dr. Abel Wolman, Chairman of the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Committee, spoke on the subject, "Regional Planning."

A public forum was conducted on the Norris and Mansfield bills, which were to receive the consideration of the Seventy-fifth Congress. Divergent points of view were expressed by the following speakers:

The States: Hon. Robert C. Hendrickson, State Senator, New Jersey.

The Municipalities: Mr. Howard P. Jones, National Municipal League, New York City.

The Consulting Engineer: Major Ezra B. Whitman, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Lawyer: Mr. Duane Minard, Newark, New Jersey.

A public forum was held on the Barkley-Lonergan bill. It was discussed from different viewpoints by the following:

The Federal Government: Senator Augustine Lonergan, Connecticut.

The State Health Departments: Mr. E. S. Tisdale, Director, Division of Sanitary Engineering, Department of Health, West Virginia.

The Consulting Engineer: Mr. Nathan B. Jacobs, Water Consultant, National Resources Committee, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Henry W. Toll, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, addressed the conference upon the subject, "The Alternatives—A Summarization."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The following resolutions were drafted and adopted by the members of the Commission assembled in executive session immediately after the close of the formal program:

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Be It Resolved,

1. That the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin is opposed to the establishment of a federal authority in the development of water resources, including power, as provided in the Norris, Mansfield, and Rankin bills;

2. That the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin recommends the establishment of a federal planning agency with appropriate subordinate regional agencies in which the states shall have adequate representation, for the purpose of formulating and preparing coordinated programs for the development of their respective areas;

3. That the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin opposes the establishment of a federal authority for the control of pollution in navigable waters and tributaries thereto;

4. That the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin recommends the adoption of the Barkley-Vinson bill, without the Lonergan amendments;

5. That the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin requests an opportunity to be heard on these matters before the appropriate congressional committees in Washington.

WATER POLLUTION

WHEREAS, The expenditure by the federal government of large sums of money each year for the dredging of culm from the navigable portions of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers clearly establishes a federal interest in this problem, it would seem that a federal expenditure of at least the capital sum represented by this yearly cost of culm removal would be justified, since with proper state and local cooperation not only would the necessity for this yearly charge be avoided, but also extremely important gains in stream pollution abatement, flood reduction, and recreational development would be possible. Therefore, be it

Resolved,

1. That the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin urge the federal government to join with the state and the Schuylkill Valley municipalities in correcting conditions in the manner recommended in the Report on the Schuylkill River, recently submitted by the United States Army Engineers' District Office, and to this end cooperate financially with the state and with the municipalities;

2. That the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin request an opportunity to be heard on this matter by the Board for Rivers and Harbors of the United States War Department.

GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

THE Great Lakes Fisheries Conference met in the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, on February 25-26, 1938. The states of Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin were represented by forty-four delegates, composed of legislators, representatives of conservation and other state departments, administrative officials, many of them members of the commissions on interstate cooperation of their respective states. The United States Government was represented by four men from the Bureau of Fisheries, and one observer from the State Department. The Province of Ontario was represented by a delegate, a biologist connected with the provincial government. Staff members of the Council of State Governments were also present.

Mr. Henry W. Toll, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, spoke to the Conference of the possibilities open to the cooperation commissions in the Great Lakes region with respect to the prevention of further depletion of fish in the Lakes.

Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, member of the New York Assembly, and Chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, gave a résumé of the work of the Interstate Conservation Conference sponsored by

his Committee, and of the growth of the present Great Lakes Fisheries Conference from that gathering.¹

WORK OF BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Dr. John Van Oosten, in charge of Great Lakes Fisheries Investigations, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, addressed the Conference on "The Extent of the Depletion of the Great Lakes Fisheries." Depletion problems of the individual states were discussed as follows:

Indiana: Kenneth M. Kunkel, Director, Division of Fish and Game, Department of Conservation

Michigan: F. A. Westerman, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation

Minnesota: George Weaver, Superintendent of Fisheries, Department of Conservation

New York: Justin T. Mahoney, Superintendent of Inland Fisheries, Department of Conservation

Ohio: T. H. Langlois, Chief, Bureau of Fisheries, Division of Conservation

Pennsylvania: P. H. Hartman, Superintendent of Hatcheries, Board of Fish Commissioners

Wisconsin: B. O. Webster, Superintendent of Fisheries, Department of Conservation

¹ A summary of the meetings of the New York Cooperation Committee appears on pp. 296-302.

Province of Ontario: H. H. MacKay, Biologist, Provincial Government of Ontario

Illinois: Dr. Van Oosten (in the absence of a delegate from Illinois)

Further addresses upon the general subject of depletion of the Great Lakes fisheries were given by the following:

"The Ineffectiveness of Regulation of the Great Lakes Fisheries by the Individual States," by Dr. Elmer Higgins, Chief, Division of Scientific Inquiry, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

"Experience of the International Fisheries Commission," by Frank T. Bell, Commissioner, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

"The Advisability of a Regulatory Treaty with Canada," by Lester H. Smith, Chairman, General Legislative Section, Fisheries Advisory Committee, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

REPORT OF PLANNING COMMITTEE

A Planning Committee consisting of the following conferees:

Hon. George A. Schroeder, Chairman

Hon. Henry O. Schowalter

Hon. W. Allan Newell

Mr. Frank T. Bell

Senator Samuel L. Gilson

Mr. Henry W. Toll, Secretary

Mr. H. H. MacKay, Consultant

Mr. Joseph T. Keating, Consultant

Mr. Frederic L. Zimmerman, Consultant

presented a resolution for the consideration of the Conference. The resolution as adopted read:

WHEREAS, The continued decline of the Great Lakes fisheries seriously threatens vital economic interests in a wide area adjacent to the Lakes and occasions social and economic distress to a large number of our citizens who earn their livelihood in the fishing industry; and

WHEREAS, Past efforts by the several states to prevent exploitation by regulating the taking of food fish have been without avail: therefore be it

Resolved, That this Conference urges the appropriate agencies of the federal government of the United States to discuss with the appropriate Canadian authorities, without delay, the advisability of a treaty to establish an International

Board of Inquiry, whose function it shall be to consider and to recommend measures for the conservation of the Great Lakes fisheries—and that this Conference recommends such a treaty; be it further

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee to represent this official Conference of the governments of the states which border upon the Great Lakes, which committees shall inform the President and the Congress of this resolution; be it further

Resolved, That the said committee shall offer its services to the Department of State as an advisory body, and shall, from time to time, acting through the Council of State Governments, inform the several states concerning the progress of negotiations; be it further

Resolved, That in the meantime the states be urged to take vigorous action, individually and in cooperation with one another, to conserve the fisheries; and that the above mentioned committee, through the Council of State Governments, take appropriate steps to assist the states in this connection.

A motion to appoint an Advisory Committee of the Council of State Governments, to serve without pay, for the purpose of helping the state officials with the legal aspects of the problem of extinction of Lake fish was adopted by the Conference.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Appointments for the Interstate Committee on Great Lakes Fisheries were made as follows:

Michigan: Hon. George A. Schroeder, Chairman. Speaker of House of Representatives; Chairman, Michigan Cooperation Commission.

Indiana: Kenneth M. Kunkel, Division of Fish and Game, Conservation Department.

Ohio: Lawrence Wooddell, Conservation Commissioner, Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania: P. H. Hartman, Superintendent of Hatcheries, Pennsylvania Board of Fish Commissioners.

Wisconsin: Hon. Henry O. Schowalter, Wisconsin Cooperation Commission.

Minnesota: George Weaver, Superintendent of Fisheries.

New York: Hon. W. Allan Newell, New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

Illinois: Thomas J. Lynch, Acting Director of Conservation.

As Secretary: the Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, or some other member of the staff to be designated by him.

As Advisory Members: Commissioner Frank T. Bell, or some other representative of the United States Bureau of Fisheries to be designated by him; H. H. MacKay, or some other representative to be designated by the provincial government of Ontario; Joseph T. Keating, or some other representative of the Department of State to be designated by

the Secretary of State; a representative of the Dominion of Canada to be appointed by the appropriate authorities.

The following motion, offered by Mr. Schowalter, was approved by the Conference:

WHEREAS, An emergency exists in the rapid depletion of the food fish in the Great Lakes; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Committee urges on the various states bordering the Great Lakes the necessity of giving their Conservation Departments by statute the power to promulgate rules and regulations regarding the taking of food fish in the Great Lakes.

The meeting adjourned at twelve o'clock noon Saturday, February 26.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE Twenty-first Conference of the National Association of Secretaries of State met at the Hotel Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky, on June 21-25, 1938. Hon. Dwight H. Brown, President of the National Association and Secretary of State of Missouri, presided. Secretaries of state and deputies were present from twenty-four states.

The following addresses were presented:

"Federal Licensing of Corporations as Proposed in Pending Legislation," by Marlin E. Sandlin, Assistant Secretary of State of Texas.

"State Corporations," by Hon. Charles L. Terry, Secretary of State of Delaware.

"Report of Committee Regarding Appropriations and Expenses to Attend Conventions," by Hon. John B. Wilson, Secretary of State of Georgia.

"Machinery for Good Neighbors," by Henry W. Toll, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

"Report of the Standing Committee on Election Procedure," by Hon. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Report of the Standing Committee on

Trade-Marks," by Hon. Doris I. Byrne, Executive Deputy Secretary of State of New York.

"Report of the Standing Committee on State Publications," by Hon. Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State of Illinois.

"Report of Special Committee on Appropriations for Official Manuals," by Hon. Mike Holm, Secretary of State of Minnesota.

The motion was made, seconded, and carried that no action be taken in the matter of trade-mark licensing; that the Committee be continued; that the President be authorized to enlarge the Committee if necessary; that the Committee collect all available information and report to the next Conference; and that the National Association does not favor compulsory registration.

The following resolution was adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That the President of the National Association of Secretaries of State is hereby authorized to represent the Association at all conferences with the federal government on all matters of mutual interest.

Hon. Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, presented the following recommendations of the Nominating Committee, of which he was Chairman:

President: Hon. C. John Satti, of Connecticut.

Vice-President: Hon. John B. Wilson, of Georgia.

Treasurer: Hon. Charles D. Arnett, of Kentucky.

Corresponding Secretary: Hon. E. E. Monson, of Utah.

Recording Secretary: Hon. Thad Eure, of North Carolina.

The recommendations of the Nominating Committee were unanimously accepted.

The motion was made, seconded, and passed that the time and place of the next convention be placed in the hands of the new administration.

President-elect Satti appointed the following persons to the Executive Committee:

Hon. Dwight H. Brown, of Missouri, Chairman

Hon. Edward J. Hughes, of Illinois

Hon. Frederic W. Cook, of Massachusetts

Hon. Mike Holm, of Minnesota

Hon. E. Ray Jones, of Maryland

Hon. Robert A. Gray, of Florida

Dr. Satti announced that he would make the appointment to standing committees later. Secretary Hughes, of Illinois, and First Deputy Secretary Isaac Keim, of Pennsylvania, were appointed to membership on the Standing Committee on Trade-Marks, in accordance with the resolution enlarging that Committee.

The meeting then adjourned at four-forty-five o'clock, June 24, 1938.

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS' SECRETARIES

THE Conference of Governors' Secretaries held its First Annual Meeting in the conference rooms of the Council of State Governments in Chicago, Illinois, on June 24-25, 1938. Governors' secretaries from eleven states were present.

The following subjects were discussed by the secretaries indicated:

"Press Conferences," by Walter T. Brown, of New York.

"Legislative Conferences," by Downing Musgrove, of Georgia.

"Departmental Conferences," by George F. Mackie, of Rhode Island.

"Emergency Appropriation Committee," by Norman H. Hill, of Michigan.

"Legislative Assistant to Governor," by Arthur P. O'Brien, of Illinois.

"The Unicameral Legislature," by Otho K. DeVilbiss, of Nebraska.

Mr. Henry W. Toll, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, outlined the possibilities for cooperation between that organization and the Secretaries to the Governors.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Arthur P. O'Brien (Illinois), Chairman.

Robert Irvin (Maryland), Vice-Chairman.

George F. Mackie (Rhode Island), Vice-Chairman.

Executive Committee (In addition to the officers):

Otho K. DeVilbiss (Nebraska)

Norman H. Hill (Michigan)

Morris Hursh (Minnesota)

Downing Musgrove (Georgia)

Al Quinn (West Virginia)

Robert L. Thompson (North Carolina)

A staff member of the Council of State Governments serves the Conference as Secretary-Treasurer.

The following resolution was passed:

The Conference endorses the work of the Council of State Governments and urges the Secretaries to work with the Council in support of its program.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERALS

THE Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the National Association of Attorney-Generals was held at the Hotel Cleveland in Cleveland, Ohio, July 25-26, 1938. Attorney-generals from seventeen states were present, and five other states were represented by assistant attorney-generals. Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor, Attorney-General of Maryland and President of the National Association, presided.

The following subjects were discussed by attorney-generals and guests:

"Intergovernmental Taxation," by G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Attorney-General of Michigan.

"The Collection of Delinquent Taxes," by James G. Skinner, Assistant Attorney-General of Illinois.

"The States at the Cross-Roads," by Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of New York.

"Law of Interstate Compacts," by Hon. Joseph Chez, Attorney-General of Utah.

"The States Put Their Heads Together," by Raymond T. Nagle, former Attorney-General of Montana, past president of the National Association, now a member of the staff of the Department of Justice.

"Uniform Criminal Extradition Laws," by Hon. P. Warren Green, Attorney-General of Delaware.

"Judicial Review of Findings of Federal Commissions Affecting State Interests," by Robert H. Wettach, Assistant Attorney-General of North Carolina.

"The Attorney-General and the Social Security Program," by Jack B. Tate, General Counsel of the Social Security Board.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

General Charles J. McLaughlin, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Nominat-

ing Committee, reported the following recommendations of the Committee. They were unanimously accepted by the attorney-generals present.

President: Hon. Gaston L. Porterie, Louisiana

Vice-President: Hon. John P. Hartigan, Rhode Island

Secretary-Treasurer: Joseph E. Messerschmidt, Wisconsin

Executive Committee:

Hon. George Couper Gibbs, Florida

Hon. Greek L. Rice, Mississippi

Hon. Lawrence C. Jones, Vermont

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

The following resolution, presented by General John P. Hartigan of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, was unanimously accepted:

WHEREAS, The Attorney-Generals of the states in conference assembled view with concern the increasing encroachments of federal government on the proper domain of state government; and

WHEREAS, The Attorney-Generals believe that it is their duty to their respective states to inform themselves and their constituent governments of said dangers to the integrity of the state governments; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President designate a committee whose duty it will be to prepare and report a study of the fields of governmental activity in which encroachments of federal authority on the sovereignty of the states are threatened; to submit the said report to the President for approval. When approved by the President the said report is to be circulated to the membership by the Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

THE Thirtieth Annual Governors' Conference was held at the Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel in Oklahoma City, and at the Mayo Hotel in Tulsa, Oklahoma, September 26-28, 1938. Governors from eleven states were present, and two governors were represented by special delegates.

Addresses were presented upon the following subjects by governors or guests at the Conference:

"The Governors' Conference—An Evaluation," by Hon. Robert L. Cochran, Governor of Nebraska and Chairman of the Conference.

"The Governors' Conference in Perspective," by Hon. Cary A. Hardee, Executive Secretary of the Conference and former Governor of Florida.

"The Governors' Conference and the Council of State Governments," by Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council.

"What Parts Should the States Play in the Control of Interstate Commerce?" by Hon. James V. Allred, Governor of Texas.

"What Parts Should the Federal and State Governments Play in the Development of Interstate Regions?" by Hon. George D. Aiken, Governor of Vermont.

"What Parts Shall the States Play in the Administration of Public Works, WPA, and Relief Program?" by Hon. Olin D. Johnson, Governor of South Carolina.

"What Governmental Activities Can Most Profitably Be Assisted by Federal-

State Cooperation?" by Hon. Lloyd C. Stark, Governor of Missouri.

"What Part Shall the Federal Government Play in Enforcing Its Administrative Standards upon the State Governments?" by Hon. M. Clifford Townsend, Governor of Indiana.

The report of the Resolutions Committee, expressing the sympathy of the governors present for the governors and citizens of the New England states, which had recently been swept by one of the worst storms in the history of the region, and offering the gratitude and appreciation of the Conference for the hospitality extended them in Oklahoma, was unanimously accepted.

The Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the following members of the Executive Committee of the Conference:

Governor Lloyd C. Stark, of Missouri
Governor M. Clifford Townsend, of Indiana

Governor George D. Aiken, of Vermont

Governor Robert L. Cochran, of Nebraska

Governor Henry Horner, of Illinois

Upon motion by Governor Johnston, Mr. Bane was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference; and, as moved by Governor Stark, Mr. Henry W. Toll, retiring Directory of the Council of State Governments, was elected Honorary Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
ON THE OHIO BASIN

THE Interstate Commission on the Ohio River Basin met jointly with the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact Commission at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 11, 1938. Representatives of eight states¹ were present. After discussion, the con-

ference^a agreed upon the following compact for the control and abatement of pollution in the Ohio River and its tributaries. Enabling legislation was also drafted for submission to the legislatures in order to make the compact effective.

Pursuant to authority granted by an Act of the 74th Congress of the United States, Public Resolution 104, approved June 8, 1936, conferences of delegates ap-

¹This compact was designed to apply to Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia.

pointed to draft the compact were held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 20, 1936; January 17, 1938; May 24, 1938; June 13, 1938; October 11, 1938.

WHEREAS, A substantial part of the territory of each of the signatory states is situated within the drainage basin of the Ohio River; and

WHEREAS, The rapid increase in the population of the various metropolitan areas situated within the Ohio drainage basin, and the growth in industrial activity within that area, have resulted in recent years in an increasingly serious pollution of the waters and streams within the said drainage basin, constituting a grave menace to the health, welfare, and recreational facilities of the people living in such basin, and occasioning great economic loss; and

WHEREAS, The control of future pollution and the abatement of existing pollution in the waters of said basin are of prime importance to the people thereof, and can best be accomplished through the cooperation of the states situated therein, by and through a joint or common agency;

Now, Therefore, The States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

Each of the signatory states pledges to each of the other signatory states faithful cooperation in the control of future pollution in and abatement of existing pollution from the rivers, streams, and waters in the Ohio River basin which flow through, into, or border upon any of such signatory states, and in order to effect such object, agrees to enact any necessary legislation to enable each such state to place and maintain the waters of said basin in a satisfactory sanitary condition, available for safe and satisfactory use as public and industrial water supplies after reasonable treatment, suitable for recreational usage, capable of maintaining fish and other aquatic life, free from unsightly or malodorous nuisances due to floating solids or sludge deposits, and adaptable to such other uses as may be legitimate.

ARTICLE II

The signatory states hereby create a district to be known as the "Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation District," hereinafter called the District, which shall embrace all territory within the signatory states, the water in which flows ultimately into the Ohio River, or its tributaries.

ARTICLE III

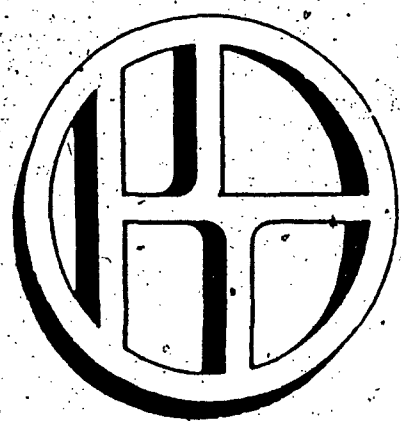
The signatory states hereby create the "Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission," hereinafter called the Commission, which shall be a body corporate, with the powers and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the signatory states or by act or acts of the Congress of the United States.

ARTICLE IV

The Commission shall consist of three commissioners from each state, each of whom shall be a citizen of the state from which he is appointed, and three commissioners representing the United States government. The commissioners from each state shall be chosen in the manner and for the terms provided by the laws of the states from which they shall be appointed, and any commissioner may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which he shall be appointed. The commissioners representing the United States shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or in such other manner as may be provided by Congress. The commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in and incident to the performance of their duties; but nothing herein shall prevent the appointment of an officer or employee of any state or of the United States government.

ARTICLE V

The Commission shall elect from its number a chairman and vice-chairman, and shall appoint, and at its pleasure remove or discharge, such officers and legal, clerical, expert and other assistants as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect, and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications



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and compensation. It shall adopt a seal and suitable by-laws, and shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for its management and control. It may establish and maintain one or more offices within the District for the transaction of its business, and may meet at any time or place. One or more commissioners from a majority of the member states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Commission shall submit to the governor of each state, at such time as he may request, a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of such state for presentation to the legislature thereof.

The Commission shall keep accurate books of account, showing in full its receipts and disbursements, and said books of account shall be open at any reasonable time to the inspection of such representatives of the respective signatory states as may be duly constituted for that purpose.

On or before the first day of December of each year, the Commission shall submit to the respective governors of the signatory states a full and complete report of its activities for the preceding year.

The Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to the making of appropriations adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the signatory states, except by and with the authority of the legislature thereof.

ARTICLE VI

It is recognized by the signatory states that no single standard for the treatment of sewage or industrial wastes is applicable in all parts of the District due to such variable factors as size, flow, location, character, self-purification, and usage of waters within the District. The guiding principle of this compact shall be that pollution by sewage or industrial wastes originating within a signatory state shall not injuriously affect the various uses of the interstate waters as hereinbefore defined.

All sewage from municipalities or other political subdivisions, public or private institutions, or corporations, dis-

charged or permitted to flow into these portions of the Ohio River and its tributary waters which form boundaries between, or are contiguous to, two or more signatory states, or which flow from one signatory state into another signatory state, shall be so treated, within a time reasonable for the construction of the necessary works, as to provide for substantially complete removal of settleable solids, and the removal of not less than forty-five per cent (45%) of the total suspended solids; provided that, in order to protect the public health or to preserve the waters for other legitimate purposes, including those specified in Article I, in specific instances such higher degree of treatment shall be used as may be determined to be necessary by the Commission after investigation, due notice and hearing.

All industrial wastes discharged or permitted to flow into the aforesaid waters shall be modified or treated, within a time reasonable for the construction of the necessary works, in order to protect the public health or to preserve the waters for other legitimate purposes, including those specified in Article I, to such degree as may be determined to be necessary by the Commission after investigation, due notice and hearing.

All sewage or industrial wastes discharged or permitted to flow into tributaries of the aforesaid waters situated wholly within one state shall be treated to that extent, if any, which may be necessary to maintain such waters in a sanitary and satisfactory condition at least equal to the condition of the waters of the interstate stream immediately above the confluence.

The Commission is hereby authorized to adopt, prescribe and promulgate rules, regulations and standards for administering and enforcing the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE VII

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit the powers of any signatory state, or to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement by any signatory state, imposing additional conditions and restrictions to further lessen

or prevent the pollution of waters within its jurisdiction.

ARTICLE VIII

The Commission shall conduct a survey of the territory included within the District, shall study the pollution problems of the District, and shall make a comprehensive report for the prevention or reduction of stream pollution therein. In preparing such report, the Commission shall confer with any national or regional planning body which may be established, and any department of the federal government authorized to deal with matters relating to the pollution problems of the District. The Commission shall draft and recommend to the governors of the various signatory states uniform legislation dealing with the pollution of rivers, streams and waters and other pollution problems within the District. The Commission shall consult with and advise the various states, communities, municipalities, corporations, persons, or other entities with regard to particular problems connected with the pollution of waters, particularly with regard to the construction of plants for the disposal of sewage, industrial and other waste. The Commission shall, more than one month prior to any regular meeting of the legislature of any state which is a party thereto, present to the governor of the state its recommendations relating to enactments to be made by any legislature in furthering the intents and purposes of this compact.

ARTICLE IX

The Commission may from time to time, after investigation and after a hearing, issue an order or orders upon any municipality, corporation, person, or other entity discharging sewage or industrial waste into the Ohio River or any other river, stream or water, any part of which constitutes any part of the boundary line between any two or more of the signatory states, or into any stream any part of which flows from any portion of one signatory state through any portion of another signatory state. Any such order or orders may prescribe the date on or before which such discharge shall be

wholly or partially discontinued, modified or treated or otherwise disposed of. The Commission shall give reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing to the municipality, corporation or other entity against which such order is proposed. No such order shall go into effect unless and until it receives the assent of at least a majority of the commissioners from each of not less than a majority of the signatory states; and no such order upon a municipality, corporation, person or entity in any state shall go into effect unless and until it receives the assent of not less than a majority of the commissioners from such state.

It shall be the duty of the municipality, corporation, person, or other entity to comply with any such order issued against it or him by the Commission, and any court of general jurisdiction or any United States district court in any of the signatory states shall have the jurisdiction, by mandamus, injunction, specific performance or other form of remedy, to enforce any such order against any municipality, corporation, or other entity domiciled or located within such state or whose discharge of the waste takes place within or adjoining such state, or against any employe, department or subdivision of such municipality, corporation, person, or other entity; provided, however, such court may review the order and affirm, reverse or modify the same upon any of the grounds customarily applicable in proceedings for court review of administrative decisions. The Commission or, at its request, the attorney-general or other law enforcing official, shall have power to institute in such court any action for the enforcement of such order.

ARTICLE X

The signatory states agree to appropriate for the salaries, office, and other administrative expenses, their proper proportion of the annual budget as determined by the Commission and approved by the governors of the signatory states, one-half of such amount to be prorated among the several states in proportion to their population within the District at the last preceding federal census, the other half to be prorated in pro-

portion to their land area within the District.

ARTICLE XI

This compact shall become effective upon ratification by the legislatures of a majority of the states located within the District and upon approval by the Congress of the United States; and shall become effective as to any additional states signing thereafter at the time of such signing.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

An Act, approving, ratifying and enacting into law the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact for the prevention, abatement, and control of pollution of the rivers, streams, and waters in the Ohio River drainage basin and making the State of a party thereto; creating the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission; providing for the members of such Commission from the State of; and providing for the carrying out of said Compact.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of

SECTION 1. The following Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact, which has been negotiated by representatives of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and West Virginia, is hereby approved, ratified, adopted, enacted into law, and entered into by the State of as a party thereto and signatory state, namely:

(Here is to be copied the full provisions of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact.)

SECTION 2. In pursuance of Article IV of said Compact, there shall be three members (hereinafter called commissioners) of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (hereinafter called Commission) from the State of The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint two persons as two of such commissioners, each of which shall be a resident and citizen of the State of The terms of one of the said two commissioners first appointed

shall be three years and of the other shall be six years; and their successors shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for terms of six years each. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring in the office of any such commissioner from any reason or cause shall be filled by appointment by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for the unexpired term. The third commissioner from the State of shall be the (here give official title of the office) ex-officio, and the term of any such ex-officio commissioner shall terminate at the time he ceases to hold said office of (here insert appropriate title of office), and his successors as a commissioner shall be his successors as said (here insert appropriate title of office). With the exception of the issuance of any order under the provisions of Article IX of the Compact, said ex-officio commissioner may delegate, from time to time, to any deputy or other subordinate in his department or office the power to be present and participate, including voting, as his representative or substitute at any meeting of or hearing by or other proceeding of the Commission. The terms of each of the initial three members shall begin at the date of the appointment of the two appointive commissioners, provided the said Compact shall then have gone into effect in accordance with Article XI of the Compact; otherwise shall begin upon the date upon which said Compact shall become effective in accordance with said Article XI.

Any commissioner may be removed from office by the governor upon charges and after a hearing, but opportunity to be heard shall be given.

SECTION 3. There is hereby granted to the Commission and the commissioners thereof all the powers provided for in the said Compact and all the powers necessary or incidental to the carrying out of said Compact in every particular. All officers of the State of are hereby authorized and directed to do all things falling within their respective provinces and jurisdiction necessary to

or incidental to the carrying out of said Compact in every particular; it being hereby declared to be the policy of the State of to perform and carry out the said Compact and to accomplish the purposes thereof. All officers, bureaus, departments and persons of and in the state government or administration of the State of are hereby authorized and directed at convenient times and upon request of the said Commission to furnish the said Commission with information and data possessed by them or any of them and to aid said Commission by loan of personnel or other means lying within their legal powers respectively.

The courts of general jurisdiction of the State of are hereby granted the jurisdiction specified in Article IX of said Compact, and the office of the attorney-general or any other law enforcing officer of the State of is hereby granted the power to institute any action for the enforcement of the orders of the Commission as

specified in said Article IX of the Compact.

SECTION 4. Any powers herein granted to the Commission shall be regarded as in aid of and supplemental to and in no case a limitation upon any of the powers vested in said Commission by other laws of the State of or by the laws of the States of (here insert names of all states in the Compact other than the State of) or by Congress or the terms of said Compact.

SECTION 5.

(Here each State can insert such provision regarding inspection of the financial records of the Commission as is customary in said State in case of special boards or commissions.)

SECTION 6.

(Here is to be inserted provision for an appropriation to the Commission—each state using such phraseology as is customary in making appropriations.)

SECTION 7.

(Section 7 should contain provision regarding the time of the taking effect of the Act.)

REGIONAL COMMITTEE ON CONFLICTING TAXATION

THE Regional Committee on Conflicting Taxation of the Council of State Governments met in the conference room at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on October 14, 1938. Five states were represented.

Primarily the meeting considered the problems in connection with the taxation of merchants' stock in commercial warehouses. It was agreed that a uniform assessment date would be of great value, since it would prevent the manipulation of goods from state to state to avoid payment of taxes. Tentatively, the Committee decided to consider January 1 as a date for uniform assessment, and to bring the matter up at the Regional Assembly, to be held November 21-22 in Chicago.

The Committee next turned its attention to the inclusion or exclusion of state and federal taxes. Should taxes paid on

goods at the source (as federal taxes paid on liquor at the distillery) be considered in the assessed valuation for the purposes of state taxes? The Committee voted to recommend to the Regional Assembly the adoption of a uniform rule which would include taxes paid at the source in the assessed valuation of taxable goods.

The members of the Committee agreed to consider further at the next meeting whether or not "factory burden" should be included in the assessment basis of personal property. Should goods in process of manufacture be taxed? The point was raised that the establishment of high standards by a few states might bring about migration of industry, and that the problem, therefore, should be approached on a nationwide basis if an individual state were not to be penalized for the erection of high standards.

GASOLINE TAXES

The Committee next considered the divergence in gasoline tax rates, the consequent difficulties of border bootlegging of gasoline, and the necessity for establishing border patrols between two states whose tax rate differs greatly. The Committee agreed that uniformity in gasoline tax rates should be sought, and that the Committee would make proper recommendations to the Regional Assembly for legislative action in this matter after the Committee members had had opportunity to study the recommendations of the North American Gasoline Tax Conference.

Tax Commissioner Mitchell of Ohio was requested to report at the next meeting of the Committee concerning the number of ships, the amount and value of tonnage, and the amount of insurance carried and losses sustained in order that the Committee might be able to make final recommendations to the Regional Assembly.

The Committee decided not to consider further at this time the taxation of commercial airplanes engaged in interstate commerce.

The meeting then adjourned.

MIDWEST REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE Midwest Regional Assembly met at the Shoreland Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, on November 21-22, 1938. Twelve states were represented by legislators and administrative officials.

Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, President and Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, and Round Table Editor of *Fortune*, addressed the meeting upon the subject of interstate barriers. The Chairman then read a letter from Governor James V. Allred of Texas commending the subject to the attention of the meeting, and stating his interest. Mr. Phillip Tocker, representative of Governor Allred, explained to the meeting the work done by the Texas Trade Barriers Commission.

Mr. Edward V. McFarland, Chairman of the Liquor Control Commission of Michigan, outlined to the conferees the difficulties faced by his state as a result of discriminatory legislation on the part of other states. A discussion of the Kansas Port of Entry law followed, after which Mr. William E. Treadway of Indiana introduced the following resolution, which was made a special order of business for the following day:

Resolved, That the Midwest Regional Assembly views trade barriers as a general policy as detrimental to the economic welfare of the country and recommends faithful adherence to our policy of free trade among the forty-eight states.

The meeting then recessed until ten o'clock the following morning.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation and Vice-President of the Council of State Governments, presided at the morning session on November 22, and addressed the meeting upon the subject of the methods of attack employed by his Committee upon the interstate problems faced by New York. Mr. Sidney Williams, of the National Safety Council, then explained to the meeting the National Safety Code worked out by his organization during the past twelve years, after which the conferees discussed the Indiana Motor Vehicle Law, which embodies many of the points of the National Safety Code.

LIQUOR CONTROL

Chairman Ostertag read two resolutions passed by the recent conference on liquor control held by the New York Cooperation Committee, and Hon. Alfred Benesch, Director of Commerce and Chairman of the Ohio Commission on Interstate Cooperation, offered the following motion, upon which the vote was withheld until representatives of all the states had had an opportunity to summarize the liquor control practices of their states.

Resolved, That the Council of State Governments be requested to call a conference of liquor control administrators and taxing officials and representatives of commissions on interstate cooperation to consider the problem under discussion, the conference to be held December 5, 1938, at such place as may be convenient to the delegates.

The meeting then recessed until afternoon.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

During the afternoon session, at which Hon. Alfred Benesch presided, summaries of the findings of committee meetings held on the morning of November 21 were presented to the conference. Mr. L. B. Krueger, Chief Statistician of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, presented the report of the Regional Committee on Conflicting Taxation.

Mr. Krueger reported that the Committee had agreed to recommend the adoption of January 1 as a uniform assessment date for personal property in all states, and that the same date might well be agreed upon for the assessment of goods in storage in commercial warehouses. The Committee also agreed that taxes previously paid on goods should be included in the assessed value. In regard to the inclusion of "factory burden" in personal property assessment basis, a uniform gasoline tax law, and uniform taxation of commercial vessels on the Great Lakes, the Committee made no recommendation at the present time. The report of the Committee was accepted unanimously.

LAKE MICHIGAN FISHERIES

Hon. Frank N. Graess, member of the Wisconsin Assembly, presented the following unanimous findings of the Special Committee on Lake Michigan Fisheries:

I. The Committee recommends that discretionary powers, governing commercial fishing on the Great Lakes, be granted to the Conservation Departments in the four states by statute. Drafts of enabling legislation have been prepared for the Committee by the bill drafting bureaus of each of the Lake Michigan states.

II. *Closed Seasons*—all dates inclusive

A. Lake trout—October 10—November 15

B. Chubs—October 10—November 15

C. Whitefish—November 1—December 10

D. Herring—November 23—November 30

E. Suckers—April 15—June 1, all dip-netting and spearing in Lake Michigan and Green Bay and its tributaries being forbidden during that time.

F. Perch—April 15—June 1

III. *Size limits*

A. Size limits of fish

a. Lake trout—11½ pounds round; 11¼ pounds dressed

b. Whitefish—2 pounds round; 1¾ pounds dressed

c. Perch—8½ inches in the round (Wisconsin—8 inches until July 1, 1940); filleted—1¾ ounces; heads and tails off—5½ inches

d. Herring—8 inches until July 1, 1940; 9 inches thereafter

e. Suckers—1 pound in the round or 14 inches in length

B. Uniform method of measurement of fish

Uniform law defining the method of measuring fish on Lake Michigan and other Great Lakes:

"The measurement of the length of a fish within the meaning of this section (or act) shall be taken in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail-fin, fully extended. For the purpose of this act a 'fish in the round' shall be deemed to be a fish that is entirely intact as it was taken out of the water with no part removed by dressing, a 'dressed fish' shall be deemed a fish with the head attached but with the gills and the entire gut or viscera (stomach, liver, intestine, gonads) removed, and a 'filleted fish' shall be deemed to be a fish with the entire head, gut or viscera, gills, bones, scales and all fins removed. The measurements of length and weight as prescribed in this section (or act) shall apply without any allowance made for the shrinkage of the fish."

C. Disposition of undersized whitefish and lake trout

The state may pay not to exceed three cents a pound, gross, for undersized lake trout or whitefish turned over by the fishermen, and the state shall dispose of the fish, as far as possible, to charitable and state institutions.

D. Smoked fish

Legislation providing that anyone caught in the act of smoking, or in the possession of smoked undersized lake trout or whitefish be punished by a fine of from 25 to 100 dollars or 10 to 30 days in jail.

IV. Net Regulations

A. Impounding nets

a. No impounding nets shall be set in water of a depth greater than 50 feet, except that pound nets held in place and entirely supported by stakes driven into the bottom of the lake, may be set in water not exceeding 75 feet in depth. No other method of holding or supporting pound nets shall be permitted, and when used for whitefish and lake trout the mesh shall be not less than 4½ inches with the exception of one lifting side which may be a mesh of not more than 3½ inches. It is further recommended that wherever it could be lowered, due to local conditions, the maximum depth for pound nets be reduced to less than 75 feet.

b. All drop, hoop and fyke nets shall be abolished on Lake Michigan and Green Bay effective July 1, 1940.

B. Gill nets

a. Use of gill nets of 2¼ inches under ice shall be prohibited effective July 1, 1940.

b. Lake trout, whitefish and sucker gill nets shall be not more than 20 meshes deep effective July 1, 1940.

c. Chub gill nets shall be not more than 30 meshes deep effective July 1, 1940.

d. Whitefish and lake trout gill nets shall have a mesh not less than 4½ inches, flexible rule measurement, effective July 1, 1940.

e. Use of 4-inch mesh gill nets for taking suckers in the Green Bay waters of Wisconsin shall be allowed only under permit, and in addition to the regular license fee an additional permit fee may be charged for special supervision.

f. Smelt gill nets shall have a mesh not more than 1¾ inches, flexible rule, to be fished under permit and supervision of the State Conservation Department.

C. "Legal mesh, legal fish"

Under no circumstances shall the phrase "legal mesh, legal fish" be incorporated into the laws of any state.

V. Closed Seasons and Permits

The Directors of the Departments of Conservation of the four states, or their representatives, shall, at their earliest convenience, meet and outline a program and policy for the taking of fish during the closed season for artificial propagation.

VI. Enforcement

The Directors of the Departments of Conservation of the four states, or their representatives, shall, at their earliest convenience, meet to outline a program of cooperative, uniform enforcement.

VII. "Gypsy" Fishermen

The Directors of the Departments of Conservation of the four states, or their representatives, shall, at their earliest convenience, meet to outline a program and policy on setting up districts within which the licensed fisherman must operate during the term of his license.

VIII. Meat Grinders and Mutilated Fish

The possession on any boat, or on any other conveyance used to reach the nets from shore, of any meat grinders or similar devices by the use of which the identification of the species or measurement of the individual fish is impossible, shall be prohibited. It shall be illegal for any fisherman to bring ashore any fish that has been caught which is so mutilated that identification and measurement is impossible.

The report of the Committee was unanimously accepted by the delegates present and recommended for legislative consideration by the interested states.

REPORT ON OHIO BASIN

The meeting next heard the report of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin, presented by Senator James O. Monroe, Chairman of the Commission, and of the Illinois Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Senator Monroe explained the provisions of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact, which was prepared by the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact Commission, acting as a subcommittee on Pollution of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio Basin. He read the following resolutions approved by the Commission:

Resolved, That the members of Incoho conferring at the Midwest Regional Assembly of the Council of State Governments recommend to the legislatures of the states of the Ohio Basin and its tributaries, and to the governors the passage of:

AN ACT approving, ratifying, and enacting into law the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact for the prevention, abatement and control of pollution of the rivers, streams and waters of the Ohio River drainage basin.

And, furthermore, recommend the submission of the compact incorporated in this act to the federal Congress for ratification following its acceptance by a majority of the states.

Resolved, That notice of the resolution urging the passage of the Act incorporating the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact be sent, with copies of the Compact and of the enabling act, to the President of the United States, all members of Incoho, and of the Ohio River Valley Compact Commission, and to the governors and legislators of the several states affected and to the members of the federal Congress representing the Ohio River Basin.

Resolved, That a Committee on Planning be appointed by the Chairman of Incoho to review the recommendations of the National Resources Committee, the Ohio Valley Regional Planning Commission, and the planning agencies of the several states relating to the Ohio River Valley Basin and its tributaries for

the purpose of coordinating these recommendations into a unified program for the Basin.

The report of the Commission was unanimously approved.

TRADE BARRIERS RESOLUTION

The meeting then considered the resolution offered by Mr. Treadway on the previous day. As amended by Mr. Head of Texas, it was passed in the following form:

Resolved, That the Midwest Regional Assembly views trade barriers as a general policy as detrimental to the economic welfare of the country and recommends the full adherence to our traditional policy of free trade between the forty-eight states.

We further recommend that this Regional Assembly request the Fourth General Assembly to authorize the Council of State Governments, so far as its facilities permit, to study legislation complained of as constituting trade barriers between the states having the effect of restricting free flow of commerce between states and that the Council, pursuant to such study, recommend corrective legislation to the states concerned.

LIQUOR CONTROL RESOLUTION

The meeting then considered the resolution offered by Mr. Benesch, and, as amended by Mr. Ostertag, it was passed in the following form:

Resolved, That the Council of State Governments be requested to call a conference of liquor control administrators, taxing officials, representatives of commissions on interstate cooperation, and representatives of the Federal Alcohol Administration, to consider generally the matter of liquor control—such conference to be held December 5, 1938, at such place as may be convenient to the delegates.

Senator Monroe requested that copies of the minutes of the meeting be sent to all members of cooperation commissions in the region, and the meeting then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCES
FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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THE Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments convened on Wednesday, January 18, 1939, at ten-forty o'clock at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C. The Hon. Robert L. Cochran, Governor of Nebraska and President of the Council of State Governments, presided.

After the roll was called by states, Governor Cochran addressed the conference, stressing particularly the work which the Council might profitably undertake for the future. He called the attention of the meeting to the economic losses caused by the erection of trade barriers by the states, and recommended their study to the Council. The conservation of water resources and the conservation of fish and game were also suggested to the Council as possible fields of endeavor. He cited the work of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin in the conservation of water resources, and of the commissions on interstate cooperation in connection with the fisheries of the Great Lakes and of the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, as well as of Atlantic Coastal waters. Governor Cochran further summarized the work of the Council and its affiliates in regard to conflicting taxation, highway safety, banking and securities, liquor control, and insurance, and urged that more work be done in these fields. He called the attention of the gathering to the research and clearing house activities of the Council, recommending that they be expanded, and that a more widespread use be made of these facilities by state officials. In particular, he urged that the individual cooperation commissions become more active, and that the conferees seek appropriations for the upkeep of the central organization of the Council and for the use of their commissions, in order that their work might be encouraged.

REPORT PRESENTED

Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council, then presented a report of the activities of the Council since the Third General Assembly, in 1937. A sum-

mary of these accomplishments may be found in the Biennial Report of the Council of State Governments, in this volume, as well as in the condensations of the minutes of other conferences.¹ Mr. Bane called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the accomplishments outlined in his report had come about under the direction of Mr. Henry W. Toll, who retired as Executive Director of the Council late in 1938.

Governor Cochran then requested Mr. Toll to rise, and the members of the conference applauded.

In the absence of Mr. Ellwood J. Turner, Chairman of the Interstate Commission on Council Development, his report to the Assembly was presented by Mr. David W. Robinson, Executive Secretary of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. Mr. Turner's report will be found in Chapter 7, pp. 25-27.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President Cochran then announced the following committee appointments:

Resolutions:

Edgar A. Brown, South Carolina, Chairman
Frank Finney, Indiana, Vice-Chairman
Samuel W. Yorty, California
Henry W. Toll, Colorado
W. M. Wainwright, Florida
John E. Cassidy, Illinois
Dean W. Peisen, Iowa
William B. Belknap, Kentucky
Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts
George MacKinnon, Minnesota
Raymond T. Nagle, Montana
Richard Hartshorne, New Jersey
Earle S. Warner, New York
Fred Adams, Ohio
W. J. Halloway, Oklahoma
George Woodward, Pennsylvania
R. G. Kinkle, Tennessee
Robert W. Daniel, Virginia
John J. D. Preston, West Virginia

¹ See pp. 1-40.

Reception:

Charles C. Marbury, Maryland, Chairman

Allen Chappell, Georgia, Vice-Chairman

Maupin Cummings, Arkansas

Frederick C. Walcott, Connecticut

Arthur I. Burgess, Massachusetts

Greek L. Rice, Mississippi

Gladys B. Stewart, Missouri

Gordon P. Eager, New Hampshire

L. L. Gravely, North Carolina

E. Kent Kane, Pennsylvania

J. Manley Head, Texas

Joseph E. McDermid, Wisconsin

Credentials:

Lawrence C. Jones, Vermont, Chairman

Frank N. Graass, Wisconsin, Vice-Chairman

Claude W. Duke, Louisiana

John W. Rust, Virginia

W. T. Brotherton, West Virginia

A telegram from Hon. Paul V. McNutt, former Governor of Indiana and former President of the Council, wishing success to the Fourth General Assembly, was read by Governor Cochran.

The meeting then recessed at eleven-fifty-five o'clock.

The Assembly reconvened at two-thirty o'clock, Governor Cochran presiding. He introduced as chairman of the afternoon session Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, Vice-President of the Council of State Governments, and Chairman of the Board of Managers. In turn, Mr. Ostertag introduced Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who addressed the meeting upon the subject, "The 1939 Farm Program and the States."

Secretary Wallace explained the steps which may be taken by the state governments, in cooperation with the federal government, and with the governments of counties, to remedy the instability of agriculture and the lack of balance between agriculture and labor and industry—two problems which vitally threaten the general welfare of the country. He

pointed out that the voluntary action of farm people, as well as cooperation between the federal and state authorizations, is essential to the establishment of a stable, permanent agriculture. The program requires adequate incomes for farm families, provision for a continuous and abundant supply of farm products for all the people, greater consumption of farm products by those who need them, maintenance of the soil and its fertility, security of tenure, elimination of rural poverty, and lower costs of production and distribution.

The Secretary of Agriculture stressed especially the point that the most serious difficulty is that farm prices and income are at a terrific disadvantage because farm people now have less opportunity than formerly to exchange their products for goods made in the cities. This change is due to the fact that the foreign market for farm goods has contracted. At the same time, owing to the depression, the domestic market for farm products has decreased. The rate of increase of our population is declining. Lack of employment forced many city dwellers onto the land to farm; and many young people who are not really needed on farms, because of increased productivity per farm, worker brought about by the use of mechanical power, have been kept there by unemployment in the cities. There is no longer an open frontier of good, free land. The number of farms operated by tenants has increased rapidly.

SOIL EROSION

Erosion and depletion of the soil have been accelerated by low farm prices and the declining ownership of farms by farmers: a small equity is small incentive to conserve the soil. Further, farmers are often forced by the necessity of meeting rent or interest payments to plant erosion-promoting row crops rather than cover crops.

It has been difficult for the American public to accept the fact that we no longer have a great European market, or a growing American market, that the frontiers are gone, and even, in some instances, the soil itself. But the issue has been faced, and at the present time no

responsible person proposes to do nothing about the plight of agriculture. The government must do something; the question is, *what*.

FARM INCOMES

Substantial agreement has been reached that action should be taken to balance the incomes of farm people with the incomes of city people, and to insure at all times adequate but not wasteful supplies of farm products. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 took the first steps in this direction. The experience gained in the administration of this act went into the process of formulating a series of acts of Congress culminating in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. These acts provide for an ever-normal granary, adjustment and conservation programs, crop insurance on wheat, marketing agreements, and a variety of efforts to widen the markets of farm products here and abroad.

Whereas the AAA may be said to deal with the problem of influencing supply, the Surplus Commodities Corporation strives to make a connection between farm surpluses and the needs of hungry or ill-clad people. Surplus farm products purchased by the Corporation are distributed in relief channels through state relief agencies. Greater efforts should be made to increase consumption of protective and health-giving foods, such as fruits, vegetables, and dairy products.

Four regional farm research laboratories are now being established to make a direct attack on the problem of developing new and expanded industrial uses for farm products.

Competition in the world market for farm products is dependent upon price, i.e., if the domestic price of wheat or cotton rises above the world price, or is established above the world price, the natural flow of the commodity into world trade falls off. For that reason, if we are to provide the producers of export crops with compensation for low world prices, we must have a continuing source of adequate income to finance the farm program. We cannot hope both for national prices higher than world prices, and for a large export trade.

ACTION PROGRAMS

Besides the series of acts dealing with the supply-price-income problem, the total farm program includes the following individual action programs assigned by Congress to the Department of Agriculture:

1. The rural rehabilitation program.
2. The tenancy program, under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act: provisions for credit to a few of the tenants who are ready to undertake farm ownership.
3. The land utilization program, under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Act: public assistance in planning for land use, public purchase of lands submarginal for agriculture, and the development of these lands.
4. The erosion control program, under the Soil Conservation Act of 1935: demonstrations of erosion control methods, assistance to legally constituted associations of farmers in carrying through conservation practices; help by CCC camps.
5. The flood control program: surveying watersheds, finding costs and benefits of treating land upstream to slow down run-off water, aid in applying needed treatments.
6. The farm forestry program, under the Norris-Doxey Act of 1937.
7. The water facilities program for the seventeen western states, under the Pope-Jones Act of 1937: loans to farmers and ranchmen to develop water supplies and land use.

Rural zoning laws passed by several states indicate the growing interest in solving the farm problem. One state has passed legislation looking to the betterment of the tenancy situation by improving the lease contract system and defining tenant rights. Other states are considering tenancy legislation. A number of states are conducting a general overhaul of their tax systems in an effort to make adjustments necessary for the welfare of the farmer. Some are basing assessments on the productive value of the land; others are using incentive taxation to induce landowners to put land permanently into trees or grass if that is the

use for which it is best fitted. In some western states the laws authorize ranchmen to form cooperative grazing associations. More than half the states have enacted soil conservation district legislation.

STATE COOPERATION

It is encouraging that farm people quickly adopt these facilities which are offered them. Although the people may make use of many different federal and state authorizations, they are cooperating under one farm program whose various phases are interdependent. This interdependence of the modern action programs for agriculture clearly calls for federal and state structures and procedures which will guarantee that all programs are essentially one program when they reach the farm. To bring this about, two things have been done. The Department of Agriculture has been reorganized to group all action-administration around a single core of program planning, and an agreement has been consummated with land grant colleges of the states to cooperate in a system of program planning that will enable farmers and state and federal experts and administrators to reach common judgments on the ends to be sought by all public efforts in the different agricultural regions.

By cooperative action of farm people and federal and state governments we can have a farm program which is efficient in attaining national objectives related to the general welfare, and at the same time accommodates itself to the great diversity of local conditions. Such a program, matched by similar programs for the other great parts of the economy, will go far to make the American sort of democracy work.

At the conclusion of his address Secretary Wallace stated that he would be pleased to answer general questions, so far as his time permitted.

The following persons then participated in the discussion:

Senator R. G. Kinkle of Tennessee
 Senator Earl Leverich of Wisconsin
 Hon. Dean W. Peisen, member of the Iowa House of Representatives

Senator Homer L. Causey of Georgia
 Hon. George MacKinnon, member of the Minnesota House of Representatives
 Senator Joseph E. McDermid of Wisconsin

Hon. Arthur I. Burgess, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

Hon. Rodes K. Myers, member of the Kentucky House of Representatives

Hon. William B. Belknap of Kentucky, member of the Board of Managers of the Council

Senator James T. Manning of Georgia

Hon. Thomas J. Reed, former member of the Mississippi House of Representatives

Hon. Thomas B. Stockham, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Senator D. B. Howe of Georgia

Hon. Herbert E. Baldwin, member of the Connecticut House of Representatives

Hon. Simeon E. Leland, Chairman, Illinois State Tax Commission

Hon. W. T. Brotherton, member of the West Virginia House of Delegates

Hon. George W. Henley, member of the Indiana House of Representatives

Senator Fred Adams of Ohio

Hon. Dean S. McGaughey, member of the Illinois House of Representatives

The motion was made by Senator Claude W. Duke of Louisiana that the meeting recess; it was seconded and passed. The meeting recessed at five-fifteen o'clock.

STATE REORGANIZATION

The Assembly was reconvened at ten-thirty o'clock by the Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Mr. Turner introduced Hon. T. V. Smith, Congressman-at-Large from Illinois, member of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, and former State Senator. Mr. Smith presented the speaker of the morning, Dr. Luther Gulick, Director of the Institute of Public Administration, who addressed the Assembly upon the subject, "The Organization and Administration of State Government."

Dr. Gulick stated that the primary

point to be considered in a discussion of the organization and administration of state government is the major objective of that government. The modern state government has certain very definite broad fields of responsibility. For the purposes of the morning's discussion he suggested that the responsibilities of the state be considered under four major headings:

1. The development of controls and protections under which we may operate our complicated economic and social system and retain law and order;
2. The provision of certain community services, such as fire protection, or the construction and maintenance of roads;
3. The construction and operation of certain community business enterprises;
4. The encouragement of the development not only of natural resources, but, through research, of new uses of materials and resources as the foundation of the economic life and prosperity of each of our states.

These four classifications of services are fundamental to American government, but there is in connection with them a supplementary consideration equally basic: that of political responsibility. The services of government may be efficiently conducted under a highly dictatorial form of government, yet in America we insist that it shall also be representative; it shall conform to the changing desires and determinations of the people themselves.

At this point we introduce another condition of good organization and good administration: the problem of devising the practical machinery of operation.

Through long experience, of our own and other countries, we have learned that no one man can long be trusted with full control over the life and destinies of other men. To avoid this deposition of full powers with any one individual, we have devised a plan of the separation of powers into the categories of executive, legislative, and judicial power. Within each of these fields—executive, legislative, and judicial—there are further arrangements which serve to

make the operation of the mechanism of government more effective.

EXECUTIVE POWERS

First, with reference to the executive powers: Our prime considerations here are that the government be responsible, productive, consistent, coordinated, and efficient. Six specific arrangements facilitate the attainment of these objectives:

1. The concentration of authority within the executive branch.
2. The departmentalization of government along functional lines.
3. The development of proper arms of management for contact between the departments and the single responsible executive, primarily in personnel, finance control, and planning.
4. The maintenance of a cabinet procedure within the structure of the executive branch with frequent consultation between the heads of larger departments and the executive.
5. The establishment of a merit system for personnel.
6. The maintenance of a budget system.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Second, the legislative branch also has certain requirements and devices. Like the executive branch, it should be representative and responsive, productive, and effective. It should be set up and operated in such a way that the public opinion which it reflects may be distilled into specific legislative forms. The legislative body should do its part in enforcing the accountability of the executive branch. Here again there are specific mechanisms by means of which the legislative branch may fulfill its obligations:

1. A fair and representative distribution of legislators.
2. A fair system of nomination and election.
3. Party responsibility, for effective action within a large group.
4. Agencies of knowledge for legislative bodies: legislative councils, special commissions.
5. An orderly procedure for the enactment of laws, and for the codification and publication of laws.

6. A budget system, bridging the gap between the executive branch of government and the legislative branch.

7. An independent audit, with appropriate committee procedure.

An independent audit is a check on the executive by the legislative branch to make certain that the funds which it has appropriated are spent in accordance with the program which it has authorized. It is especially important that the auditor have nothing to do with the keeping of the records which he is reporting; no man can audit his own books. He should have nothing to do with making collections, authorizing expenditures, or taking part in any way in the process of administration.

An independent audit is equally advantageous to the executive, who, under the most favorable circumstances, can know little of the detail work of his departments. The device is a convenience, and a protection.

Dr. Gulick did not discuss the conditions requisite for the judicial branch, since the members of the Assembly were not primarily interested in that field. He did, however, review briefly the progress of state administrative reorganization in the country.

FIRST STATE REORGANIZATION

Charles Evans Hughes, then Governor of New York, was perhaps the first governor to consider the problem of the organization of the executive branch of government. He pointed out that a greater centralization of power in the chief executive makes him more responsible rather than less, and, to the extent that the centralization of power in the hands of one elected official makes him responsible to the electorate, and easily controlled by it, more democratic. The alternative is control of the government by independent boards and commissions which are operating on their own, in that they lack a single head who is responsible for their conduct, and which the people in the end cannot control.

As early as 1914 a program of reorganization was drawn up in New York by Elihu Root and his Constitutional Con-

vention, but it was lost at the polls. Governor Lowden of Illinois next took up the subject, and he carried it through within the framework of the Illinois Constitution. Since that time twenty-six states have carried through major programs of reorganization.

Dr. Gulick warned of the danger of a complete reconstruction of the processes of state government in those states in which the change would not be backed by public opinion. He also reminded the delegates that a reorganization of the executive branch is largely fruitless unless there is at the same time an introduction of better methods in the legislative branch. Especially important in this connection are an effective budget system and an independent audit, which are tools of equal significance to both branches. The problem is not solely a question of carrying forward the local stream of public understanding of the requirements of effective organization and administration; an effort should be made to advance within both the executive branch and the legislative branch at the same time in order to achieve the full benefits of the modernization of the organization and administration of American government.

DISCUSSION

The following officials then participated in the discussion:

Hon. James W. Martin, Commissioner of Finance in Kentucky

Senator Milton J. Lightner of Minnesota

Hon. George MacKinnon, member of the Minnesota House of Representatives

Senator Jacob Weiss of Indiana

Hon. Dean W. Peisen, member of the Iowa House of Representatives

Hon. Arthur I. Burgess, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives

Mr. Edward D. Carville, special representative of the Governor of Nevada

Senator George Woodward of Pennsylvania

Mr. J. H. Thayer Martin, New Jersey State Tax Commissioner

Hon. James H. Price, Governor of Virginia

Hon. Tom B. Pearce, special representative of the Governor of South Carolina

The meeting then recessed at twelve-thirty o'clock.

INTERSTATE TRADE BARRIERS

The meeting was called to order at two-thirty-five o'clock by President Cochran, who introduced Governor Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland, the presiding officer for the afternoon. Governor O'Connor then presented Mr. Bane, who read the address of Governor Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, "State Trade Barriers: Their Effect upon Interstate Commerce," in as much as Governor Stark had been unable at the last minute to come to Washington.

"Historically the United States has been regarded as the largest free trade area in the entire world," said Governor Stark. "Theoretically state borders are presumed to exist for reasons of government only. Convincing demonstration of the fact that state lines may not be used harmlessly to regulate interstate commerce occurred during the period between the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1783, and the adoption of the federal Constitution in 1789. As a result, the Constitution provides that only the federal government may control and regulate commerce among the states. In spite of this provision, now, 150 years later, we find ourselves confronted with almost identical conditions, resulting in a problem just as important as it was then.

ORIGIN OF BARRIERS

"Existing regulations upon the free flow of goods over state lines have been termed trade barriers. Generally speaking, there are two major reasons why these laws originate. First, the protection of business enterprises within a state against competition from those in other states; and, secondly, the need of a state for new sources of revenue.

"While minority groups may profit from the erection of interstate barriers, their cost is paid by the consuming public; thus, they constitute in fact a subsidy for organized minorities."

Governor Stark then cited examples of the more common sorts of trade barriers: mandatory preferences for home-products, higher entrance fees and license taxes than those imposed on domestic corporations, use taxes, port-of-entry laws, ton-mile taxes on out-of-state trucks, agricultural inspection and quarantine regulations. He pointed out that, especially in the case of laws and regulations affecting out-of-state trucks, the erection of the trade barrier is incidental: in many cases law is a safety measure. Nevertheless, traffic is impeded by such laws, and they must therefore be termed barriers to interstate trade.

LIQUOR BARRIERS

Governor Stark called attention to the fact that the states have received the sanction of the Supreme Court in their efforts to control the interstate movement of liquor, although many liquor laws are, in effect, protective measures for local liquor producers rather than regulations upon the traffic itself. He warned that, unless checked, a situation regarding liquor may develop which will be as destructive of domestic tranquillity as was the Eighteenth Amendment; at the same time he pointed out that the primary difficulty in any discussion of discriminatory legislation is in determining exactly what tactics are discriminatory and what are justifiable regulations, and on this subject there exists an infinite variety of opinion.

In addition to the economic costs of trade barriers, a further loss must be reckoned: the increased sectionalism and bitterness which they inspire, not only among the states, but between the states and the federal government. A cooperative consideration by the states of their mutual problems offers the most logical solution.

DISCUSSION

Governor O'Connor then recognized the following participants:

Hon. William E. Treadway, Administrative Secretary of the Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation

Hon. Gaston L. Porterie, Attorney-General of Louisiana

Judge Richard Hartshorne, Chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation

Mr. Phillip Tocker, Chairman of the Texas Trade Barriers Commission

Senator Emanuel Gorfine of Maryland

Mr. C. S. Oppenheim, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Marketing Laws Survey of the Department of Agriculture

Senator John W. Rust of Virginia

Hon. A. W. Relihan, member of the Kansas House of Representatives

Governor Robert L. Cochran of Nebraska

Senator Joseph E. McDermid of Wisconsin

Senator J. Manley Head of Texas

Senator Phale P. Skovgard of Kansas

Hon. Eugene Worley, member of the House of Representatives of Texas

The meeting then recessed at five-fifteen o'clock.

WAGE AND HOUR LEGISLATION

The Assembly was called to order at ten-thirty o'clock by President Cochran, who introduced Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Speaker of the House of Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin and of the Interstate Commission on Council Development, the presiding officer for the morning. Mr. Turner presented Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, who addressed the Assembly upon the subject. "The Administration of Wages and Hours: Its Effect in the States."

INTERSTATE REGULATION

Mr. Andrews spoke of the significant work done by the Council of State Governments, and by its predecessor, the American Legislators' Association, toward the preservation of our federal system, and, at the same time, toward the coordination of administrative effort necessary to handle effectively the constantly shifting problems of modern living. He commended the Council's participation in the trend toward national legislation so fashioned as to utilize the services of both state and federal governments. The Social Security Act was an

example of this, and the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act last year has given additional assurance that the country as a whole is aware of the desirability of using both state and federal authority to put into effect a nationwide program.

In the Fair Labor Standards Act special recognition was taken of the part of the states in our government: specific provision was made for mandatory compliance with laws or ordinances within the individual states which may establish a higher standard than the federal Act. It is anticipated that, as a result of the standards set by federal regulation, many states will enact state and local legislation to assure local laboring populations a reasonable share in industrial rewards. One of the barriers to improvement of labor conditions state by state has been the fear of endowing unregulated enterprise with commercial advantages.

Mr. Andrews stressed the point that the work of permanent reform of labor conditions will not be complete until intrastate enterprises are regulated, and these can be controlled only by the states themselves.

In the interim, however, before all the states have regulated the wages and hours of laborers in intrastate commerce, there is ample opportunity for further federal-state cooperation under the Fair Labor Standards Act, especially with reference to the provision which allows the Administrator to utilize the services of state and local agencies "and . . . reimburse (them) for services rendered for such purposes." Mr. Andrews suggested the possibility of a grants-in-aid program with the purpose of improving state labor departments and making them better able to participate in the increasingly complex and important task of administering labor legislation. Many federal projects depend for their effectiveness upon the functioning of existing state machinery. Thus, a nice balance is achieved between federal control and decentralized state administration, and, at the same time, innumerable economies are effected by reducing needless duplication of work and facilities. Even more important is the fact that a state civil

service of high caliber participating in the administration of a federal law has proved to be the best safeguard against the encroachments of bureaucracy. Cooperation of the federal administration with the state departments has been limited by lack of funds.

While the federal Act provides penalties which have had a salutary effect upon possible violators, the extent of voluntary compliance with its provisions has been gratifying.

Mr. Andrews pointed out that the success of the Act depends in the final analysis upon whether or not its standards are reasonable. In the present instance, Congress has taken account of changing economic conditions by creating special machinery—industry committees—which may recommend the increase of the statutory minimum wage. This conference method of wage determination is an integral part of the Act. A public hearing on any recommended wage order is required before the Administrator is empowered to promulgate the wage order. These public hearings on all recommendations offer the states a further device toward the effective carrying out of wage and hour programs.

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION

The Fair Labor Standards Act, great though its social and economic implications may be, is chiefly noteworthy as an example of federal-state cooperation and interdependence. Today changes in our national life call for extension of federal authority. But it is vital that, whenever possible, we preserve the delicate counterbalance by a similar use of state authority.

The following conferees then participated in the discussion:

Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor

Senator Edgar A. Brown of South Carolina

Hon. William J. Ellis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey

Hon. Mary Norton, member of the United States House of Representatives from New Jersey

Hon. Henry Parkman, Former Senator of Massachusetts

Hon. A. E. Montgomery, member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives

Hon. George W. Henley, member of the Indiana House of Representatives

Hon. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Senator W. H. Abington of Arkansas

Senator James T. Manning of Georgia

Hon. Robert H. Wood, member of the Texas House of Representatives

Hon. Samuel W. Yorty, member of the California Assembly

Hon. Rodes K. Myers, member of the Kentucky House of Representatives

The meeting then recessed at twelve-thirty o'clock.

BUSINESS SESSION

The meeting was called to order at two-thirty-five o'clock, Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation and Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, presiding.

Mr. Ostertag outlined the accomplishments of the cooperation commissions in his region, stressing particularly their activities in the fields of highway safety, liquor control, banking and securities regulation, and conservation of fisheries. He then introduced Hon. Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the New York Assembly.

Mr. Heck commended the efforts of the Council of State Governments, and of the commissions on interstate cooperation, especially respecting the preservation of state sovereignty. In this effort, he called attention to the effectiveness of regional action by the states.

Mr. Heck pointed out the growing menace of intensified state self-sufficiency, stating that it is in some respects even more ominous than the current tendency to centralize power in the federal government. While it is primarily a threat, at the present time, to the economic interests of the nation, it may conceivably have political repercussions.

MENACE OF TRADE BARRIERS

The widespread erection of trade barriers by the states, can, in the long run,

have only detrimental effects upon the economic structure of the country as a whole. On the other hand, Mr. Heck made it clear that the states which have enacted restrictive legislation have acted almost universally in good faith: in an attempt to solve the dilemma of the depression—reduced government revenues and increased government cost—they have created a situation which may prove to be an even greater problem. Restrictive legislation is followed by retaliatory legislation; decreased trade and increased prices follow in their turn.

Mr. Heck strongly urged the Council and its affiliated agencies to give consideration to the subject of interstate trade barriers, expressing the conviction that in the mechanism of the Council and the cooperation commissions an effective means may be found to resolve these tariff walls between the states.

Mr. Ostertag then requested Mr. Henry W. Toll, founder and first Director of the Council of State Governments, to speak to the meeting.

Mr. Toll expressed his appreciation of the action of the Board of Managers in designating him Honorary President, and of the personal loyalty given him by his associates in the Council's work. He mentioned specifically Mr. William B. Belknap of Kentucky, Senator George Woodward of Pennsylvania, former Senator Seabury Mastick of New York, and Tax Commissioner Mark Graves of New York, who have been associated with the work of the American Legislators' Association and of the Council of State Governments since their inception.

COOPERATION COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Mr. Ostertag then requested various of the members of cooperation commissions to outline the activities of their commissions:

Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, New Jersey

Hon. Frank Finney, Indiana

Senator Robert O. Blood, New Hampshire

Hon. Frank N. Graess, Wisconsin

Hon. Arthur I. Burgess, Massachusetts

Hon. Lawrence C. Jones, Vermont

Hon. E. Ray Jones, Maryland

Hon. James W. Martin, Kentucky

Hon. Dean S. McGaughey, Illinois

Mr. Ostertag then introduced Hon. Victor A. Myers, Lieutenant-Governor of Washington. Governor Myers expressed the hope that Washington will establish a commission on interstate cooperation during the 1939 session of its legislature, and outlined problems of his state which could be effectively solved by interstate or federal-state action.

Mr. Ostertag called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, of which Attorney-General Lawrence C. Jones of Vermont was Chairman.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Jones reported that his Committee recommended that the final registration list of the Assembly be the official list of delegates to the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments. He moved its adoption. The motion was seconded and adopted by the Assembly.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Ostertag next asked for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was presented by Mr. William B. Belknap of Kentucky in the absence of the Chairman, Senator Edgar A. Brown of South Carolina.

Mr. Belknap read the following resolutions which were adopted by the Assembly.

I.

Resolved, That the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments strongly urge the continued financial support of the Council of State Governments by state legislatures and commissions on interstate cooperation to the end that the services which the Council of State Governments renders to the commissions on interstate cooperation, the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorney-Generals, the National Association of Secretaries of State, the American Legislators' Association, and all public officers, may be better maintained.

II.

WHEREAS, During the past biennium numerous legislative hearings, regional

conferences, and commission meetings have been held to consider recommendations for the purpose of reducing the confusion and conflict in the laws and administrative practices among the states and between the states and the federal government; and

WHEREAS, Definite recommendations have grown out of these hearings and conferences in the form of legislation and interstate compacts; and

WHEREAS, These legislative proposals have been enacted by the legislatures of a number of states as a part of the legislative program of their commissions on interstate cooperation; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments that these recommendations and legislative proposals as set forth in the publication entitled "Legislative Proposals of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation" be included in the formal reports of the various cooperation commissions to their legislatures and officially considered item by item by the commissions on interstate cooperation, and where approved, introduced in the legislatures as a part of their program.

III.

WHEREAS, The conservation of our natural resources is one of the most important problems of the present time, and

WHEREAS, The imminent depletion of our fisheries is of concern to all of the states, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments endorse the work of the Great Lakes Fisheries Conference and the Eastern States Conservation Conference in seeking the conservation of these valuable fisheries, and that it recommends to other states the adoption of similar cooperative efforts for the conservation of their natural resources; be it further

Resolved, That the Assembly respectfully directs the attention of the commissions on interstate cooperation of the Pacific Coast states and of the Gulf states to the compact method as a means of solving their fisheries problems.

Reciprocal Enforcement

WHEREAS, The proper administration of the fisheries laws of states riparian on common waters necessitates further coordination of the enforcement activities of those states, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments urge each state riparian on waters in common with other states to enact legislation giving to the officials of the other riparian states power to enforce fisheries laws against its citizens in the territorial waters of that state when the other states shall reciprocally grant like powers to the enforcement officers of that state, and

Congressional Consent

Resolved, That the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments memorialize Congress to pass legislation giving consent in advance to compacts between the states for the conservation of fisheries and wild life resources, and be it further

Resolved, That Congress, in order to further the conservation policies of the states, be urged to pass legislation prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce from any state of fish caught in violation of the laws thereof and prohibiting the shipment into any state of fish in violation of the conservation laws thereof.

IV.

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Midwest Regional Assembly of the Council of State Governments, this Fourth General Assembly of the Council recognizes that trade barriers, under any guise, are detrimental to the economic welfare of the country;

That this Assembly recommends complete adherence to the traditional American policy of free trade between the forty-eight states;

That this Assembly requests the secretariat of the Council of State Governments to study legislation and policies which tend to create such barriers and to restrict the free flow of commerce; and

That this Assembly call an interstate

conference on this subject, to be attended by legislative and administrative delegates designated by the cooperation commissions of the various states; and be it further

Resolved, That the Council of State Governments requests the Congress of the United States to conduct a general investigation of all freight rates and to recommend an equitable freight rate for the entire United States.

(With the exception of the last section of the foregoing resolution, which was offered as an amendment from the floor, all of the resolutions were considered and recommended by the Resolutions Committee before introduction before the Assembly, in accordance with the rules set up by previous General Assemblies.)

V.

WHEREAS, the critical conditions of the past decade have accentuated many of the social and economic problems of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The federal government and the state governments have endeavored, through emergency legislation and policies, to solve these problems, and

WHEREAS, In turn many of these acts have created new problems involving powers of the states, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments that we do hereby memorialize the federal government and its various agencies to join with the Council of State Governments in its work of cooperation, in order to solve these problems and to accomplish the desired objectives, and to maintain the clear-cut division between the sovereign powers of states and the delegated powers of the federal government, and to avoid any policies, except

by constitutional amendment, which tend to result in the basic alteration of the American system of government.

VI.

Resolved, That the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments go on record as offering a vote of sincerest thanks to the retiring Director of the American Legislators' Association and the Council of State Governments for his years of faithful, generous, and almost unbelievably efficient service in building this body from a dream to an accomplished reality. Well and faithfully as others may and will serve it, this body will throughout its existence be a monument to the unfailing service and magnificent ability of Senator Henry W. Toll of Colorado. More words could be used but they would convey no deeper feeling.

VII.

Resolved, That the Fourth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments express its appreciation to the National Resources Committee, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, the United States Bureau of Fisheries, the Governors' Conference, the American Legislators' Association, the Conference of Governors' Secretaries, the National Association of Attorney-Generals, and the National Association of Secretaries of State, for their wholehearted and sincere cooperation in making the Fourth General Assembly a meeting of inspiration and practical usefulness to each of the state governments of the United States.

The meeting then adjourned at six o'clock.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERSTATE TRADE BARRIERS*

THE National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers met at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, on April 5, 6 and 7, 1939. Delegates from thirty-three states discussed the many ramifications of interstate trade barriers. The first day was devoted to committee meetings. The reports of these committees, as well as the resolutions finally adopted by the Conference, follow.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Chairman, Dean W. Peisen

*Member, of Iowa House of
Representatives*

THE Committee on Agriculture of the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers, having met and considered the several types of state laws which have hampered the free flow of agricultural products into the markets of the states and their subdivisions, hereby submits a report of its findings and recommendations.

I. AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINES

In view of Section 10, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, reading in part as follows:

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any Imposts or duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any state on Imports or Exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress . . .

and further, in view of the fact that all burdens to interstate commerce in horticultural commodities must, of necessity, become finally the burdens of the consumer:

The Committee recommends that all trade barriers having to do with the inter-

state movement of horticultural commodities, including nursery stock, be removed, except those pertaining to public health and to the reasonable control of injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

The Committee further recommends that this body approve of the "Principles of Plant Quarantine" as promulgated by the National Plant Board, as a national declaration of policy on this subject, and urges that all states adhere to the policies therein enunciated.

The widely varying requirements in force at present in the forty-eight states governing the forms of intra- and interstate nursery tags suggest the need for serious consideration by the states to develop some practical plan leading to the standardization and uniformity in inspection and labeling requirements for all horticultural products.

In view of the fact that agriculture and horticulture, directly and indirectly, constitute the principal source of revenue to the citizens of the nation, it is the sense of the Committee that those agencies in state government assisting agricultural and horticultural interests in the production and marketing of the various agricultural and horticultural crops be adequately financed by their respective states.

II. MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

The Committee on Agriculture deplores and condemns the practice of states, counties, and municipalities of promulgating economic regulations and ordinances, making more stringent rules for the production and processing of milk and dairy products than are necessary for the protection of public health, and having the purpose of barring such products from such states, counties, and municipalities, and thereby erecting insurmountable trade barriers and protective walls around fluid milk markets, to the benefit of special local interests and to the detriment of the community and the consumers therein.

The Committee on Agriculture heart-

* A complete report of the proceedings of the Conference has been published by the Council of State Governments.

ily appreciates the necessity of sanitary regulations. The Committee is convinced that the providing of wholesale dairy products to the consumer is not in conflict with the free movement of milk and dairy products in interstate commerce.

In order to reconcile public health protection with the free interstate movement of milk and dairy products, it is recommended that states adopt uniform minimum standards with respect to acceptable sanitary requirements. It is further recommended that milk and dairy products from a state having such minimum standards be accepted in another state having like standards, upon certification by the state of origin.

Under such a plan, it is urgently suggested that the federal public health authorities or some other federal agency designate those states in which the inspection services meet the agreed standards.

The Committee wishes to call to the attention of the Conference that the Congress of the United States, through a committee of the House of Representatives, is at present investigating the need for new legislation for the District of Columbia on health regulations as affecting milk and dairy products. It is to be hoped that any legislation which may result will be drafted with a view to setting up requirements as a model for the states, and to provide for a cooperative federal-state inspection service.

III. ITINERANT OR MERCHANT-TRUCKERS

The Committee on Agriculture concludes that regulation, licensing, and bonding of the occasional trucker or merchant-trucker is necessary and desirable. On the other hand, excessive license fees and restrictive regulations, as well as preferential treatment to local interest, appear to set up unnecessary and burdensome restrictions on local and interstate commerce. The public interest demands that truckers be given a place in the market.

This Committee therefore specifically recommends that states enact non-discriminatory legislation to protect the public against irresponsible and dis-

honest merchant-truckers. This legislation should include:

1. Registration at nominal fees to provide identification—this to be over and above motor truck registration fees and taxes.
2. The requirement of a reasonable bond to assure farmers, dealers, and consumers against the danger of loss by fraud.

It further recommends the repeal of existing legislation which gives preferential treatment to local merchant-truckers and peddlers in competition with those from more distant points. Such laws are contrary to the best interests of producers and consumers, and therefore are unsound public policy.

IV. PORTS-OF-ENTRY AND MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATIONS AND TAXES

Ports-of-entry, such as are in use in the several states for the purpose of enforcing motor vehicle codes within the state and of regulating traffic entering the state, when used for the purpose of enforcing safety regulations in the interest of the public, or collecting taxes for road building purposes and the maintenance thereof, and when not discriminatory as against the out-of-state vehicle, are deemed to interfere with the free movement of goods between the states only so far as they cause inconvenience and consume time. Reasonable inspection for safety purposes can hardly be classified as an interference with trade relations between the states.

There is a close relationship between the use of ports-of-entry to enforce the collection of taxes from out-of-state trucks and the use of highway patrols for the same purpose, and it appears that both might be equally condemned if used to discriminate in favor of local operators. It is the opinion of the Committee that constructive work may be accomplished in the field through cooperation of states in regional groups and through the enactment of uniform laws or cooperative agreements as to rates, equipment, and public protection through proper liability insurance requirements. Under no circumstances should heavier taxes be

applied to non-resident truckers as compared to resident truckers, whether the same be imposed through ports-of-entry or other systems of taxing or licensing the operation of trucks or other motor vehicles. It is also the opinion of the Committee that uniform load limit requirements should be adopted by states within their regions as well as a uniform system of applying license fees or taxes.

V. MARGARINE TAXES

Margarine taxes and unreasonable license fees have been enacted to give market protection to two principal groups of producers, namely the dairy farmers and the local producers of domestic oils and or fats. They have been the cause of much harm to the trade relations between the states. When such barriers exist they harm not only the groups against whom they are raised but also the consumers. Furthermore, the principle of trade barriers is harmful to producer groups other than the ones the barriers are raised against. They harm these groups because they tend to destroy the markets for other products. If the state residents are to sell goods outside their state, it is necessary that outsiders sell products inside their state. In view of these circumstances the Committee holds:

1. That taxing and licensing powers of the states should not be used for destroying equal competition between domestic and out-of-state products.
2. That benefits of such taxes and license fees are largely fictitious.
3. That since margarine taxes and license fees are in many cases such unwarranted use of the taxing and licensing power, wise public policy dictates their reconsideration.
4. That the use of such taxes and license fees on oils and fats by states against each other, by states against the territory of the United States, or by states against foreign countries, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.
5. That such restrictions under whatever guise tend to affect adversely the consumer who is least able to bear the burden of such additional taxation.

It is recognized, however, that many

states are cognizant of the above, and there has been a noticeable halt in the further erection of such barriers.

VI. PACKING, MARKING AND LABELING LAWS

Confusion, misinformation, and discriminations against products of the several states are caused in large measure by the lack of uniform standards of grading, packing, marking and labeling of produce. The barriers to interstate trade so built have become in many instances a direct burden both upon the producers of wholesome products, and the consumers of such produce. This condition can be effectively remedied only by the action of the several states in the adoption of like standards of grading, packing, marking and labeling. The United States Department of Agriculture, representing the agricultural interests of the nation as a whole, is eminently qualified to co-operate with the states in this regard.

Therefore, the Committee on Agriculture recommends that the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers request the National Association of State Marketing Officials to confer with the United States Department of Agriculture in the drafting of model legislation to make uniform the law of the several states concerning the grading, packing, marking and labeling of farm products and foods according to standard grades, accepted as such by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The so-called Standard Container Act of the United States has been of the greatest benefit to the entire nation in the standardization of containers. The standards established by this Standard Container Act have worked to the benefit of both the consumers and the producers of the country for the several types of containers defined. However, there are many types of containers in use in interstate commerce which are unstandardized, and which need standardization if the best interests of the country's producers and consumers are to be protected.

Therefore, the Committee on Agriculture recommends that the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers memorialize the Congress of the United

States to extend the provisions of the so-called United States Standard Container Act to cover those types of containers used in interstate commerce which are not now required to meet certain standard specifications under the present act.

VII. DISTRIBUTION

It is the judgment of the Committee on Agriculture that any law, any regulation, or any ordinance, of any state, any county, or any municipality, that is punitive to any store or other legitimate distributing agency of any wholesome agricultural or horticultural product, is a harmful trade barrier to the extent that it hinders or hampers free and orderly marketing, and is detrimental to both the producer and the consumer.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it must be noted that most of these barriers have been erected as an effort of depressed business to protect itself in a contracting market. The problem presented by this observation still serves as a sustaining force to agricultural barriers. Were we to see the dawn of real stabilization of our agricultural economy, it is believed that these barriers would vanish as the dew under the sun of a new day.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Chairman, Charles H. Jones

Director of the Ohio Department of
Commerce

I. STATE PURCHASE PREFERENCE LAWS

THE widespread adoption of state laws giving preference to the use of local products and labor in public works, state contracts, and for use in state institutions, has been to a great extent a product of the depression. Nevertheless, some of these statutes are the oldest examples of state laws constituting barriers to interstate trade. The mistaken reasoning upon which these statutes have been based—namely, that a permanent benefit can be conferred upon the residents of a par-

ticular state through that state's preference of local products in its operations—has long since been discarded as unsound.

Your Committee on Commerce and Industry has been requested to make recommendations to the Conference concerning the following types of state preference laws: (1) laws giving preference to state materials in all contracts for state public works; (2) laws giving preference to the purchase of state products for use in state institutions; (3) laws giving preference to state labor on all state contract work; and (4) laws giving preference to local printers on all state printing.

Your Committee strongly disapproves of this type of legislation, in general, and it recommends that appropriate action be taken by the Council of State Governments to procure the repeal of all of this type of legislation now upon the statute books of the several states, and to discourage the enactment of such legislation in the future, with the exceptions noted below. We are opposed to the giving of preferential treatment by legislative enactment to local materials, products, and printing, on the general premise that this type of preference would and has resulted in the building up of local monopolies, higher costs, and unfriendly feelings, and that its adoption in the past has definitely promoted retaliatory legislation. We favor competition as a means of obtaining the best returns for the outlays made by the states in their purchases—provided, of course, that quality and specifications are equal.

We object to the giving of local preferences in principle, believing that public sentiment will govern emergency situations which may arise from specific local economic conditions.

Your Committee recognizes, however, that in many states specific public works programs are undertaken, one of whose objects is particularly to relieve unemployment within the states by the preference of local labor. Your Committee therefore excepts state laws giving preferences to state labor on state contract work from its general disapproval of this type of statute, and recommends that this Conference take no action in this regard.

II. USE TAXES

Your Committee on Commerce and Industry was requested to make recommendations to the Conference in response to two questions asked of it, in regard to use taxes: (1) What shall this Committee recommend concerning use taxes generally, as barriers to interstate trade? and (2) Does the use of offset provisions in state tax laws effectively prevent these taxes from constituting barriers to interstate trade? What shall this Committee recommend concerning the use of offset provisions in state use tax statutes?

Discussion showed that serious doubt exists in the minds of members of the Committee that a use tax constitutes a barrier to interstate trade. The Committee considered the question of the results which might follow the adoption of use taxes independent of and not as supplementary to state sales tax laws. However, it was the consensus of the Committee that wherever sales tax laws were supplemented by use tax statutes, the adoption of offset provisions to compensate differences as between the states would correct any tendency toward the raising of barriers to interstate trade by use taxes. Your Committee on Commerce and Industry recommends that those states having sales taxes supplemented by use taxes adopt offset provisions to compensate differences that may exist as between states with sales tax statutes.

III. ITINERANT TRUCKERS

The following question was submitted to the Committee: What shall be the recommendation of this Committee concerning state laws levying high fees or other requirements upon occasional truck operators, not obligated to provide regular service between specified points as public operators? This applies to the so-called itinerant peddlers or truckers.

A subcommittee was appointed to confer with the Committee on Agriculture which had under consideration the same problem. The subcommittee submitted to the general Committee the following report and recommendation—which was adopted by the Committee, as amended, as its recommendation in this regard:

"It is the sense of this Committee that any regulation which a state deems necessary to regulate itinerant truckers should be so framed as not to constitute discrimination against interstate commerce."

IV. PORTS-OF-ENTRY

V. TRUCKS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

The Committee was requested to answer two questions concerning ports-of-entry: (1) Does the port-of-entry system act as an actual barrier to interstate trade in the transportation of products other than agricultural produce? and (2) What shall the recommendation of this Committee be concerning the present systems of ports-of-entry established by the states? Your Committee was also requested to answer the following questions concerning trucks and motor vehicles: What shall be the recommendations of this Committee regarding (1) reciprocal exemption of commercial vehicle fees and licenses? (2) reciprocal exemption of mileage or flat taxes on commercial vehicles? (3) uniformity of taxation and license fees?

Your Committee on Commerce and Industry recognizes the close relationship between the general regulation of commercial and private vehicles and the port-of-entry systems. We recognize that a great deal of valuable research has been done on the entire question, and that a great contribution in this field has been made by the studies and reports of public and private agencies. Your Committee recommends that the Council of State Governments undertake further study of the problem—in the field—and the formulation of specific recommendations to present to the commissions on interstate cooperation of all of the states.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIQUOR CONTROL

Chairman, Miles M. Callaghan

Member of the Michigan State Senate

THE significance of state trade barriers to the interstate shipment of alcoholic beverages was discussed in all its ramifications by the Conference's Committee

on Liquor Control. The members expressed agreement that such barriers are detrimental not only to harmonious domestic relationships among the several states but also to the general welfare of the consumers, manufacturers, and the distributors within these several states. It was felt, furthermore, that these alcoholic beverage barriers react in the long run to the disadvantage of the discriminating states.

Methods of removing these trade walls were considered in the light of the sanction that these discriminations have received by the wording of Section 2 of the Twenty-first Amendment and by the subsequent Supreme Court interpretations handed down by Justice Brandeis. The question before the Committee was: How can the states best act to impose self-restraint on themselves now that the jurisdiction of the federal government on this matter has been curtailed?

Four of the recommendations which were placed before the Committee by its members received favorable attention and, following thorough discussion, were referred to special subcommittees for further elaboration. These recommendations are herewith presented to the Conference for its consideration.

1. A definition of what constitutes state trade barriers to the interstate shipment of alcoholic beverages.

2. An appeal to the several states to refrain from enacting any further such trade barrier legislation and to repeal that which now stands on the statute books.

3. A recommendation that the several states adopt a proposed liquor control compact.

4. A recommendation that the several states regulate the shipment of alcoholic beverages to other states.

It was felt by the Committee that a necessary preliminary to an examination of the problem lay in a definition of trade barriers or discriminatory measures. The definition, which is inclusive of all measures which tend to result in state trade barriers, covers any legislation, rule, or regulation which is designed to subsidize or protect from competition citizens of any state who are engaged in

production or distribution of malt beverages, wines, and distilled spirits. More specifically, it refers to higher excise taxes imposed on products manufactured or packaged outside the state than are imposed on those manufactured or packaged within the state; higher license or other fees imposed on out-of-state manufacturers or wholesalers than are imposed for a like privilege on local manufacturers or wholesalers; and other shipping or merchandising restrictions directed to the same end.

Because the Committee considers these classifications of discriminatory measures to be harmful to the economy of both the individual states and the nation, it incorporates in its second recommendation an appeal to the several states where malt beverages, wines, and distilled spirits are legally sold to repeal those discriminatory alcoholic beverage laws which have been placed on the statute books and to refrain from enacting additional laws of this nature. The Committee in addition takes the same stand toward the so-called anti-discriminatory laws passed by a number of states, and toward the administration of laws in a discriminatory manner when such laws in themselves do not provide for discrimination.

Positive steps intended to remedy the existing situation are suggested in the last two recommendations. The suggestion that the several states adopt a proposed uniform enabling act which authorizes the state to enter into an interstate liquor control compact follows action taken by the Second Regional Liquor Control Conference held in New York last November and attended by six eastern states. At that time a committee was appointed to prepare a compact. This compact was examined by a subcommittee of lawyers of this Conference's Liquor Control Committee and found to fulfill the requirements of the state and federal Constitutions. The subcommittee also studied a proposed Congressional Joint Resolution giving the states power to enter into such a compact. The enabling legislation authorized the governors to enter into a compact with other states which will bind the signatory states to refrain from giving preference to their own alcoholic bever-

ages at the expense of those of the other signatory states.

The final recommendation relates to the out-of-state shipment of alcoholic beverages. All states in which the manufacture and sale of malt beverages, wines, and distilled spirits has been legalized, are urged to enact laws and regulations which will prohibit any licensee of the state from transporting or shipping any such products into any other state for delivery or use in violation of state laws, or from selling or delivering any alcoholic beverages at his place of business to any out-of-state customer, unless such customer is duly licensed in the state of his residence to engage in the sale of such alcoholic beverages. Congress, acting consistently with the provisions of the Twenty-first Amendment to the federal Constitution, is petitioned to lend support to all state liquor legislation, by enacting federal laws which will effectively penalize the transportation or importation of alcoholic beverages, by any person, into any state, for delivery or use therein in violation of state laws.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Chairman, Simeon E. Leland

Chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission

THE role of taxation in reference to the imposition of barriers to the trade and commerce among the states in this federal union is twofold. On the one hand, taxation is often employed as the implement by which discriminatory policies are made effective; and on the other, the use of taxation to finance governmental activities occasionally results in the establishment of differential burdens between intrastate and interstate trade. The one use of the taxing power is for non-fiscal ends; the other is for the purpose of financing government. One is an implement of economic or social policy; the other is essential to the functioning of the state. One is an intentional departure from fiscal principles, the other is only the indirect consequence of taxation measures. The two types of interference arising from the use of the taxing power should

be distinguished, though the consequences which flow from particular taxes are determined by their economic, social, and political effects rather than by the motives for such legislation.

It would appear therefore that the use of the taxing power for fiscal purposes should be related, on the one hand, to the principles of financing governments and, on the other, to the principles of economic, social, and political conduct on the basis of which the general policies of government are determined. With respect to these two sets of principles there is, in the present instance, a happy coincidence. The maxims of finance—the principles of ethics which should govern the fiscal conduct of sovereign states—require uniformity of taxation in the treatment of persons, property, or business subject to the jurisdiction of taxing states. Equity permits no discriminations among those identically circumstanced. This fundamental tenet has prevented discrimination in the taxation of property owned by residents and non-residents. It requires that those engaged in the same line of conduct should be taxed alike. This is a principle to guide fiscal policy; it is *not* a description of present practices.

Just as fiscal policy requires equality of taxation, so economic analysis postulates as its ideal freedom of commerce to the end that the territorial specialization of industry, the advantages of the division of labor, the gains from the free mobility of capital and population may contribute to the economic welfare of those who compose the state. As trade is fettered, or as one group is preferred to another through the acts of government, losses are inflicted upon the population or on individuals or groups within the state. Wise economic and social policy requires freedom of trade among the states of the Union, otherwise, by political action, advantage in natural resources may be denied to some, and the talents of others may be wasted.

The problem of minimizing or removing the barriers to trade among the states is the same today as it was in 1787 when the states under the Confederation were attempting "to form a more perfect union." One of the lessons learned in

colonial days was that states would attempt so to fetter each others' trade in order to gain advantages for themselves, that power to regulate and control interstate commerce should be denied them. The founders of the republic sought to make the advantages and the resources of the nation freely available to all. They sought to prevent interference with this policy by conferring upon the national government control over interstate trade and commerce, and by restricting the states in the taxation of goods passing between them. No one can doubt the wisdom of this policy. In the one hundred and fifty-odd years since this policy was adopted, ways to circumvent the provisions of the Constitution have been developed, tax laws have been perverted, sometimes with judicial sanction, to curb trade freedom within and among the states, and various devices have been utilized to destroy the advantages of free intercourse. Tax scholars and tax administrators resent the perversion of the fiscal power to the attention of these ends. It is time that the spirit of the federal Constitution, standing for trade freedom among the states, be reaffirmed.

It is the reasoned judgment of the Taxation Committee of the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers that the taxing power of states should not be utilized to effect discriminations or to erect barriers to interstate commerce. If states desire to handicap the trade of their neighbors it should be done directly and not by masquerading under the taxing power. If done directly it cannot be hidden, nor can states hide behind a need for revenues to do what they dare not do directly. It is the judgment of this Committee that no tax laws should be adopted by any state which impose higher effective rates of taxation upon interstate than upon intrastate trade; and that the natural advantages accruing to residents of a state from trade with residents of other states should not be destroyed through discriminatory tax laws. Attempts to destroy trade advantages, or to rob citizens of comparative benefits from trading abroad, in the end redound to the economic disadvantage of the states adopting such practices. In an attempt to handi-

cap others the real victims of such policies are most generally the citizens of the taxing state. The punishment of enemies thus often injures one's friends. The Committee recommends the principle of trade freedom among the states and of the equality of state and interstate commerce in the taxing laws of the states.

While these principles may assist in the development of harmonious tax policies among the states, the Committee considered in addition the erection of interstate trade barriers with respect to alcoholic beverages, motor vehicle taxes, use taxes, and the taxation of plants, animals, and food products. The Committee early discovered in its discussions that one of the difficulties to be surmounted in properly approaching the subject was a satisfactory definition of the word "discriminatory" as used in respect to tax laws. The Committee thereupon adopted the following definition of the word "discriminatory" in its relation to tax laws:

While it is evident that many laws purporting to be tax laws cannot be identified as discriminatory without careful consideration of the surrounding facts and circumstances, it is agreed that a discriminatory law is one which might reasonably and justifiably be expected to inspire a retaliatory law from the state or states affected thereby.

Since the prospect of retaliatory legislation seemed to be of major importance in the discussions of the Committee, it at once became apparent that it would be necessary to make some constructive suggestions with reference to future control of unwise legislation of a retaliatory nature. Such suggestions necessarily went beyond the question of taxation alone. The Committee on Taxation submits the following recommendation:

Resolved, Because there exists the need for means whereby the states may arrange to confer, in order to avoid retaliatory statutes, and since the Council of State Governments is available and has demonstrated its effectiveness in the arrangement of conferences permitting settlement of differences between the states, it is recommended that a state adversely affected by such legislation first petition

the Council of State Governments to arrange a conference with the enacting state before taking any other action.

The Committee further recommends the following, respecting alcoholic beverages:

1. Opposition to state laws which place heavier burdens—in the form of excise taxes, or license and other fees—on alcoholic beverages from other states than on similar products of the same state.

2. Opposition to state laws which provide for lower taxes and fees, subsidies, or tax rebates on alcoholic beverages made from state products.

3. In view of the recommendation for establishing the Council of State Governments as an agency for the conciliation of disputes arising out of discriminatory legislation, it appears to be sufficient to indicate the attitude of the Committee.

4. With respect to the situation encountered by some states as a result of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court holding that the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution makes inoperative the limitation of the interstate commerce clause in the regulation of the importation and sale of liquor, the Committee recommends that no additional action be taken, for the reason that the recommendation for establishing the Council of State Governments as an agency for the conciliation of disputes arising between the states is sufficient.

The Committee further recommends, with respect to motor vehicle taxation:

1. That out-of-state users be taxed at no higher effective rate for the use of public highways of the taxing state than is imposed on domestic carriers of that state. A parity should be established between domestic and non-resident users of highways, no matter whether gasoline tax, license, ton-mile, or a combination of such taxes is utilized.

2. The resolution suggested for adoption concerning method and procedure for solving interstate difficulties is recommended as the best means of solving interstate commercial motor vehicle carrier problems.

The Committee on Taxation, at this time, makes no recommendations to the Conference on the subject of use taxes.

In relation to the taxation of plants, animals, and food products, the Committee on Taxation recommends the discouragement of the use of the taxing authority for the purpose of preventing competition with out-of-state agricultural products and their derivatives. The Committee is of the opinion that such measures as are not primarily intended to produce recurring revenue cannot justifiably be classed as taxation measures. Where such laws exist it is recommended that the Council of State Governments be used as a medium for conciliation between the states.

The Committee also holds that since most discriminatory laws are the result of legislative pressure instigated by special groups and interests, and since discrimination results in the ultimate self-injury of all enterprise within the discriminating state by inevitably inviting retaliation and by shrinking the total volume of interstate trade in the long run, a sound, constructive, and permanent solution requires continued study and research, together with a program of extensive and carefully planned education demonstrating the economic futility of discriminatory measures.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

I.

WHEREAS, The preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America reads:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." . . . and

WHEREAS, It is felt that we here, through the efforts of this Conference, must keep the faith inherent within that great keystone of our democracy, our Constitution, the purpose of which is so clearly and inspirationally set forth in the preamble thereto; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we do our utmost, indi-

vidually and collectively, to prevent any and all state actions that may run contrary to the governmental philosophy so adequately expressed in the above quoted preamble.

II.

WHEREAS, The interruption of the free flow of commerce among the several states of the United States is detrimental to the economic welfare of the country, and

WHEREAS, The increase of interstate trade barriers and the passage of discriminatory legislation by the states has resulted in the adoption of retaliatory legislation, in contravention of the spirit of the Union and the welfare of the people thereof, and

WHEREAS, These practices by the several states place additional burdens upon the consumer and as such must inevitably postpone the return of our national prosperity and result in lower standards of living in this country, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers declares itself to be unalterably opposed to the erection of these discriminatory trade barriers, and be it further

Resolved, That this Conference recommends that the states return to the traditional American policy of free trade among the states, in order that the consumers and producers of the nation may buy and sell without legal discrimination as to the place of origin of goods, the method of transportation, or the efficiency of the producer.

III.

WHEREAS, The National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers has considered at length the barriers which obstruct the free flow of commerce throughout the nation in agriculture, industry, labor and other fields, and

WHEREAS, A carefully prepared long-term program must be formulated if this threat to our national economy is to be arrested, now therefore be it

Resolved, That this Conference requests the Council of State Governments, through its commissions on interstate cooperation, to continue the important work of this Conference by:

1. Discouraging the adoption of any retaliatory legislation by states which feel themselves aggrieved by the legislation of their neighbors.

2. Encouraging the repeal of trade barrier legislation which may have already been adopted by the several states.

3. Encouraging the enactment of uniform laws, and the adoption of reciprocal agreements, which have for their aim the reduction of trade barriers between the states.

4. Initiating regional hearings throughout the United States, such hearings to be officially called by the commissions on interstate cooperation in conjunction with the Council of State Governments, in order to follow through the recommendations made by this Conference.

5. Undertaking surveys and factual studies as proposed by this Conference or the commissions on interstate cooperation. Be it further

Resolved, That in order to provide facilities for the conciliation of specific differences between states resulting from trade barriers, this Conference recommends that the state which considers itself adversely affected by the legislation of another state petition the Council of State Governments to use its good offices to arrange a conference with the state which has enacted the offending legislation before taking any other action.

IV.

Resolved, That this Conference urges that in each state, in order to assist the governor, legislators, and administrative officials thereof to eliminate the laws of such state as constitute interstate barriers, the commission on interstate cooperation or some other appropriate agency of the state shall prepare and disseminate a survey of statutory provisions which might under some circumstances operate as barriers; and that in preparing this study, each commission shall consider the digest relating to laws of its respective state contained in the digest prepared by the WPA Marketing Laws Survey, and in the series of Trade Barrier Bulletins prepared by the Council of State Governments. Among the Council's Bulletins and the Reports of the Marketing Laws Survey

which this Conference thus recommends for consideration are those relating to the following specific subjects, which, in the opinion of this Conference, deserve especial attention at this time:

Public Purchase Preference Laws
Margarine Excise Taxes
Ports-of-Entry
State Use Taxes
State Laws concerning Peddlers
Motor Vehicle Laws
Agricultural Quarantines
State Laws concerning Dairy Products
State Laws concerning Out-of-State
Alcoholic Beverages and more especially concerning Wine, Beers, and
Distilled Spirits.

V.

Resolved, That the central secretariat of the Council of State Governments be requested to prepare and distribute to the commissions on interstate cooperation of the several states a study designed to determine whether it is feasible and desirable to use interstate compacts or agreements to facilitate and implement the states' action in the removal and prevention of interstate trade barriers, and whether federal consent to such compacts and agreements is necessary, and, if deemed advisable, to include in the report of this study drafts for such compacts and a draft for congressional consent thereto.

VI.

Resolved, That this Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers of the Council of State Governments approves the action taken by the Congress of the United States in conducting a general investigation of all freight rates and urges its continued effort to arrive at an equitable freight rate basis for the entire United States.

VII.

WHEREAS, A number of agencies of the governments of the several states and of the federal government have cooperated in the organization and preparation of the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers, and

WHEREAS, The success of this Conference is due in no small measure to the time and effort devoted by the personnel of these agencies in assisting the Council of State Governments, therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers does hereby express its sincere thanks to: The Federation of Tax Administrators, The National Association of State Agricultural Commissioners, Directors, and Secretaries, The Marketing Laws Survey of the Works Progress Administration, The Department of Agriculture, The Department of Commerce, and Mr. Frank Bané, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

EASTERN REGIONAL MEETINGS

CONFERENCES held under the sponsorship of Eastern Cooperation Commissions, with the assistance of the New York Office of the Council of State Governments.

CONSERVATION

Fishing officers, representatives of the cooperations commissions of seven eastern states and of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries met at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on September 10, 1937, for the purpose of discussing proposals for the conservation of fisheries. Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, presided.

Two alternative methods in the use of compacts were considered. First, the possibility of setting up uniform conservation laws by compact and providing that no state party to the compact could repeal or modify its laws; second, the creation by compact of an interstate authority empowered to exercise regulatory jurisdiction over the marine fisheries.

It was agreed that the latter plan is the better, and that a single authority, composed of several panels representative of the various states interested in each species of marine fish, would be preferable to the establishment of a number of authorities with consequent duplication of effort. The points were brought out that the authority would have to be granted power to enforce, and that it should grant the states concurrent jurisdiction over the coastal waters for the purposes of enforcement of the compact. It was suggested that the Federal Bureau of Fisheries might profitably act as a co-operating enforcing agency, or that the federal government might be included as a party to the compact. The conferees agreed that the authority might best proceed by direct limitation of the catch rather than by restrictive regulation.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM TRAILER LEGISLATION

The Advisory Committee on Uniform

Trailer Legislation met on September 11, 1937, at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City. Representatives were present from eight states, and Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, presided. The following phases of the trailer problem were discussed:

1. Sanitation and the maintenance of public health.
2. Adjustment of state and local revenues to offset expenses incurred in protecting, regulating, and providing facilities for trailers.
3. Protection against crime; enforcing same provisions as apply to dwellings.
4. Amendments to Motor Vehicle Code in respect to the reporting of accidents, restrictions for trailers, registration, equipment, and interstate reciprocity.
5. Problems which need further research: speed limitations, safety equipment, health measures, schooling of children, and relief for destitute trailer transients.
6. Problems for individual determination by state or local communities.

Two general attitudes prevailed among the conferees: An agreement upon the necessity for uniform regulation of trailers by the states, and a unanimous opinion that any proposals which appear unnecessary or discriminatory, or to work a potential hardship on trailerites, manufacturers, or the general public, should be discouraged. No position was taken in respect to the form for the enactment of the committee's recommendation in each state. It was apparent that the proposals might, with equal effectiveness, take the form of laws or administrative orders, depending upon the tradition of the state, so long as their uniformity was not impaired.

HUDSON RIVER SHAD FISHERIES

The Subcommittee on Conservation, of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, met jointly with the New Jersey Cooperation

Commission, the New York State Conservation Department, and the New Jersey State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on November 20, 1937, for an informal discussion of the status of Hudson River fisheries.

The conference agreed that the present open season from March 15 to June 15 is satisfactory, but that continuous fishing during that time should be prevented. The conference suggested a weekly closed season from sundown Friday until sunrise Monday, a proposal to which New York regulations already conformed. Representatives of New Jersey agreed to urge regulation of the placing of stake nets in the portion of the river controlled by that state in order to insure sufficient escapement for propagation. Attention was also given to the matter of collecting statistics in a form to make comparison possible.

The conference recognized the value of reciprocal legislation passed in New York during the preceding session, and urged that New Jersey early consider the passage of similar laws, in order that the laws of both states might go into effect.

SECOND REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNIFORM BANKING PRACTICES

The second regional conference on Uniform Banking Practices was held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on December 17, 1937. This conference was attended by state banking officials, representatives of the Federal Reserve Board, the American Bankers Association, state bankers associations, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and legislators from five states.

The conference agreed that no compelling necessity exists for the extension of branch banking across state lines and that the entire problem of branch banking should be a matter regulated and controlled by the individual state within its own borders. The establishment of a reciprocal procedure between the national bank authorities and the state supervisors, wherein each system should have a voice in the determination of the advisability of the operation of new branches by banks belonging to either

the state or federal system, was recommended.

The conference suggested that the problem of excessive competition between national and state banking systems be solved by cooperation between the state and federal authorities in the chartering of new institutions. The conference pointed out that a distinct mandate is inherent in the federal law requiring the chartering officials to refrain from entering into areas that are adequately served by local institutions.

The conference further recommended consideration of the suggestion that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation be authorized to take over the functions of insuring the shareholders in state institutions, and thus have the insurance agency separate and apart from the chartering agency.

The conference strongly recommended the establishment of minimum uniform standards throughout the country in regard to chartering requirements, adequate capitalization, and investment policy.

REGIONAL HEARING ON UNIFORM MARRIAGE AND ADOPTION LAWS

On December 17, 1937, a regional hearing on Uniform Marriage and Adoption Laws was held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, at the suggestion of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Representatives were present from six states, from national organizations in the field of public health and social service, and from the federal government. Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag presided.

The conference discussed the desirability of uniform marriage laws throughout the country, and the provisions which such laws should contain. It was agreed that the laws should provide for a premarital blood test for venereal disease for both husband and wife. The conference considered the value of a three-day waiting period between application for a license and marriage.

The conference also discussed marriage evasion laws, and agreed that evasion of the law may best be prevented by a requirement that out-of-state couples present a license from the home state of

the bride, together with adequate residence provisions in order to prevent out-of-state couples from claiming to be residents.

MEETING ON TRANSIENCY

The Subcommittee on Transient Relief and Social Security, of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation held an informal meeting on transiency relief at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on December 18, 1937. Present were state officials, cooperation commissioners, and members of private agencies concerned with work in this field. Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag of New York and Assemblyman Wheeler Milmo of New York presided.

The conference particularly considered the changes which had taken place in the transiency problem since the meeting on that subject which was held at the Third General Assembly in Washington, D.C., in January, 1937. The situation was found to have become particularly acute in regard to the medical problem involved in the entry of diseased persons into communities unequipped to give them proper treatment. It was agreed that the transient, crossing and recrossing state boundaries as he does, creates a problem which can adequately be solved only with the cooperation of the federal government. Pending federal action, however, a program of state action was outlined by the conference. The point was brought out, however, that joint action must be taken by several states simultaneously, for the enactment, for instance, of settlement laws by one state alone would work a great hardship upon that state.

THIRD ANNUAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

The third annual meeting of the Regional Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle Conference was held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on March 4, 1938. Representatives from eight states included legislators, motor vehicle and highway officials, and commissioners on interstate cooperation. From the national capital came spokesmen for the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Bureau of

Public Roads, and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. Hon. Harold C. Ostertag presided. The day was devoted to a discussion of the following topics on the agenda:

1. "Speeding," led by Hon. Daniel J. McCarthy, Director of Safety, State of Pennsylvania.
2. "Law Enforcement," led by George M. Scarle, Deputy Chief Inspector, New York State Police.
3. "Compulsory Inspection," led by James J. Shanley, Chief, Testing Division Department of Motor Vehicles, State of New Jersey.
4. "Used Cars," led by Hon. Lawrence C. Jones, Attorney-General, State of Vermont.
5. "Hours of Service and Examination of Drivers," led by Hon. Charles A. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, State of New York.
6. "Uniform Equipment Standards," led by Hon. Michael A. Connor, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, State of Connecticut.
7. "Traffic on Highways—Rules of the Road," led by A. W. Koehler, Executive Secretary, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.
8. "Federal Motor Carrier Act," led by H. H. Kelly, Chief, Safety Section, Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission.
9. "House Coaches and House Coach Camps," Progress Report of the Advisory Committee on Uniform Trailer Legislation of the New York Cooperation Committee.
10. "Safety Education," led by John J. Hall, Chairman, American Legion Department of New York Safety Program.

In regard to speeding, the conference agreed that a realistic enforcement policy demands limits high enough to be enforceable, with fifty miles per hour mentioned as reasonable. The speed limit for night driving on unlighted or improperly lighted highways should be substantially lower. An appropriate agency in each state should zone and plainly mark highways for speed, in accordance with the width and type of surface, traffic density, and special hazards. The conference urged that each state establish a state

traffic commission, similar to the New York Traffic Commission, with authority to see that road markers, warning signs, central stripes, etc., are of uniform design, size and color. More severe penalties, notably revocation of licenses, and uniformity of the upper speed limit in all the states represented were expressed as desirable corollaries. It was pointed out that several states now have unreasonably low limits, particularly for trucks, which hamper law enforcement by creating a wide zone of illegal tolerance.

It was recommended that the revocation of licenses be utilized as the most effective penalty for motor vehicle law violations. The conferees agreed that too severe penalties even for serious offenses defeat their own ends by making conviction difficult. Pennsylvania delegates reported that their state is placing chief reliance for accident reduction on a program of training drivers. During the last five years a majority of drivers have been instructed under this plan. Coupled with this practice is a program under which safety research is done by the state in each local area, the findings being applied directly to law enforcement by the police and judiciary in that area.

The delegates strongly urged a stricter regulation of the sale of used cars, from the standpoint of highway safety and criminal law enforcement.

The chairman was authorized to appoint continuing committees to present the legislative program to the states and to report back to the next Conference.

SECOND ANNUAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON LIQUOR CONTROL

The second annual Conference on Liquor Control was held at the Park Central Hotel in New York City on November 18, 1938. Representatives were present from seven states, including legislators, liquor administrators, officials of the Federal Alcohol Administration, and members of the industry.

The conference recommended that an interstate compact, couched in simple but broad language, might be used to discourage discriminatory legislation. A special committee was formed to draft

such a compact for discussion at a later meeting. The conference again approved a uniform measure prohibiting the sale of warehouse receipts except under licenses issued by the state liquor administrator. In addition, the conference gave approval to the Federal Alcohol Administration's advertising regulations with the suggestion that they be adopted in the states as minimum standards for intrastate advertising.

The adoption of a uniform extension of credit law in those states not now operating on a cash basis was urged, and the states were asked to prohibit their licensees from transporting or importing any intoxicating liquor or from delivering any such liquor for transportation or importation into any state for use therein in violation of the laws thereof. Various unfair trade practices were outlined and the states were urged to make them illegal.

The conference adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this conference recommends a study of the interstate compact as a means of securing greater uniformity in methods and levels of taxation and as a way of preventing the raising of interstate barriers in the liquor field, and recommends such a study to the commissions on interstate cooperation in this region; be it further

Resolved, That a suggested draft of a compact on this subject be prepared for submission by mail to the state conferees and the committees and commissions on interstate cooperation for their consideration and suggestions.

Resolved, That in order to aid states in the enforcement of their laws, the statutes or the regulations issued under the statutes of each state should require licensees to respect the laws of adjoining states in order to prevent bootlegging into dry, monopoly, or license states. To this end, state laws and regulations controlling out-of-state shipments should prohibit any licensee from transporting or importing any intoxicating liquor or from delivering said liquor for the transportation or importation into any state for use therein in violation of the laws thereof.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this conference that the state liquor authorities in each state, under their respective statutory authority, should promulgate reciprocal regulations with other states with regard to liquor control whenever possible; be it further

Resolved, That this conference deplores the present unfortunate tendency of states to raise discriminatory barriers against the products of other states, and that this conference deplores the enactment by states of laws discriminating against the products of other states in any way, shape, or form and urges that the legislators of all states give thorough study and consideration to any so-called "anti-discrimination" bills introduced into their legislatures.

EASTERN STATES CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

The Eastern States Conservation Conference met at the Park Central Hotel in New York City on November 19, 1938. Delegates from eleven states were present, as well as representatives of the federal government and the Council of State Governments. Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman of the New York Cooperation Committee, and Mr. H. J. Burlington, Executive Secretary of the New Jersey Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, presided. The conference gave especial consideration to the subject of marine fisheries, and the most vital points of the problem of their conservation were pointed out by representatives of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Each state delegate expressed the point of view of his state regarding the problem.

During the afternoon session Mr. Elmer F. Higgins, Chief of the Division of Scientific Inquiry of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, addressed the meeting on the subject, "The Available Methods for Conservation of the Marine Fisheries." Mr. Higgins urged that the states work toward cooperation with the federal government, since federal regulation would in any event be necessary for control beyond the three-mile limit. He expressed the belief that a strong demand on the part of the states for parallel regulation of offshore fisheries would bring

about federal legislation to supplement and reenforce the system of management designed by the states. He suggested that the conference devote its attention to devising a compact to meet the immediate needs, and to seeking its adoption on a large scale.

The following resolutions were adopted by the conference:

Resolved, That this conference urge the immediate passage by Congress of legislation giving consent in advance for a compact amongst the states on the Atlantic Seaboard for the preservation of the marine fisheries and that the conferees each in their several states urge the members of their state's delegation to Congress to support such legislation.

Resolved, That this conference endorse in principle the methods of procedure envisaged in the Plan of Action as presented to this conference; be it further

Resolved, That the drafts of the proposed compact and the supplementary federal legislation be further studied by a committee of three appointed by the chairman with a view to perfecting the compact for enactment by the states and by Congress, and that the resultant drafts be submitted to each of the conferees and the commissions and committees on interstate cooperation by mail for consideration and suggestion, and if necessary be presented for final consideration at another meeting of this conference.

Resolved, That this conference urge the Atlantic Seaboard States to adopt for the regulation of their shad fisheries the regulations of New York State in the Hudson River, including: (1) protection of the spawning areas; (2) an escapement period of two full days a week; be it further

Resolved, That we request that the conferees seek the enactment of such regulations in their own states.

Resolved, That this conference urge upon Congress the enactment of legislation prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce from any state of fish caught in violation of the laws thereof.

The chairman appointed Dr. William C. Adams, Director of Fish and Game of the New York Conservation Department,

Mr. Robert F. Duer, Chairman of the Maryland Conservation Commission, and Judge Richard Hartshorne of New Jersey to serve on the committee mentioned in the second resolution adopted by the conference.

THIRD REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNIFORM BANKING PRACTICES

The third regional Conference on Uniform Banking and Securities Practices was held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City on December 10, 1938. Representatives of five states, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the American Bankers Association, and state bankers associations, were present.

The states were urged to adopt a uniform call report in order to simplify bank reports, to limit the requirement for insurance of bank deposits and trust funds to the extent that such funds are insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to provide legislation for certain minimum capital requirements for bank chartering, and to enact the bills on stock transfer, fiduciaries, and trust receipts proposed by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. A bill to require insurance on the fidelity of employees of banks and other financial institutions was presented and referred to a special committee for revision.

In the field of securities regulation, the principal action by the conference was the suggestion that a special committee be appointed to study the two principal types of securities laws, the fraud and registration types, with a view to combining the best provisions of each into a single law that might be acceptable to the states, since each type of law has the weaknesses which would be remedied by adding certain benefits inherent in the other.

It was also recommended as desirable that the states bring their security registration forms as far as possible into conformity with the federal forms. Concern was expressed over the general lack of regulation of thrift fund plans, long-time investment trusts, or other security

purchase plans, and the conferees were urged to give the matter their attention.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

The fourth annual Conference on Highway Safety was held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City, February 24 and 25, 1939. Eight northeastern states were represented by legislators, state police, motor vehicle commissioners, and state highway department engineers. Representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, and school and civic agencies also attended.

The conference agreed that attitudes and habits of the driver form important elements in the safe operation of a motor vehicle. In spite of the difficulties of enforcing pedestrian laws, it was the consensus of the conference that reasonable enforcement was necessary to save the pedestrian from his own folly.

The conference took the following action:

1. Recommended the reexamination of motor vehicle drivers wherever accident frequency or severity indicates the necessity.
2. Recommended that an objective test of knowledge and operating ability should be the basis for licensing drivers.
3. Urged that medical authorities should determine a standard medical examination for persons charged with intoxication or driving while intoxicated in order that such a test might be available to motor vehicle officials.
4. Urged the enactment and enforcement of state hours-of-service laws for commercial drivers, and the use of a standard driver's log to aid enforcement.
5. Recommended that speed limits should be absolute; lower limits should be set for night driving and scientific speed zoning by a competent state agency should be encouraged.
6. Recommended that a program of pedestrian accident prevention should be developed.
7. Advised that bicycles should observe the same rules of the road as motor vehicles.
8. Urged that all vending should be

prohibited within the right-of-way of state highways.

9. Recommended that highway lighting should be installed wherever it is justified by night accident records, and that study should be given to the development of roadside reflectors.

10. Urged that a system of compulsory periodic motor vehicle inspection is essential to progressive motor vehicle administration.

11. Approved the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators' cooperative efforts with the Automobile Manufacturers' Association to secure more uniform equipment standards.

12. Suggested that rear bumpers of a uniform height should be placed on

all motor vehicles, as a safety measure.

13. Agreed that uniformity is desirable in the use of marker lights on buses and trucks.

14. Requested that the Interstate Commission on Crime extend the uniform act on fresh pursuit to include misdemeanors or jail offenses.

15. Urged states to practice reciprocal reporting of serious motor vehicle violations.

16. Suggested that motor vehicle departments maintain twenty-four-hour information service for their law enforcement agencies.

17. Recommended that highway safety education should be compulsory in elementary schools.

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETINGS

FIRST CONFERENCE

AT THE instance of Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, invitations were sent to tax administrators, commissions on interstate cooperation and other officials of the New England states to attend a conference on tax problems at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on Friday, February 3, 1939. On the date of the meeting, nearly forty persons, representing all the six states, the Council of State Governments, and the New England Council, assembled for the proposed conference. Governor Saltonstall came to the luncheon at noon and made a brief address to the delegates.

By general consent, Hon. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Corporations and Taxation, presided throughout the meeting. He explained that the object of initiating this discussion of taxation problems was to develop possibilities of more uniformity in taxation among the six New England states, and to determine whether present taxation policies or practices of any of the states are disadvantageous to the others. He distributed a tabulation compiled from reports by the tax administrators of the six states to show

the sources of revenue in each state and the sums derived from each source. Several topics suggested by this tabulation were discussed in detail.

The conference was generally agreed that economy in public expenditures, both state and local, is urgently needed, but efforts toward curtailment are always opposed by influential pressure groups. The heavy burden of debt service and of welfare requirements must be sustained in some manner, and these have been the principal causes of increases in public expenditures since 1930. Returns from certain classes of taxes have diminished in recent years. The only way of meeting requirements for public expenditures is by taxation. The consensus was that the tax burden on real estate is excessive throughout New England, except possibly in Vermont, and that some method of lightening this burden must be found and applied. A discussion of legal limitation on tax rates led to a majority conclusion that such limitations are not a remedy, and that they produce some undesirable results. Homestead exemption was considered not to be an active issue in New England.

In regard to the taxation of tangible personal property,¹ it was agreed that a

* Prepared by John W. Plaisted, 2d, Secretary Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

¹ For discussion of this problem in the mid-western states, see pp. 268-69.

uniform taxing or assessment day would eliminate the most serious existing difficulties. The assessments dates in the several states are now as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont—April 1; Massachusetts—January 1; Rhode Island—June 15; Connecticut—October 1. After discussion, the conference voted to favor a uniform taxing date, and that the states should work toward January 1 as the most desirable date. Regarding taxation of seasonal stocks of goods (summer stores, etc.) the conclusion was that these could be reached under itinerant vendor laws, or under existing tax statutes. On the question whether year-round businesses should be assessed as of a single date, when stocks can readily be much reduced, or on an annual average value, the conference favored assessment on an average basis, but limited in application to actual manufacturers, merchants and traders, and to merchandise, stock in trade, materials in process and finished products on hand.

Concerning the taxation of intangibles, it appeared that the laws of the several states differed considerably, that only Vermont and Massachusetts now have an income tax, and that no approach to uniformity would be practicable at this time. This matter was therefore left to the several states to determine.

In the afternoon, the tax programs of the six states were explained as far as they were known to the delegates present. Some cities and towns were reported to be in financial distress in all the six states, with the prospect that certain of these would fall under state control this year. Some new tax legislation, particularly to impose a tax on cigarettes, and possibly on cigars and package tobacco, seemed likely in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Vermont might not impose new taxes, but might reduce exemptions in existing tax statutes. In Rhode Island, the rates of certain existing taxes might be increased, especially those imposed on corporations and on public utilities. In Massachusetts, new forms of taxation were reported necessary to relieve the excessive burden on real estate, and to check the taking of capital through seizures of real estate for

nonpayment of taxes. Several new forms of taxation had been recommended by the governor in his budget. In Maine the administration is pledged against new taxes, but some may be required if the budget is to be balanced.

It was agreed that all the states could increase their tax rates on gasoline and possibly on liquor. It was the sense of the meeting that the rate of taxation on gasoline and the prices of liquors should be uniform throughout New England. It was also agreed that the rate of taxation on gasoline should be not less than 4 cents per gallon, and that a cigarette tax is advisable for all the states. Information was given about methods of applying state control to bankrupt cities and towns.

A discussion of sales taxes did not reach any conclusion. Regarding proposals for federal taxation of state and municipal bonds and other obligations, it was unanimously agreed that the conference was opposed to such taxation, and provision was made for communicating the sentiment of the meeting to the Secretary of the Council for State Defense at Washington. Before adjournment, it was agreed that a second conference should be held for the particular purpose of discussing sales taxes.

SECOND CONFERENCE

In accordance with the agreement at the close of the first conference, a second conference was called to meet at the Hotel Statler on Friday, March 10, 1939. About twenty-five delegates were present, representing all the New England states except Vermont. It was agreed that while the sales tax is not popular, the opposition to it comes largely from retailers. Most of those present considered that the states might be driven to impose sales taxes, on account of the inadequacy of receipts from other forms of taxation, but it was the general opinion that proceeds of the sales tax should be devoted to specific purposes to reduce the present burden of other taxes, particularly those bearing on real property. The conference brought out much information about the tax and revenue situations in the six

states, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It appears that each of the New England states is confronted with the problem of obtaining revenue; and

WHEREAS, There is pressing need that taxes now imposed on certain property should be reduced in amount; and

WHEREAS, As a means of relieving the burden now imposed by certain forms of revenue production, a retail sales tax appears worthy of consideration; and

WHEREAS, Owing to the limited area of the several states, avoidance of such a tax and difficulties of administration may be averted through common action by all the six states, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference,

a. That the governor of each of the New England states consider recommending to the legislative body of his state the adoption of a sales tax uniform in character, to be used in such manner or for such purposes as will cause a reduction in taxes on real property;

b. That failing the adoption of such a tax in all of said states, provision be made, as far as possible, through legislative enactment and executive action in states not enacting such a tax law, to cooperate with states adopting a sales tax, with a view to preventing evasive practices and promoting successful administration.

Since the conference, steps have been taken to communicate these resolutions to the governors of all the six states.

OTHER MEETINGS OF INTER- STATE ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

THE NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL*

THE New England Council was organized thirteen years ago, through the medium of a joint committee of business men appointed by the six New England governors. The primary purpose of the Governors' Committee was to give New England an organization through which interstate cooperation with respect to economic problems common to the whole area could be encouraged and effected. The organization thus created has no official status; it is wholly financed by business interests, but it operates in close association with agencies of governments, and has enjoyed the continuing cooperation of the governors who succeeded those in office in November, 1925. In fact, the governors themselves are now formally organized in the New England Governors' Conference, of which Governor Saltonstall is Chairman and Governor Murphy the Secretary. It enjoys, in gratifying degree, the confidence and goodwill of the general public, and has kept itself so free from political or other entanglements that it can invite and receive the cooperation of practically any element in the community.

For quick comprehension of the nature of the Council and its present purposes, a recent statement by its President, Mr. C. F. Weed, of Boston, is helpful. Mr. Weed said:

The New England Council is the cement which binds the New England states together for the common good of the whole section. It stimulates and implements the cooperative actions of the six New England governors. It concerns itself only with such matters as are New-England-wide

in scope, timely in importance and general in application.

Its current objectives, among others, are:

1. Economy and increased efficiency in government—federal, state, and local—that the cost may be kept within the economic capacity to pay.

2. Promotion of sound industrial expansion through cooperation of capital, labor, and government, and intensive research for new processes and products.

3. Adequate and proper flood control for the protection of farms, homes, and factories in threatened areas.

4. Support of the governors' opposition to proposed Congressional readjustment of freight rates for the benefit of the South to the detriment of New England.

5. Stimulation and coordination of efforts to attract visitors to New England, to offset the loss of vacation dollars which New Englanders this year will spend at the New York World's Fair.

6. Simplification and uniformity of state laws and regulations to facilitate freer flow of commerce throughout the area.

7. Coordination of state highway programs to provide a regional system of through motor ways.

8. Timber salvage and reduction of the fire hazard aftermath of the hurricane.

To answer the question: Why a New England Council?, one must look at New England itself for a moment. With respect to continuous development, it is the oldest area in the United States. It is also one of the most densely populated and highly industrialized areas in this country. With but 2 per cent of the land area of continental United States, it has on the other hand 6.7 per cent of the population. The per capita wealth and income figures for New England are consistently higher than the national averages. Finally, New England, with but one-fiftieth of the national area, has one-sixth of the total number of states—six out of forty-eight. In other words, the region which the rest of the country has come to regard

* The New England Council is not affiliated with the Council of State Governments. This report of its activities is furnished by Mr. Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, and is printed because it exemplifies the increasing cooperation among the states.

as a single area is divided politically into six separate and more or less sovereign states.

The existence of these political boundaries has tended to compartmentalize both thought and action within New England, and to blind its people to the logic of their position. As was observed by one of the founders of the Council, "The New England states themselves alone failed to recognize their unique advantage. In an age of coordination and combination, they continued to function independently in all material activities." The creation of the Council was the successful—but not the first—effort to provide the people of New England with the means for working together in terms of the whole region.

The Council's efforts to promote the development of New England's recreational industry is undoubtedly its most conspicuous but not most important activity. It began in 1932 the financing of national advertising campaigns presenting the advantages of New England as a vacation area. Later on, the New England governors expanded these annual advertising campaigns by entrusting to the Council the direction of the expenditure of a fund of \$100,000 a year, provided jointly by the six states. The Council contributed the use of its facilities and personnel for this operation in behalf of the six states. Unfortunately, rotation in office brought the breakdown of their practical and common-sense arrangement, and how soon it will be renewed is uncertain. Each of the New England states now makes appropriations for advertising its vacation attractions (a policy which the Council advocated for ten years), but studies of New England's summer business have shown repeatedly that the average visitor to New England does not tie himself to any one state, but spends some time—and money—in three or more states.

The New England Council is often said to be largely responsible for the fact that today some twenty-six states outside New England are spending public funds to attract vacationists. Whether or not this is so, certainly the action of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia this year in jointly advertising the Pacific North-

west is directly traceable to the pioneer efforts in New England, 3,000 miles to the east. In any event, the rush of the states into advertising campaigns is a significant new development in the field of government activity, and sooner or later must receive the careful study and evaluation that it deserves.

Turning now to a very different field, the Council this year published and distributed the first comprehensive digest of the laws of the six states affecting the establishment and conduct of manufacturing enterprises. The digest was prepared by the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

Similarly, the Council recently published a compilation of all the tax laws, other than federal, in effect in the six New England States, together with the amount of the yield of each, and the per cent of its yield to total revenues in each state and all New England. Council representatives participated in the two winter conferences of New England state tax officials and members of state commissions on interstate cooperation, at which this and related material was considered. At the moment, the Council is urging that in each state provision be made for the gathering of uniform comparable data on the migration, liquidation, and inauguration of industrial enterprises.

Another current project is the promotion of interstate cooperation in the development of a regional highway system in New England. A definite plan to this end has been prepared by the New England Regional Planning Commission. Its chief features are a so-called "coastal thoroughway," in effect an extension of the new Merritt Parkway, in southwestern Connecticut, to Penobscot Bay on the coast of Maine, and a system of interstate "tourways" for the visitor who wishes to enjoy the charm and beauty of New England scenery.

The Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry recently submitted to the governors a program for further action in all states with respect to the enormous and unprecedented fire hazard confronting New England this spring as a result of the September hurricane. This program was developed through confer-

ences with state and federal experts and forest owners, and many of its recommendations are now being put into effect.

The Council is serving as an agency to enlist complete public understanding and support for the six governors in their opposition to the proposed readjustment of Southern railroad rates, now being sought both in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and in rate-making bills pending in Congress. These measures are regarded as threatening the competitive position of industry throughout the North, and are opposed as vigorously in New York and the Middle West as in New England.

One of the great interstate issues confronting New England is that of flood control on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers. The industrial areas of Massachusetts and Connecticut cannot have protection from disastrous floods unless the waters are held back in New Hampshire and Vermont. The Council encouraged and supported the original New England flood-control compacts, as approved by the United States Secretary of War, but with the injection of the issues of federal control of the lands and waters involved in the proposed reservoirs, the situation has assumed new and complicated aspects.

The Council has a very loose type of organization. Its parent body, the annual New England Conference, consists of

representatives of agricultural, commercial, and industrial associations, and businessmen participating in financial support of the Council. Each state delegation at this two-day meeting elects directors of its State Council, the State Councils together forming the New England Council. The six governors participate in the proceedings of the New England Conference, each one addressing first its opening general session, and then meeting later with the delegation from his own state.

In addition to this annual meeting in November, the Council meets in March, June, and September. These quarterly meetings are rotated among the states with the governor of the state in which the meeting is held usually in attendance. These quarterly meetings serve as sounding boards, by means of which the Council directs the attention of the New England community to one or another aspect of its own work, or to some current New England problem or need. The Council has a small paid staff of specialists, and does its work through committees. Sometimes these committees consist of Council directors, each state being equally represented, but many Council committees are special groups brought together from outside the organization. In its general operations and its recreational advertising activities the Council spends well over \$100,000 a year.

THE SOUTHEASTERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE*

ORGANIZED originally for the purpose of attacking the problem of a freight rate structure discriminating against the section, the Southeastern Governors' Conference is composed of the governors of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Through

* The Southeastern Governors' Conference is not affiliated with the Council of State Governments. This report of its activities is furnished by Mr. Carroll Downes, Industrial Consultant of the Southeastern Governors' Conference, and is printed because it exemplifies the increasing co-operation among the states.

the efforts and leadership of L. W. (Chip) Robert, Jr., Executive Director of the Conference, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and at present Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, the Conference has broadened its base of operations to include a program for the general industrial and economic welfare of the nine states making up the group.

At the second annual meeting, held March 21, 1939 at Atlanta, Georgia, the states of Texas and Oklahoma were invited to become a part of the group, and have accepted the invitation. It is the pur-

pose of the Conference to change the name of the group to the Southern Governors' Conference.

The Conference program is the outgrowth of the realization that the mutual interest of a group of states located in the same area, with the same advantages of unlimited natural resources, proximity to consuming centers, and availability of efficient labor, calls for a joint effort toward industrial expansion. The New England states, for example, have long engaged in concerted action to the same ends. A collective program produces far more results than does each of several states in an area working at cross purposes.

Right now the southeastern governors have two major undertakings which form an important service to the states involved. First: An action has been initiated before the Interstate Commerce Commission looking to the elimination of long-standing rail freight rate differentials, which will permit the free movement of goods from one rate zone to another. Our shippers have long complained that the preference given some competing manufacturers in other sections has proved a serious handicap in the proper development of industries.

Second: An advertising program has been launched. In October, 1937, the Executive Director of the Conference, in behalf of the governors, undertook a nationwide advertising program designed to encourage industrial development. Under the caption "We, the Governors," advertisements carried the signed photographs of each of the nine Governors of the Conference, giving voice to the following declaration of policy:

With a view to aiding industrial expansion of our section and the stabilization of employment, we, the Governors of the southeastern states, set forth the following objectives:

1. Proper freight-rate differentials as affect the Southeast.
2. Equitable taxation policies.
3. Friendly labor attitude between employer and employees.
4. Cooperation with federal government on proper major policies affecting industrial development.

It will be our aim by working together on these objectives to maintain conditions favorable to

sound industrial development so that the Southeast will reap the full benefits of the ever-increasing trend toward industrial decentralization.

The display then lists the following "outstanding advantages" which the southeastern states offer the manufacturers:

- Unlimited supply of raw materials
- Ample power at low rates
- Excellent transportation facilities to growing markets
- Native-born labor—efficient and reasonable
- Unexcelled year-round moderate climate which makes possible:
- Lower living costs for better standards of living
- Lower production costs
- Lower construction costs
- Lower capital investment

Another advertisement stated the purposes of the Conference as follows:

The alarmed attitude of other sections of the country toward the purposes of the Southeastern Governors' Conference, as reported by the press, is indeed surprising. The Southeast feels that it has a natural right to call to the attention of American industry the many advantages this section offers. Forcefully and truthfully—with malice toward none—the natural advantages offered by the Southeast will be placed before the nation in this and subsequent advertisements. The statements made are simple truths and will stand four-square in the light of any inquiry which seeks unbiased facts. *The Southeast wants no one to seek locations in her midst expecting cheap and low-paid labor or long hours of work.* Sweat shop operators are, and will be, unwelcome. We have stated that the year-round moderate climate of this section makes possible *lower living costs* for better standards of living; less for rent, less for fuel, and less for food and clothing for a family. The Southeast knows no long months of unrelenting cold, heavy snow, sleet and ice. This insures lower capital investments, lower construction costs, lower production costs. Analyze the above economies, and you will readily understand why workers in this section enjoy better standards of living at lower living costs.

The second annual meeting of the Conference was held in Atlanta March 21, 1939. On March 23 the following editorial, pertinent to the work of the Conference, appeared in the *Atlanta Constitution*. It expresses concisely the plans and purposes of the Conference, and points toward the future fulfillment of its aims.

FOR NATIONAL GOOD

The meeting in Atlanta of the Southeastern Governors' Conference has served to emphasize, once again, that the things for which this group is striving are things which, while based upon sectional problems, are nevertheless in the forefront of reforms which must be made if the nation as a whole is to realize that prosperity which is the national goal.

That the discriminatory railroad freight rates, against the South and West, have been detrimental to the economy of the country as a whole cannot be denied by anyone with any degree of observation ability. These rates have penalized the South ever since the War Between the States but they have, far worse, restricted the market for goods produced and manufactured anywhere in the nation. For they have contributed heavily to that low income average in the South which has made this section a poor market for any goods, regardless of where produced.

No nation can prosper as it should, in any part, while there is any section handicapped and penalized by the shortsighted greed of other sections. A body is only as healthy as its weakest part, whether it be an economic body or a physical one.

There is strong hope, now, that the rate injustice will be removed. Commissioner Lee, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who conducted hearings on the governors' case for reduction of specific commodities, gave tremendous support to the entire contention in his report favoring adjustment of these particular rates. It remains, of course, for the ICC as a body to concur in that report.

Continuance of the emphasis placed upon this issue cannot fail to bring such overwhelming popular demand for its rectification that it will be no longer possible to refuse. Mrs. Roosevelt is the latest to draw attention to the injustice, following her husband, the President, who referred to it in his message transmitting the All-

dredge TVA report to Congress. Mrs. Roosevelt in her column recently said that the one complaint she heard on a recent trip through Texas was on the freight rate differentials and, while admitting she knows little of the intricacies of the problem, nevertheless feels that "this theme song has been sung for a long time and the rest of the country should wake up to the fact that one of their sister states feels a real sense of grievance. That isn't healthy and should not be allowed to continue."

Other evils which the southeastern governors seek to rectify are all concerned with conditions which injure the welfare of the entire nation by creating enmity between states or imposing unfair economic handicaps upon specific regions.

For instance, in resolutions adopted here on Tuesday, the growing tendency to set up camouflaged tariff walls between the states was condemned as a hindrance to interstate commerce, as a discouragement to tourist travel, and as a handicap to that friendliness which should exist between neighbor states.

Likewise special notice was taken of the prohibitive tax levied by Wisconsin against oleomargarine, which is largely made of cottonseed oil, a southern product. The wrongs done by this tax have been too frequently listed to require reiteration here.

In conclusion, there was irrefutable logic in the appeal of the governors for the support of organized labor in the freight rate fight. For, as they stated, if the discriminatory differentials are not eliminated, there is a very serious threat to the efforts for uniformity in wage rates and hours of work, sought under the wages and hours law.

If other sections of the country, particularly the industrial east and New England, could only be induced to gain the long vision and to consider the good of the nation instead of their own immediate interests, all, including themselves, would eventually benefit immeasurably by the adoption of those reforms sought by the Southeastern Governors' Conference.

PART IV

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ROSTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTIONS

ADULT EDUCATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Alabama	A. H. Collins	Superintendent	Department of Education
Arizona	H. E. Hendrix	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Arkansas	T. H. Alford	Commissioner	Education
California	George C. Mann	Chief, Division of Adult and Contin- uation Education	Education
Colorado	W. H. Cooper	Director, State Board for Vocational Edu- cation	Vocational Education
Connecticut ...	Robert C. Deming	Supervisor of Adult Education	Education
Delaware	Marguerite H. Burnett	Director	Board of Education
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana	T. H. Harris		
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts ..	James A. Moyer	Director	Division of University Exten- sion
Michigan			
Minnesota	John G. Rockwell	Commissioner	Education
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	Mildred Bray		
New Hampshire	Walter M. May	Deputy Commissioner	State Board of Education
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	Education
North Carolina ..			
North Dakota ..			
Ohio	H. W. Nisonger	Assistant Director Bureau of Special and Adult Education	Education
Oklahoma	Robert F. Rose	Supervisor of Adult Education	Department of Education
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island ..	James F. Rockett		
South Carolina ..	James H. Hope	Superintendent of Education	Education
South Dakota ..	J. F. Hines		
Tennessee	E. R. Lingerfelt	State Director	WPA
Texas			
Utah			

ADULT EDUCATION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Vermont			
Virginia	Sidney B. Hall	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Education
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	George P. Hambrecht		
Wyoming	F. M. Treat		

AGRICULTURE

Alabama	Haygood Paterson	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Industries
Arizona	Oscar Bartlett	State Entomologist	Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture
Arkansas	J. R. Alexander	Chairman	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	V. J. Carmine	Secretary	State Board of Agriculture
Florida	Nathan Mayo	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Georgia	Columbus Roberts	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Idaho	E. N. Pettygrove	Commissioner in Charge of All Bureaus	Department of Agriculture
Illinois	James H. Lloyd	Director	Department of Agriculture
Indiana	Henry F. Schricker	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	Garth K. Ferguson	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics
Louisiana	Harry D. Wilson	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Immigration
Maine	Frank P. Washburn	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Maryland	H. C. Byrd	Executive Officer and President of University of Maryland	State Board of Agriculture
Massachusetts ..	William Casey	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Michigan	Elmer Beamer	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Minnesota	R. A. Trovatten	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food
Mississippi	J. C. Holton	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Missouri	Jewell Mayes	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Montana	J. T. Sparling	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry
Nebraska	Louis Bucholz	Director	Department of Agriculture and Inspection
Nevada	George G. Schweis	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

AGRICULTURE—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
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 ..	Granville W. Breed	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	Clint Jones	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Texas	J. E. McDonald	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Utah	David F. Smith	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Vermont	E. H. Jones	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Virginia	George W. Koiner	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. Armon	Chairman of Commissioners	Department of Agriculture and Markets
Wyoming	Ralph McFarland	(Deputy) Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

AUDIT

Alabama	Howell Turner	State Auditor	.....
Arizona	Ana Frohmiller	State Auditor	.....
Arkansas	J. Oscar Humphreys	State Auditor	.....
California	Phil S. Gibson	Director of Finance	.....
Colorado	Homer F. Bedford	Director Division of Accounts and Con- trols	Department of Auditing
Connecticut	Frank M. Lynch and Lewis W. Phelps	Auditor of Public Accounts	Finance
Delaware	Benjamin I. Shaw	Bank Commissioner	.....
Florida	W. M. Wainwright	.....	.....
Georgia	Zach Arnold	State Auditor	Department of Audits
Idaho	Calvin E. Wright	.....	.....
Illinois	Edward J. Barrett	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Accounts
Indiana	Frank G. Thompson	State Examiner	Executive
Iowa	C. B. Akers	Auditor of State	State Auditor's Office
Kansas	O. C. Colvin	State Accountant	Division of Auditing and Accounting
Kentucky	Nat. B. Sewell	Director of Past Audits	Finance
Louisiana	L. B. Baynard	.....	.....
Maine	Elbert D. Hayford	State Auditor	Audit
Maryland	Daniel L. Clayland III	State Auditor	.....
Massachusetts ..	Russell A. Wood	State Auditor	.....
Michigan	Vernon J. Brown	Auditor General	.....
Minnesota	Stafford King	State Auditor	Administration and Finance
Mississippi	Carl N. Craig	.....	.....
Missouri	Forrest Smith	State Auditor	Auditing Department
Montana	John J. Holmes	State Auditor	.....
Nebraska	Ray C. Johnson	Auditor	Auditing Department
Nevada	D. G. LaRue	State Auditor	.....
New Hampshire ..	Charles T. Patten	Comptroller	.....
New Jersey	Frank Durand	State Auditor	State Auditor's Department

AUDITS—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
New Mexico...	E. D. Trujillo	State Auditor	.....
New York.....	Morris S. Tremaine	State Comptroller	Audit and Control
North Carolina..	George Ross Pou	State Auditor	.....
North Dakota..	Berta E. Baker	State Auditor	.....
Ohio	Joseph T. Ferguson	Auditor of State	Chief, Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices
Oklahoma	John Rogers	State Examiner and Inspector	.....
Oregon	Earl Snell ¹	State Auditor	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Warren R. Roberts	Auditor General	.....
Rhode Island..	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina..	J. M. Smith	State Auditor	.....
South Dakota..	W. W. Warner	State Auditor	.....
Tennessee	Robert W. Lowe	Comptroller of the Treasury	.....
Texas	Tom C. King	State Auditor and Efficiency Expert	.....
Utah	John W. Guy	State Auditor	.....
Vermont	Benjamin Gates	Auditor of Accounts	.....
Virginia	L. McCarthy Downs	Auditor of Public Accounts	.....
Washington ...	Cliff Yelle	State Auditor	.....
West Virginia..	Edgar B. Sims	State Auditor	.....
Wisconsin	Fred R. Zimmerman	State Auditor	.....
Wyoming	William "Scotty" Jack	.....	.....

BANKING

Alabama	James B. Little	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Arizona	Lloyd Thomas	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Arkansas	Grover C. Jernigan	Bank Commissioner	State Bank Department
California	Everett W. Wilson	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Colorado	Maple Harl	State Bank Commis- sioner	Department of Law
Connecticut ...	Walter Perry	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
Delaware	Ernest Muncy	State Bank Commis- sioner	Office of State Bank Commis- sioner
Florida	J. M. Lee	Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller
Georgia	R. E. Gormley	Superintendent of Banking	Banking Department
Idaho	Griffith Jenkins	Commissioner of Fi- nance	Department of Finance
Illinois	Edward J. Barrett	Auditor of Public Ac- counts	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts
Indiana	Ross H. Wallace	Director of Financial Institutions	Department of Financial In- stitutions
Iowa	D. W. Bates	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Kansas	Elwood Brooks	State Bank Commis- sioner	Banking Board
Kentucky	Hiram H. Willhoit	Director, Division of Banking	Department of Business Regulation
Louisiana	J. S. Brock	State Bank Commis- sioner	Banking Department
Maine	Andrew J. Beck	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Maryland	Warren F. Sterling	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department

¹ Also serves as Secretary of State.

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BANKING—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Massachusetts ..	W. P. Husband, Jr.	Commissioner of Banks, Division of Banks and Loan Agencies	Department of Banking and Insurance
Michigan	Alvan Macauley, Jr.	State Banking Commissioner	Banking Department
Minnesota	Robert D. Berry	Bank Commissioner, Banking Division	Department of Commerce
Mississippi	M. D. Brett	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	Ben N. Saunders	Superintendent of Banks	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 ..	W. P. Saunders	State Bank Examiner	Banking Department
New York	William R. White	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
North Carolina	Gurney P. Hood	Commissioner of Banks	Banking Department
North Dakota..	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	Mark H. Skinner	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Pennsylvania ..	R. W. Doty	Secretary of Banking	Department of Banking
Rhode Island ..	Alex Chmielewski	Deputy in charge of Banking Affairs	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina	E. P. Miller 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	Commissioner	Department of Insurance and Banking
Texas	Z. Gossett	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Utah	Rulon F. Starley	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Vermont	Donald A. Hemenway	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	Department of Finance
Virginia	M. R. Morgan	Commissioner of Banking	Corporation Department
Washington ...	George H. Jackson	Supervisor of Banking	Banking Department
West Virginia..	George Ward	Commissioner	Banking Department
Wisconsin	Peter A. Cleary	Secretary	State Banking Commission
Wyoming	A. E. Wilde	State Examiner	Office of State Examiner

BUDGET

Alabama	A. R. Forsyth	Comptroller	Office of the Comptroller
Arizona	R. T. Jones	Governor	Governor's Office
Arkansas	James O. Goff	State Comptroller	State Comptroller's Office
California	Fred W. Links	Deputy Chief, Division of Budgets & Accounts	Department of Finance
Colorado	James A. Noonan	Budget and Efficiency Commissioner	Executive Department

¹ Also Chief Examiner, Bank Examining Department, Board of Control.

BUDGET—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Connecticut	Benjamin P. Whitaker	Director of the Budget	Department of Finance
Delaware	Board of Budget Directors		
Florida	Budget Commission ¹		
Georgia	Zach Arnold ²	State Auditor	Department of Audits
Idaho	Truman Joiner	Director (Acting)	Bureau of Budget
Illinois	S. L. Nudelman	Director	Department of Finance
Indiana	C. Anderson Ketchum	Director of the Budget, Division of Accounting and Statistics	Executive Department
Iowa	C. Fred Porter	State Comptroller	Executive Department
Kansas	John T. Crain	Budget Director	Department of Budget
Kentucky	J. Dan Talbott	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance
Louisiana	F. Warren Raggio	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Maine	William H. Deering	State Budget Officer	Department of Finance
Maryland	William H. Blakeman	State Budget Director	Executive Department
Massachusetts	Carl A. Raymond	Budget Commissioner	Commission on Administration and Finance
Michigan	Grover C. Dillman	Budget Director	State Administrative Board
Minnesota	Ralph F. Jerome	Budget Commissioner	Commission on Administration and Finance
Mississippi	Buford Yerger	Secretary	Budget Commission
Missouri	W. B. MacGregor	Assistant Director	Department of Budget
Montana	William Hosking	State Accountant, Accounting and Budget Office	Office of Secretary of State Board of Equalization and Assessment
Nebraska	W. H. Smith	Tax Commissioner and Budget Director	
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Governor	Executive Department
New Hampshire	Charles T. Patten	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
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	Henry J. Lee	Comptroller and Budget Director	Executive Department
South Carolina	Burnet R. Maybank	Governor	Executive Department
South Dakota	J. M. Berry	Secretary of Finance	Department of Finance
Tennessee	W. M. Duncan	Director of Budgets	Department of Administration
Texas	J. D. Hall	Chief, Division of Estimates and Appropriations	Board of Control
Utah	E. R. Miles	Budget Officer	Board of Purchases and Supplies
Vermont	Vacancy ²	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance
Virginia	Rowland Egger	Director, Division of Budget	Executive Department

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.

³ Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State.

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BUDGET—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Washington ...	E. D. Brabrook	Supervisor of Budget, Division of Budget	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia..	H. Isaiah Smith	Acting Director of the Budget	Board of Public Works
Wisconsin	E. C. Giessel	Acting Director of the Budget	Budget Bureau
Wyoming	Norris E. Hartwell	Deputy Budget Officer	Executive Department

CLAIMS

Alabama	Ben P. Singleton	Comptroller	Board of Adjustment
Arizona	Ana Frohmiller	State Auditor	State Auditor
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho	Don Callahan		
Illinois	Edward J. Barrett	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Accounts
Indiana			
Iowa		Commerce Counsel	
Kansas	George Robb	State Auditor	Office of Auditor of State
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine	William A. Rumlles	State Controller, Bureau of Accounts and Control	Finance
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri	Forrest Smith	Auditor	Auditing
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Examiner	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York	John J. Magilton	Chief Auditor—State Expenditures	Audit and Control
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	Frank C. Carter	State Auditor	
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina	A. J. Beattie	Chairman	State Board of Claims
South Dakota			
Tennessee	W. C. Cook		Board of Claims
Texas			
Utah	John W. Guy	State Auditor	
Vermont			
Virginia	LeRoy Hodges	Comptroller	Division of Accounts and Control
Washington	Cliff Yelle	State Auditor	
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

CONSERVATION

See also "Fish and Game," p. 343; "Forestry," p. 345; "Parks," p. 363.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Alabama	Walter B. Jones	Director	Department of Conservation
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	State Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
Arkansas	C. E. Harris	Chief	Conservation Commission
California	George D. Nordenholt	Director	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	R. L. Dowling	Head	Department of Conservation
Georgia	Vacancy	Commissioner	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Thomas J. Lynch	Director	Department of Conservation
Indiana	Virgil M. Simmons	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Iowa	W. A. Burhan	Chairman	State Conservation Commission
Kansas	Jonas Graber	Chairman	State Soil Conservation Committee
Kentucky	Charles Fennell	Commissioner	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	William G. Rankin	Commissioner	Department of Conservation
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Robert F. Duer	Chairman	Conservation Commission
Massachusetts	Ernest J. Dean	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Michigan	P. J. Hoffmaster	Director	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	Herman Wenzel	Commissioner	Conservation Commission
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	Irwin T. Bode	Director	Conservation Commission
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Frank B. O'Connell	Chief Conservation Officer	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	.....	.....
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....
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	H. G. Bennett	Chairman	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	Granville W. Breed	Director	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina	A. C. Heyward	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	J. Charles Poe	Commissioner	Conservation Department
Texas ²	Lon A. Smith	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	J. J. Fritz	Chairman	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	N. Clarence Smith	Chairman	State Commission on Conservation
Washington	J. B. Fink	Acting Director	Department of Conservation and Development

¹ Conservation work done in Forestry and Fish and Game.

² Railroad Commission supervises oil and gas production, Lon A. Smith, Chairman; R. J. McMahon, Reclamation Engineer, Reclamation Department; C. S. Clark, Chairman, Board of Water Engineers.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CONSERVATION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
West Virginia..	H. W. Shawhan	Director	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	H. W. MacKenzie	Director	Department of Conservation
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	State Planning Board

CONTROL

Alabama	Ben P. Singleton	State Comptroller	Department of Finance
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	James O. Goff	Comptroller	Accounting
California .....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	Fred R. Zeller	Comptroller	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Don Callahan	Controller	.....
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	Harry C. White	Chairman	Board of Control of State Institutions
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	Frank D. Peterson	Director of Accounts and Control	Finance
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	William A. Runnells	State Controller, Bureau of Accounts and Control	Finance
Maryland	J. Millard Tawes	State Comptroller	.....
Massachusetts .....	.....	.....	Commission on Administration and Finance
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	Stafford King	State Auditor	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	Lloyd C. Stark	The Governor	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Ray C. Johnson	Auditor ¹	Auditing Department
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Chairman	Board of Control
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	Bernard L. Lamb	Finance Commissioner	Dept. of Finance
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	Morris S. Tremaine	.....	.....
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	Preston Arnold	.....	Coordination and Finance
South Carolina	Burnet R. Maybank	Governor	Chairman, Budget Commission
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	Robert W. Lowe	.....	.....
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

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.

CONTROL—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Washington ..	Olaf L. Olsen	.....	.....
West Virginia..	W. R. Thurmond	President	Board of Control
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	L. C. Bishop	.....	.....

CORPORATIONS (REGISTERING AND LICENSING)

Alabama	John G. Curry	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	W. H. Cox	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	George E. Saunders	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Connecticut ...	Sara B. Crawford	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Delaware	Josiah Marvel, Jr.	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	A. C. Margrave	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	Charles D. Arnett	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Louisiana	E. A. Conway	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Maine	Bernice F. Tibbetts	Corporation Clerk, Corporations Division	Office of Secretary of State
Maryland	Harry O. Levin	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	Henry F. Long	Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation	Department of Corporations and Taxation
Michigan	Carl A. Olson	Commissioner	Corporation and Securities Commission
Minnesota	Mike Holm	Secretary of State	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	Harry R. Swanson	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Nevada	Malcolm McEachin	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
New Hampshire ..	Enoch D. Fuller	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
New Jersey	Thomas A. Mathis	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
New Mexico	Robert Valdez	Chairman	Corporation Commission
New York	Frank S. Sharp	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
North Carolina ..	Stanley Winborne	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
North Dakota ..	G. A. Gilbertson	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Ohio	Earl Griffith	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Oklahoma	Katherine Manton	Assistant Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Oregon	J. H. Hazlett	Corporation Commissioner	Corporation Department
Pennsylvania ..	Vacancy	Director, Bureau of Corporations	Office of Secretary of State
Rhode Island ..	J. Hector Paquin	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

CORPORATIONS (REGISTERING AND LICENSING)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
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	A. B. Broadbent	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Texas	Claude A. Williams	Assistant Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Utah	E. E. Monson	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Vermont	Rawson C. Myrick ³	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Virginia	William Meade Fletcher	Chairman, State Corporation Commission	Department of Corporations
Washington	Belle Reeves	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
West Virginia	William S. O'Brien	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Wisconsin	A. J. Nelson	Corporation Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

CORRECTIONS

Alabama	William E. Persons	Director	Department of Corrections and Institutions
Arizona	J. M. Sparks	Secretary	Board of Directors of State Institutions
Arkansas	D. H. Dalton	Chairman	Penitentiary Commission
California	John G. Clark and A. R. O'Brien		
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia	G. A. Johns	Chairman	Prison and Parole Commission
Idaho			
Illinois	A. L. Bowen	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	John H. Klinger	Director, Corrections	
Iowa			
Kansas	Payne Ratner	Chairman	Board of Administration
Kentucky	B. T. Brewer	Director	Public Welfare
Louisiana			
Maine	Howard C. Hanscom, M.D.	Director, Bureau of Institutional Service	Health and Welfare
Maryland	Charles J. Butler		
Massachusetts	Arthur T. Lyman		
Michigan			
Minnesota	Anna Determan	Member	Board of Control
Mississippi			
Missouri	James E. Mathews		
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Chairman	Board of Corrections
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	William J. Ellis		
New Mexico			
New York	John A. Lyons	Commissioner	Correction
North Carolina	J. H. Sample		
North Dakota			
Ohio			

¹ P. M. Minus, Director, License Tax Division; Tax Commission (for licenses).² Also State Securities Commission.³ Also Helen F. Burbank, Deputy Secretary of State.

CORRECTIONS—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Oklahoma	Mabel Bassett	Commissioner	Commission of Charities and Corrections
Oregon	Daniel J. Fry	Secretary	Board of Control
Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	J. F. Halladay, George B. Otte Mrs. Grace Crill	.....	.....
Tennessee	C. C. Menzler .....	.....	.....
Texas	O. J. S. Ellingson	Manager	Texas Prison System
Utah	Samuel W. Stewart	Chairman	Board of Corrections
Vermont	Timothy C. Dale .....	.....	.....
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	William J. Wilkins	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Peter Bell, M.D. .....	.....	.....
Wyoming	L. R. Brewer .....	.....	.....

EDUCATION

See "Public Instruction," p. 370; and "Principal State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education," p. 369.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

See also "Personnel," p. 366.

<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	D. Palmer Patterson	Little Rock
California	Roy S. Stockton	San Francisco	Roy S. Stockton	Sacramento
Colorado	Amer Lehman	Denver	O. S. Wood	Denver
Connecticut	Helen Wood	Hartford	Leonard J. Maloney	Hartford
Delaware	Howard P. Young	Wilmington	Howard P. Young	Wilmington
Florida	Tom A. Hathaway	Jacksonville	F. A. Hathaway	Jacksonville
Georgia	W. L. Abbott	Atlanta	M. A. O'Connor	Atlanta
Idaho	Samuel D. Hays	Boise	Samuel D. Hays	Boise
Illinois	J. W. Bergthold	Chicago	A. H. R. Atwood	Chicago
Indiana	J. Bradley Haight	Indianapolis	J. Bradley Haight	Indianapolis
Iowa .....	.....	.....	Edwin R. Herbert	Des Moines
Kansas	Glenn L. Warders	Topeka	Glenn L. Warders	Topeka
Kentucky	Wm. H. Fraysure	Frankfort	William H. Fraysure	Frankfort
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	B. W. Cason	Baton Rouge
Maine	Mrs. Lettie Ware Meader	Portland	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 .....	.....	.....	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	.....	.....
Nebraska	Harry Bane	Lincoln
Nevada	Tom Jolly	Carson City	Tom Jolly	Carson City

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—continued

National Reemployment Service			State Employment Service	
State	Director	City	Director	City
New Hampshire	Mrs. Abby L. Wilder	Concord	Mrs. Abby L. Wilder	Concord
New Jersey			Russell J. Eldridge	Newark
New Mexico	Murray C. Beene	Santa Fe	Roy L. Cook	Santa Fe
New York			Robert W. Boyd	Albany
North Carolina	R. M. Albright	Raleigh	R. Mayne Albright	Raleigh
North Dakota	F. W. Hunter	Bismarck	F. W. Hunter	Bismarck
Ohio			W. T. Doe	Columbus
Oklahoma			Edward G. Burke	Oklahoma City
Oregon				
Pennsylvania	John McCune, Jr.	Harrisburg	Tensard de Wolf	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Thomas H. Bride, Jr.	Providence	Thomas H. Bride, Jr.	Providence
South Carolina	Thomas K. Johnstone	Columbia		
South Dakota				
Tennessee			Paul Jessen	Nashville
Texas	Byron Mitchell	Austin	Byron Mitchell	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	Herman A. Merrick	Seattle	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	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	John C. Curry	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	D. C. O'Neil	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Arkansas	John H. Page	Chairman	Corporation Commission
California	Richard E. Collins	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Colorado			State Board of Equalization
Connecticut	Charles J. McLaughlin	Tax Commissioner	State Board of Equalization
Delaware	Pierre S. du Pont	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Department
Florida			County Commissioners in each county ¹
Georgia			
Idaho	Byron Defenbach	Secretary	Board of Equalization ²
Illinois	Simeon E. Leland	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Indiana	Philip Zoercher	Chairman, State Board of Tax Commissioners	Treasury Department
Iowa	D. L. Murrow	Chairman	State Board of Assessment and Revenue
Kansas	John McCuish	Chairman	Commission of Revenue and Taxation
Kentucky	James W. Martin	Commissioner of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	F. Warren Raggio	Chairman	State Tax Commission
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

¹ Assessment of Railroads and telegraphs throughout Florida by Board of Railroad Assessors, consisting of Attorney General, Comptroller, State Treasurer.

² Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor and Treasurer.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Michigan	Melville B. McPherson	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Minnesota	Harry E. Boyle	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Mississippi	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Missouri	W. N. Doss	Secretary	State Board of Equalization
Montana	A. E. Dye	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Nebraska	William H. Smith	State Tax Commis- sioner	Board of Equalization and Assessment
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Governor and Member	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire	John G. Marston	Chairman	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..	W. T. Depuy	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Commission
Ohio	Frank Miller	Chairman, Tax Com- mission	Department of Finance
Oklahoma	A. E. Underwood	Assistant Secretary	State Board of Equalization
Oregon	Charles V. Galloway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Pennsylvania ³ ..	.....	.....	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island...	Edward L. Leahy	Chief, Division of State Taxation	Department of Revenue and Regulation
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	Duke Cannon	Acting Secretary, State Board of Equaliza- tion	Executive Department
Texas	George H. Sheppard	Comptroller	Comptroller's Office
Utah	Irwin Arnovitz	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Vermont	County Boards of Appraisers	.....	Department of Finance
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Washington ...	H. H. Henneford	Chairman	State Tax Commission
West Virginia..	Ernest K. James	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Tax Department
Wisconsin	William J. Conway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Wyoming	Will M. Lynn	Chairman	Board of Equalization

FISH AND GAME

See also "Conservation," p. 337.

Alabama	Walter B. Jones	Director	Department of Conservation
Arizona	George Wrench	Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
Arkansas	D. N. Graves	Secretary	Fish and Game Commission
California	K. I. Fulton	President, Fish and Game Commission	Department of Natural Re- sources
Colorado	Roland G. Parvin	Director, Game and Fish Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Russell P. Hunter	Superintendent	State Board of Fisheries and Game
Delaware	Ralph C. Wilson	Chief Warden	Board of Fish and Game Com- missioners
Florida	I. N. Kennedy	Executive Secretary	Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish
Georgia	Vacancy	Director, Wild Life Di- vision	Department of Natural Resources

³ Also Board of Finance and Revenue.

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FISH AND GAME—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Idaho	A. B. Hatch	Warden	Department of Fish and Game ^a
	Claude Drake	Fish Commissioner	Department of Fish and Game
Illinois	Thomas J. Lynch	Director	Department of Conservation
Indiana	K. M. Kunkel	Director, Division of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation
Iowa	S. T. Schwob	Chief, Fish and Game Division	State Conservation Commis- sion
Kansas .....	.....	Director	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Kentucky	James J. Brown	Director, Division of Game and Fish	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	Armand P. Daspit ²	Director	Division of Fur and Wild Life
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	.....
	Fred A. Westerman	Superintendent, Divi- sion of Fisheries	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	Harry E. Spinkes	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	Ray G. Lowe	Chairman	Fish and Game Commission
Nebraska	Frank B. O'Connell	Chief Conservation Officer	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Noble H. Getchell	Chairman	State Fish and Game Com- mission
New Hampshire	Robert H. Stobie	Director	Fish and Game
New Jersey	H. J. Burlington	Executive Secretary	Fish and Game Commission
New Mexico	Elliott S. Barker	Secretary and State Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
New York	William C. Adams	Director, Division of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation
North Carolina	J. D. Chalk	Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries	.....
	John A. Nelson	Commissioner of Fish- eries	Conservation and Develop- ment
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	K. D. Turner	State Game Warden	Department of Game and Fish
Oregon	Frank B. Wire ³	Game Supervisor	State Game Commission
Pennsylvania ..	Seth Gordon ⁴	President	Board of Game Commis- sioners
Rhode Island ..	Harold N. Gibbs	Chief, Division of Fish and Game	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina	A. C. Heyward	Chairman	Game and Fish Commission
South Dakota ..	W. T. Girton	Chairman	Game and Fish Commission
Tennessee	Howell E. Buntin	State Director	Conservation Department
Texas	W. J. Tucker	Executive Secretary	Game, Fish and Oyster Com- mission
Utah	Newell B. Cook	Commissioner	Department of Fish and Game

¹ Reorganized 1939 session; director not yet appointed.² Also J. B. Dauenhauer, Jr., Director, Division of Enforcement and Fisheries.³ Fish: M. T. Hoy, Secretary, State Fish Commission.⁴ Fish: C. A. French, Board of Fish Commissioners.

FISH AND GAME—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Vermont	George William Davis	Acting Director of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	C. H. Nolting	Chairman	Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries
Washington ...	Bernard McCauley ¹	Director	Department of Game
West Virginia..	H. W. Shawhan	Director	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	B. O. Webster	Superintendent of Fisheries	.....
	William F. Grimmer	Superintendent of Game	Department of Conservation
Wyoming	Robert Grieve	State Game and Fish Commissioner	Office of Game and Fish Commissioner

FORESTRY

See also "Conservation," p. 337.

Alabama	Page S. Bunker	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Arizona .....			.....
Arkansas	Charles A. Gillett	State Forester	State Forestry Commission
California	Merritt B. Pratt	State Forester	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	Clifford B. Noxon	President, State Board of Land Commissioners	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	A. F. Hawes	State Forester	State Park and Forest Commission
Delaware	W. S. Taber	State Forester	State Forestry Department
Florida	Harry Lee Baker	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Georgia	D. S. Wedgell	State Forester	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	Franklin Girard	State Forester	Cooperative Board of Forestry
Illinois	J. M. Tomasek	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Indiana	H. A. Woods	Acting State Forester, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Iowa	G. B. MacDonald	Forestry Department	Iowa State College
Kansas	W. F. Pickett	Department of Forestry and Floriculture	State Board of Administration
Kentucky	Kenneth G. McConnell	Director, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	W. H. Sonderegger	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Maine	Waldo N. Seavey	Forest Commissioner	Office of Forest Commissioner
Maryland	F. W. Besley	State Forester	Forestry Department
Massachusetts ..	Ernest J. Dean	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Michigan	P. J. Hoffmaster	Director	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	E. A. Foster	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	Frank B. O'Connell	Chief Conservation Officer	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Wayne McLeod	Surveyor General	Office of Surveyor General
New Hampshire ..	John H. Foster	State Forester	Department of Forestry and Recreation
New Jersey	C. P. Wilber	Chief, Division of Forests and Parks	Department of Conservation and Development
New Mexico .....			.....

¹ Fish: B. M. Brennan.

FORESTRY—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
New York	William G. Howard	Director, Lands and Forests	Department of Conservation
North Carolina ¹	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	State Forester Division of Forestry	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	J. W. Ferguson	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Pennsylvania ..	G. Albert Stewart	Secretary	Department of Forests and Waters
Rhode Island ..	Peter J. Pimental	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	James O. Hazard	State Forester	Conservation Department
Texas	F. O. Siecke	Director	Texas Forest Service
Utah	¹ .....	.....	.....
Vermont	Perry H. Merrill	State Forester, State Forest Service	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	F. C. Pederson	State Forester	State Commission on Conservation
Washington ...	T. S. Goodyear	State Supervisor, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
West Virginia .	D. B. Griffin	State Forester	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	C. L. Harrington	Superintendent of Forests and Parks	Department of Conservation
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

GEOLOGY

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	.....	.....
Colorado	R. D. George	State Geologist	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Vacancy	.....	.....
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	Board of Agriculture
Kentucky	John F. Daniel	.....	.....
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Freeman F. Burr	State Geologist	Office of the State Geologist
Maryland	Edward B. Mathews	.....	.....
Massachusetts .	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	R. A. Smith	.....	.....
Minnesota	W. H. Emmons	State Geologist	University of Minnesota

¹ Handled by U. S. Forest Service.

GEOLOGY—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Mississippi	W. C. Morse	.....	.....
Missouri	H. A. Buchler	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	David H. Newland	State Geologist	Education
North Carolina ..	H. J. Bryson	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
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	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	E. P. Rothrock	.....	.....
Tennessee	W. F. Pond	State Geologist	Conservation
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Elbridge C. Jacobs	State Geologist	Conservation and Develop- ment
Virginia	Arthur Bevan	State Geologist	Department of Conservation Planning Council
Washington	Harold E. Culver	.....	.....
West Virginia ..	Paul H. Price	.....	.....
Wisconsin	E. F. Bean	.....	.....
Wyoming	S. H. Knight	.....	.....

HEALTH

Alabama	J. N. Baker, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health
Arizona	Coit I. Hughes, M.D.	Superintendent of Public Health	State Board of Health
Arkansas	W. B. Grayson, M.D.	State Health Officer	Board of Health
California	Howard Morrow, 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	Arthur C. Jost, M.D.	Executive Secretary	State Board of Health
Florida	W. A. McPhaul, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Georgia	T. F. Abercrombie, M.D.	Director	Department of Public Health
Idaho	H. L. McMartin	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	A. C. Baxter, M.D.	Acting Director Health	Department of Public Health
Indiana	Verne K. Harvey, M.D.	Director	Department of Public Health
Iowa	Walter L. Bierring, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Kansas	F. P. Helm, M.D.	Secretary	Stat. Board of Health
Kentucky	A. T. McCormack, M.D.	State Health Commis- sioner	Department of Health
Louisiana	J. A. O'Hara, M.D.	President, State Board of Health	Department of Health
Maine	Vacancy	Director of Health, Bureau of Health	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	Robert H. Riley, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health

HEALTH—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Massachusetts	Paul J. Jakmauh, M.D.	Commissioner of Public Health	Department of Public Health
Michigan	Don W. Gudakunst, M.D.	Secretary and Executive Officer	Department of Health
Minnesota	A. J. Chesley, M.D.	Secretary and Executive Officer	Department of Health
Mississippi	Felix J. Underwood, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
Missouri	Harry F. Parker, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	State Board of Health
Montana	W. F. Cogswell, M.D.	Secretary	Department of Public Health
Nebraska	P. H. Bartholomew, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health
Nevada	E. E. Hamer, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
New Hampshire	Travis P. Burroughs, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
New Jersey	J. Lynn Mahaffey, M.D.	Director	State Board of Health
New Mexico	Edwin B. Godfrey, M.D.	Director of Public Health	Bureau of Public Health
New York	Edward S. Godrey Jr., M.D.	State Commissioner of Health and State Health Officer	Department of Health
North Carolina	Carl V. Reynolds, M.D.	Secretary-Treasurer	State Board of Health
North Dakota	Maysil M. Williams, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health
Ohio	R. H. Markwith, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health
Oklahoma	Grady F. Mathews, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	State Board of Health
Oregon	F. D. Stricker, M.D.	Secretary and State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Pennsylvania	John J. Shaw	Secretary of Health	Department of Health
Rhode Island	Lester A. Round, M.D.	Director of Public Health	Department of Public Health
South Carolina	James A. Hayne, M.D.	State Health Officer	Board of Health
South Dakota	J. F. D. Cook, M.D.	Executive Health Officer	State Board of Health
Tennessee	W. C. Williams, M.D.	Commissioner	Department of Public Health
Texas	George W. Cox, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Health
Utah	J. L. Jones, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	Board of Health and Statistics
Vermont	Charles F. Dalton, M.D.	Secretary	Department of Public Health
Virginia	J. C. Riggin, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	Department of Health
Washington	Donald G. Evans, M.D.	Director	Department of Health
West Virginia	Arthur E. McClue, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Wisconsin	C. A. Harper, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Wyoming	M. C. Keith, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health

HIGHWAYS

Alabama	Chris J. Sherlock	Director	Highway Department
Arizona	Howard S. Reed	State Highway Engineer	Highway Department
Arkansas	Paul W. Sheridan	Chairman	State Highway Commission
California	Larry Barrett	Chairman, Highway Commission	Department of Public Works

HIGHWAYS—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Colorado	Charles D. Vail	State Highway Engineer, Highway Department	Executive Department
Connecticut	William J. Cox	Highway Commissioner	Highway Department
Delaware	W. W. Mack	Chief Engineer	Highway Department
Florida	Arthur B. Hale	Chairman	State Road Department
Georgia	W. L. Miller	Chairman	Highway Board
Idaho	H. R. Flint	Director	Department of Public Works
Illinois	Ernst Lieberman	Chief Engineer	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	T. A. Dicus	Director	State Highway Commission
Iowa	J. H. Knudson	Chairman	Highway Commission
Kansas	D. J. Fair	Director	Highway Commission
Kentucky	Robert D. Humphreys	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Highways
Louisiana	L. P. Abernathy	Chairman	Highway Commission
Maine	Paul C. Thurston	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Maryland	J. Glenn Beall	Chief Engineer	State Roads Commission
Massachusetts	William F. Callahan	Commissioner of Public Works	Department of Public Works
Michigan	Murray D. Van Wagner	State Highway Commissioner	Highway Department
Minnesota	M. H. Hoffman	Commissioner	Department of Highways
Mississippi	Vacancy	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Missouri	Carl W. Brown	Chief Engineer	Highway Department
Montana	Lloyd A. Hague	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Nebraska	A. C. Tilley	State Engineer	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	State Highway Engineer	Highway Department
New Hampshire	Frederic E. Everett	Commissioner	Highway Department
New Jersey	E. Donald Sterner	Commissioner	Highway Department
New Mexico	Burton G. Dwyre	State Highway Engineer	State Highway Department
New York	Harvey O. Schermerhorn	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Public Works
North Carolina	Frank L. Dunlap	Chairman	State Highway and Public Works Commission
North Dakota	J. S. Lamb	State Highway Commissioner	Highway Department
Ohio	Robert S. Beighler	Director	Department of Highways
Oklahoma	Sandy H. Singleton	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Oregon	Henry F. Cabell	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Pennsylvania	L. Lamont Hughes	Secretary of Highways	Department of Highways
Rhode Island	George H. Henderson	Chief, Division of Roads and Bridges	Department of Public Works
South Carolina	Ben M. Sawyer	Chief Highway Commissioner	Highway Department
South Dakota	James Lake	Commissioner	Highway Commission
Tennessee	C. W. Phillips	Commissioner	Department of Highways
Texas	Julian Montgomery	Highway Engineer	Highway Department
Utah	W. D. Hammond	Chairman	Road Commission
Vermont	Hubert E. Sargent	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Highways
Virginia	Henry G. Shirley	State Highway Commissioner	Department of Highways
Washington	L. V. Murrow	Director	Department of Highways
West Virginia	Burr H. Simpson	Commissioner	State Road Commission
Wisconsin	William E. O'Brien	Chairman	Highway Commission
Wyoming	Frank Kelso	State Highway Engineer	State Highway Commission

INSANE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Alabama	W. D. Partlow, M.D.	Superintendent	Alabama Insane Hospitals
Arizona	Louis J. Saxe, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane
Arkansas	Joe K. Mahony	Chairman	State Hospital Board
California	Aaron J. Rosanoff, M.D.	Director of Institutions	Institutions
Colorado	F. H. Zimmerman, M.D.	Superintendent Colorado State Hospital	Executive Department
Connecticut	Frederic C. Walcott	Commissioner	Welfare
Delaware	M. A. Tarumianz, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
Florida	J. H. Therrell, M.D.	.....	.....
Georgia	J. C. Wellborn, M.D.	Director, Institutions and Corrections	Division of Public Welfare
Idaho	H. L. McMartin	.....	.....
Illinois	A. L. Bowen	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Thurman A. Gottschalk	Administrator	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	Payne Ratner	Chairman	Board of Administration
Kentucky	J. C. Wilson, M.D.	.....	Public Welfare
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Howard C. Hanscom, M.D.	Director of Institutional Service	Health and Welfare
Maryland	George H. Preston, M.D.	.....	.....
Massachusetts	Clifton T. Perkins	.....	Department of Public Health
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	C. R. Carlgren	Chairman	Board of Controls
Mississippi	C. D. Mitchell, M.D.	.....	.....
Missouri	J. S. Hickman, M.D.	.....	.....
Montana	W. E. Jameson	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	James A. Ferrell	Superintendent	Hospital
New Hampshire	Charles H. Dolloff, M.D.	Superintendent	New Hampshire State Hospital
New Jersey	William J. Ellis	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico	J. W. Myers, M.D.	.....	.....
New York	William J. Tiffany, M.D.	Commissioner of Mental Hygiene	Mental Hygiene
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Charles Sherwood	.....	.....
Oklahoma	E. W. Smartt	Chairman	State Board of Public Affairs
Oregon	W. D. McNary, M.D.	Superintendent	Eastern Ore. State Hospital
Pennsylvania	John C. Evans, M.D.	Superintendent	Oregon State Hospital
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	C. F. Williams, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
South Dakota	George S. Adams, M.D.	.....	.....
Tennessee	Tip Taylor	Commissioner	Institutions
Texas	Joe Kunschik	.....	.....
Utah	Garland H. Pace	Board of Trustees	State Hospital, Superintendent
Vermont	James C. O'Neil	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane
Virginia	H. C. Henry, M.D.	Executive Officer	State Hospital Board
Washington	Olaf L. Olsen	.....	.....
West Virginia	W. R. Thurmond	President	Board of Control
Wisconsin	A. W. Bayley	.....	.....
Wyoming	Joseph F. Whalen, M.D.	.....	.....

INSURANCE

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	Frank N. Julian	Superintendent of Insurance	Bureau of Insurance
Arizona	Roy B. Rummage	Director of Insurance	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	M. J. Harrison	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
California	Rex B. Goodcell	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	W. V. Knott	State Treasurer	Office of State Treasurer
Georgia	A. R. Wright	Deputy Insurance Commissioner	Insurance Department
Idaho	T. M. Walrath	Director of Insurance	Bureau of Insurance
Illinois	Ernest Palmer	Director of Insurance	Department of Insurance
Indiana	George H. Neubauer	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Iowa	Matrice V. Pew	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	E. A. Conway	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Maine	C. Waldó Lovejoy	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Maryland	Wesley S. Hanna	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Massachusetts ..	Charles F. J. Harrington	Commissioner of Insurance, Division of Insurance	Department of Banking and Insurance
Michigan	John G. Emery	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Minnesota	Frank Yetka	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	Charles Smrha	Director of Insurance	Insurance Department
Nevada	Henry C. Schmidt	State Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller
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	.....
North Dakota ..	Oscar E. Erickson	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Ohio	John Lloyd	Chief, Division of Insurance	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Jesse G. Read	Commissioner	State Insurance Commission
Oregon	Hugh H. Earle	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Pennsylvania ...	Matthew H. Taggart	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department

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INSURANCE—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Rhode Island ..	Henri N. Morin	Deputy in Charge of Insurance Affairs	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina	Sam B. King	Insurance Commissioner	.....
South Dakota ..	P. J. Dunn	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Tennessee	J. M. McCormack	Commissioner of Insurance	Department of Insurance and Banking
Texas	Walter Woodward	Chairman, Board of Insurance Commission	Insurance Department
Utah	C. Clarence Neslen	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Vermont	Donald A. Hemenway	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	Department of Finance
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	Harry J. Mortensen	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Wyoming	Alexander Macdonald	Commissioner of Insurance	.....

JUDICIARY (HIGHEST APPELLATE COURT)

Alabama	John C. Anderson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Arizona	Henry D. Ross	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Arkansas	Griffin Smith	Chief Justice	State Supreme Court
California	William H. Wasté	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Colorado	Benjamin C. Hilliard	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Connecticut	William M. Maltbie	Chief Justice	Supreme Court of Errors
Delaware	Daniel J. Layton	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Florida	Glenn Terrell	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Georgia	Charles S. Reid	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Idaho	James F. Ailshie	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Illinois	Elwyn R. Shaw	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Indiana	George L. Tremain	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Iowa	R. F. Mitchell	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Kansas	John S. Dawson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Kentucky	James W. Stites	Chief Justice	Court of Appeals
Louisiana	Charles A. O'Niell	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Maine	Charles J. Dunn	Chief Justice	Supreme Judicial Court
Maryland	Carroll T. Bond	Chief Justice	Court of Appeals
Massachusetts	Fred T. Field	Chief Justice	Supreme Judicial Court
Michigan	Louis H. Fead	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Minnesota	Henry M. Gallagher	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Mississippi	Sidney Smith	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Missouri	Ernest M. Tipton	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Montana	Howard Johnson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Nebraska	Robert G. Simmons	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Nevada	E. J. L. Taber	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Hampshire	John E. Allen	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Jersey	Thomas J. Brögan	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Mexico ...	Daniel K. Sadler	Chief Justice	Supreme Court

¹ Term Expires June 30, 1939.² Also, ~~Chief Justice~~ Court of Chancery; also Presiding Judge, Court of Errors, and Appellate Court.

JUDICIARY (HIGHEST APPELLATE COURT)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
New York	Frederick E. Crane	Chief Judge	Court of Appeals
North Carolina	W. P. Stacy	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
North Dakota	W. L. Nuessle	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Ohio	Carl V. Weygandt	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Oklahoma	Wayne W. Bayless	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Oregon	John L. Rand	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Pennsylvania	John W. Kephart	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Rhode Island	Edmund W. Flynn	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
South Carolina	John G. Stabler	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
South Dakota	Frederick A. Warren	Presiding Judge	Supreme Court
Tennessee	Grafton Green	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Texas	C. M. Cureton	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	Bruce Blake	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
West Virginia	Jo N. Kenna	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," page 385.

Alabama	William H. Ivey	Commissioner	Department of Labor
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	William H. Young	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 Huiett	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Labor
Idaho			
Illinois	Martin P. Durkin	Director	Department of Labor
Indiana	Thomas R. Hutson	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	Milton E. Peaco	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
Kansas	Frank O'Brien	Chairman	Commission of Labor and Industry
Kentucky	William C. Burroughs	Commissioner	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana	B. W. Cason	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics
Maine	Jesse W. Taylor	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Maryland	A. Stengle Mariue	Commissioner of Labor and Statistics	
Massachusetts	James T. Moriarity	Commissioner of Labor and Industries	Department of Labor and Industries
Michigan	George A. Krogstead	Chairman	Department of Labor and Industry
Minnesota	James D. Williams	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Department of Labor and Industry
Mississippi	J. W. Dugger, M.D.	Director	Bureau of Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection
Missouri	Mary Edna Cruzen	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection

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LABOR—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Montana	Gene Burris	Chief, Division of Labor and Industry	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry
Nebraska	Vincent B. Kinney	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 ...	F. Charles Davis	Chairman	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 ..	Math Dahl	Secretary	Industrial Commission
Ohio .....	.....	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 ..	Harvey Saul	Director	Department of Labor
South Carolina	John W. Nates ¹	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Labor
South Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	S. E. Bryant	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Texas	Joe Kunschik	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	Commissioner of Industries	Department of Public Service
Virginia	Thomas B. Morton	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Washington ...	E. Pat Kelly	Director	Department of Labor and Industries
West Virginia ..	Clarence L. Jarrett	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Wisconsin	Voyta Wrabetz	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	Roy Sheer	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Statistics

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

See pp. 58-59.

LIBRARY (ARCHIVES AND HISTORY)

See also "Library (State)" p. 357.

Alabama	Mrs. Marie B. Owen	Director	Department of Archives and History
	Mary R. Mullen	Librarian	
Arizona	*Mulford Winsor	Director, Division of Arizona History and Archives	Department of Library and Archives
Arkansas	*Dallas T. Herndon	Executive Secretary	Arkansas History Commission
California .....	.....	.....	.....
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. M. B. Nash	Secretary and Librarian	State Historical Society

* Archives also handled by office of Secretary of State.
¹ Also Chairman, Industrial Commission.

LIBRARY (ARCHIVES AND HISTORY)—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Illinois	*Paul M. Angle ¹	Librarian	State Historical Library
Indiana	Christopher B. Coleman	Director	Department of Education
Iowa	Ora Williams	Curator	Historical Department
Kansas	Kirk Mechém	Librarian	Historical Society
Kentucky	Lena Nofcier	Secretary Acting Director	Department of Library and Archives
Louisiana	*Essae M. Culver		State Library Commission
Maine	*		
Maryland	James A. Robertson	Archivist	Hall of Records
Massachusetts	*Edward J. Robbins	Chief, Archives Division	Office of Secretary of State
Michigan	*G. N. Fuller	Secretary	Michigan Historical Commission
Minnesota	*Theodore C. Blegen	Superintendent	Historical Society
Mississippi	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. E. Sheldon	Superintendent and Secretary	Nebraska State Historical Society
Nevada	*		
New Hampshire	*		New Hampshire Historical Society
New Jersey	*Haddon Ivins	State Librarian	State Library
New Mexico	*Helen Dorman	Director, State Library Extension Service	Museum of New Mexico
New York	A. C. Flick	Director, Division of Archives and History	Department of Education
North Carolina	*C. C. Crittenden	Secretary	North Carolina Historical Commission
North Dakota	*		
Ohio	H. C. Shetrone	Curator	Archaeological and Historical Society
Oklahoma	*James W. Moffitt	Secretary	Oklahoma Historical Society
Oregon	*Nellie B. Papis	Librarian	Oregon Historical Society
Pennsylvania	Henri W. Shoemaker		
Rhode Island	*Mary T. Quinn	Assistant in Charge of Archives	Office of Secretary of State
South Carolina	*		
South Dakota	*Lawrence K. Fox	Secretary	Historical Society
Tennessee	Mrs. John T. Moore	Librarian and Archivist, Division of Library and Archives	Department of Education
Texas	*Harriet Smither	Archivist	State Library
Utah	*Herbert S. Aurbach	Secretary	Historical Society
Vermont	*Agnes K. Lawson		
Virginia	Wilmer L. Hall	Librarian	State Library
Washington	William Tucker		
West Virginia	*Mrs. Innis C. Davis	Historian and Archivist	Department of Archives and History
Wisconsin	*Joseph Schafer		
Wyoming	*Gladys Riley	State Librarian and Historian Ex-officio	State Historical Department

* Archives also handled by office of Secretary of State.

¹ Archives: Margaret Norton.

LIBRARY. (LAW)

See also "Library (State)," p. 357.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
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	Fred Y. Holland	Librarian	Supreme Court
Connecticut ...	Christian N. Due	Assistant Law Librarian	State Library
Delaware	Corneilia H. Taylor	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	Emma Guy Cromwell	Librarian	Library and Archives
Louisiana	Alice M. Magee		
Maine	Marie J. Tibbetts	Legislative Reference Librarian	State Library
Maryland			
Massachusetts ..			
Michigan	Alfred Trump	Law Librarian	State Library
Minnesota	Paul Dansingberg	Librarian	Law Library
Mississippi	Mrs. S. P. Baley	State Librarian	State Library
Missouri	A. J. Menteer	Librarian	Supreme Court
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	Edward A. Haney	Law Librarian	State Library
New Mexico	Herbert Gerhart	Clerk	Supreme Court
New York	Frances Lyon	Librarian, Law Library	Department of Education
North Carolina	Dillard S. Gardner	Law Librarian	Supreme Court
North Dakota ..			
Ohio	Alfred Heatherington	Law Librarian	Supreme Court
Oklahoma			
Oregon	E. N. Gillingham	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Pennsylvania ..	Joseph L. Rafter		
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	Lucille Myers	Librarian ¹	Department of Education
Texas	O. C. Walker, Jr.	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Utah	L. M. Cummings	Librarian	Supreme Court

¹ Located at Jackson, Tennessee.

LIBRARY (LAW)—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Vermont	Harrison J. Conant	Librarian	Supreme Court of Appeals
Virginia	Lloyd M. Richards	Law Librarian	State Law Library
Washington	Mark H. Wright	Librarian	State Law Library
West Virginia	Arthur J. Jackson	Librarian	State Library
Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	State Library
Wyoming			

LIBRARY (STATE)

See also "Library (Archives)," p. 354 and "Library (Law)," p. 356.

Alabama	Fravis 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	Cornelia Taylor	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	Christopher B. Coleman	Director	State Library
Iowa	John Brigham	Librarian	State Library
Kansas	Louise M. McNeal	Librarian	State Library
Kentucky	Emma Guy Cromwell	State Librarian	Department of Libraries and Archives
Louisiana	Alice M. Magee	Librarian	State Library
Maine	Oliver L. Hall	Librarian	State Library
Maryland	John W. McCool	Librarian	State Library
Massachusetts	Dennis A. Dooley	Librarian	State Library
Michigan	Mrs. Grace S. McClure	Librarian	State Library
Minnesota	Paul Dansingberg	Librarian	State Library
Mississippi	Mrs. S. P. Baley	Librarian	State Library
Missouri	Ruth O'Malley	State Librarian	Library Commission
Montana	David Hilger	Librarian	State Historical Library
Nebraska	George H. Turner	Librarian	State Library
Nevada	E. Charles D. Marriage	Librarian	State Library
New Hampshire	Thelma Brackett	Librarian	State Library
New Jersey	Haddon Ivins	Librarian	State Library
New Mexico	Helen Dorman	Director, Library Extension Service	Museum of New Mexico
New York	James I. Wyer	Director	State Library
North Carolina	Carrie L. Broughton	Librarian	State Library
North Dakota	Lillian E. Cook	Secretary and Director	State Library Commission
Ohio	Paul A. T. Noon	Librarian	State Library
Oklahoma	Ralph Hudson	State Librarian	State Library
Oregon	Harriet C. Long	Librarian	State Library
Pennsylvania	Joseph L. Rafter	Director	State Library
Rhode Island	Grace M. Sherwood	Director	State Library
South Carolina	Mrs. Virginia G. Moody	Librarian	State Library
South Dakota	Lawrence K. Fox	Ex-officio State Librarian, Superintendent	State Department of History
Tennessee	Mrs. John T. Moore	Librarian and Archivist, Division of Library and Archives	Department of Education

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LIBRARY (STATE)—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Texas	Fannie M. Wilcox	Librarian	State Library
Utah	Mosiah Hall	State Secretary of Libraries, Division of Libraries	Department of Public Instruction
Vermont	Harrison J. Conant	Librarian	State Library
Virginia	Wilmer Lee Hall	Librarian	State Library
Washington ...	William Tucker	Librarian	State Library
West Virginia..	Mrs. Innis C. Davis	State Historian	Department of Archives and History
Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	State Library
Wyoming	Gladys Riley	Librarian	State Library

LIQUOR CONTROL

Alabama ¹	Wilbur DeVann	Administrator	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Arizona	Joe Metz	Director	Department of Liquor Licenses and Control
Arkansas	Z. M. McCarroll	Revenue Commis- sioner	State Revenue Department
California	George M. Stout	Administrator Alco- holic Beverage Control Division	Board of Equalization
Colorado	George E. Saunders	Secretary of State as State Licensing Authority	Office of Secretary of State
Connecticut ...	Frank S. Bergin	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Delaware	Willard Springer, Jr.	Commissioner	Liquor Commission
Florida	Thomas T. Long	State Beverage Commissioner	.....
Georgia ²	G. B. Correker	Chief Revenue Commissioner	Revenue Commission
Idaho	G. O. Wright	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Illinois	Arthur S. Smith	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Indiana	Hugh Barnhart	Excise Administrator	Alcohol Beverages Commission
Iowa	Bernard E. Manley	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Kansas ³ .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	C. M. Porter	Director, Division of Alcoholic Control	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	W. H. Cooper	Collector	Department of Revenue
Maine	Harold S. Boardman	Chairman	State Liquor Commission
Maryland	W. Clinton McSherry	Comptroller of State	Treasury Department
Massachusetts ..	William P. Hayes	Chairman, Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission	Treasury Department
Michigan	Orrin A. DeMass	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Minnesota	J. Norman Peterson	Liquor Control Commissioner	.....
Mississippi ³ ...	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Missouri	Walker Pierce	State Supervisor	Department of Liquor Control
Montana	L. M. A. Wass	Administrator	State Liquor Control
Nebraska	Max Adams	Secretary	Liquor Control Commission
Nevada	Charles B. Sexton	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire ..	William A. Jackson	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
New Jersey	D. Frederick Burnett	Commissioner	Alcoholic Beverage Commis- sion

¹ County option with state control.² Beer and light wine only. For hard liquor—county option & control.³ Prohibition except for 3.2% beer.

LIQUOR CONTROL—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
New Mexico ..	William G. Johnson	Executive Secretary	Board of Liquor Control
New York	Henry E. Bruckman	Chairman, Alcoholic Beverage Control Division	Executive Department
North Carolina ¹	Cutlar Moore	Commissioner of Revenue	Department of Revenue
North Dakota..	John Gray	State Beer Commissioner	.....
Ohio	Jacob B. Taylor	Director	Department of Liquor Control
Oklahoma ²	J. D. Carmichael	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Oregon	Arthur K. McManan	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Pennsylvania ..	Vacancy	Chairman	Liquor Control Board
Rhode Island ..	Michael F. Costello	Chief, Division of Intoxicating Beverages	Department of Revenue and Regulations
South Carolina..	Walter G. Query	Chairman	Tax Commission
South Dakota..	Gordon Stout	Commissioner	Liquor Control Commission
Tennessee	Estes Kefauver	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	J. B. Ford	Liquor Administrator	Liquor Control Board
Utah	James W. Funk	Chairman	State Liquor Control Commission
Vermont	Reginald R. Cole	Liquor Administrator	Liquor Control Board
Virginia	Hunter C. Miller	Chairman	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Washington ...	Luther E. Gregory	Administrator and Chairman	Liquor Control Board
West Virginia..	R. E. Kelly	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Wisconsin	John M. Smith	Chief Enforcement Officer, Beverage Tax Division	Treasury Department
Wyoming	Thomas A. McKinney	Commissioner	Liquor Commission

MINES

Alabama	E. J. McCrossin	Chief Inspector	Division of Safety and Inspection
Arizona	Tom C. Foster	Mine Inspector	.....
Arkansas	Claud Speegle	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	James McSherry	Director	Department of Mines and Minerals
Indiana	Fred Ferguson	Director, Division of Mines & Mining	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	Phil R. Clarkson	Secretary	Department of State Mine Inspectors
Kansas	George McQueen	Chairman	Mine Examining Board
Kentucky	John F. Daniel	Chief Inspector	Department of Mines and Minerals

¹ County option with state control.² Prohibition except for 3.2% beer.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

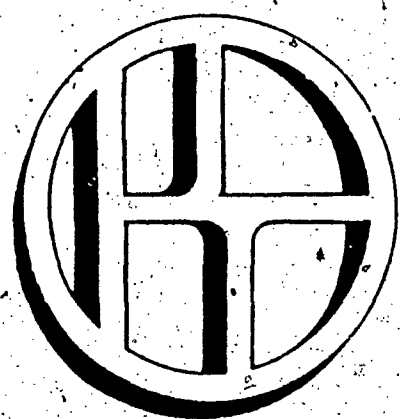
MINES—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Louisiana	J. A. Shaw	Director	Department of Conservation
Maine	Josephine Marshall	Clerk	Secretary of State
Maryland	John J. Rutledge	Chief Mine Engineer	Bureau of the Mines
Massachusetts			
Michigan	R. A. Smith	State Geologist	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	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	Burk Clements	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Nebraska			
Nevada	Matt Murphy	State Mine Inspector	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico	Warren G. Bracewell	State Mine Inspector	
New York	Gustave Werner	Acting Supervisor of Mines	Department of Labor
North Carolina	Murray Grier	Inspector of Mines	Department of Labor
North Dakota	Sylvester Binek	State Mine Inspector	
Ohio	James 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	John Ira Thomas	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			
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. Rhinehart	Chief	Department of Mines
Wisconsin	A. H. Findeisen	Mine Inspector, Safety and Sanitation Division	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	S. H. Knight	Mineral Supervisor	Land Department

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)

Alabama	John Curry	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	B. H. McAhren	Superintendent, Motor Vehicles Division	State Highway Department
Arkansas	Z. M. McCarroll	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	Frank W. Clark	Acting 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	*Josiah Marvel, Jr.	Ex-officio Commissioner	Department of Motor Vehicles
Florida	D. W. Finley	State Motor Vehicle Commissioner	Executive Department
Georgia	E. T. Williams	Chief Clerk, Motor Vehicle Division	State Revenue Commission

¹ Lon A. Smith, Chairman, Railroad Commission, in charge of Oil and Gas Production.² Coal Mine Inspector: John Taylor.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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State Governments**

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Idaho	Harry Rayner	Commissioner	Department of Law Enforcement
Illinois	John J. Nash	Chief Clerk of Automobile Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	Frank Finney	Commissioner	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Iowa	T. Harry Vickers	Superintendent, Motor Vehicles Department	Office of Secretary of State
Kansas	C. M. Voelker	Commissioner	Vehicle Commission
Kentucky	James W. Martin	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	A. Conway	Ex-officio Vehicle Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
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	Henry Riser	Chief Clerk, Auto Department	Auditor of Public Accounts
Missouri	V. H. Steward	Commissioner, Motor Vehicle License Department	Office of Secretary of State
Montana	Theodore Bergstrom	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Superintendent of State Prison
Nebraska	A. T. Lobdell	Division of Motor Vehicle Registration	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada	Malcolm McEachin	Ex-officio Motor Vehicle Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
New Hampshire	John F. Griffin	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	.....
New Jersey	Arthur W. Magee	Motor Vehicle Commissioner	Motor Vehicle Department
New Mexico	J. O. Garcia	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	Comptroller's Office
New York	Carroll E. Mealey	Commissioner, Bureau of Motor Vehicles	Department of Taxation and Finance
North Carolina	R. R. McLaughlin	Director, Motor Vehicle Bureau	Department of Revenue
North Dakota ..	Adolph Michelson	Registrar	Motor Vehicle Department
Ohio	Cylon W. Wallace	Registrar	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Oklahoma	E. B. Cook	Chief, Motor Vehicle Licensing Division	Tax Commission
Oregon	Carl D. Gabrielson	Manager, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Pennsylvania ..	William J. Hamilton	Director, Bureau of Motor Vehicles	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island ...	George R. Beane	Registrar of Motor Vehicle Revenue	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	C. F. Clark	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	Homer Garrison, Jr.	Director	Department of Public Safety
Utah	Ferris Jones	Supervisor	State Tax Commission
Vermont	Murdock A. Campbell	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	.....
Virginia	Marion S. Battle	Director, Division of Motor Vehicles	Department of Finance

¹ Secretary of State.

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)—*continued*

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Washington ...	Dave S. Cohn	Director	Department of Licenses
West Virginia...	J. C. Powell	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Road Commission
Wisconsin	A. G. Hartman	Director, Automobile Licensing Division	Office of Secretary of State
Wyoming	Will M. Lynn	Manager, Motor Vehicle Department	Public Service Commission

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

See also "Welfare," p. 383.

Alabama	Loula Dunn	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	Harry W. Hill	Commissioner	Department of Social Security and Welfare
Arkansas	John R. Thompson	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
California	Olive E. Henderson	Chief, Division of Aid to Aged	Department of Social Welfare
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director, Board of Public Welfare	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Edward H. Reeves	Deputy, Division of Old Age Assistance	Public Welfare Council
Delaware	W. W. Hynson	Executive Director	Old Age Welfare Commission
Florida	Eunice Minton	Director, Department of Public Assistance	Welfare Board
Georgia	Louisa Fitzsimmons	In charge, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Idaho	Vacancy	Director in Charge	Cooperative Relief Agency
Illinois	John C. Weigel	Superintendent, Old Age Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Thurman Gottschalk	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	Byron G. Allen	Superintendent, Old Age Assistance Division	Board of Social Welfare
Kansas	Frank E. Milligan	Director	Board of Social Welfare
Kentucky	A. Y. Lloyd	Director, Division of Old Age Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	A. R. Johnson	Commissioner	State Board of Public Welfare
Maine	Nettie C. Burleigh	Chairman	Old Age Assistance Commission
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Executive Secretary	Board of State Aid and Charities
Massachusetts ...	Louis Lipp	Acting Superintendent, Bureau Old Age Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	Philip A. Callaghan	Supervisor, Old Age Assistance Bureau	Department of Welfare
Minnesota	F. W. Nichols	Supervisor, Old Age Assistance	State Board of Control
Mississippi	W. F. Bond	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Missouri	George I. Haworth	Administrator	Social Security Commission
Montana	I. M. Brandjord	State Administrator	Relief Commission
Nebraska	Neil C. Vandemoer	Executive Secretary	Division of Assistance and Child Welfare
Nevada	Gilbert C. Ross	Executive Secretary, State Board of Relief	Department of Work, Planning and Pension Control
New Hampshire	Harry O. Page	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
New Jersey	Marc P. Dowdell	Director, Old Age Division	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico	Mrs. Jennie Kirby	Administrator	Relief and Security Authority
New York	Richard W. Wallace	Director, Division of Old Age Security	Department of Social Welfare

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
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 Relief Committee
Pennsylvania	Howard L. Russell	Secretary	Department of Public Assistance
Rhode Island	Mortimer W. Newton	Chief, Bureau of Old Age Security	Department of Public Welfare
South Carolina	T. H. Daniel	State Director	Department of Public Welfare
South Dakota	C. H. McCay	Commissioner	Public Welfare Commission
Tennessee	Paul Savage	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Texas	W. A. Little	Executive Director, Texas Old Age Assistance Commission	Old Age Assistance Commission
Utah	J. W. Gillman	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Vermont	W. Arthur Simpson	Director	Old Age Assistance Department
Virginia	William H. Stauffer	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Washington	Nelson B. Neff	Supervisor	Department of Social Security
West Virginia	A. W. Garnett	Director of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Wisconsin	George M. Keith	Supervisor of Pensions	Pension Department
Wyoming	S. S. Hoover	Director	Department of Public Welfare

PARKS

See also "Conservation," p. 337.

Alabama	Page S. Bunker	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Arizona			
Arkansas	S. G. Davies	Inspector	State Parks Commission
California	George R. Cadan	Acting State Park Commissioner, Division of Parks	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	Vacancy		
Connecticut	Arthur V. Parker	General Superintendent of State Parks	State Park and Forest Commission
Delaware	W. S. Taber	State Forester	Department of State Forestry
Florida	Harry Lee Baker	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Georgia	Charles Elliott	Director, Division of Parks	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	H. R. Flint	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Illinois	George H. Luker	Superintendent of State Parks	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	Myron L. Rees	Director, Division of Parks, Lands and Waters	Department of Conservation
Iowa	H. W. Groth	Chief, Lands and Waters Division	State Conservation Commission
Kansas	Lakin Meade	Vice Chairman	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Kentucky	B. P. Wooton	Superintendent, State Parks	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	N. E. Simoneaux	Secretary of State Park Commission	Department of Conservation
Maine	Newton Stowell	Chairman	Maine State Park Commission
Maryland	F. W. Besley	State Forester	Department of Forestry
Massachusetts	Ernest J. Dean	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Michigan	Walter Kingscott	Superintendent, State Parks	Department of Conservation

PARKS—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
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	Frank B. O'Connell	Chief Conservation Officer	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Superintendent, State Parks	State Parks Commission
New Hampshire	John H. Foster	State Forester	Department of Forestry and Recreation
New Jersey	C. P. Wilber ¹	Director and State Forester	Department of Conservation and Development
New Mexico .....	.....²	.....	.....
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	A. R. Reeves	Director of State Parks	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	Sam H. Boardman	Superintendent, State Parks	State Highway Commission
Pennsylvania ..	James S. Pates	Chief, Division of Parks	Department of Forests and Waters
Rhode Island ..	Peter J. Pimental	Chief, Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	.....	.....	State Park Board
Tennessee	Sam F. Brewster	Director of State Parks	Department of Conservation
Texas	Pat M. Neff	Chairman	State Park Board
Utah	Henry H. Blood	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
Washington	W. G. Weigle	Superintendent of State Parks	State Parks Committee
West Virginia ..	H. W. Shawhan	Director	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	C. L. Harrington	Superintendent of Forests and Parks	Conservation Commission
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

PAROLE

Alabama	Charles L. Rowe	Chairman	Board of Pardons
Arizona	Walter I. Hofmann	Supervisor of Parolees	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Arkansas	Dallas Dalton	Chairman	Penitentiary Commission
California	A. R. O'Brien	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	W. B. Cone	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department

¹ Also the Interstate Park Commission, the High Point Park Commission, State Park Commission, the Washington Rock Park Commission, and the Edison Park Commission.

² Duties of State Park Commission conferred upon State Planning Board by 1939 legislative session.

PAROLE—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Georgia	C. E. Rainey	Chairman	Prison and Parole Commission
Idaho	Herman Fails	Parole Officer	Board of Prison Commissions
Illinois	W. C. Jones	Chairman, Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Mrs. Martha Salb	Secretary	State Commission on Clemency
Iowa	Hubert Utterback	Chairman	Board of Parole
Kansas	LeRoy Bradfield	Executive Pardon Clerk	Executive Department
Kentucky	Norman Braden	Director, Division of Probation and Paroles	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	W. J. Broadwell	Chairman	Board of Parole
Maine	George W. Leadbetter	Chairman	Parole Board
Maryland	J. Cookman Boyd	Parole Commissioner	Independent
Massachusetts	Ralph W. Robart	Chairman, Board of Parole	Department of Correction
Michigan	Hilmer Gellein	Commissioner	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Minnesota	A. C. Lindholm	Chairman	State Board of Parole
Mississippi	Jack Hancock	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Missouri	Frank G. Harris	Chairman	Board of Probation and Parole
Montana	W. L. Fitzsimmons	Clerk	State Board of Prison Commissioners
Nebraska	M. F. Kracher	Chief State Probation Officer	Board of Pardons
Nevada	W. S. Harris	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
New Hampshire	Richard D. Smith	Director	Department of Probation
New Jersey	Lloyd N. Yepson	Director, Division of Paroles	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico	John B. McManus	Warden	State Penitentiary
New York	Frank I. Hanscom	Commissioner of Correction	Executive Department
North Carolina	Edwin M. Gill	Commissioner of Paroles	Executive Department
North Dakota	C. M. Peterson	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	J. S. Murray	Secretary	Parole Board
Pennsylvania	Courtland Butler	Supervisor of Paroles	Department of Justice
Rhode Island	Joseph H. Hagan	Director of Probation, Parole and Criminal Statistics	.....
South Carolina	Burnet R. Maybank	Governor	.....
South Dakota	Don Cole	Parole Officer	Board of Charities and Corrections
Tennessee	W. D. Lannon	Secretary of Parole Board	Department of Institutions
Texas	Bruce W. Bryant	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	William J. Wilkins	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
West Virginia	D. E. Thoenen	.....	.....
Wisconsin	L. F. Murphy	Supervisor of Probation and Parole	State Board of Control
Wyoming	L. R. Brewer	Secretary, State Board of Pardons	Department of Charities and Reform

PERSONNEL

See also "Employment Service," p. 341.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Alabama	I. J. Browder	Personnel Director	Personnel Division
Arkansas	¹ .....	.....	.....
California	*Louis Kroeger	Executive Officer	State Personnel Board
Colorado	*Herman C. Getty	President, Civil Service Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	*Harry B. Marsh	Personnel Director	Personnel Department
Illinois	*Dean G. Curry	Chief Examiner and Secretary	Civil Service Commission
Indiana	Richard W. Bunch	Director, Bureau of Personnel	Department of Public Welfare
Kansas	² .....	.....	.....
Kentucky	*H. B. Henderson	Director, Division of Personnel Efficiency	Department of Finance
Maine	Earl R. Hayes	Director	Personnel Board
Maryland	*Harry C. Jones	Employment Commission	Department of Employment and Registration
Massachusetts ..	*Thomas H. Green	Civil Service Commissioner	Department of Civil Service and Registration
Minnesota	Ralph F. Jerome	Director of Budget	Commission of Administration and Finance
New Jersey	*Charles P. Messick	Secretary and Chief Examiner	Civil Service Commission
New York	*Frank H. Densler	Executive Officer	Department of Civil Service
North Carolina ..	R. G. Deyton	Assistant Director of the Budget	Executive Department
Ohio	*Carl Smith	Secretary and Chief Examiner	Civil Service Commission
Pennsylvania ...	John F. Royer	Personnel Secretary	Executive Department
Rhode Island ...	Thomas H. Bride, Jr.	Chief of Division of Personnel	Executive Department
South Dakota ...	J. M. Berry	.....	.....
Tennessee	*Bain Stewart	Director of Personnel	Personnel Department
Utah	³ .....	.....	.....
Vermont	³ .....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	*A. J. Opstedal	Acting Director of Personnel	Bureau of Personnel

PLANNING

Alabama	A. J. Hawkins	Director	State Planning Commission
Arizona	W. W. Lane	Chairman	State Planning Board
Arkansas	Charles L. Thompson	Chairman	State Planning Board
California	L. Deming Tilton	Administrative Officer	State Planning Board
Colorado	Edward D. Foster	Director	State Planning Commission
Connecticut	Raymond E. Baldwin	Chairman	State Planning Board
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	O. K. Holmes	Chairman	State Planning Board
Georgia	R. C. Job	Director	Georgia State Planning Board
Idaho	Otto P. Hoebel	Chairman	State Planning Board
Illinois	Robert Kingery	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Indiana	L. F. Moorman	Director	State Planning Board
Iowa ⁴	H. H. Kildee	Chairman	State Planning Board
Kansas	Ralph G. Rust	Chairman	State Planning Board
Kentucky	James W. Martin	Chairman	Committee on State Planning

* Statutory Civil Service Agencies.

¹ Civil service law repealed by 1939 session of General Assembly.² Civil service law exists, but is inoperative.³ Applications for employment and for help to fill vacancies are sent to the Commission of Finance. All employees are engaged with the approval of the Governor.⁴ Board to be discontinued with the expiration of the term of office of its present members.

PLANNING—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Louisiana	J. Lester White	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Maine ¹			
Maryland	Abel Wolman	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Massachusetts ..	Elisabeth M. Herlihy	Chairman	State Planning Board
Michigan ²	Eugene B. Elliott	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Minnesota	Herbert Miller	Executive Secretary	Minnesota Resources Commission
Mississippi	L. Joe Folse	Executive Director	State Planning Commission
Missouri	William M. Anderson	Director	State Planning Board
Montana	D. P. Fabrick	Chairman	State Planning Board
Nebraska	A. C. Tilley	Chairman	State Planning Board
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Chairman	State Planning Board
New Hampshire ..	Frederick P. Clark	Planning Director	State Planning and Development Commission
New Jersey	Maurice F. Neufeld	Acting Secretary	State Planning Board
New Mexico	John E. Miles	Chairman	State Planning Board
New York	Wayne D. Heydecker	Director of Planning	State Planning Council
North Carolina ..	H. W. Odom	Secretary	State Planning Board
North Dakota ² ..	F. Jennings	Executive Director	State Planning Board
Ohio ¹			
Oklahoma	T. G. Gammie	Secretary	State Planning Board
Oregon	Ormond R. Bean	Chairman	State Planning Board
Pennsylvania	J. Hale Steinman	Chairman (Acting)	State Planning Board
Rhode Island	Robert F. Shepard	Chairman (Acting)	State Planning Board
South Carolina ..	Robert L. Sumwalt	Chairman	State Planning Board
South Dakota	W. R. Ronald ²	Chairman	State Planning Board
Tennessee	Vacancy	Executive Director	State Planning Commission
Texas ¹			
Utah	Sumner G. Margetts	Director	State Planning Board
Vermont	Philip Shutler	Director	State Planning Board
Virginia	R. M. Sanford	Acting Executive Officer	State Planning Board
Washington	Ross K. Tiffany	Chairman	State Planning Council
West Virginia	William P. Wilson	Chairman	State Planning Board
Wisconsin ³	M. W. Torkelson	Executive Officer	State Planning Board
Wyoming	Dan W. Greenburg	Acting Director	State Planning and Conservation Board

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL

Alabama	T. Weller Smith	Chief	State Highway Patrol
Arizona	W. T. Allen	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	* John R. Fader	Superintendent of State Police	Department of State Police
Florida			
Georgia	Phil Brewster	Commissioner	Department of Public Safety
Idaho	Harry Rayner	Commissioner	Department of Law Enforcement
Illinois	Walter Williams	Superintendent of State Police, Highway Division	Department of Public Works and Buildings

¹ Board abolished.² Board expires June 30, 1939, under present law.³ Governor is Chairman of the Planning Board.

* Statewide force with full police powers.

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POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Indiana	*Donald F. Stiver	Superintendent	Department of State Police
Iowa	C. W. Kneé	Acting Chief of Highway Safety Patrol	Office of Secretary of State
Kansas	J. B. Jenkins	Superintendent	Highway Patrol
Kentucky	*W. H. Hansen	Chief	Highway Department
Louisiana	*L. F. Guerre	Superintendent	Department of State Police
Maine	*John W. Healey	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	T. B. Birdsong, Jr.	Commissioner	Highway Safety Patrol
Missouri	B. M. Casteel	Superintendent	State Highway Patrol
Montana	Lou C. Boedecker	Supervisor	Highway Patrol
Nebraska	R. F. Weller	Captain	Division of Highway Safety and Patrol
Nevada	*William Lewis	Superintendent of State Police and Warden of State Penitentiary	.....
New Hampshire	*George A. Colbath	Superintendent	Department of State Police
New Jersey	*Mark O. Kimberling	Superintendent of State Police	Department of State Police
New Mexico	Tom Summers	Chief	State Police
New York	*John A. Warner	Superintendent of State Troopers	Executive Department
North Carolina	John T. Armstrong	Chief of Highway Patrol	State Highway Patrol
North Dakota ..	C. F. O'Conner	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	.....
Ohio	Lynn C. Black	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	Department of Highways
Oklahoma	Vacancy	Commissioner of Public Safety	Department of Public Safety
Oregon	*Charles P. Pray	Superintendent of State Police	Department of State Police
*Pennsylvania ..	*C. M. Wilhelm	Superintendent of State Police	.....
Rhode Island ..	*Jonathan H. Harwood	Superintendent of State Police	Executive Department
South Carolina	Ben M. Sawyer J. H. Jeanes	Chief Commissioner Chief of State Constabulary	Highway Department
South Dakota ..	*Leo A. Temmey	Superintendent	Department of Justice and Public Safety
Tennessee	Hilton Butler	Director	Safety Department
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 ..	C. C. Tallman	Superintendent of State Police	Department of Public Safety
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	Frank Kelso	Captain of Highway Patrol	Highway Department

* Statewide force with full police powers.

PRINCIPAL STATE CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	Richard C. Foster	President	University of Alabama
Arizona	Alfred Atkinson	President	University of Arizona
Arkansas	John C. Futrall	President	University of Arkansas
California	Robert Gordon Sproul	President	University of California
Colorado	George Norlin	President, Board of Regents	University of Colorado
Connecticut	Albert N. Jorgensen	President	Connecticut State College
Delaware	Walter Hullihen	President	University of Delaware
Florida	John J. Tigert	President	University of Florida
Georgia	S. V. Sanford	Chancellor, Board of Regents	University of Georgia
Idaho	H. C. Dale	President	University of Idaho
Illinois	Arthur Cutts Willard	President	University of Illinois
Indiana	Herman B. Wells	President	Indiana University
Iowa	Eugene Allen Gilmore	President	State University of Iowa
Kansas	Ralph O'Neil	Chairman	Board of Regents
Kentucky	Frank L. McVey	President	University of Kentucky
Louisiana	James Monroe Smith	President	Louisiana State University and Agriculture and Mechanical College
Maine	Arthur A. Hauck	President	University of Maine
Maryland	H. Clifton Byrd	President	University of Maryland
Massachusetts ..	Hugh P. Baker	President	Massachusetts State College
Michigan	Alexander G. Ruthven	President	University of Michigan
Minnesota	Guy Stanton Ford	President	University of Minnesota
Mississippi	Alfred Benjamin Butts	Chancellor	University of Mississippi
Missouri	Frederick A. Middlebush	President	University of Missouri
Montana	George F. Simmons	President	State University of Montana
Nebraska	C. S. Boucher	Chancellor, Board of Regents	University of Nebraska
Nevada	L. W. Hartman	Acting 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	William McPherson	Acting President	Ohio State University
Oklahoma	William B. Bizzell	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 ..	Raymond G. Bressler	President	Rhode Island State College
South Carolina ..	J. Rion McKissick	President	University of South Carolina
South Dakota ..	I. D. Weeks	President	University of South Dakota
Tennessee	James D. Hoskins	President	University of Tennessee
Texas	Homer P. Rainey	President	University of Texas
Utah	George Thomas	President	University of Utah
Vermont	Guy W. Bailey	President	University of Vermont
Virginia	John Lloyd Newcomb	President	University of Virginia
Washington	Lee Paul Sieg	President	University of Washington
West Virginia ..	C. A. Lawall	Acting President	West Virginia University
Wisconsin	Clarence A. Dykstra	President	University of Wisconsin
Wyoming	A. G. Crane	President	Wyoming State University

PRINTING

Alabama .....	.....	.....
Arizona .....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....
California	George H. Moore	Centralized state agency

¹ Pennsylvania State College is state-aided, not state-owned, as are also the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and the University of Pittsburgh.

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PRINTING—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Colorado			
Connecticut	Fred R. Zeller		
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho			
Illinois	John J. Donoghue	Superintendent of Printing	Department of Finance
Indiana	Parke Beadle		
Iowa	David K. Brown	Superintendent	State Printing Board
Kansas	W. C. Austin	State Printer	Office of State Printer
Kentucky	H. W. Williams	Superintendent of Public Printing	Finance
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota	George F. Etzell	State Printer	Administration and Finance
Mississippi	Walker Wood		
Missouri	Dwight H. Brown	Chairman	Public Printing Commission
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	Joe Farnsworth		
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
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	J. M. Berry		
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	Pearne E. Ketron		
Washington	O. H. Olson		
West Virginia	Jerry Mitchell		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	L. R. Brewer		

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

See also "Vocational Education," p. 381.

Alabama	A. H. Collins	Superintendent	Department of Education
Arizona	H. E. Hendrix	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Arkansas	T. H. Alford	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

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Florida	Colin English	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Georgia	M. D. Collins	Superintendent of Schools	Department of Education
Idaho	J. W. Condie	Superintendent of Public Instruction	.....
Illinois	John A. Wieland	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Indiana	Floyd I. McMurray	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Iowa	Jessie M. Parker	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Kansas	George L. McClenny	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Kentucky	Harry C. Peters	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Louisiana	Thomas H. Harris	Superintendent	Department of Public Education
Maine	Bertram E. Packard	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Maryland	Tasker G. Loundes	Superintendent of Schools	.....
Massachusetts ..	Walter F. Downey	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Michigan	Eugene B. Elliot	Director of Public Instruction	.....
Minnesota	T. J. Berning	Director, Graded Elementary Schools	.....
Mississippi	J. S. Vandiver	Superintendent of Education	Department of Education
Missouri	Lloyd W. King	Superintendent of Public Schools	Department of Public Schools
Montana	Ruth Reardon	Superintendent of Public Instruction	.....
Nebraska	C. W. Taylor	Superintendent of Public Instruction	.....
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	Frank P. Graves	President of University and Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
North Carolina..	Clyde A. Erwin	Superintendent of Public Instruction	.....
North Dakota..	Arthur E. Thompson	Superintendent of Public Instruction	.....
Ohio	E. 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 ..	Lester K. Ade	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Rhode Island..	James F. Rockett	Director	Department of Education
South Carolina..	J. H. Hope	Superintendent of Education	Department of Education
South Dakota..	J. F. Hines	Superintendent of Public Instruction	.....
Tennessee	R. Lee Thomas ¹	Supervisor of Elementary Schools	Department of Education

¹ R. R. Vance, Supervisor of High Schools.

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Texas	L. A. Woods	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Utah	Charles H. Skidmore	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Vermont	Francis L. Bailey	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Virginia	Sidney B. Hall	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Washington ...	S. F. Atwood	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
West Virginia..	W. W. Trent	Superintendent of Free Schools	Department of Education
Wisconsin	John Callahan	Superintendent of Public Instruction	.....
Wyoming	Esther L. Anderson	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction

PUBLIC WORKS

See also "Planning," p. 366.

Alabama	Robert Harris	Executive Secretary	Public Works Board
California	Frank W. Clark	Director	Department of Public Works
Connecticut ...	Robert A. Hurley	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Idaho	H. R. Flint	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Illinois	F. Lynden Smith	Director	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	Virgil M. Simmons	Chief Administrative Officer	Department of Public Works
Maryland	J. Glenn Beall	.....	.....
Massachusetts..	William E. Callahan	Commissioner of Public Works	Department of Public Works
Nebraska	A. C. Tilley	State Engineer	Department of Roads and Irrigation
New York	Arthur W. Brandt	Superintendent	Department of Public Works
North Carolina	Frank L. Dunlap	Chairman	Highway and Public Works Commission
Ohio	Carl G. Wahl	Director	Department of Public Works
Pennsylvania ...	Roger W. Rowland	Secretary of Property and Supplies	Department of Property and Supplies
Rhode Island..	Frederick V. Waterman	Director	Department of Public Works
Tennessee	Burrell Harris	Superintendent	Accounts Department
Vermont	Edward H. Mason	Chairman	Board of Public Works
Washington ...	Olaf L. Olsen	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia..	Homer A. Holt	(Governor), Chairman	Board of Public Works

PUBLICITY

Alabama	Lenoir Thompson	Director	State Bureau of Publicity
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	M. C. Blackman	Director	Publicity
California .....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut ...	Willard B. Rogers	Chairman	Publicity Commission
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....

PUBLICITY—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana	Tristram Coffin	Executive Director	State House News Bureau
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky	Gracean Pedley	Director	Conservation
Louisiana	C. E. Frampton		
Maine	Everett Greateon	Director	Development Commission
Maryland			
Massachusetts	Powell M. Cabot	Chairman	Development and Industrial Commission
Michigan			
Minnesota	Edgar L. Shave	Director	Tourist Bureau
Mississippi	Ed Lipscomb		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Chairman	Publicity
New Hampshire	Donald D. Tuttle	Publicity Director	State Planning and Development Commission
New Jersey	Rufus C. Maddux	Manager	New Jersey Council
New Mexico	Joseph A. Bursey	Director	State Tourist Bureau
New York	Allan Reagan	Director	Conservation
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota	A. P. Pankow		
Tennessee	W. B. Boyd	Director of State Information	Conservation
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont	Harold H. Chadwick	Director	Publicity Service
Virginia	Robert C. Harper	Secretary to Governor	Governor's Office
Washington			State Progress Commission
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	J. H. H. Alexander		
Wyoming	George O. Houser		

PURCHASING

Alabama	M. W. Hutchings	Purchasing Agent	Department of Finance
Arizona	J. M. Sparks	Purchasing Agent	Board of Directors of State Institution
Arkansas	W. P. Grace	Purchasing Agent	
California	J. Fred Misphey	Purchasing Agent	
Colorado	Leon E. Lavington	State Purchasing Agent	Executive Department
Connecticut	Edward C. Geissler	Supervisor of Purchases	Department of Finance
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia	John C. Lewis	Supervisor of Purchases	Department of Purchasing
Idaho	R. C. Young	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Illinois	M. S. Bilbo	Purchasing Agent, Division of Purchases and Supplies	Department of Finance
Indiana	L. L. Needler	Purchasing Agent, Central Purchasing Bureau	Department of Public Works

PURCHASING—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Iowa			Executive Council
Kansas	J. A. Mermis	Business Manager	Executive Council
Kentucky	Marion C. Howard	Director, Division of Purchases and Public Property	Department of Finance
Louisiana			
Maine	William S. Owen	State Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Purchases	Department of Finance
Maryland	Harry Mertz	State Purchasing Agent, Central Purchasing Bureau	Department of Finance
Massachusetts	George J. Cronin	Purchasing Agent, Purchasing Bureau	Department of Administration and Finance
Michigan	Frank Burt	Buyer	Administrative Board
Minnesota	Paul Cooper	Commissioner of Purchases	Commission of Administration and Finance
Mississippi			
Missouri	George Blowers	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Montana	I. S. McQuitty	Purchasing Agent	
Nebraska	J. R. Farris	Purchasing Agent, Division of Purchases and Supplies	Tax Commissioner
Nevada			
New Hampshire	Harold Cheney	Purchasing Agent	
New Jersey	Frederick A. Brodesser	Purchasing Commissioner	Purchasing Department
New Mexico			
New York	Charles B. Smith	Superintendent, Division of Standards and Purchases	Executive Department
North Carolina	J. Benton Stacy	Director of Purchase and Contract	Executive Department
North Dakota	William B. Falconer	State Purchasing Agent, State Supply Department	Board of Administration
Ohio	Charles J. Stark	Chief, Division of Purchases	Department of Welfare
Oklahoma	E. W. Smartt	Chairman	Board of Public Affairs
Oregon	Daniel J. Fry	Secretary	Board of Control
Pennsylvania	Walter A. Scott	Director of Purchases	Department of Property and Supplies
Rhode Island	Charles M. Sears, Jr.	Purchasing Agent	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina			
South Dakota	J. M. Berry	Secretary of Finance	Department of Finance
Tennessee	John Henslee	State Purchasing Agent	Department of Purchasing
Texas	Tom DeBerry	Member	Board of Control
Utah	E. R. Miles	Purchasing Agent	Board of Supplies and Purchases
Vermont	Merton F. Barber	State 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	Fred M. Hawkins	Acting Director of Purchases	Purchasing Department
Wisconsin	F. X. Ritger	Director of Purchases, Bureau of Purchases	Executive Department
Wyoming	L. R. Brewer	Purchasing Agent	Auditor's Office

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	Hugh White	President	Public Service Commission
Arizona	Charles Beck	Engineer, Public Utilities Division	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	Thomas E. Fitzhugh	Chairman	Department of Public Utilities
California	Ray C. Wakefield	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Colorado	Edward E. Wheeler	Chairman, Public Utilities Comm.	Department of Law
Connecticut ...	Edwy L. Taylor	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Delaware			
Florida			Railroad Commission
Georgia	Walter R. McDonald	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Idaho	J. W. Cornell	President	Public Utilities Commission
Illinois	Vacancy	Chairman	Commerce Commission
Indiana	Perry McCart	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Iowa	M. P. Conway	Chairman	Commerce Commission
Kansas	Andrew F. Schoeppel	Chairman	State Corporation Commission
Kentucky	J. C. W. Beckham	Chairman	Public Service Commission
	Robert Webb	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Louisiana	Wade O. Martin	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Maine	Frank E. Southard	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Maryland	O. E. Weller	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Massachusetts	Francis A. McKeown	Chairman	Public Utilities
Michigan	John J. O'Hara	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Minnesota	Hjalmar Peterson	Chairman	Railroad and Warehouse Commission
Mississippi	J. D. Miller	Secretary	Public Service Commission
Missouri	Julian D. James	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Montana	Austin B. Middleton	Chairman	Public Service Commissions
Nebraska	Will H. Maupin	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Nevada	Charles B. Sexton	Chairman	Public Service Commission
New Hampshire	Nelson Lee Smith	Chairman	Public Service Commission
New Jersey	Emmett T. Drew	Secretary	Public Utility Commission
New Mexico ...	Robert Valdez	Chairman	State Corporation Commission
New York	Milo R. Maltbie	Chairman	Public Service Commission
North Carolina	Stanley Winborne	Commissioner	Utilities Commission
North Dakota .	Ben C. Larkin	President	Board of Railroad Commissioners
Ohio	George McConnaughey	Chairman, Public Utility Comm.	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Reford Bond	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Oregon	N. G. Wallace	Commissioner	Public Utilities Commission
Pennsylvania ..	D. J. Driscoll	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Rhode Island ..	Benjamin M. McLyman	Public Utility Administrator	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina.	H. W. Scott	Chairman	Public Service Commission
South Dakota .	John J. Murphy	Chairman	Board of Railroad Commissioners
Tennessee	Porter Dunlap	Chairman	Railroad and Public Utility Commission
Texas	Lon A. Smith	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Utah	Ward C. Holbrook	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Vermont	E. B. Cornwall	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Virginia	William Meade Fletcher	Chairman	State Corporation Commission
Washington ...	A. M. Garrison	Supervisor	Department of Public Service
West Virginia .	John J. D. Preston	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Wisconsin	Fred S. Hunt	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Wyoming	Will M. Lynn	Chairman	Public Service Commission

RELIEF

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Alabama	Loula Dunn	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	Harry W. Hill	Director	State Department of Social Security and Welfare
Arkansas	John R. Thompson	Commissioner	Welfare
California	H. Dewey Anderson	State Relief Administrator	State Relief Commission
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director	State Board of Public Welfare
Connecticut ...	Marion Lee	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
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	D. H. Jenkins	Secretary	Department of Social Welfare
Kansas	Frank E. Milligan	Director	Board of Social Welfare
Kentucky	A. Y. Lloyd	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Welfare
Louisiana	Douglass W. Svendsen	Acting Director, Bureau of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Maine	George W. Leadbetter	Commissioner	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Massachusetts ..	Frank W. Goodhue	Director, Division of Aid and Relief	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	Carleton H. Runciman	Chairman	State Emergency Relief Commission
Minnesota	Alfred Luecke	Administrator	State Relief Agency
Mississippi	Mary S. Baker	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Missouri	Arthur W. Nebel	Acting Director	Social Security Commission
Montana	Frederic R. Veeder	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Nebraska	Neil C. Vandemoer	Executive Secretary	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	Arthur Mudd	State Director	Financial Assistance Commission
New Mexico ...	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 McDonald	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 ..	Vincent Sorrentino	Director	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina	Anna E. Bradley	Chief, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
South Dakota ..	C. H. McCay	Director	Department of Social Security

RELIEF—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Tennessee	Paul Savage	Commissioner	Public Welfare Department
Texas	Adam R. Johnson	Director, Relief Commission	Board of Control
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
West Virginia..	A. W. Garnett	Director	Department of Public Assistance
Wisconsin	P. D. Flanner	Director	Public Welfare Department
Wyoming	S. S. Hoover	Director	Department of Public Welfare

SECURITIES

Alabama	Robert Harris	Secretary	Securities Commission
Arizona	William H. Cox	.....	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	Grover S. Jernigan	Commissioner	Banking Department
California	Edwin M. Daugherty	Corporation Commissioner	Department of Investment
Colorado	L. W. Burford	Securities Commissioner	Department of Law
Connecticut ...	Walter Perry	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	Examiner, Securities Division	Office of Secretary of State
Idaho	Griffith Jenkins	Commissioner	Department of Finance
Illinois	John T. Jarecki	Clerk, Securities Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	C. R. Montgomery	Securities Commissioner	Securities Commission
Iowa	George W. Bird	Superintendent of Securities	Office of Secretary of State
Kansas	W. E. Murphy	Assistant Commissioner, Securities Department	Corporation Commission
Kentucky	Joseph W. Schneider	Director, Division of Securities	Department of Business Regulations
Louisiana	Victor Loisel	Secretary	Securities Commission
Maine	Andrew J. Beck	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	John Backus	Director, Division of Securities	Department of Public Utilities
Michigan	Carl A. Olson	Commissioner	Corporation and Securities Commission
Minnesota	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	Jean Kelley	Deputy Investment Commissioner	.....
Nebraska	Charles Smrha	Director	Insurance Department
Nevada	Dan W. Franks	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. Heflin	Bank Examiner	.....
New York	Hugh Reilly	Assistant Attorney-General, Securities Bureau	Department of Law
North Carolina ..	Thad Eure	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

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SECURITIES—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
North Dakota	Dick See	Secretary	Securities Commission
Ohio	Paul Selby	Chief, Division of Securities	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	J. T. Battenburg	Commissioner	Securities Commission
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	Colley S. Baker	Securities Commissioner	Banking Department
Rhode Island	Warren L. Offer	Chief, Division of Banking and Insurance	Department of Revenue and Regulations
South Carolina			
South Dakota	S. J. Pruner	Secretary and Executive Officer	Securities Commission
Tennessee	Jane Whitelaw	Secretary	Funding Board
Texas	D. Leon Harp	Securities Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
Utah	A. Ezra Gull	Director	Securities Commission
Vermont	Donald A. Hemenway	Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	Department of Finance
Virginia	C. M. Chichester	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	Gregory M. Buenzli	Acting Director, Securities Division	Public Service Commission
Wyoming	Mart T. Christensen	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

TAXATION

Alabama	John C. Curry	Director	Department of Commerce
Arizona	D. C. O'Neil	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Arkansas	Z. M. McCarroll	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	Richard E. Collins	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Colorado	Charles Armstrong	State Treasurer	Department of Finance and Taxation
Connecticut	Charles J. McLaughlin	Tax Commissioner	
Delaware	James P. Truss	Commissioner	State Tax Department
Florida			
Georgia	Grady Head	Chief Revenue Commissioner	Revenue Commission
Idaho	Byron Defenbach	Commissioner of Taxation	Department of Finance
Illinois	Simeon E. Leland	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Indiana	Philip Zoercher	Chairman, State Board of Tax Commissioners	Treasury Department
Iowa	D. L. Murrow	Chairman	State Board of Assessment and Review
Kansas	B. E. Mitchener	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Kentucky	James W. Martin	Commissioner of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	F. Warren Raggio	Chairman	State Tax Commission
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
Michigan	Melville B. McPherson ¹	Chairman	State Tax Commission

¹ Also Director, Board of Tax Administration.

TAXATION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Minnesota	Harry E. Boyle	Chairman	State Tax Commission
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	William H. Smith	State Tax Commissioner	Department of Taxation and Budget
Nevada	Charles B. Sexton	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	W. T. Depuy	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Commission
Ohio	Frank Miller	Chairman, Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Oklahoma	J. D. Carmichael	Chairman	Tax Commission
Oregon	Charles V. Galloway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Pennsylvania ..	William J. Hamilton	Secretary of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island ..	Edward L. Leahy	Chief, Division of State Taxation	Department of Revenue and Regulations
South Carolina ..	Walter G. Query	Chairman	Tax Commission
South Dakota ..	J. H. Bottum, Jr.	Director, Division of Taxation	Department of Finance
Tennessee	Estes Kefauver	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	George H. Sheppard	Comptroller of Public Accounts	.....
Utah	Irwin Arnovitz	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Vermont	Erwin M. Harvey	Commissioner of Taxes	Department of Finance
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Washington	H. H. Hennessee	Chairman	State Tax Commission
West Virginia ..	Ernest K. James	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Tax Department
Wisconsin	William J. Conway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Wyoming	Will M. Lynn	Chairman	State Board of Equalization

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Alabama	*John D. Petree	Director	Department of Industrial Relations
Arizona	*F. H. Stapleton	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Arkansas	*Eli W. Collins	Chief, Unemployment Compensation Division	Bureau of Labor and Statistics
California	*J. L. Matthews	Chairman	Unemployment Reserves Commission
Colorado	*Bernard Teets	Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Division	Industrial Commission
Connecticut	*Vacancy	Executive Director, Unemployment Insurance Division	Department of Labor and Factory Inspection
Delaware	*Charles M. Wharton	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Florida	*Lemuel P. James	.....	.....
Georgia	*Vacancy	Executive Director, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor

* Approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Peter T. Swanish	Commissioner of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor
Indiana	*C. A. Jackson	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Treasury Department
Iowa	*G. M. Stanley	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Kansas	*W. A. Murphy	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Commission of Labor and Industry
Kentucky	*Vego Barnes	Executive Director, Division Unemployment Compensation	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana	*B. W. Cason	Commissioner	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 ..	*J. Edwin Doyle	Executive Secretary	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Michigan	*John C. Townsend	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Minnesota	*Emery C. Nelson	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Department of Labor and Industry
Mississippi	*Buford Yerger	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	Director, 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 of Placement and Unemployment Insurance	Department of Labor
North Carolina	*C. G. Powell	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
North Dakota :	*Howard S. Myster	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Workmen's Compensation Bureau
Ohio	*Herschel Atkinson	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Oklahoma	*Richard H. Lawrence	Director, Unemployment Compensation and Placement Division	Department of Labor

* Approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Oregon	*D. A. Bulmore	Administrator	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Pennsylvania ..	*Ernest Kelly	Executive Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island ..	*Harvey Saul	Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor
South Carolina.	*R. B. Waters	Administrator	Unemployment Compensation Commission
South Dakota ..	*J. W. Kaye	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Tennessee	*Carson Vaughan	Acting Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Department of Labor
Texas	*Orville S. Carpenter	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Utah	*William M. Knerr	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont	*Serry R. Waterman	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Virginia	*Frank P. Evans	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Washington ...	*Jack E. Bates	Supervisor, Unemployment Compensation Division	Department of Public Welfare
West Virginia .	*John S. Stump	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Wisconsin	*Paul Raushenbush	Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	*J. W. Williams	Executive Director, Unemployment Compensation Commission	Department of Labor and Statistics

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

See also "Public Instruction," p. 370.

Alabama	A. H. Collins	Superintendent	Department of Education
Arizona	H. E. Hendrix	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Vocational Education
Arkansas	T. H. Alford	Commissioner	Department of Education
California			
Colorado	W. H. Cooper	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	P. S. Barrett	In charge, Division of Vocational Education and Rehabilitation	Department of Education
Idaho	William Kerr		
Illinois	John J. Hallihan	Chairman	Board of Vocational Education
Indiana	Slater Bartlow	Director, Vocational Education	Department of Education

* Approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

¹ Ira W. Kirby, Chief, Bureau of Business Education, Department of Education; Maude I. Murchie, Chief, Bureau of Homemaking, Department of Education; J. C. Beswick, Chief, Bureau of Trades and Industries, Department of Education; Howard F. Chappell, Regional Supervisor of Agriculture, Department of Education.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
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	T. H. Harris	.....	.....
Maine	Bertram E. Packard	Commissioner and Chairman, Vocational Education Board	Department of Education
Maryland	John J. Seidell	Director of Vocational Education	State Board of Education
Massachusetts	Robert O. Small	Director, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Michigan	George H. Fern	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Public Instruction
Minnesota	H. T. Widdowson	Director, Vocational Rehabilitation and Vocational Education	Department of Education
Mississippi	H. E. Mauldin, Jr.	.....	.....
Missouri	J. L. Perrin	Supervisor, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Public Schools
Montana	Leif Fredericks	Director	Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation
Nebraska	A. C. Fulmer	Director	Vocational Education Board
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	.....
Ohio	Ralph Howard ²	Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture	Department of Education
Oklahoma	Florence Neff	Executive Secretary, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Oregon	O. D. Adams	State Director	Board for Vocational Education
Pennsylvania .....	.....	Bureau of Vocational Education	Department of Public Instruction
Rhode Island	George H. Baldwin ³	Supervisor, Division of Americanization and Adult Education	Department of Education
South Carolina	J. H. Hope	Executive Director	Department of Vocational Education
South Dakota	J. F. Hines	.....	.....
Tennessee	G. E. Freeman	Director	Department of Education

² Also Supervisor of Vocational Home Economics, and Supervisor of Vocational Trades in Industry.³ Also: Chief, Division of Rehabilitation of Crippled and Blind, Department of Education, and Supervisor, Bureau of the Blind, Department of Education.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Texas	James R. D. Eddy	Chairman, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Utah	Charles H. Skidmore	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Vermont	Ralph E. Noble	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Virginia	Sidney B. Hall	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Washington	Stanley E. Atwood	Supervisor of Vocational Education	Department of Education
West Virginia ..	W. W. Trent	.....	.....
Wisconsin	George P. Hambrecht	State Director	Board of Vocational and Adult Education
Wyoming	F. M. Treat	.....	.....

WATER

Alabama	Hugh White	President	Public Service Commission
Arizona	Jesse Wanslee	State Water Commissioner	State Water Commission
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
California	Edward Hyatt	Chief, Division of Water Resources	Public Works
Colorado	Clifford H. Stone	Director, Water Conservation Board	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Sanford H. Wadhams	Director	State Water Commission
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	James Spofford	.....	.....
Illinois	Carter Jenkins	Chief Engineer, Division of Waterways	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	Virgil M. Simmons	.....	.....
Iowa	H. W. Groth	Chief, Lands and Waters Division	State Conservation Commission
Kansas	George S. Knapp	Chief Engineer	Board of Agriculture (Division Water Resources)
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Frank E. Southard	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Maryland	Abel Wolman	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	Richard K. Hale	Director	Division of Waterways of the Department of Public Works
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	Walter Olson	Director	Drainage and Waters
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	Roy E. Ayers	Chairman	State Water Conservation Board
Nebraska	R. H. Willis	.....	Bureau of Irrigation, Water Power and Drainage
Nevada	Alfred M. Smith	State Engineer	.....
New Hampshire ..	John Jacobson, Jr.	Chairman	New Hampshire 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
North Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....

WATER—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Ohio			
Oklahoma	F. I. Vaughan	Director, Division of Water Resources	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	Charles E. Stricklin	State Engineer	
Pennsylvania ..			
Rhode Island ..			
South Carolina ..			
South Dakota ..			
Tennessee	W. T. Ellis	Executive Director	State Planning Commission
Texas	C. S. Clark	Chairman	Board of Water Engineers
Utah	T. H. Humpherys	State Engineer	State Engineer
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington ...	Charles J. Bartholet	Supervisor	Division, Hydraulics, Con- servation and Development
West Virginia ..	John J. D. Preston	Chairman	Water Commission
Wisconsin	H. V. Tennant		
Wyoming	L. C. Bishop		

WELFARE

See also "Old Age Assistance," p. 362; "Unemployment Compensation," p. 379.

Alabama	Loula Dunn	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	Harry W. Hill	Commissioner	Department of Social Security and Welfare
Arkansas	John R. Thompson	Commissioner	State Department of Public Welfare
California	Florence L. Turner	Director	Department of Social Welfare
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director, Department of Public Welfare	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Frederic C. Walcott	Commissioner	Public Welfare Council
Delaware	C. Rollin Zane	Executive Director	State Board of Charities
Florida	C. C. Codrington	Commissioner, Welfare Board	Executive Department
Georgia	Braswell Dean	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Idaho	Emory Afton	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	A. L. Bowen	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Thurman Gottschalk	Administrator	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	D. H. Jenkins	Secretary	Department of Social Welfare
Kansas	Frank E. Milligan	Director	Board of Social Welfare
Kentucky	Margaret Woll	Commissioner	Department of Welfare
Louisiana	A. R. Johnson	Commissioner	State Board of Public Welfare
Maine	George W. Leadbetter	Commissioner	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Executive Secretary	Board of State Aid and Charities
Massachusetts ..	David W. Armstrong	Commissioner of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	Mrs. George W. Rogers	Director	Department of Welfare
Minnesota	C. R. Carlgren	Chairman	State Board of Control
Mississippi	W. F. Bond	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Missouri	George I. Haworth	Administrator	Social Security Commission
Montana	I. M. Brandjord	State Administrator	Relief Department of Public Welfare
Nebraska	Harry Behrens	Chairman	State Board of Control
Nevada	Gilbert C. Ross	Secretary	State Welfare Department
New Hampshire ..	Harry O. Page	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare

WELFARE—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
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. B. Harper	Director	Public Welfare Department
Oregon	Elmer R. Goudy	Administrator	Public Welfare Commission
Pennsylvania	E. Arthur Sweeny	Secretary	Department of Welfare
Rhode Island	Vincent Sorrentino	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	Department of Public Welfare
Texas	Claud D. Teer	Chairman	State Board of Control
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	Charles F. Ernst	Director	Department of Social Security
West Virginia	A. W. Garnett	Director	Department of Public Assistance
Wisconsin	Philip D. Flanner	Director	Public Welfare Department
Wyoming	S. S. Hoover	Director	Department of Public Welfare

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

See also "Labor," p. 353.

Alabama	Frank N. Julian	Superintendent of Insurance and Ex-officio Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Division	Bureau of Insurance
Arizona	L. C. Holmes	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
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	Wendell C. Heaton	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Georgia	Hal M. Stanley	Chairman	Industrial Relations Board
Idaho	G. W. Suppiger	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Illinois	Martin P. Durkin	Director	Department of Labor
Indiana	Ira M. Snouffer	Secretary, Industrial Board	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	J. T. Clarkson	Industrial Commissioner	Workmen's Compensation Service
Kansas	Frank O'Brien	Chairman	Commission of Labor and Industry

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Kentucky	James B. Milliken	Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana			
Maine	Donald D. Garcelon	Chairman	Industrial Accident Commission
Maryland	William F. Broening	Chairman	State Industrial Accident Commission
Massachusetts	Emma S. Tousant	Chairman	Department of Industrial Accidents
Michigan	George A. Krogstead	Labor Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Minnesota	A. H. Kleffman	Secretary	Compensation Insurance Board
Mississippi			
Missouri	Edgar C. Nelson	Chairman	Workmen's Compensation Commission
Montana	Burke Clements	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Nebraska	Frank M. Coffee	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	F. Charles Davis	Chairman	Labor and Industrial Commission
New York	S. E. Senior	Acting Director, Division of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor
North Carolina	T. A. Wilson	Chairman	Industrial Commission
North Dakota	J. E. Pfeifer	Secretary	Workmen's Compensation Bureau
Ohio	J. W. Beale	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Department of Industrial Relations
Oklahoma	William Fogg	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Oregon	L. O. Arens	Chairman	Industrial Accident and Unemployment Commission
Pennsylvania	John R. Tarquato	Chairman, Board of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island	Joseph T. Cahir	Chief, Division of Labor Relationships	Department of Labor
South Carolina	John H. Dukes	Chairman	Industrial Commission
South Dakota	Leo A. Tenimey	Industrial Commissioner	Attorney-General's Office
Tennessee	David Hanly	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Texas	Otto Studer	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Utah	William M. Knerr	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	Commissioner of Industries	Public Service
Virginia	Parke P. Deans	Chairman, Department of Workmen's Compensation	Industrial Commission
Washington	E. Pat Kelly	Director	Department of Labor and Industries
West Virginia	Albert G. Mathews	Commissioner	Workmen's Compensation Department
Wisconsin	H. A. Nelson	Director, Workmen's Compensation Department	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	John T. Broderick	Manager, Workmen's Compensation Department	State Treasurer's Office

ROSTERS OF LEGISLATORS ARRANGED BY STATES¹

ALABAMA

Senate

Baker, E. M.	DeVane, P. F.	Holmes, W. C.	Shaver, Charles E.
Booth, Henry H.	Dozier, W. A.	Howard, W. L.	Simpson, James A.
Boyd, Daniel R.	Elmore, Verdo W.	Johnston, Watkins C.	Stakely, Chas. A., Jr.
Calhoun, W. Perry	Faulk, T. S.	Lusk, John A., Jr.	Street, T. H.
Carlton, Oba Dumas	Guy, R. M.	Malone, William W.	Thomas, C. C.
Clayton, Preston C.	Harris, Norman W.	McCall, Daniel T.	Tucker, Hayse
Conway, Herbert H.	Harrison, Karl C.	Poole, J. N.	Weatherford, Z. I.
Cooper, Howard	Henderson, J. Bruce	Rowe, J. M.	Young, Oliver E.
Crompton, A. L.	Hildreth, E. F.	St. John, Finis E., Jr.	

House of Representatives

Allen, James B.	Dominick, W. A.	Martin, W. L., Jr.	Sadler, Leon Y., Jr.
Austin, James C.	Doster, Harry M.	Mathews, D. C.	Sanderson, Lew A.
Bagley, T. T.	Ellis, L. H.	Matthews, Claude E.	Scott, Hosmer
Ball, S. H.	Flowers, Walter W.	Mayhall, Roy	Segrest, Henry Neill
Barchard, Frank V.	Garrett, W. W.	McCord, Roy D.	Sessions, Tram
Barnes, D. G.	Gewin, Walter P.	McDannall, A. J., Jr.	Sherrer, John L.
Beck, W. M.	Golson, Hunter	McGowin, Earl M.	Sightler, Septimus B.
Booth, H. O.	Graham, Ernest	Meggins, E. M.	Smyer, Sidney W.
Boswell, E. C.	Graves, W. D.	Merrill, Hugh D.	Snyder, Roger
Branyon, Max H.	Green, S. Brooks	Miller, George O.	Spence, Charles A.
Brown, L. E.	Gwin, Ivy J.	Nation, C. S.	Stallings, J. A.
Brown, Roberts H.	Hall, R. F.	Neighbors, T. H.	Stone, George E., Jr.
Carwile, H. J.	Hardwick, W. G.	Newman, W. D.	Taylor, Heyward
Chewning, W. Yancey	Hare, James A., Jr.	Norman, Charles D.	Thomas, Rutledge S.
Christopher, John E.	Haynes, Frank L.	Norman, Moscow R.	Tidmore, Joseph W.
Clayton, Chas. T.	Henson, Luther T.	Owens, C. J.	Toomer, Sheldon L.
Cobb, Lem J.	Hill, Robert L.	Payne, L. N.	Tucker, Earl L.
Collier, B. P.	Hodo, Mark	Peacock, C. C.	Walden, D. A.
Cook, Grady W.	Jenkins, William H.	Petrey, Walter L.	Waldrop, W. W.
Cope, R. E. L., Jr.	Jones, George Bliss	Phillip, W. B.	Wallace, P. E.
Davis, Albert C.	Kaul, Hugh	Pitts, Percy	Welch, W. S.
Davis, William E.	Kelly, J. E.	Pool, Sibil	Weston, Charles L.
Dearman, Wilbur E.	Langan, Joseph N.	Quarles, George P.	Whigham, C. E.
Delony, John E.	Langley, A. L.	Robertson, Maurice L.	White, John G.
Devers, J. M.	Locke, Judson C.	Robinson, John R.	Wood, J. Fred
Difflly, John J., Sr.	Lovelace, Flourney	Robinson, Neil	Wright, Louis J.
Dobbs, Harley M.			Young, C. W.

ARIZONA

Senate

Angius, Dan	Coxon, William	Menderson, C. M.	Rienhardt, Daniel E.
Babbitt, James E.	Dalton, Henry A.	Minotto, James	Roesner, Harold C.
Baker, H. H.	Dodd, V. Clare	Moore, Robert L.	Stanton, A. C.
Blake, Benjamin	Edwards, A. R.	Morrow, Robert E.	Wimberly, H. A.
Coleman, John R.	Keeffe, Paul C.	Patterson, W. E.	

House of Representatives

Batchelder, G. A.	Carreon, C. J.	Forbes, R. H.	Goodson, J. Melvin
Bell, Cecil A.	Carson, F. K.	Francis, Charles T.	Gray, M. A.
Bourden, William	Cummar, Jack	Fritz, Fred J.	Greenhalgh, J. W.
Brayton, Nelson D.	Curry, M. E.	Goff, C. S.	Hamblin, G. Oscar

¹ Throughout this roster, an asterisk indicates a member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation of the state concerned. Two asterisks indicate the Chairman of the Commission.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House of Representatives—continued

Heron, James R.
Hill, Raymond S.
Jameson, Edward L.
Klein, Leonard
Lockwood, Lorna
MacDonald, Geo. F.
Mader, Harry J.
Marks, David J.
Mattice, W. B.

McAleb, E. B.
McDaniel, O. L.
McGowan, T.
McKinney Howard
McRae, Laura
Mullen W. E.
Murray, O. L.
O'Neill, Ben J.
Palmer, W. R.

Penny, D. M.
Perkins, R. E.
Reichard, V. A.
Righetti, Walter
Rosenbaum, W. G.
Sharpe, Frank W., Jr.
Shaw, Ed. V.
Smith, Marvin E.
Spaid, William

Stanford, E.
Stauffer, Clyde M.
Thompson, C. T.
Vidrine, Kirby L.
Wade, Charles
Wiggins, Raymond
Wilson, L. B.
Wisener, William
Wood, R. K.

ARKANSAS

Senate

Abington, W. H.
Arnett, Luke
Baker, Eugene
Beck, J. O. E., Jr.
Bratton, Jeff
Byrd, Clyde E.
*Coleman, Lucien
Combs, Steve
Crawford, Ivy W.

*Cummings, Maupin
*Dillon, Edward B.
Erwin, Albert, Jr.
Fagan, Ellis M., Jr.
Frierson, Chas. D., Jr.
Gordon, R. L.
Gutensohn, Paul
Higginbotham, Gene
Horton, Dennis W.

Houston, Gean
Hudnall, Winston
Kimsey, Joe W.
Majors, F. D.
Mason, Richard K.
*Milum, Roy
Moore, I. N.
*Pilkinton, J. H.
Reaves, Lee

Rowell, Hendrix
Sampier, J. Wesley
Smith, Hal P.
Smith, Willis B.
Steel, George R.
Taylor, Armil
Wheatley, L. Walter
Wilkes, L. J.

House of Representatives

Anthony, Keelin
Autry, L. H.
Baines, Sam M.
Baker, Lee
Barnes, L. T.
Bell, J. Leonard
Billingsley, W. E.
Blakemore, Thomas
Bransford, John M.
Brickhouse, Ben D.
Bryson, Edward B.
*Butler, E. J.
Campbell, James R.
Caple, Gus
Caviness, Eric
Cloer, John W.
Condrey, Rupert
Coward, Claud
Creekmore, Carl K.
Darnell, Lloyd
Duncan, L. D.
Erwin, J. L.
Fordyce, John R., Jr.
Forehand, Otto
Gandy, Oscar

Gibson, Lloyd C.
Goldman, Ted
Graham, E. S.
Gray, John H.
Griffith, R. W., Jr.
Hale, James C.
Hamm, R. C.
*Harper, Ernest F.
Holland, Chester
*Hollensworth, C. C.
Hooker, T. M., Jr.
Horton, Herman
Hudson, Frank
Hutton, W. A.
James, Julian
Johnson, Proctor
Johnston, Dan W.
Jones, James Fred
Launius, R. W.
Leasure, Elbert A.
Ledford, W. J.
Leflar, Eli
Lindsey, Roland H.
Lookadoo, G. W.
Machen, Jack

Maner, Ernest
Massey, Walter, Jr.
McGraw, B. F.
McHaney, W. R.
McInturff, Orville J.
McKinnon, W. T.
McMillon, R. E.
McNeal, Roy
Mitchell, J. C.
Mitchum, J. H.
Moncrief, Peyton
Murray, Woody
*Murry, I. T.
Nyberg, Leo E.
Perryman, Henry
Plant, Willis L.
Proffitt, Jewell M.
Reep, Charles A.
Riales, Roy L.
Roberts, Russell C.
Robinson, Pat
Rongey, Bert
Rozzell, J. Forrest
Seligson, Sam
Sellers, E. H.

Shaw, R. Nabors
Smelser, Herbert
Smith, J. E.
Smith, J. Ford
Smith, John Mac
Smith, Max M.
Tabler, Marshall
Tackett, Boyd
Taylor, Hubert
Thomas, Adolph
Thomas, H. Steve
Tibbels, W. O.
Tipton, Archie
Toland, W. H.
Toney, H. Kemp
Vesey, John
Waddell, W. A.
Walker, Dalton V.
Ward, E. G.
Ward, W. L.
Weisenberger, Royce
Wilkinson, Means
*Williams, B. Frank
Woolsey, Mark E.
Young, Henry V.

CALIFORNIA

Senate

Biggar, George M.
*Breed, Arthur H., Jr.
Brown, Charles
Carter, Jesse W.
Collier, Randolph
Crittenden, B. S.
Cunningham, R. R.
DeLap, T. H.
Deuel, Charles H.
Fletcher, Ed

Foley, John D.
*Garrison, J. C.
Gordon, Frank L.
Hays, Ray W.
Hollister, J. James
Holohan, James B.
Jespersen, Chris N.
Keating, Thomas F.
Kenny, Robert W.
Law, Edward H.

Mayo, Jesse M.
McBride, James J.
McCormack, Thomas
Metzger, D. Jack
Mixer, Frank W.
*Myhand, Peter P.
Nielsen, Roy J.
Parkman, Harry L.
*Phillips, John
Pierovich, A. L.

Powers, Harold J.
Quinn, Irwin T.
Rich, W. P.
Seawell, Jerrold L.
Shelley, John F.
Slater, Herbert W.
Swing, Ralph E.
Tickle, Edward H.
*Wagy, J. I.
Westover, Harry C.

House of Representatives

Allen, Don A.
 Andreas, Godfrey A.
 Atkinson, Maurice E.
 Bashore, Lee T.
 Bennett, F. Ray
 Burns, Hugh M.
 Burns, Michael J.
 Burson, Roscoe W.
 Call, Harrison W.
 Carlson, Arthur W.
 Cassidy, James M.
 Clarke, George A.
 Collins, George D., Jr.
 Corwin, Gordon W.
 Cronin, Melvin I.
 Crowley, Ernest C.
 Daley, Jeanette E.
 Del Mutolo, M. G.
 Desmond, Earl D.
 Dills, Ralph C.

Dilworth, Nelson S.
 *Donnelly, Hugh P.
 Doyle, Thos. J.
 Evans, John W.
 Field, C. Don
 Fulcher, Clinton J.
 Gallagher, Dan
 Gannon, Chester F.
 Garland, Gordon H.
 Gilbert, Wilbur F.
 Gilmore, Jos. P.
 Green, Robert Miller
 Hawkins, Augustus F.
 Heisinger, S. L.
 Houser, Frederick F.
 Johnson, Gardiner
 Kellems, Jesse R.
 Kepple, Gerald C.
 Kilpatrick, Vernon
 King, Cecil R.

Knight, T. Fenton
 Kuchel, Thomas H.
 Leonard, Jacob M.
 Lore, Elmer E.
 Lyon, Charles W.
 Maloney, Thomas A.
 Massion, Jack
 Meehan, Henry P.
 Miller, Eleanor
 Miller, George P.
 Millington, Seth
 O'Day, Edward F.
 O'Donnell, John H.
 *Peek, Paul
 Pelletier, John B.
 Phillips, James H.
 Poulson, Norris
 Reaves, Fred
 Redwine, Kent H.
 Richie, Paul A.

Robertson, Alfred W.
 Rosenthal, Ben
 Salsman, Byrl R.
 *Sawallisch, Harold F.
 Scudder, Hubert B.
 Sheridan, Bernard A.
 Stream, Charles W.
 Tenney, Jack B.
 Thorp, James E.
 Thurman, Allen G.
 Turner, Rodney L.
 Voigt, Ernest O.
 Walker, Clarence R.
 Waters, Frank J., Jr.
 Watson, Clyde A.
 Weber, Charles M.
 Weybret, Fred
 Williamson, Ray
 Wollenberg, Albert C.
 *Yorty, Samuel W.

COLORADO

Senate

Aspinall, Wayne N.
 Bain, Walter L.
 Bosworth, Robert G.
 Briscoe, J. Price
 *Constantine, J. P.
 Crowley, Leo J.
 Cuminings, Ralph J.
 Davies, Harold H.
 Elliot, David

Gilliam, Donald J.
 Glenn, George A.
 *Hunter, D. E.
 Johnson, Averill C.
 Johnson, Rudolph
 Johnston, A. H.
 Johnston, David C.
 Keating, Edw. John
 Lamont, Duncan

Latimer, M. R.
 McDonald, James H.
 McKinney, Harry M.
 Murphy, Chas. P.
 Noriega, Juan
 *Preston, Willard B.
 Ragan, Burt
 *Ritchie, Curtis P.
 Rockwell, Robert F.

Sanders, Grant
 Shawcroft, John W.
 Smith, Moses E.
 Swisher, Fred M.
 Taylor, Sam Tesitor
 *Twining, W. H.
 Whitaker, Ed. A.
 Williams, D. L.

House of Representatives

Akin, T. H.
 Alden, Lambert
 Allen, Oscar
 Anderson, Joe A.
 Bailey, A. B.
 Baker, George J.
 Bartholomew, Lew E.
 Bear, Fred E.
 Beuck, Fred A.
 Blum, Robert V.
 Boggs, John S.
 Carlson, Wm. Albion
 Cawfield, Sterling
 Cheever, Vernon A.
 Chrysler, Roy
 Coleman, A. Dean
 Coloroso, Dominic

Crowley, Clem
 Dameron, T. H.
 Davis, George C.
 Davis, W. G.
 Decker, James B.
 Douglas, Henry A.
 Evans, John
 Farr, H. E.
 Fehling, Frank
 Fordham, E. E.
 Gill, Frank L.
 *Griffith, James E.
 Grimes, Irving
 Gwillim, R. I.
 Hamil, David A.
 Hansen, Victor

Harney, P. E.
 *Harpel, John J.
 Hart, Stephen H.
 Helm, Clyde
 Herring, E. I.
 Higby, W. E.
 Hornbaker, J. E.
 Horsman, John
 Kerr, J. C.
 King, H. H.
 Kline, Herman
 Kramer, Florence H.
 La Crue, Joe
 Lashbrook, Herb. G.
 Lorton, George
 Lovelace, Stuart H.

Minshall, Chas. D.
 Norcross, Fred
 Ogilvie, James S.
 Owens, Roy E.
 Parson, Clifford I.
 *Pearson, Homer L.
 Penny, Neil
 Renkle, Wm. H., Jr.
 *Sanburg, Harry
 Smith, Eudochia Bell
 *Strain, M. E.
 Strong, Charles D.
 Tabor, Harold A.
 Thomas, J. Fred
 Townsend, Chas. C.
 Watts, Edwin C.

CONNECTICUT

Senate

Allen, Frederick H.
 *Arrigoni, Charles J.
 Badger, Claude V.
 *Bell, J. Mortimer
 Candee, Nehemiah
 Coles, Albert L.
 Culhane, George T.
 *Downes, Joseph B.
 Egan, Edward P.

Egan, William L.
 Enquist, Roy C.
 Fraser, Donald A.
 Geelan, James P.
 Laramce, Pierre J.
 Ledwith, Charles H.
 Malkan, Samuel H.
 McCarthy, Daniel J.
 Mills, Claude A.

Moylan, Cornelius A.
 Murphy, Frank A.
 Payne, Morris B.
 *Rich, Anthony J.
 Rita, Michael A.
 Roberts, J. Howard
 Rourke, Joseph T.
 Sanford, Charles M.
 Scranton, Asa R., Jr.

*Secor, Audubon J.
 Shea, William J.
 Simmons, Frank A.
 Stammers, Thomas F.
 Sullivan, John L.
 Tait, James
 Thornhill, John S.
 Wheeler, Charles E.

House of Representatives

- Abercrombie,
 Florence
 *Alcorn, Hugh M., Jr.
 Allyn, Frederic B.
 Allyn, W. Ellery
 Anderson, H.
 Anthony, Albert E.
 Appel, L. S.
 Appley, Milo A.
 Arnold, Anna H.
 Augur, Geo. A.
 Avery, Irving
 Avery, W. K.
 Backes, R. O.
 Baldwin, C. F.
 *Baldwin, Herbert E.
 Baldwin, Howard F.
 Banks, Willis B.
 Bannion, Francis P.
 Barlow, Frank L.
 Barron, John W.
 Bartlett, Dorothy J.
 Bartman, Allen
 Barton, Fred H.
 Beardsley, C. W.
 Beckwith, F. A.
 Beecher, Seth N.
 Behnke, Allen F.
 Bentley, Albert K.
 Birge, Edward S.
 Bissell, Charles S.
 Blakeslee, S. L.
 Blakeslee, Waldo S.
 Bradley, C. A.
 Bradley, W. B., Sr.
 Brady, Wm. J.
 Brock C. Raymond
 Bruey, Frank
 Brysh, Theodore
 Buell, S. R.
 Burchnall, R. M.
 Burdick, L. S.
 Burgess, Thos.
 Burke, James D.
 Burke, L. Paul
 Canty, James J.
 Carignan, A. S.
 Carlson, Walfred C.
 *Carpenter, E. C.
 Carpenter, Nelson L.
 Carroll, W. C.
 Casey, James H.
 Charron, James J.
 Chartier, Fred J.
 Cheney, Wm. C.
 Chittenden, W. P.
 Christensen, John
 Church, Frank J.
 Clapp, Jarvis N.
 *Clarie, T. Emmet
 Clark, Ralph N.
 Colton, Walter G.
 Congdon, L. W.
 Cooke, Harry G.
 Cooke, R. F.
 Coon, William H.
 Cottrell, Chas.
 Counsell, Samuel
 Cox, John K.
 Cummings, C. A.
 Curtis, Newton M.
 Curtiss, C. F.
 D'Ambruso, R. R.
 Delay, Henry J.
 Dibble, James U.
 Doane, John W.
 Donnelly, J. H.
 Dooley, John M.
 Doran, Frank A.
 Dougherty, G.
 Downs, Ralph R.
 Doyon, Napoleon J.
 Driscoll, Cornelius V.
 Durkin, Richard J.
 Durst, Gus W.
 Eaton, Lloyd B.
 Eliot, John L., Sr.
 Ellison, Carl W.
 Fagan, Francis J.
 Fahey, F. J.
 Faulkner, Fred D.
 Field, Warten A.
 Fillmore, Mildred A.
 Fitzgerald, John G.
 Flynn, Louis W.
 Francis, D. S.
 Frear, Seward L.
 Gallup, Jared
 Garofalo, W. N.
 Giampietro, Vincent
 Gifford, Ira D.
 Gillotte, Joseph J.
 Gitlitz, Wm. P.
 Goldbeck,
 Rudolph E.
 Gouda, Louis
 Green, R. W.
 Greenleaf, Arthur A.
 Gribbin, J. P.
 Griffin, Sadié K.
 Grossman, Otto W.
 Gustaferrri, H.
 Hadden, William L.
 Haig, J. Fred
 Hall, Lyman E.
 Hall, Raymond E.
 Hamilton, G. V.
 Hampton, Edward R.
 Harper, Charles P.
 Harrington, W. J.
 Hart, George S.
 Hattin, Irvin
 Hawkins, Robert Z.
 Hayes, K. J.
 Heft, John, Jr.
 Hesser, Bertha G.
 Hogan, Morris B.
 Holbrook, F. H.
 Hough, Frederick J.
 Howe, Walter
 Hungerford, W. C.
 Hunt, Warren L.
 Hurley, Margaret C.
 Huse, Clair L.
 Hutchins, L. J.
 Ingham, C. S.
 Jackson, Joseph L.
 Johnson, A. M.
 Johnson, Charles L.
 Johnson, Henry T.
 Johnston, William G.
 Jones, George E.
 Judd, Fred A.
 Judson, Robert O.
 Keeler, Wm. R.
 Keeney, Julia Allen
 Kibbe, Walter R.
 Kiernan, Vincent
 Kinne, Louis O.
 Kirchberger, C. R.
 Kirk, F. A.
 Koskoff, M. M.
 Kugelman, Lionel
 Lamb, John E.
 Latimer, Eugene W.
 Lefebvre, Joseph A.
 Leslie, Wm. H.
 Lewis, Julius B.
 Little, T. M.
 Lofmark, Nilo G.
 *Lucas, Harold G.
 Ludwig, Alfred F.
 Lynch, John F.
 Mahaney, Daniel J.
 Manchester, E. G.
 Marckes, Roland R.
 Marsh, E. Lea, Jr.
 Marsh, Gerald G.
 Maschal, Sara C.
 Mathies, Bernard H.
 McGuire, William A.
 McMerriman, J. L.
 McNierney, Ralph J.
 *Mead, Stanley P.
 Merritt, G. A.
 Metsack, John
 Middlebrook, A. D.
 Miller, Charlotte E.
 Mitchell, Harold E.
 Mitchell, Milo A.
 Morse, Arthur G.
 Morse, Harry B.
 Moseley, L. S.
 Munyan, Fred A.
 Neefus, Wilbur L.
 Neil, Wm. S.
 Neill, Joseph R.
 Nevius, Clarissa
 Nichols, Chas. F.
 Nichols, Finette B.
 Nichols, William E.
 Noble, Wm. C.
 O'Connell, Joseph P.
 O'Connor, T.
 Paladini, Louis
 Palmer, Earle M.
 Parizek, Frank C.
 Parsons, Robert E.
 Pastore, Philip R.
 Pease, Oliver C.
 Peet, Frank H.
 Pellizzari, R.
 Peterson, Wm. R.
 Pierce, I. Edward
 Platt, E. M.
 Platt, Sidney S., Jr.
 Plumb, Thomas
 Pratt, Howard W.
 Pratt, Lester J.
 Purple, Mayo S.
 Pysyk, Joseph
 Radzevich, T. J.
 Ransom, J. F.
 Raymond, E. L.
 Raynsford, W. G.
 Renshaw, Elizabeth
 Ribicoff, A.
 Rice, Frank L.
 Ritt, Samuel H.
 Roberts, Dorothy F.
 *Roberts, P. B.
 Rockwood, F. H.
 Russell, Belle D.
 Russell, T. M., Jr.
 Sapsuzian, G. M., Jr.
 Schenherr, Grace H.
 Scoville, Frederick R.
 Seger, Edward
 Service, William W.
 Seymour, R. D.
 Shailer, C. L.
 Sharpe, Carl M.
 Shea, Frank S.
 Sheehy, W. E., Jr.
 Sherwood, Burton F.
 Smith, Edwin O.
 Smith, Gertrude
 Smith, Harry M.
 Smith, Wyllys P.
 Stalsburg, H. J.
 Stannard, C.
 Stark, J. Warren
 Stewart, Nellie D.
 Stoll, Wm. J.
 Strodt, Chas. E.
 Strong, N. M.
 Sullivan, Pat. J.
 Supina, T., Jr.
 Thornton, W. J.
 Tomasetti, Nich.
 Tonkonow, Benj.
 Twaddle, Andrew
 Vincent, Charles H.
 Wadhams, E. C.
 Walker, Archa S.
 Warncke, George S.
 Weaver, Mary B.
 Webster, M. J.
 Whalen, Martin J.
 White, Frank W.
 Wild, Arnold
 Wilkinson, A. K.
 Woodford, C. Frederic
 Woodford,
 Marjorie M.
 Woodruff, Curtiss T.
 Woodward,
 Lucille M.
 Woodward, Maud I.
 Wright, John E.
 Wright, W. E.

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DELAWARE

Senate

Brown, Chas. Edward
Clark, George R.
Derrickson, R. A.
Gooden, Geo. Leslie

Hannan, Hector W.
Heal, Burton S.
Hendericks, J. B.
Moody, Frank

Moore, Jennings H.
Poore, Wm. Jennings
Purnell, H. W. T.
Rinard, Paul Robert

Short, Alden P.
Simmons, Benj. F.
Steele, David W.
Sylvester, Earl

House of Representatives

Bailey, Fred S.
Barr, John Linden
Benson, Elmer E.
Bierlin, George T.
Biggs, William
Brown, Fred
Buckingham, F. H.
Burris, Isaac M.
Burton, Verner P.

Canby, Henry M.
Draper, Norman A.
Fifer, Chas. Fredk.
Gordy, Reese O.
Hartman, John A.
Kellum, Thomas A.
Leach, Elwood S.
Manlove, George
McGuigan, Jas. Carl

Moore, Harvey E.
Newnam, Joseph S.
Pennington, Wm. K.
Penuel, Manford
Pepper, Fred
Pepper, Fredk. W.
Pinder, R. E., Sr.
Rambo, John W.
Reynolds, R. P.

Rhodes, George W.
Smith, Allen G.
Smith, Joseph R.
Staats, Herman H.
Stein, Samuel J.
Thawlsy, Frank H.
Woodward, Abner
Zebley, Frank R.

FLORIDA

Senate

Adams, R. Stanley
Beacham, John R.
Beall, Philip D.
Black, R. Lucas
*Butler, J. Turner
Clarke, S. D.
Coulter, Henry B.
Dame, George A.
Dugger, J. D.
Dye, Dewey A.

Gideons, John W.
*Gillis, D. Stuart
Graham, Ernest R.
Hinely, S. A.
Hodges, Wm. C.
*Holland, S. L.
Horne, R. C.
Johns, Charley E.
Kanner, A. O.

Kelley, Dan, Jr.
Kelly, J. Locke
Kendrick, Peter
Lewis, Amos
Lindler, J. Wofford
Mapoles, W. H.
McKenzie, H. S.
Murphy, H. G.
Parker, Fred P.

*Parrish, J. J.
Price, Hubert A.
Rose, Walter W.
Savage, C. A.
Sharit, Joe
Walker, H. N.
Ward, David Elmer
Westbrook, Geo. F.
Whitaker, Pat
Wilson, A. L.

House of Representatives

Adams, J. Frank
Allen, Tom W.
Ange, Claude T.
Ayers, J. Min
Beasley, T. D.
Beck, Herbert D.
Becton, B. W.
Berry, Newton G.
Boatwright, John Q.
Bruns, C. W.
Burks, John S.
Burwell, John S.
Butt, Noah B.
Christie, W. McL.
Clement, Archie
*Collins, LeRoy
Cook, H. T.
Copley, Thomas H.
*Crary, Evans
Dekle, Seth
Dishong, J. L.
Douglas, T. C.
Drummond, A. P.
Dukes, D. H.

Farabee, M. G.
Fearnside, H. M.
Finch, James H.
Folks, A. B.
Frank, Marcus
Fraser, Edwin G.
Fuller, Walter P.
Getzen, J. C., Jr.
Gillespie, J. U.
Griner, K.
*Harrell, F. B.
Harrell, G. L.
Harrell, John W.
Harris, J. C.
Henderson, C. T.
Hodges, Robert L.
Holsberry, Edwin
*Holt, George E.
Howze, Thomas A.
Inman, George H.
Jenkins, Joe C.
Johnson, Dewey M.
Johnson, George W.
Lanier, David

Leaird, George W.
Leedy, L. C.
Lehman, H. J.
Leonardy, John G.
Lewis, E. Clay, Jr.
Lewis, Halley B.
Lindsey, John J.
Malone, Everett
O., Sr.
Marchant, J. P.
Martin, E. P.
Martin, E. Snow
McCall, J. F.
McCarty, Dan
McLeod, R. Don
Moore, Walter T., Jr.
Morrow, Russell O.
Niblack, Byron T.
Outman, W. D.
Overstreet, H. E.
Papy, Bernie C.
Peebles, J. H.
Pickels, J. H.
Platt, W. Z.

Ray, William J.
Robinson, W. F.
Scales, J. H.
Schofield, George W.
Shave, Thomas Jr.
Sheldon, Raymond
*Sikes, Robert F.
Simpson, Richard H.
Sinclair, Henry M.
Slappey, E. H. *
Smith, S. Slater
Stewart, Elbert L.
Stokes, J. Ed
Strayhorn, Guy M.
Sudduth, H. L.
Surrency, Winder H.
Tomasello, Peter, Jr.
Turner, J. H.
Versaggi, John
Waxren, Fuller
West, T. Franklin
Whitehurst, M. C.
Wood, G. P.
Wotitzky, Leo

GEORGIA

Senate

*Abbott, W. W., Jr.
Boykin, James H.
Brannen, Harvey D.

Bridges, J. O.
Brinson, Moses E.
Brooks, J. E.

Brown, S. Hadley
Cail, John C.
*Causey, H. I.

Chastain, Thomas A.
Cloud, Hawes
Cochran, J. F.

Senate—continued

Daves, V. C.
Dawson, D. I.
Dorminy, E. J.
Dunn, M. L., Jr.
Durden, Adie N.
Estes, Walter
Fortson, Ben W., Jr.
Groover, M. E.
Harrell, Wallace E.
Hass, J. L.

Holt, J. T.
*Howe, Don B.
*Ingram, Royston
Jordan, Reese F.
Kelly, T. F.
Lindsay, Paul L.
Manning, James T.
Mavity, John L.
McCranie, James H.
McGinty, J. Roy

Millican, C. Everett
Moate, Marvin E.
Moore, Susie T.
New, W. M.
Nix, Arthur J.
Padgett, James T.
Palmour, J. E., Jr.
Redmon, Chas. L.
*Sanders, Walter D.
Sears, H. F.

Smith, H. Dixon
Smith, W. M.
Spivey, J. B.
Thomason, J. T.
Thrasher, Roy
Twiggs, J. W.
Warnell D. B.
Williams, C. C.
Williams, T. D.
Williamson, C. C.

House of Representatives

Aiken, A. S.
Allen, DeLacy
Allison, M. A.
Allison, T. M.
Almand, E. L.
Ansley, C. C.
*Atkinson, D. S.
Barlow, John T.
Barrett, E. M.
Beck, Larry P.
Bell, R. S.
Bennett, George
Bennett, John W., Jr.
Binion, Harry
Blackshear, Jos. H.
Blease, W. R.
Bloodworth, I., U.
Boyd, B. W.
Boyd, E. F., Sr.
Branch, Geo. W.
Bray, Percy A.
Brooks, George B.
Brooks, Roland
Bruce, C. H.
Bush, L. S.
Bynum, T. L.
Campbell, R. Pat
Candler, C. M., Jr.
Carmichael, R. J.
Carmichael, James V.
Carrington, John
Carter, T. Earl
Chappell, Allen
Cheeney, John P.
Clark, J. H.
Clary, E. D., Jr.
Claxton, C. S.
Clements, F. L.
Clements, J. McRae
Cobb, J. Glenn
Connell, T. J.
Conner, E. H.
Coogler, O. J., Jr.
Cook, T. A.
Corbett, Lige
Culpepper, J. W.
Culpepper, R. E. L., Jr.
Curry, J. M.
Dallis, Render
Daughtry, A. W.
Daves, W. V.

Davidson, J. E.
Davis, J.
Davis, J. Scott
Dean, William T.
DeFoor, J. M.
Dickerson, F. M.
Dockery, E. S.
Douglas, John B.
Drake, Jno. L.
Drinkard, John P.
Easley Sam M.
Edwards, H. B.
Edwards, J. W.
Elliott, J. R.
English, A. H.
Ennis, J. H.
Ennis, Marion
Etheridge, John
Etheridge, J. P.
Etheridge, Paul S., Jr.
Evans, Ed. L.
Evans, Randall, Jr.
Ferguson, Jno.
Ferguson, R. W.
Flanders, W. W.
Ford, E. J.
Forrester, Elbert
Forrester, J. M.
Foster, Osborn
Fowler, A. A.
Fowler, James
Franklin, Cecil D.
Franklin, Darwin
Freeman, M. Y.
Gaines, Homer
Gavin, Chester
Gill, L. C.
Goddard, John H.
Goolsby, R. C., Sr.
Gowen, Charles L.
Graham, Louis
Grant, J. A.
Grayson, Spence M.
Greene, A. M.
*Grice, Benning
Griffin, W. H.
*Gross, F. C.
Gross, M. L.
Guyton, Clarence T.
Harden, C. Z.
Harris, Roy V.
Harrison, E. S.

Harrison, Walter
Harvey, Alton H.
Hatchett, J. F.
Hayes, B. C.
Henderson, D. J., Jr.
Herndon, T. Oscar
Hill, G. M., Jr.
Hinson, W. J.
Holtzendorff, C. A.
Howard, T. L.
Jackson, H. V.
Joel, Jake
Johnson, E. F.
Jones, B. M.
Jones, W. H.
Jones, W. H. H.
Kaigler, G. O.
Kelley, E. H.
Kendrick, W. C.
Kennedy, J. Cliff
Key, W. H.
Kimbrough, Hugh R.
King, Douglas
*Lanham, H. L.
*Lanier, W. D.
Lewis, Ralph E.
Looper, M. R.
Lovett W. H.
Mankin, Helen D.
Manry, C. A.
Marshall, A. A.
Mason, C. R.
Maxwell, Hunt
McBride, Clifford
McCracken, Roy
McDaniel, W. J.
McGraw, R. A.
McNall, Frank A.
Merritt, B. F., Jr.
Middleton, Curtis L.
Miller, T. E.
Mills, E. M.
Moore, G. H.
Moore, W. R.
Morgan, L. R.
Mosely, A. L.
Moss, C. L.
Pannell, Charlie A.
Parham, J. H.
Parker, John C.
Parr, O. N.
Pierce, M. D., Jr.

Pilcher, Crawford I.
Preston, J. H.
Purdy, T. J.
Ragan, L. C.
Rawlins, Preston
Rees, Cleveland
Reid, Herschel L.
Rogers, Jack
Rossee, P. C.
Roughton, Harvey
Rountree, R. E.
Sabados, George L.
Sams, Augustine
Sanders, M. C.
Sapp, E. S.
Sartain, J. H.
Saunders, C. B.
Scott, W. Fred
Simmons, J. M.
Smiley, C. J.
Smith, Ernest M.
Smith, J. O.
Stives, R. T.
Strickland, J. M.
Strickland, W. O.
Summerour, E. J.
Summer, Gardner S.
Swindle, J. H.
Tate, Luke E.
Terrell, J. Hudson
Thigpen, Casey
Thigpen, John
Thornton, W. H.
Tippins, L. G.
Tipton, Thomas
Tomlinson, Obie N.
Trippe, W. D.
Turner, Mell
Vickery, Jesse W.
Wages, W. A.
Warren, W. H.
Wells, Frank P.
Whipple, L. A.
Whitaker, C. A.
Wiggins, Lamar
*Williams, C. A.
Williams, Jack
Wohlwender, Ed.
Wright, E. M.
Yawn, C. E.
Youmans, B. L.

IDAHO

Senate

Baird, E. D.
Barlow, K. C.
Brenn, Harry A.
Brown, Baldwin F.
Brown, Carl E.
Cannon, O. E.
Cardiff, Leonard
Davis, A. W.
Derr, A. M.
DeVoe, Carl W.
Donart, George

Eckersell, A. B.
Erb, R. S.
Field, J. R.
Hall, W. Scott
Hansen, N. W.
Hanson, Alma
Harn, Harry R.
Harris, Frank W.
Heagle, L. F.
Heath, Thomas
Hinkelman, Adolph

Holden, Wm. S.
Kelley, A. D.
Lafrenz, Frank H.
May, R. C.
Mitchell, Perry W.
Neale, Floyd W.
Newell, E. L.
Newport, J. B.
Olsen, Martha E.
Pugmire, George
Rath, Wm. E.

Reynolds, Fred O.
Rich, Edward C.
Rigby, L. Y.
Robins, C. A.
Ryan, Philip
Sanborn, John
Siddoway, J. C.
Sims, Howard
Tapper, W. J.
Williams, J. E.
Wisner, George

House of Representatives

Allen, Kenneth
Anderson, Jesse
Anderson, L. W.
Anderson, R. L.
Bailey, Robert G.
Baldridge, M. Claire
Barron, Lloyd F.
Bean, Harry R.
Belknap, H. P.
Bistline, F. M.
Budge, Hamer
Busmann, C. L.
Carl, Fred
Cyr, Edward V., Jr.
Detweiler, Wm. H.

Dill, C. W.
Donohue, Emmett
Finkel, Ben
Gaffney, Edward
Garrett, Oscar W.
Gleed, J. Guy
Halliwell, J. P.
Handy, J. A.
Hill, Theo.
Horsley, Milton L.
Lansberry, W. A.
Leighton, R. E.
Lewis, Hyrum S.
May, Andrew
Mayes, Gil

Meeker, J. R.
Miller, Frank H.
Morris, Victor T.
Munsey, C. M.
Murdock, L. D.
Murphy, Ira G.
Newman, Allen D.
Paine, John D.
Pearson, Harry P.
Peck, Arthur B.
Penfold, V.
Rasmussen, John A.
Reinke, H. C.
Ritchie, S. W.
Shinnick, J. D.

Snow, Arthur
Sullivan, W. E.
Tate, David G.
Taylor, Ira J.
Tyler, Ed.
Vaughn, George
Waddoups, T. C.
Weaver, I. A.
Whitlow, W. W.
Williams, Arnold
Wilson, Arthur
Wood, Thos. B.
Wright, S. B.
Wright, Silas L.

ILLINOIS

Senate

Baker, Charles W.
Barr, Richard J.
• Beckman, Louis E.
Benson, Arnold P.
Benson, O. E.
Bidwill, Arthur J.
Broderick, John
Burgess, H. S.
Carpentier, Chas. F.
Clifford, W. E. C.
Connors, William J.
Crisenberry, R. G.
Daley, Richard J.

Dixon, George C.
Downing, T. Mac.
Ewing, Clinton L.
Flagg, Norman G.
Fribley, John W.
Geary, John B.
Gunning, Thos. P.
Heckenkamp, Jos. E.
Hickman, W. H.
Hubbard, Nicholas L.
Huckin, F. J., Jr.
• Karraker, R. Wallace
Keane, Thomas E.

Kielminski, Peter P.
Lantz, Simon E.
Laughlin, Edward E.
Lee, John M.
Leonardo, James B.
Lohmann, Martin B.
Loughran, Francis J.
Madden, Thomas E.
Marovitz, A. L.
Maypole, George M.
McDermott, Frank
Mendel, Joseph
Menges, Louis J.

Meyers, John J.
Paddock, Ray
Parish, John J.
Searcy, Earl B.
Serritella, Daniel A.
Sieberns, L. C.
• Stuttle, Harry C.
Thomas, Melvin
Thompson, C. H.
Wallace, William A.
Ward, Harold G.
Woodard, D. T.

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Adamowski, B. S.
Adduci, James J.
Allen, George B.
Allison, Robert H.
Alpiner, Ben W.
Barnes, Lizzie
Bauer, George J.
Baungarten, John
Berman, Louis G.
Bingham, John A.
Bolger, Thomas A.
Boyle, James P.
Branson, R. J.
Broche, Arthur T.
Browner, M. F.

Bruer, Calistus A.
Brydia, George S.
Carpenter, Rollie C.
Caton, Homer
Clabaugh, Chas. W.
Collins, Dennis J.
Cross, Hugh W.
Crowley, Leo D.
Cutler, Reed F.
Dale, S. O.
Davis, James E.
DeGafferelly, A. F.
Dillinger, Ray A.
Dinneen, Dan
Edwards, W. O.

Fidler, Jesse J.
Field, Abner
Finucane, William S.
Fitzgerald, George A.
Flanigan, Daniel M.
Flowerree, Major T.
Franz, Charles D.
Franz, Matt.
Friedland, John C.
Garman, Tom M.
Gibbs, William F.
Gillogly, Raymond C.
Gorman, Howard J.
Gorman, John J.
Gormley, William J.

Granata, Peter C.
Grebe, August C.
Green, Hugh
Green, Leroy M.
Greene, Ernest A.
Greene, William B.
Halick, Stanley A.
Hannigan, Michael E.
Hayne, Edward G.
Hitter, Elmer P.
Holten, Frank
Howell, J. Will
Hruby, John O.
Hunter, David, Jr.
Jenkins, Charles J.

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Kaindl, A. M.	O'Grady, Edward P.	Ryan, Frank	Teehey, Ed.
Keller, Nick	O'Keefe, R. T.	Ryan, James J.	Thomas, Claude R.
Kelsey, Harold D.	O'Neill, Andy	Ryan, John G.	Thompson, John R.
Kluczynski, John C.	O'Neill, Lottie H.	Saltiel, Edward P.	Thon, William G.
Knauf, Henry	O'Neill, Schaefer	Sandquist, Elroy C.	Thornton, Thos. J.
Kuklinski, John	Owen, W. H.	Scarborough, H. F.	Topping, Harry L.
Lager, A. B.	Palmer, I. A.	Schaumleffel, Sam	Torrence, A. Andrew
Lawler, William J.	Parker, Sidney	Schnackenberg, E. J.	Turner, J. M.
Lee, Clyde	Peppers, Maud N.	Schuler, Leon M.	Tuttle, Oral P.
Lenane, Thomas J.	Pelka, John A.	Searle, Clinton	Vacco, Carmen
Linn, James Weber	Perry, Joseph Sam	Shannon, Pierce L.	*Van Der Vries,
Lorton, Sam S.	Peters, Everett R.	Skarda, Edward	Bernice
Lund, Arnold L.	Petlak, Edward J.	*Slater, Drennan J.	Vaughan, Schuyler V.
Martynowski, S. E.	Petrone, Robert	Smith, George H.	Vicars, William
Marvel, Ed.	Powell, Paul	Smith, J. Ward	Wallace, Lew
Mastro, Nicholas J.	Quinn, Arthur J.	Smith, Ora	Waller, Elbert
McCabe, Edward J.	Rategan, Joseph L.	Sparks, H. D.	Warfield, William J.
McCaskrin, Harry M.	Reavill, Fred A.	Speakman, John W.	Weber, Charles H.
*McGaughey, Dean S.	Rennick, F. W.	Sprague, Arthur W.	White, Henry J.
McGrath, Emmett	Rhodes, Ben S.	Stewart, Frank A.	Willinghoff, J. L.
Mioduski, Adam S.	Richmond, R. S.	Stransky, Franklin U.	Wood, Warren L.
Noonan, G. G.			Woodward, R. M.

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Aldridge, Victor E.	Chambers, Walter S.	Herr, Ben	Randall, Alfred H.
Alles, Edward F.	Conroy, Elliott R.	Jenner, William E.	Roth, William W.
Allison, Alden	Cravens, Oscar H.	Johnson, Howard V.	Rupert, William H.
Arnold, Walter R.	Deniston, Arthur L.	Lane, O. Bruce	*Seeger, Ura
Batterton, Davies	DeWeese, Wilbur A.	Lee, William H.	Seng, Frank J.
Beardsley, Walter R.	Dill, Guy D.	McBride, Claude B.	Sexton, Joseph F.
Beauss, Braxton H.	Eichhorn, F. F.	Morris, Charles	Stout, Orville T.
Bedwell, Charles H.	Eichhorn, Von A.	*O'Brien, W. H., Jr.	Sunderland, Marker
*Biddinger, T. A.	Ferris, Albert	Payton, Eugene J.	Van Ness, John W.
Brandon, Larry	Garrott, I. Floyd	Phillips, Roger H.	Vermillion, Walter
Brown, Francis W.	Hardy, William D.	Portteus, A. LeRoy	Webb, John Bright
Cannon, Oliver	Hendricks, T. A.	Post, Harvey J.	*Weiss, Jacob
Carlson, L. E.			*White, E. Curtis

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Allen, J. Chester	Coons, Merle F.	Gibbons, William	Leavell, Charles H.
Anderson, Ira J.	Copeland, Herbert M.	Goddard, Fred	Markland, Glenn A.
Anderson, Reuben A.	Couch, Oscar G.	*Guernsey, Elam Y.	Mayhill, Bert B.
Badger, David H.	Crawley, J. R.	Gulley, Ernest A.	McAfee, Warren B.
Baker, Kenneth K.	Creighton, Hobart	*Harris, B. F., Jr.	McCoy, Albert
Baker, Walter S.	Crook, Thurman C.	Harrison, Roy J.	McCurdy, J. Earl
*Barry, Chas. L., Jr.	Cubby, Joseph	Heller, Robert H.	Meagher, Leo
Barry, Edward P.	Danielson, Walter F.	*Henley, George W.	Miller, Lawrence C.
Bartley, Charles H.	Dausman, Guy W.	Hiatt, Azel O.	Millis, Frank T.
Batman, Howard T.	Denton, Winfield K.	Hiestand, Howard R.	Moore, Leland L.
Baylor, Claude L.	Dill, Ted E.	Hill, Harry	Muller, Harry
Beasley, Homer E.	Dillin, Samuel Hugh	Hoesel, Alpha	Murray, Max C.
Black, William J.	Durham, T. M.	Hoffman, Balthasar	Nahand, Arnold C.
Blain, Gideon W.	Emig, Henry A.	Hoover, Robert A.	Neumann, Otto C.
Bond, Charles Z.	Evans, Herbert H.	Hughes, W. O.	O'Connor, T. C.
Bower, Daniel L.	Fawcett, Harry R.	Hunter, Ralph E.	O'Grady, Jack
Brady, Paul S.	Ferguson, Manford	Kaufman, Bess R.	Parker, Chester V.
Brown, William	Foster, Charles Y.	Kingery, James E.	Richards, Renos H.
Cable, Theodore	Free, C. Omer	Klein, Joseph	Roell, Carl E.
Castner, William P.	Funderburg, C.	Klen, Joseph E.	Schermerhorn, J. H.
Chubinski, Ed. L.	Garnitz, Irving	Knapp, James M.	Shull, Harry
Coffin, Charles L.	Gavit, Russell N.	Korn, Harold E.	*Slenker, Glenn R.

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Smith, Carl A.
Smith, J. Frank
Stein, Edward H.

Summerland, Burt
Thompson, J. Ralph
Tucker, C. J.

Tudor, Lora R.
Vernor, Garth H.
Wallace, Joseph C.

West, Judson H.
Wingate, Wilfred W.
Wolf, George W.

IOWA

Senate

*Augustine, A. E.
Baldwin, Howard C.
*Beardsley, Wm. S.
Bekman, E. K.
Benson, Ralph E.
Berg, John P.
Breen, Edward
*Byers, Frank C.
Corwin, Elmer P.
Cromwell, Fred
Dean, Earl M.
Dewey, A. Claire
Donohue E. P.

Doran, L. H.
Edwards, H. W.
Ellis, Frank E.
Elthon, Leo H.
*Evans, K. A.
Faul, George M.
Forsling, L. B.
*Geske, M. X.
Gillette, Lester S.
Guernsey, Hugh G.
Hart, Stanley L.
Harvey, Robert W.

Henningsen, O. H.
Hill, G. R.
Hoeven, Charles B.
Hopkins, George M.
Husted, Ora E.
Kirketeg, O. J.
Leo, Richard V.
Levis, H. V.
Lundy, Hugh W.
Martin, Frank D.
Mighell, Winfred
Miller, Henry D.

Moore, Morris
Mowry, Ross R.
Parker, George L.
Pelzer, Frank
Schadt, F. C.
Shaw, Albert J.
Sjulin, Carl O.
Smith, C. Colfax
Stewart, Paul P.
Talbott, J. E.
Vrba, Ed. H.
Whitehill, B. C.
Zeigler, Sanford, Jr.

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Alesch, Gustave
Avery, A. H.
Axmear, W. C.
Beeler, W. J.
Bittner, Grover
Blue, R. D.
Bowers, L. C.
Brodersep, T. H.
Bulow, Harry F.
Burk, I. J.
Burma, Henry W.
Clark, C. L.
Claypool, Harry B.
Cooper, Elmer E.
Dancer, David
Davenport, John A.
Dietz, Walter
Dodds, Bert E.
Dyorak, R. R. R.
Dykhouse, J. T.
Eckerman, H. P.
*Elliott, Isabel M.
Fishbaugh, E. C., Jr.
Foster, Harlan C.
Gardner, John R.
Goode, Dewey E.
Graham, J. A.

Greene, A. C.
Gregory, Curtis W.
Guernsey, N. E.
Hall, J. R.
Hallagan, Frank B.
Hathaway, George
Hauge, Herbert H.
Heffner, John S.
Hermesen, John B.
Hocum, F. O.
Hoegh, Leo A.
Hultman, Oscar N.
Hyett, F. E.
Irwin, J. E.
Irwin, John R.
Johannes, W. J.
Johnson, Carroll
Johnson, Elmer A.
Johnson, Oscar E.
Judd, William N.
Keency, George H.
Kerr, William
Knippling, John
Knowlton, W. P.
Knudson, Herman M.
*Knudson, John
Kohlhaas, Philip J.

Kruse, William
Kuester, G. T.
Lampman, L. O.
Latchaw, F. A.
Lichty, E. M.
Love, H. S.
Lucas, James A.
Lutz, John C.
Manley, J. W.
Martin, S. A.
McFarlane, Arch W.
Miller, J. F.
Moore, E. A.
Morrison, William F.
Morrisey, Edward J.
Morrow, Harry E.
Nelson, Charles W.
Odden, J. G.
Paullus, Fred J.
*Peisen, Dean W.
Peyton, H. L.
Piper, Elmer
Pine, Floyd J.
Prall, S. E.
Prentis, X. T.
Randall, Claus
Reilly, Robert C.

Risse, H. F.
Ritchie, Fred J.
Roan, Phillip F.
Ropes, Wayne M.
Ross, C. W.
Rovn, Lehman C.
Scholz, Charles H.
Schwendemann, F.
Scott, E. W.
Scott, George L.
Shales, John R.
Sharp, F. E.
Shimanek, C. F.
Siefkas, Henry
Smith, Gordon
Steinberg, Albert
Stewart, E. L.
Thompson, Jens
Thompson, S. M.
Troeger, Paul A.
Van Oosterhout, M.
Walter, Herman W.
Weichman, Harry E.
Wichman, Henry
Wilson, Melvin
Wood, W. G.
Yager, W. A.

KANSAS

Senate

*Allen, Donald C.
Barron, W. A.
Benson, E. H.
Bradney, Claude C.
*Calvert, Cecil
Carter, Jonathan B.
Cavaness, Wilfrid
Coleman, Rolla W.
Cron, F. H.
Dale, Kirke W.

Denious, Jess C.
Endres, Benjamin F.
Grant, Warren B.
*Hackney, Ed. T.
Hansen, Claud
Harris, W. C.
Herbert, Ewing
Hodgson, E. H.
Ireland, W. E.
Jones, Walter F.

Keef, Walter E.
Lemon, Robert
Logan, J. Glenn
McDonald, Joseph S.
Miller, C. N.
*Nuzman, Fred R.
Pihlblad, Ernst F.
Richard, Charles A.
Schmidt, G. W.
Seuser, J. W.

*Skowgard, Thale P.
Todd, Arnold C.
Tompkins, Harry M.
Tripp, Ray G.
Tyson, Robert J.
Waggner, Balie P.
Wall, N. B.
Walters, Raimon G.
Warren, Harry

House of Representatives

Ables, Edwin F.	Glenn, Hugh	Lutz, C. O.	Ryan, W. H.
Angell, E. M.	Goernandt, E. F.	Mahon, L. W.	Schoolcraft, DeWillis
Baker, Earle	Guard, C. G.	Malone, Harold H.	Scott, Buell
Bayless, Fred W.	Hagaman, Frank L.	Mayhew, John H.	Scott, Joe
Beatty, Marion	Hagen, Arthur P.	McCarroll, J. C.	Sellens, W. H.
Beeler, Joe R.	Halbower, H. H.	Means, Walker F.	Sharp, George E.
Bolinger, Ralph	Ham, Albert	Miller, Frank	Shattuck, W. H.
Bonecutter, O. E.	Harkness, Alfred H.	Miller, Ralph H.	Showalter, A.
Brewster, Geo. M.	Hartman, Allan P.	Moore, Earl C.	Smith, C. A.
Briles, E. A.	Haubold, A. B.	Moyer, C. I.	Smith, Raymond E.
Buzick, H. S., Jr.	Hawkinson, J. A.	*Munson, G. R.	Stamper, Forrest
*Carper, Clay C.	Heckert, U. E.	Murr, Henry	Storer, H. A.
Chisholm, W. E.	Hinshaw, J. C.	Musseman, Gerhard	Sundgren, Paul
Christian, Will R.	Holman, Edwin J.	Nickell, Joe	Sweeny, James F.
Clark, Frank M.	Holmstrom, John A.	Oakes, Clarence P.	Templar, George
Converse, Asa F.	Ira, Homer E.	Parsons, Roy	Towers, William H.
Cooper, W. G.	Iverson, Edward	Payton, John F.	Valentine, L. F.
Crider, W. E.	James, A. H.	Perkins, Ralph	VanHorn, Earl E.
Cross, A. F.	Jarvis, Chandler F.	Plummer, George W.	Vigneron, Marcel
Curry, Clair	Jennison, H. S.	Poland, Milton	Weaver, Benjamin O.
Cyr, A. F.	*Johnson, Morris	Pyles, Bernard	Weber, Geo. C.
Daugherty, W. C.	Johnston, Braden C.	Ramsey, John	Williams, Lloyd
Davis, Caldwell, Jr.	Jones, Harvey F.	Rankin, Robert C.	Williamson, Blake A.
Diehl, C. C.	*Jones, Max	*Relihan, A. W.	Wilson, H. Scott
Dole, R. W.	Kessler, Frank M.	Richardson, I. T.	Wilson, James J.
Douglass, Otis	Kinnamon, A. E.	Riegle, Wilford	Wolfe, H. J.
Fisher, F. M.	Kirk, J. B.	Robbins, M. F.	Woods, Linn T.
Fordyce, D. B.	Kohlmeier, W. F.	Robbins, R. O.	Woodward, R. C.
Fowler, W. W.	Lawless, Ralph J.	Rogler, Wayne	Wunsch, Paul R.
Garner, H. C.	Ledbetter, W. E.	Rucas, Gilbert M.	Yale, Andrew E.
Gebhart, E. J.	Lomax, Sullivan	Rumford, Fred	Youse, C. E.
George, Vernis O.			

KENTUCKY

Senate

Attkisson, Wm. R.	*Gibson, Lee	Melton, Strother	Tackett, Joe P.
Barbour, Aubrey	Gilbert, Ralph W.	*Moore, E. C.	Trager, John E.
*Basham, Paul M.	Hall, John M.	Moore, J. Lee	*Turner, Ervine, Jr.
Blake, H. Stanley	Hettinger, J. Joseph	Moss, Ray B.	Turner, Thomas O.
Bowen, Ollie J.	Hillman, H. Watt	Moss, R. C.	Wesley, E. T.
Buckley, Leer H.	Jones, Wm. H., Jr.	Rogers, James C.	*White, Otis
Bush, D. H.	King, Leo	See, Ira W.	Whitfield, O. C.
Crockett, Walter A.	*Mayer, Stanley B.	Sidebottom, Paul	*Williams, B. M.
Dawson, Edwin C.	*McDonald, J. W.	Sugg, John A., Jr.	Wise, James E.
Farmer, W. Claud			Wolfenbarger, J. W.

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*Anderson, C. W., Jr.	Cunningham, G.	Hammons, Claude L.	McKinney, James H.
Anderson, Geo. P.	Curtis, Norman A.	Hulette, Ira W.	Milam, G. Samuel
Bach, J. Everett	Curtis, Wm. J.	*Hunnicutt, John M.	Mitchell, Alton
Baker, Wm. T.	Daniel, Willard Q.	Hunt, W. H.	Moebus, Stanley C.
Bedford, B. F.	Daugherty, F. E.	Johnson, Ben W.	Mollette, John B.
Bevins, Rell	Davisworth, L. M.	King, William K.	Mull, Wm. E.
Boyd, F. C.	Dever, Sam	*Kirtley, John	*Munford, F. Tyler
Bradbury, C. P.	Easley, Forest C.	Lester, Clyde D.	*Myers, Rodes K.
Byrne, C. C.	*Embry, Garland	Lytle, Carl	Naff, Alfred A.
Carr, J. F.	Eversole, Archie H.	Marshall, John	Neikirk, Homer
Carson, Leonard E.	Eyl, Raymond	Matlack, D. T.	Oxley, Luster C.
Clay, G. S.	*Farnsley, C. P.	Mattingly, G. Paul, Sr.	Petry, Mel
Cleveland, H. S.	Fitzpatrick, Thos. P.	May, C. C.	Plum, Henry
Combs, T. Fowler	Gnau, Ferd A.	McCarthy, Marion T.	Porter, H. O.
Cook, William	Hale, C. A.	McConnell, T. B.	Price, Kleber F.
Herbert	Hamilton, Ralph C.	McClothen, Elmer	*Prichard, Edward F.
Cornett, John Chris	Hamilton, S. T.	McGuire, Herman H.	Ransom, Grover C.

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Read, Hubert H.
Rigdon, Thomas
Robey, E. S.
Robinson, Joe E.
Robinson, John C.
Rollo, Wm. T.
Rose, E. A.
Rush, Clarence

Scheben, Carl
Shaikun, Leon J.
Shanklin, W. S.
Sims, Parker
Stuart, William St. C.
Tabb, A. Frank
Tapp, W. R.
Taylor, Carl M.

Taylor, Gabe B.
Tyra, Erna E.
Walden, Cass R.
Wagner, S. J.
Wall, J. L.
Ward, Henry T.
Waterfield, Harry Lee
Wells, L. Roger

West, R. E.
White, James D.
Williams, John M.
Williams, W. G.
Wilson, Lee Roy
Wilson, Terrill A.
Young, J. W.
Young, Z. T.

LOUISIANA

Senate

Arras, Phil
Brittingham, J. N., Jr.
Carbajal, Nicholas G.
Clements, Ernest S.
Cranor, Roscoe
Davis, Gove D.
Delahoussaye, F. E.
Desmare, Dudley G.
Duke, Claude W.
Fisher, Jules G.

Fleming, Daniel B.
Fredericks, Albert A.
Gaiennie, J. Aubrey
Gilbert, Harry W.
Guillory, Dolsy
Heard, J. C.
Hebert, Ralph
Holland, Dorris L.
Knight, A. Esco

Kramer, Wilbur P.
Lee, George W.
Lindsey, Coleman
Lorio, Clarence A.
Martin, Esteve A.
Noe, James A.
Nunez, Sidney A.
Ogden, Percy T.
Peltier, Harvey A.

Reitmeyer, George R.
Rhodes, R. W.
Richardson, Jas. A.
Sevier, Andrew L.
Sweeney, Sidney W.
Terzia, Leo F.
Wingate, Thomas C.
Wingrave, Richard A.
Woodard, Marshall
Woods, Rodney, Jr.

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Alford, W. C.
Anderson, Charles B.
Angelle, Robert
Anzalone, Charles
Bailey, Fred L.
Beckcom, George E.
Beeson, John J.
Bertinot, Anthony J.
Bickham, B. E.
Blasi, Joseph F.
Bordelon, S. Allen
Borey, Rene A.
Boucher, Dayton R.
Bradford, W. T.
Broussard, J. Camille
Brownell, C. R.
Buie, J. C.
Burke, Edmund G.
Cafiero, Leo
Cannon, J. W.
Carbo, R. L.
Cassagne, Pierre A.
Chandler, Wm. J. B.
Coenen, T. J.

Cole, David
Cunningham, W. P.
Curry, Joseph T.
Daigre, Jos. A.
Dicharry, S. J.
Donahoe, Frank J.
Drake, Clifford W.
Dullenty, John P.
Eastland, Lowry B.
Edwards, D. F.
Ethridge, J. W.
Fink, Paul
Flowers, A. D.
Folkes, Cheston
Folse, Louis H.
Frazar, L. E.
Friedman, Leon
Gonzales, Charles
Hand, Peter A.
Hathorn, R. C.
Hill, C. H.
Hoffpauir, N. S.
Holderith, Chas. P.
Holloway, Guy H.
Hudgins, E. N.

Inabnet, W. B.
James, John W.
Jewell, J. Thos.
Jolley, John, Jr.
Kennedy, John A.
Kilpatrick, L. L.
Larcade, Henry D., Jr.
Leovy, Robert S.
LeTissier, H. W.
Lindsay, James A.
Lottinger, Morris A.
Lucas, Jesse F.
Maloney, Paul, Jr.
Manouvrier, P. B.
Mayewski, August J.
McCullough, R. C.
McCurnin, Jas. A., Sr.
McGrath, Patrick H.
Meaux, John H.
Montgomery, Wm. A.
Moran, Frank C.
Morvant, Camille A.
Mutersbaugh, R. T.
Nolan, James J., Jr.
Norton, Geo. T.

Peters, Jonathan J.
Picciola, Marc. J.
Planche, Victor E.
Reed, Roland B.
Riddle, C. A.
Risinger, M.
Santos, Leonard
Savarese, Ernest
Savoie, Clarence J.
Sevier, Henry C.
Shaw, J. W.
Simpson, Ben R.
Spinks, Leonard C.
Starns, Henry
Stich, Frank J.
Stumpf, Alvin T.
Todd, W. H., Jr.
Toler, E. M.
Vilac, Omer
Wilds, Richard S.
Wilkinson, Horace, Jr.
Wimberly, Lorris M.
Wise, Leonard
Wright, T. Ashley

MAINE

Senate

Beckett, Clarence B.
Boothby, Charles
Boucher, Jean Chas.
Burns, J. Frederic
Chamberlain, Jas. K.
Chase, Charles J.
Chase, Clifford G.
Cony, Robert A.
Cook, Sanger M.

Dorr, Eugene H.
Dow, Clinton H.
Elliot, Albert B.
Findlen, George P.
Friend, Francis H.
Graves, Rae D.
Hamel, Ovila
Harkins, Bernard L.

Hill, George E.
Kennedy, Jeremiah
Laughlin, Gail
Lewis, Elton H.
Littlefield, Emery S.
Marden, H. C.
Morse, Ralph I.
Osgood, Earl P.

Owen, Robert
Sanborn, Lauren M.
Sewall, Sumner
Spear, Arthur G.
Thatcher, Frank A.
Tompkins, Nathaniel
Wentworth, Geo. J.
Worthen, H. W.

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Arzonico, G. Joseph
Ayotte, Emile
Babin, Joseph P.
Bacon, Roy S.
Bangs, Calvin W.
Barter, Ralph K.
Batchelder, Sidney R.
Bates, Delmont E.
Belanger, Pierre C.
Bird, Alan L.
Bolduc, Joseph C.
Bowers, Leon V.
Bragdon, Harold
Brown, George V.
Brown, J. Cecil
Brown, William E.
Bubar, Benj. C., Jr.
Burbank, L. H.
Burgess, Merle F.
Burgess, S. Waldo
Butler, James J.
Buzzell, Hogdon C.
Chandler, Donald C.
Churchill, Harry W.
Cleaves, Benj. E.
Clough, Ruth T.
Colby, Oayma J.
Cook, William J.
Cowan, Frank I.
Crockett, Lloyd F.
Cushing, Luther G.
Davis, Joseph W.
Dean, Ernest L.
DeBeck, Emery M.
Dennison, Roy K.
Donahue, William P.
Dorrance, Samuel F.
Dorsey, Dwight W.

Douglass, Alverdo L.
Dow, Harold L.
Dow, Joy, Jr.
Dow, Robert B.
Downs, Geo. G.
Dwinal, Charles F.
Eddy, John H.
Ellis, Arthur H.
Emery, Herve R.
Erswell, Charles S.
Everett, Roland E.
Farrington, Frank A.
Farwell, E. Sam.
Fellows, Carl F.
Fernald, Charles W.
Fogg, Geo. W.
Ford, Charles O.
Fowles, Neota A.
Good, Lee C.
Goss, Harold J.
Grua, George R.
Gyger, John T.
Hall, Ralph C.
Hamel, Nap. H.
Hanold, Harold N.
Haskell, Harold L.
Hawes, Harry P.
Hinckley, George H.
Hinman, William H.
Hodgkins, Almon B.
Holden, Charles G.
Holman, Charles H.
Howes, John H.
Hussey, Harland B.
Jewett, Clayton E.
Jordan, Fred H.
Keene, Wesley M.
Labbee, Camille L.

LaFleur, Alex. A.
Lambert, Edmond J.
Larrabee, Joseph W.
Latno, Florence M.
Leveque, Pierre
Lord, Joseph F.
Luro, William H.
MacNichol, A. A.
Mahon, Henry D.
Marshall, John G.
Maxim, Alton T.
McGillicuddy, J. H.
McGlauffin, C. E.
McNamara, Robt. C.
Melanson, Elmer J.
Merrifield, Emil H.
Meserve, Roy O.
Miller, Justus H.
Mills, Peter
Murchie, Ned H.
Norwood, Milton W.
Noyes, Malcom P.
Otto, Millard G.
Palmer, Curtis I.
Paul, S. Arthur
Payson, Walter Mayo
Peakes, Arthur L.
Pelletier, Lorenzo, J.
Philbrick, Donald W.
Pike, Alger W.
Pike, J. Bennett
Plummer, Harry E.
Porell, Ernest O.
Poulin, Albert A.
Poulin, Roland J.
Pratt, Edsel G.
Preble, Herbert E.
Race, Clarence A.

Ramsdell, Arthur A.
Richardson, F. A.
Robbins, Oscar C.
Robie, Frederick W.
Robinson, C. H.
Robinson, Etta W.
Robinson, Walter E.
Shesong, Leo G.
Sleeper, Cleveland, Jr.
Slosberg, Samuel H.
Smith, John R.
Smith, William T.
Snow, Lyle M.
Snow, Roscoe W.
Stacy, Paul W.
Starret, Elbert L.
Stevens, Elmer B.
Stilphen, Alden C.
Sylvia, John P.
Tardif, D. J.
Thompson, H. W.
Thorne, James H.
Townsend, John E.
Varney, George D.
Violette, Vital E.
Walker, Donald
Wallace, Orrin F.
Weatherbee, R. A.
Weed, C. A.
Welch, Harley D.
Whitney, Norman E.
Williams, Gerard S.
Winslow, G. L.
Winter, Horace G.
Worth, Charles C.
Young, Fred E.
Young, Montague

MARYLAND

Senate

Bennett, Earl
Brice, Arthur H.
Callan, John G.
Carter, Wilmer C.
Cronin, J. Wilmer
Davis, Wilmer F.
Dize, L. Elwood
*Dorsey, P. H., Jr.

Feehley, John Pat
Flynn, Frank J.
Friend, Clifford
Funk, John B.
*Gorfine, Emanuel
Johnson, J. Wilmer
Johnson, Thomas F.

Kennedy, James T.
Kimble, Robt. B.
Lindsay, James J., Jr.
*Marbury, Charles C.
Marvel, A. Raymond
*Mish, Joseph D.
*Peter, Robert

Phipps, Louis N.
Roe, Dudley G.
Shipley, A. Earl
Squier, Cecil Clyde
Ward, David J.
Wilmer, Joseph A.
Wolfe, H. D., Jr.

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Abramson, Leon
Albers, Edward J.
Appel, Lawrence F.
Argabright, Chas. F.
Atwell, James O.
Banning, Dorsey W.
Barnes, C. Ray
Bauman, William J.
Baynes, Henry T.
Beachley, Frederick E.
Behounek, Rudolph
Benton, George R.
Boone, Bertram L. II

Booth, John T.
Boucher, Lulu W.
Brenneman, Nelson
Brinsfield, D. Floyd
Briscoe, John H. T.
Burkins, Earle R.
Burroughs, P. Elliott
Buscher, Joseph D.
*Carroll, Charles, Jr.
Cary, Vesta M.
Cecil, J. Allen
Chaires, John W.
Claggett, Lansdale G.

Clapp, Robert E., Jr.
Clark, John E.
Cohill, S. Rinehart
Conlon, Thos. E.
Conroy, John F.
*Cordish, Paul L.
Dashiell, Wilbur R.
Dempsey, Thomas F.
Dick, J. Milton
Dorsey, Isaac
Doub, Elizabeth B.
Dunker, David B.
Fairbank, J. Frank

Foley, Wm. J.
Forrest, Robert
Frebruger, Edward A.
Gardner, Donald J.
Gately, J. Joseph
Gill, James W.
Goldstein, Louis L.
Griffin, John J.
Groves, Martin L.
Grube, Henry D.
Harris, Roger B., Jr.
Heaps, Marshall T.
Heinekamp, William

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* Hirt, Frank Joseph	Kinnamon, H. F.	Morton, James C., Jr.	Schmidt, George C.
Hoff, Stanford	Kolb, S. Denmead	Myers, Allen I.	See, Charles M.
Hoffman, Carl P.	Kosakowski, C. G.	Neal, W. Edmond	Shockley, Ralph E.
Holzapsfel, Henry, 3rd	Leister, Paul C.	Novak, John A.	Shoemaker, Ruth E.
Houck, Chas. S., Jr.	Lloyd, William H.	O'Connell, James R.	Sklar, Albert L.
Houck, Fredk. H.	* Locke, Walter J.	Owings, Geo. W., Jr.	Sleeman, Jonathan
Howard, Polk Steele	Lord, Charles G.	Payne, Noah T.	Smith, Howard B.
* Hudnet, William M.	Luber, John C.	Peelle, Stanton C., Jr.	* Sothoron, L. Harold
Hurley, John	Martin, Darwin B.	Powers, Ralph M.	Spoerlein, Randall G.
Jackson, Elmer M., Jr.	Mason, Clarence B.	Price, Mordecai M.	Strong, Ray T.
Jefferson, Luther P.	Matthews, James F.	Pruitt, Calvin P.	Sweeney, Thos. E.
Johnson, J. Howard	Melnicove, B. S.	Ramsburg, J. R.	Tolle, Milton
Jones, Charles C.	Milana, Joseph A.	Reed, Lester B.	Viehmyer, Robert
Jones, Thos. Elmo	Miles, Paul O.	Robertson, C. E.	Warren, Harry I.
Kapera, Steve M.	Miller, Harvey M.	Robinson, Jerome	Weintraub, Ben
Kearns, James E.	Monroe, James B.	Rowland, Frank L.	White, J. S.
Kenney, John H.	Moore, Leo M.	Rubenstein, Leon A.	Woodfield, Albert W.

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Senate

Babcock, Frank D.	Dolan, Chester A., Jr.	Johnston, Thomas H.	Mullowney, E. O'H.
Bazinet, Wilfred P.	Francis, Joseph F.	Kerrigan, John E.	Murphy, Joseph L.
Bigelow, Chandler	* Giroux, Eugene H.	Krapf, George W.	Nicholson, Donald W.
Blanchard, Arthur F.	Goodwin, Angier L.	Lane, Thomas J.	Nutting, E. H.
Brackman, David M.	Grant, William P.	Langone, J. A., Jr.	Olander, Edwin L. *
Burke, Thomas M.	Gunn, James A.	Lundgren, Harold R.	Oppenheimer, E. S.
Cole, Albert	Haley, Cornelius F.	Mackay, John D.	Richardson, Harris S.
Connors, Louis B.	* Hollis, Arthur W.	McCooley, Joseph P.	Sears, Mason
Cotton, Joseph R.	Holmes, Newland H.	Miles, Charles G.	Skibinski, Chester T.
Curtis, Laurence	* Hunt, Jarvis	Montminy, Joseph F.	Sullivan, Bernard L.

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Achin, Wilfred J.	Burke, Harland	Crowley, J. D. W.	Harnisch, Joseph J.
Akeroyd, Wm. A.	Burns, John F.	Cutler, Leslie B.	Haskell, Wm. H.
Andrews, Theodore	Callahan, J. Elmer	Davis, L. H.	Hastings, Wm. A.
Ashe, George T.	Cameron, Colin J.	Dean, George F.	Haworth, L. A.
Babcock, Josiah, Jr.	Campbell, Robert P.	Dearborn, Hiram N.	Hedges, Chas. W.
Backus, Robert S.	Capeless, M. J.	Dennett, Roger	Herter, Christian A.
Baker, William B.	Cappucci, Enrico	De Roy, Oscar	Hines, Joseph A.
Baldwin, William A.	Carlin, Andrew F.	Diehl, Leo E.	Hogan, Charles V.
Barnet, Philip	Carlson, Gustaf A.	Dodge, Grover N.	Hollis, Theo. R.
Barnicoat, Fredk. M.	Carpenter, Fred	Dole, Fred B.	Holman, Charles F.
Barrus, George L.	Carpenter, S. G., Jr.	Donovan, C. P.	Hunter, Hugh C.
Barry, Thomas A.	Carroll, John Henry	Donovan, Susan B.	Hutchinson, Fred A.
Baylies, Walter R.	Carson, Eddie D.	Downey, Joseph H.	Innes, Charles J.
Beaudoin, Fred D.	Casey, Bernard P.	Doyle, Anthony R.	Innes, George A.
Bell, Malcolm L.	Casey, William J.	Dullea, Ernest W.	Iris, Harvey
Bergeron, Albert	Cawley, John M.	Eldredge, Edwin F.	Johnson, Adolph
Bergeron, Albert	Clampit, Ralph V.	Erickson, Sven A.	Jones, William A.
Bessette, Albert M.	Clarkson, Frank	Everberg, G. W.	Jordan, Peter J.
Bigelow, Albert F.	* Coakley, Andrew J.	Feeney, Michael P.	Kalus, Harry
Blake, Fred A.	Coddair, J. W., Jr.	Fleming, Wm. D.	Kaplan, Charles
Boland, Edward P.	Coffey, James S.	Fletcher, Keith F.	Kelley, Chas. A.
Bourgeois, Albert L.	Comerford, John T.	Foster, Paul W.	Kelley, Francis J.
Bowker, Philip G.	Condron, Michael H.	Francis, D. B.	Kimball, John V.
Bradley, G. Edward	Conway, Michael J.	French, Stephen L.	King, Rudolph F.
Brady, Edward T.	Cooke, Chas. H.	Fuller, Clarence H.	Knowles, John Q.
Bresnahan, Daniel J.	* Coolidge, Arthur W.	Furbush, Richard I.	Kritzman, Morris
Brimblecom, W. K.	Cormier, August J.	Gibson, Thomas F.	Landry, Leo P.
Brooks, J. Kenney	Cousens, George C.	Gilman, William R.	* Lasell, John W.
Brown, F. Eben	Coyne, Francis X.	Goddard, Paul M.	Law, Lawrence W.
Brown, Russell P.	Coyne, Thomas F.	Gott, Hollis M.	Lawrence, W. E.
Brown, Wm. A.	Craven, John J.	Graham, Peter J.	Leary, George
* Burgess, Arthur I.	Crosby, Nelson B.	Hannon, Thos. J., Jr.	Leonardi, Frank M.

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Lerche, Ralph
 Linchan, Thomas E.
 Lomax, T. J., Jr.
 Lunney, Wm. C.
 Luz, Joseph F.
 Lynch, Philip J.
 MacDonald, D. A.
 MacLean, Frank E.
 Mahan, Arthur U.
 Mahar, Ralph C.
 Manning, John F.
 Markley, Philip M.
 McAndrews, James P.
 McCaffrey, Charles
 McCarthy, Paul A.
 McCready, Thos. F.
 McDevitt, James P.
 McGrail, James J.
 McHugh, L. P.
 McLaughlin, H. L.
 McMahon, George F.
 McMorro, Philip
 Mellen, James J.
 Melley, Joseph A.
 Merchant, J. R.
 Milano, Joseph A.
 Minihan, Daniel J.
 Mooney, Wm. E.

Moore, Alfred J.
 Moran, Walter J.
 Morley, Lester B.
 Morris, Albert E.
 Morrison, Frank J.
 Nelson, Eric A.
 Neville, Michael J.
 Nourse, Leo F.
 O'Kane, Joseph N.
 Olson, Charles W.
 O'Neill, Thos. P., Jr.
 O'Shea, George J.
 Owens, David M., Jr.
 Palmer, R. P.
 Parker, George A.
 Patriquin, Royal B.
 Peckham, J. Austin
 Pedler, Harold S.
 Petersen, T. Mouritz
 Pierce, Fredk. E.
 Pigeon, Roy W.
 Powers, John E.
 Pratt, John D.
 Priest, Benj. B.
 Ramsdell, Wm. E.
 Reed, William G.
 Rice, George E.
 Ricketson, R. L.

Roach, Joseph N.
 Roberts, Chas. H., Jr.
 Roberts, George W.
 Rosenfeld, Nathan
 Rounseville, C. C.
 Rowan, Wm. H. J.
 Rubin, Albert
 Runnells, Wm. F.
 Sawyer, Roland D.
 Sessions, Wm. J.
 Sherman, Philip
 Sirois, Edward
 *Smith, Frank W.
 Smith, George E.
 Smith, Roy C.
 Snow, H. Edward
 Southgate, J. F.
 Spalding, Manford R.
 Stacey, Richard H.
 Staves, Edward W.
 Steele, Avery W.
 Stetson, George W.
 Sullivan, Chas. F. J.
 Sullivan, J. J.
 Sullivan, John T.
 Sullivan, Leo J.
 Sullivan, Patk. G.
 Swanson, Martin

Swenson, Chester R.
 Sylvia, Joseph A.
 Tetrault, Valmore P.
 Tilden, Nathaniel
 Tobin, James F.
 Troy, John E., Jr.
 Trull, Herbert L.
 Twomey, C. J.
 Tyrrell, C. J.
 Valentine, John H.
 Vallely, James L.
 Vaughan, John W.
 Violette, James T.
 Ward, Ira C.
 Wenzler, John B.
 Whitcomb, Edgar A.
 White, John Philip
 White, William F.
 Whitney, Otis M.
 Whiton, Joseph L.
 Williams, Ralph E.
 Willis, Fredk. B.
 Woekel, Carl A.
 Wright, Henry E.
 York, Morton E.
 *Youngman, A. L.
 Zimon, Abraham I.

MICHIGAN

Senate

Baldwin, Joseph A.
 Benzje, D. Stephen
 Bishop, Otto W.
 Bradley, William M.
 Brake, D. Hale
 Burhans, Earl L.
 Callaghan, Miles M.
 DeLano, Carl F.

Diggs, Charles C.
 Digman, Herman H.
 Dotsch, James D.
 Fenner, Clyde V.
 Flynn, Felix H. H.
 Hammond, J. T.
 Hittle, Harry F.
 Howell, Chester M.

Isbister, Gilbert H.
 Logie, Jerry T.
 Ludington, Allen G.
 Martin, David M.
 McCallum, George P.
 Munshaw, Earl W.
 Murphy, James A.
 Nowak, Stanley

Paterson, Leonard J.
 Porter, Elmer R.
 Saur, M. Harold
 Shea, Henry F.
 Town, C. Jay
 VanderWerp, Don
 VanderWerp, John
 Wilkowski, Leo J.

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Acker, Ural S.
 Adams, Charles P.
 Adams, Clark J.
 Allard, Homer L.
 Barrett, Ray M.
 Begick, Paul
 Benson, Victor
 Bird, William C.
 Bolt, Andrew
 Braun, V. O.
 Buckley, Wm. G.
 Calvert, Frank J.
 Clancy, Michael J.
 Courter, Byron
 Cumings, Chas. B.
 Deadman, R. H.
 Decker, Alpheus P.
 Dombrowski, S. J.
 Dykstra, Ate
 Eaton, Elton R.
 Espie, John P.
 Faulkner, Ellis E.
 Feenstra, Chas. R.

*Fitzgerald, C. B.
 Gallagher, Earl C.
 Gartner, Fred J.
 Garvey, Raymond E.
 Gilbert, Roy T.
 Gillespie, George
 Goulette, James
 Graebner, Henry J. P.
 Graham, James
 Green, William
 Guggisberg, John C.
 Hamilton, John F.
 Hampton, Bernie F.
 Handy, Gale
 Harma, George O.
 Harris, Wilbur J.
 Hermann, Harry
 Herrick, Walter G.
 Higgins, Geo. N.
 Hooper, Warren G.
 James, Walter J.
 Jenema, Mark
 Jespersen, Yorgen

Kaminski, Joseph L.
 Kilstrom, Oscar E.
 Kircher, Fred L.
 Knox, Victor A.
 Kowalski, Joseph J.
 Kronk, Martin A.
 Landon, Palmer
 Legg, Peter R.
 Loomis, Dewey W.
 Loupee, Sherman L.
 MacKay, Alex. M.
 McIntosh, Wm. J.
 Miles, Nelson A.
 Murphy, Frank
 Murphy, John B.
 Murphy, Joseph C.
 Nagel, Ernest G.
 Nagel, Joseph F.
 Neller, F. Jack
 Nichols, Haskell L.
 Nixon, Charles H.
 Nowak, Francis J.
 Nugent, Howard

Odell, Arthur U.
 Post, James I.
 Post, Maurice E.
 Preston, Loomis K.
 Rawson, Audley
 Remer, Walter F.
 Rodesiler, Fred
 Root, Edson V.
 Royce, Arthur
 Sault, John
 Sawyer, Robt. N.
 Smith, John B.
 Stanley, James B.
 Stephens, Rupert
 Stockfish, Walter N.
 Stockman, Dora H.
 Storey, Bert J.
 Sumeracki, A. Wm.
 Sundstrom, Chas. F.
 Swain, James
 Thompson, Ruth
 Thomson, John W.
 Tibbitts, Douglas D.

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Wickman, Arthur H.

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Zimmerman, L. W.

MINNESOTA

Senate

Adams, Elmer E.
Almen, A. L.
Anderson, Wm. B.
Berg, Louis E.
Berglund, Alfred
Bridgeman, H. A.
Carley, James A.
Carr, Homer M.
Cashman, M. R.
*Dahle, C. A.
Devold, A. O.
Dietz, William L.
Dougherty, Frank E.
Feidt, Daniel S.
Finstad, O. J.
Friberg, Eric
Gage, Fred K.

Galvin, M. J.
Gardner, Richard N.
Hahn, A. A.
Herreid, George H.
Imun, Val
Johnson, C. Elmer
Julkowski, R. J.
Kelly, Richard
Kingsley, Burt L.
Larson, Henry A.
Larson, Norman J.
Ledin, Wendell L.
*Lightner, Milton C.
Loftsgaarden, B. H.
Lommen, George H.
Masek, Joseph H.
Miller, Archie H.

Miller, Fredk. J.
*Mullin, Gerald T.
Murphy, D. D.
Nelsen, Ancher
Neumeier, Karl
Novak, B. G.
Oliver, C. I.
Orr, Chas. N.
Pederson, Nels A.
Ribenack, Edw. R.
Richardson, W. B.
Rockne, A. J.
Roepke, William
Seifert, Alexander
Sell, Frank J.
Siegel, George L.
Simonson, J. A.

*Sletvold, A. O.
Solstad, Alfred
Starks, A. O.
Stiening, Henry C.
Sullivan, Henry H.
Swenson, Oscar A.
Tungseth, E. L.
Wahlstrand, H. L.
*Weber, J. V.
Welch, Thos. P.
Welle, Leo
White, John J.
Wing, Harry
Winkjer, Theo. G.
Wolfe, Walter P.
Wright, Donald O.

House of Representatives

Allen, Claude H.
Anderson, Carl G.
Anderson, Geo. E.
Angstrom, K. W.
Antila, John
Barrett, John F.
Beckwith, H. S.
Bennett, W. F.
Berlin, Wm. A.
Boehlke, Julius E.
Bondhus, Thomas
Boze, A. L.
Brophy, L. E.
Burdick, Walter
Burnap, A. M.
Butler, Colvin G.
Campbell, Walter H.
Champlin, Geo. W.
Chilgren, E. J.
Constable, A. C.
Cummings, Roy H.
Dammann, Herman
Daun, Joseph J.
Day, Walter E.
Dixon, Lafayette C.
Doerr, W. C.
Dominick, Albert
Dorweiler, L. C.
Drexler, John M.
Duckstad, Walter S.
Duemke, Emmett L.
Dunn, Roy E.
Eichhorn, I. G.

Eklund, Wm. J.
Ekman, C. E.
Emond, Louis
Enstrom, Louis
Erickson, Carl E.
Evenson, Harry
Finstuen, Andrew
Gale, Richard P.
Gibbons, Arthur T.
Gleason, L. J.
Hagen, Edward
Hagen, George
Hagland, Carl G.
Hall, Lawrence M.
Halsted, C. L.
Hansen, Senus M.
Harkins, Don
Harrison, Harold
Hart, R. T.
Hartkopf, Baldwin
*Hartle, John A.
Hayford, Andrew O.
Headley, Lake
Helling, John A.
Hering, Florian J.
Herseth, E. B.
*Hill, Louis W., Jr.
Hillier, H. B.
Hilton, Roy E.
Hompe, Edward G.
Howard, John F.
Huhtala, J. William
Imdieke, Herman G.

Iverson, Carl M.
Jebb, Melvin B.
Johnson, Emil
Johnson, John A.
Johnson, Rollin G.
Johnston, W. C.
Kempfer, Hannah J.
Kiefer, George W.
Kovert, Homer J.
Lee, Robert F.
Lenertz, L. L.
Litchke, Herman E.
Lorentz, Joe P.
Lowe, Thomas
*Mackinnon, George
Mann, C. G.
*Martinson, Ed.
McNulty, John J.
Melby, J. O.
Memmer, Fredk. P.
Merrill, W. F.
Miller, Henry F.
Moberg, John
Mortinson, J. A., Jr.
Myre, Helmer
Nelson, Carl J.
Nelson, Will N.
Nonnemacher, H. C.
Oberg, A. F.
Odenborg, S. C.
O'Malley, Thomas F.
Onan, Charlie
Orass, Telford V.

Ottinger, Howard
Paige, Mabeth Hurd
Palmer, Gilbert H.
Peshek, J. S.
Peterson, Gordon C.
Peterson, Harold L.
Peterson, P. B.
Peterson, P. J. E.
Powers, A. J.
Prifrel, Joseph, Jr.
Roth, Walter
Rykken, C. J.
Sawyer, N. W.
Schneider, Frank F.
Schneider, Wm.
Schulz, Ervin H.
Schwanke, Fred W.
Slen, Theodor S.
Stanchfield, E. M.
Stockwell, S. A.
Swennes, Harvey E.
Teigen, Albert E.
Terwilliger, G. W.
Thompson, A. C.
Trisch, John R.
Vance, Henry E.
Vukelich, Thos. D.
Wanvick, Arne C.
Weidendorf, Andy
Welch, Vernon S.
Widstrand, Oscar
Zwack, John M.

MISSISSIPPI

Senate

Allen, Percy Wilmo
*Arrington, R. Olney
Barnett, Bert J.

*Bulloch, Mansard
Burgin, Wm. Garner
Burns, Robert, Jr.

Bush, Charles R.
Bush, Millard P.
Capers, Walter W.

Cassels, Delos H.
Cook, Joe
Cooper, James M.

Senate—continued

Culkin, J. H.
Dyre, Hackett
Hardee, Edgar P.
Hardin, Ruble Hill
*Harper, Frank H.
Herring, Geo. B.
Hollis, Howard D.
Holloway, Geo. W.
Knox, Rush H.
Kyle, John W.

Lake, J. A., Jr.
Lambright, Robt. L.
*Massey, Alton
McCauley, Saml. J.
McKay, Edwin V.
McKeigney, A. F.
Pennington, H. T.
Pittman, Frank B.
Prisock, Neal

Rice, James Calhoun
Ritchey, Geo. P.
Roberts, Wm. B.
Ross, Fred A.
Shook, M. Arthur
Simmons, H. L.
Simpson, Hubert R.
Smith, Geo. R.
Stubblefield, Peter

Sullivan, R. L.
Terry, J. Walter
Trim, Thos. R.
Vick, John M.
Watson, J. Stewart
Weems, Robert S.
*Williams, T. Frank
Winn, Corry Pomroy
Young, M. C.

House of Representatives

Allen, Nathan G.
Armstrong, Estes
Armstrong, John T.
Arnold, E. E.
Austin, James S.
Autry, Eland E.
Bacon, Wm. Arthur
*Bailey, Thomas L.
Bell, Benj. F.
Bellamy, Ludy C.
Bickerstaff, R. O.
Bolen, Charlie A.
Britton, Daniel H.
Brown, I. Paris
Brumfield, W. R.
Bull, James H.
Bullard, James A.
Calcote, M. C.
Callicott, Wm. G.
Callon, Ben Chase
Carter, Haskell T.
Chadwick, Carl A.
Chatham, G. W.
Clark, Anslem J.
Clinton, Ernest W.
Coats, Claude C.
Cockrell, Ausbon M.
Conn, John P.
Cook, John Allen
Corley, J. M.
Cowden, Alvin Bula
Davis, Edwin D.
Davis, Walter D.
Day, Icey Wiley
Dees, Calvin Elias
Douglas, Marvin B.

Draughn, Liston
Eakes, John W.
Early, Eustace F.
*Ethridge, Geo. M.
Evans, Geo. W.
Evans, Lemuel W.
Ewing, Wm. Hugh
Felts, Holland O.
Floyd, Jason H.
Ford, James Ira
Fox, Russell L.
Garland, William E.
Gex, Lucien M.
Gore, Teav Notley
Green, Hubert L.
Greenough, G. A.
Guider, Benj. A.
Harris, Edgar
Henley, E. W.
Hickman, John S.
Holloman, John H.
Hopkins, Joseph W.
Houston, W. E.
Hull, Calvin Henry
Jaggers, Ferlis W.
Jarvis, Raymond T.
Johnson, Wm. T.
Jones, Ivey R.
Kelly, Albert B.
Kelly, John G.
Knox, Mark C.
Ladner, Heber A.
Lamar, Ebbert H.
Large, U.S.
Lee, Robert Ellis
Lee, Thomas Jackson

Leggett, Elwyn C.
Little, S. Van
Livingston, E. B.
Long, Thomas H.
Loper, Joseph V.
Lott, Walter O.
Loving, Byron H.
Lumpkin, S. E.
May, Joseph Albert
May, Walter Dent
McCoy, Elmer E.
McGowan, M. M.
McGrath, John J.
McGraw, William
McIlwain, Jas. E.
McKay, Richmond M.
McNeer, Raiford E.
McWilliams, J. M.
Mitchell, G. W., Jr.
Mogan, John H.
Monk, Oscar Frank
Montgomery, I. E.
Morgan, Ira L.
Morrison, Harvey L.
Morrow, James A.
Murphey, Walter W.
Nabors, Samuel McE.
Newman, J. C.
*Owen, Joseph E.
Owens, George W.
Perry, Jas. M.
Phillips, John A.
Prine, John Gordon
*Reed, Thomas J.
Richardson, Earl S.
Roberson, LeRoy

Robinson, Minnie I.
Sanders, Lucien S.
Sandlin, Philip T.
Saul, Steve Scott
Schelben, Fred
Sessions, R. A. J.
Sharron, Daniel B.
Shepard, Welton W.
Sillers, Walter, Jr.
Simmons, Ed.
Smith, Roy D.
Smith, Wm. Theo.
Spencer, Newton A.
Stansel, Mrs. Pearl H.
Strait, Willie
Sullivan, Jack
Swango, Curtis M., Jr.
Talbot, John M.
Taylor, George W., Sr.
Taylor, John R.
Tyrone, Kirby
Upchurch, R. Wm.
Waits, Dewey Hilton
Waits, T. A.
Walker, Wallace O.
Wallis, Willie Coy
Watson, Richard L.
Welch, L. A.
Williams, Homer J.
Williams, Wm. A.
Wolfe, Oscar O., Jr.
*Woolfolk, Ellis F.
Wright, Fielding L.
Wright, Sam Walter
Wynn, Ellis Eugene

MISSOURI

Senate

Allison, Emery W.
Barbour, Edw. A., Jr.
Bradley, Bert
Briggs, Frank P.
Brogan, Joseph H.
Casey, M. E.
Clayton, Geo. D., Jr.
Cox, Raymond E.
Dail, Delmar

Dale, Dick B.
Donnelly, Phil M.
Doran, W. J.
Duncan, C. S.
Dyer, Myles P.
Ewen, Charles
Freeland, W. E.
Jones, Paul C.

Kinney, Michael
Mabee, Ray
McCormick, Raleigh
McDowell, James C.
McKeon, John M.
McReynolds, Allen
Nelson, C. S.
Pepoon, P.

Quinn, William M.
Roberson, Chas. O.
Roberts, Theron E.
Rozier, George A.
Searcy, L. N.
Seelig, Lee D.
Sexton, Jess D.
Smith, Francis
Whitlow, W. B.

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Abney, Guy
Arnold, Claude
Asotsky, Max

Awbrey, Henry R.
Bare, Allen T.
Barrett, Charles

Barton, William
Bentley, H. Clay
Brady, Edward M.

Brinkman, Albert B.
Brinkman, Jules
Brown, Tom A.

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Buck, Orvey C.
 Burke, Wm. Warren
 Byrnes, Edward F.
 Caldwell, Edmund R.
 Campbell, Charles T.
 Carter, D. Raymond
 Caruthers, B. E.
 Chaffin, Roy J.
 Christy, J. G.
 Cleeton, Zina A.
 Conrath, F. B.
 Cook, Emmett F.
 Cooper, A. H.
 Couey, E. W.
 Council, Joseph P.
 Cowherd, B. E.
 Crain, Hartwell G.
 Crist, H. C.
 Daily, John
 Davis, Jackson
 Dessieux, Paul B.
 Devine, M. T.
 DeWitt, R. A.
 Dixon, L. N.
 Dodson, W. W.
 Edwards, Suggett L.
 Elliott, Howard
 Ewing, Robert L.
 Farley, J. W.
 Farrar, Charles
 Fish, M. E.
 Floyd, H. T.
 Foerst, Edwin G.
 Ford, Obie I.
 Francis, J. Arthur

Freeman, J. L.
 Garrison, James R.
 Gaston, Albert
 Gibbons, Paul K.
 Gill, Thomas J.
 Gladish, Harry Earl
 Grafton, Don. C.
 Gray, J. A.
 Gregson, Don S.
 Hale, Edward E.
 Haley, J. W.
 Hall, Robert G.
 Hamlin, Roy
 Hanks, W. O.
 Haskell, John B.
 Hayden, Samuel C.
 Hays, G. Purd
 Healey, Harold V.
 Henry, Carl J.
 Henson, Tolbert
 Heriford, J. B.
 Hess, David A.
 Hoffman, Perry
 Hogan, Ed. J., Jr.
 Holman, Lawrence
 Hughes, John T.
 Iffrig, Frank J.
 Ivanhoe, Joseph L.
 Jack, John
 Jamison, M. M.
 Jeffries, T. V.
 Junge, C. P.
 Keating, Edgar J.
 Kennedy, Michael R.

Kincaid, Arthur Roy
 King, Leonidas
 Kitt, Randall R.
 Lafferty, William H.
 Lane, Willis
 Lauf, H. P.
 Lowry, Frank
 Maness, Howard R.
 Maring, W. F., Jr.
 Martin, William E.
 McDaniel, A. S.
 McGee, Harry
 McGuire, Fred O.
 Miller, Joe H.
 Miller, W. Herbert
 Mittendorf, Forrest
 Montgomery, E. E.
 Murray, R. J.
 Murry, Clyde I.
 Newton, J. F.
 Novak, Jerry
 O'Bryan, Daniel
 Osburn, Morris E.
 Parrish, Albert T.
 Peery, D. A.
 Phillips, V. E.
 Rainwater, H. S.
 Reed, Clarence E.
 Remm, C. W.
 Robison, Frank M.
 Salmon, Urlin
 Schechter, Maurice
 Schermann, John M.
 Schick, Oliver E. J.

Searcy, Robert E.
 Simrell, H. A.
 Skaggs, Buford
 Slankard, Wayne V.
 Smart, William R.
 Smith, Michael J.
 Spearman, Fred
 Steinbeck, A. H.
 Stephens, John
 Stewart, Gladys B.
 Still, C. E.
 Studivan, Grover C.
 Sullivan, John A.
 Summers, Roscoe C.
 Sutton, O. R.
 Taylor, John D.
 Thedinger, I. C.
 Turley, C. P.
 Turner, Paul E.
 Uxa, Robert M.
 Walker, Thomas J.
 Wallace, E. A.
 Wallace, James S.
 Weakley, Wm. B.
 Weber, Randolph H.
 Weightman, W. H.
 Welborn, A. L.
 Whinrey, Walter P.
 Whitaker, O. B.
 Williams, Jasper N.
 Winningham, Guy
 Wolf, Charles T.
 Wollard, R. F.
 Woodsmall, J. C.
 Woodward, M. J.

MONTANA

Senate

Alvord, A. A.
 Angvick, Lars
 Armstrong, Bert B.
 Arnold, Steve
 Baker, Arthur A.
 Baker, F. E.
 Bateman, H. W.
 Burke, Tom
 Calder, Thomas
 Campbell, F. C.
 Campbell, John L.
 Chadwick, F. A.
 Chapman, D. W.
 Cotter, Charles P.

Dahl, Reynold C.
 Davis, G. G.
 *Drumheller, Dan M.
 Ecton, Zales N.
 *Foor, Arlie M.
 Haight, Herbert H.
 Hammond, W. L.
 Harlen, Harry C.
 Henderson, M. R.
 Kathan, A. E.
 Kaulbach, J.
 Keeley, W. E.
 Kroman, Charles L.
 Lamp, F. M.

Lott, Mortimer J.
 Mahoney, Charles H.
 Mann, Harry T.
 Martin, Harry T.
 Martinson, Karl L.
 McQuitty, E. F.
 Metzger, F. C.
 Montgomery, G. H.
 Mulholland, M. J.
 Murphy, Thos. F.
 Nutt, R. S.
 Pauline, Robert
 Plank, Leonard
 Plumer, A. J.

Robinson, Fred L.
 Robson, A. F.
 Ruffcorn, George
 *Simmons, H. A.
 *Smith, Paul W.
 Starks, Hayes
 Swertelle, G. A.
 Tierney, W. P.
 Waite, W. T.
 Waldrop, George R.
 Weinschrott, John
 Wilson, George W.
 Wood, C. L.
 Woods, R. Dale

House of Representatives

Acher, John
 Acton, W. S.
 Anderson, Erick
 Anderson, W. M.
 Antrim, Stanley
 Armstrong, Ory J.
 Aronson, J. Hugo
 Baker, C. E.
 Balgord, O. P.
 Beadle, Minnie

Beck, Martin J.
 Berthot, A. G.
 Bjorneby, Emil G.
 Bower, Frank A.
 Brower, A. J.
 Brown, Robert C.
 Byrne, E. J.
 Cannon, Paul
 Clark, L. W.
 Cole, Kenneth

Cole, N. A.
 Collins, Roy D.
 Daniel, J. W.
 DeDobbeleer, J., Sr.
 D'Ewart, Wesley
 Dougherty, James N.
 Duncan, Thomas W.
 Dunn, Robert J.
 Ekern, H. O.
 Emswiler, S. J.

Findlater, R. P.
 Flynn, John J.
 Freshman, Walter C.
 Friedl, Paul
 Gebhardt, R. H.
 Goodwin, Phil C.
 Green, Henry R.
 Hageman, Arthur
 Hammond, Grant
 Hess, H. H.

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Hoiness, Melvin M.
 Horrigan, Frank W.
 James, David F.
 Kellogg, G. C.
 Kirscher, W. G.
 Lambert, H. A.
 Lauback, Harry
 Lehrkind, Carl, Jr.
 Leuthold, J. H.
 Liggett, J. A.
 Lippard, Gordon J.
 Listug, A. T.
 Long, J. J.
 Longenecker, H. H.
 Loughran, Mike
 Lowe, Ray G.

Lunch, Austin E.
 Malee, Thomas C.
 Manning, D. M.
 Martin, Mrs. R. T.
 McCarthy, Denis
 McClain, M. A.
 McFatridge, A. E.
 McGee, Albert
 McKenna, George S.
 McLeod, Archie D.
 Melin, Marian A.
 *Metlen, Joe
 Miles, Ben B.
 Morrison, R. E.
 Moss, G. M.

Moss, S. E.
 Murray, Thomas
 Newell, J. T.
 O'Connor, George
 *Padbury, Fred H.
 Parker, Clem S.
 Parker, Neil C.
 Peterson, P. C.
 Potter, John V.
 Reed, W. H.
 Rice, John E.
 Roehl, E. R.
 Ryan, Thomas
 Scofield, Charles L.
 Siegling, Robert A.

Smith, Sherman W.
 Sorte, Marvin J.
 *Spiegel, Sam
 Stafford, John D.
 Stevens, Charles L.
 Stewart, G. D.
 Stromnes, E. J.
 Sullivan, Frank K.
 Tyler, R. G.
 Vandenbeck, J. H., Jr.
 Watson, Fred
 Wenger, Edward A.
 Williams, C. J.
 Wilson, Stuart P.
 Woods, W. E.
 Zuck, John Q.

NEBRASKA

Legislature

Adams, Ernest A.
 Adams, John, Jr.
 Ashmore, Hugh B.
 Brady, Frank J.
 Carlson, Swan
 Carsten, Fred L.
 Callan, John
 Craven, George
 Diers, W. H.
 Doyle, John
 Dunn, Lester

Gantz, Harry E.
 *Garber, Dan
 Gross, George B.
 Gutowski, Peter
 Hall, Leland
 Hastings, Jay
 Herrick, Charles R.
 Howard, R. M.
 Johnson, Iver S.
 Johnson, Richard
 Johnston, A. M.

Klaver, Sam
 Lambert, Tom
 Mekota, John E.
 *Miller, A. L.
 Mischke, Martin J.
 Mueller, Fred A.
 Murphy, L. B.
 Neubauer, E. M.
 Norman, William J.
 Peterson, Carl H.
 *Reavis, Joseph C.

Reed, James E.
 Rossiter, J. B.
 *Schultz, Edwin O.
 Sorrell, Frank
 Thornton, J. Lyndon
 *Thomas, Amos
 Tyrdik, Charles E.
 Van Diest, A. C.
 Von Seggern, E. M.
 Westley, M. E.

NEVADA

Senate

Bell, Forrest F.
 Cobb, Will
 DeVotie, Harry M.
 Dressler, William F.
 Foster, John C.

Getchell, Noble H.
 Gibson, R. N.
 Heidtman, H. C.
 Horsey, C. L.

Lattin, Ralph
 Miller, John H.
 Modarelli, H. A.
 Parker, George

Robbins, John E.
 Wadsworth, James A.
 Winters, Ira L.
 Wittenberg, C. F.

House of Representatives

Amodei, Peter A.
 Barr, A. C.
 Bernard, Virgil
 Brooks, Ernest
 Brown, Fred J.
 Bunker, Berkeley L.
 Burke, Peter A.
 Cahill, Robbins
 Caldwell, Charles L.
 Carroll, Thomas

Case, Irvin
 Coleman, Henry S.
 Conine, Howard L.
 Cooper, Joe S.
 Curtis, John W.
 David, LeRoy F.
 Davidson, John
 Drumm, Luella K.
 Fee, M. E.
 Fisher, William

Germain, R. R.
 Hazard, H. E.
 Hussman, George G.
 Kennett, William
 Loomis, E. F.
 Lynch, Thomas
 McCuiston, M. E.
 McElroy, J. F.
 Murphy, Morley
 Oldham, John W.

Richard, Andy J.
 Russell, Charles H.
 Sampson, Dewey F.
 Shelly, Carl B.
 Sloan, C. H.
 Smith, Claude H.
 Sowers, Lewis L.
 Springer, H. E.
 Talcott, F. S.
 Williams, Charles V.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senate

*Avery, Clarence J.
 *Blood, Robert O.
 Bond, Ernest H.
 Brouillette, H. J.
 Bryant, Frank J.
 Butler, Charles F.

Chesley, T. Jewett
 *Cole, William M.
 Dale, Charles M.
 Estabrook, A. Ralph
 *Fairbanks, Harold G.
 Finley, John H.

James, Stanley
 Lazure, Albert C.
 *Mahoney, Denis F.
 Marcoux, Edmond J.
 Mitchell, Lester E.
 Munroe, Oliver H.

Noel, Aldege A.
 O'Malley, Thomas B.
 Page, Curtis H.
 Smart, Harry P.
 Spaulding, M. O.
 Weston, William

House of Representatives

- Adams, C. F.
 Adams, Herbert C.
 Anderson, Fred M.
 Ashley, Herbert H.
 Atherton, Blaylock
 Aubin, Joseph P.
 Avery, Frank A. J.
 Avery, Lester M.
 Babcock, Herbert J.
 Bailey, Adelbert W.
 Bailey, Frank H.
 Baker, Albert S.
 Ballou, Howard K.
 Banfield, Edith D.
 Barden, Margaret H.
 Barnard, Charles H.
 Barron, William
 Barry, Joseph M.
 Barry, Richard J.
 Barton, Herbert D.
 Bass, Perkins
 Batchelder, Grace F.
 Batchelder, James H.
 Batchelder, Lucien F.
 Batchelor, Russell F.
 Beaudoin, Aurelle
 Beede, Clifton H.
 Belanger, Wilfred J.
 Bell, Kenneth G.
 Benoit, Armand J.
 Benoit, Edmond
 Bergholtz, Harry W.
 Berry, Ellsworth H.
 Berube, J. Adelard
 Betley, Joseph J.
 Bills, Ralph C.
 Bisson, Louis
 Bixby, Esther C.
 Blanchard, Carl C.
 Boisvert, Leo
 Boisvert, Oscar I.
 Booth, William J.
 Boothman, J. H., Jr.
 Boucher, Alfred J.
 Bourn, Helen D.
 Bouthiette, Ed. F.
 Bowker, Robert E.
 Boynton, George W.
 Britton, Glenn E.
 Brousseau, George A.
 Brown, B. A.
 Brown, John W.
 Brown, Shepherd F.
 Brown, William N.
 Bullock, Stephen A.
 Buntin, John E.
 Burbank, Robert W.
 Burkhardt, John
 Burnham, Charles J.
 Butterfield, G. H., Jr.
 Callahan, Francis P.
 Callum, George S.
 Campbell, Allen C.
 Cannell, W. J. B.
 Canty, William S.
 Carignan, Emile
 Caron, Charles A.
 Caron, Mary L.
 Carpenter, Ralph G.
 Carroll, Hubert T.
 Carter, Edward W.
 Charois, Bernadette E.
 Chase, Stoddard B.
 Cheney, Albert W.
 Chickering, Albert F.
 Christiansen, Marie A.
 Clancy, John G.
 Clark, Carroll F.
 Clark, John N.
 Clark, Sydney
 Cloues, Alfred S.
 Coakley, Charles P.
 Cogan, William
 Collins, Eugene L.
 Collins, James E.
 Congdon, James F.
 Conlon, George A.
 Connolly, Paul J.
 Conrad, John F.
 Constant, George N.
 Converse, Harvey H.
 Converse, Sydney B.
 Coolidge, John W.
 Cooper, Mabel T.
 Cormier, Rodolphe
 Corson, Harold W.
 Craig, Ernest E.
 Crawford, W. A.
 Creighton, Forrest B.
 Cronin, Daniel J.
 Cryan, Arthur C.
 Currier, Earle M.
 Daniels, Joel S., Sr.
 Davison, Arthur H.
 Dean, Frank R.
 Dempsey, John P.
 Donnelly, Michael S.
 Donovan, Richard P.
 Dort, Wakefield
 Downs, Elmer H.
 Dreghorn, Samuel H.
 Driscoll, John F.
 Dubois, Onesime J.
 Duclos, Patrick J.
 DuDevoir, Edward M.
 Duffley, James S.
 Duffy, John M.
 Dugan, Peter J.
 Dulac, Napoleon
 Duncan, George H.
 Dunlap, Roger
 Dupont, Antonio
 Durette, J. Charles
 Durnin, Edward
 Duval, Adolphe
 Dwyer, Michael J.
 *Elkins, Louis P.
 Ellery, Lawrence G.
 Emerson, Charles S.
 Emerson, Frank W.
 Emerson, George Y.
 Emerson, William O.
 Erlando, Arvid G.
 Etsler, Clarence B.
 Fecteau, Thomas W.
 Ferguson, Archibald
 Fernald, Frank F.
 Fernald, Leonard A.
 Foote, Harry H.
 Fortier, Guy J.
 Foster, George R.
 Fournier, Eulalie L.
 Fox, Frank M., Jr.
 Frain, John J.
 Fransoso, Americo J.
 Fredrickson, Ernest E.
 Freeman, Allen M.
 French, Harold C.
 Frissell, Sidney S.
 Gage, Perley W.
 Gagnon, Alcide R.
 Gagnon, Rebecca
 Gale, Willis D.
 Garland, George W.
 Gates, Wilder F.
 Gaumont, Joseph C.
 Gauthier, Lorenzo L.
 Gay, Frank D.
 Gelinas, Joseph O.
 George, Frank E.
 Gilmartin, Paul L.
 Goodrich, Preston E.
 Goodwin, Fred T.
 Goodwin, Hooper R.
 Goulet, Octave J.
 Goyette, Aimable B.
 Graham, Hugh M.
 Grandmaison, W.
 Gray, Edwin W.
 Greene, Clarence E.
 Greenfield, Sara
 Grinnell, George H.
 Griswold, Grace M.
 Guay, Alfred L.
 Guilbeault, N. V.
 Habel, Napoleon A.
 Hale, Richard G.
 Hall, William
 Hambleton, A. K.
 Hamilton, Arthur L.
 Hancock, Parker L.
 Hanson, Pauline I.
 Harrison, John T.
 Hartford, Harvey W.
 Hastings, George W.
 Havican, Bart E.
 Hayes, Bertha G.
 Hayes, Clifton R.
 Hayes, Leon R.
 Head, Louis J.
 Healy, George T.
 Hebert, Edmund G.
 Hepworth, Oliver H.
 Hier, Harry K.
 Hildebrand, Jacob F.
 Hinchey, Edward F.
 Hinman, Harvey L.
 Hodge, William P.
 Holt, James E.
 Hough, Frank F.
 Houle, George E.
 Howard, Leon M.
 Howe, Earl F.
 Hoyt, Florence W.
 Hoyt, Jackson M.
 Hoyt, William H.
 Hunter, Edgar H.
 Hurbonovich, W. R.
 Hutchins, Charles S.
 Hutchins, Perl L.
 Ingham, Frederick H.
 Jackson, John R.
 Jean, Arthur J.
 Jewell, George C.
 Jewell, Raymond E.
 Johnson, Victor C.
 Jones, Albert H.
 Joyce, Anthony W.
 Kane, John J.
 Keay, Warren S.
 Kelsea, Oscar G.
 Kemp, George W.
 Kempton, Leon E.
 Keough, George H.
 Kimball, Charles V.
 King, John Patrick
 Knowles, Forrest E.
 Knowlton, Edward T.
 Knowlton, George F.
 Knox, Perley C.
 LaBranche, Arthur A.
 Lacroix, Arthur J.
 Ladouceur, George I.
 Lafond, Alphonse
 Laforce, Victor N.
 Lagueux, Placide
 Lane, William F.
 Ledoux, John A.
 Lemire, Eusebe P.
 Leonard, Shirley C.
 Letendre, Alpha J.
 Liberson, Leo
 Lichman, Harry C.
 Lord, Arthur H.
 Lougee, Frank A.
 Loughlin, Frank P.
 Lucas, Ernest L.
 Lufkin, Edgar C.
 MacPhee, Gladys E.
 Mahoney, Martin L.
 Maley, Edward J.
 Marquis, Emile E.
 Marshall, Donald W.
 Marston, Everett L.
 Martin, Clifford W.
 Mason, Elizabeth H.
 Maxfield, Lester C.
 Maxham, George Azro
 McGirr, George F.
 McGowan, Thomas J.
 McIntyre, Charles
 Merrill, Charles L.
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 Merrow, Chester E.
 Michie, Stuart
 Milburn, Henry

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Miller, George F.
 Miller, James L.
 Montminy, A. T.
 Moore, Donald W.
 Morrill, Charles E.
 Morse, Nathan T.
 Moussette, Joseph A.
 Mudgett, Perley W.
 Mullen, John B.
 Myhaver, George A.
 Nash, George H.
 Neal, J. Frank
 Nelson, Lewis A.
 Nelson, Luman R.
 Nesmith, Frank A.
 Nichols, Maurice S.
 Nickerson, Guy W.
 Normandin, F. A.
 Noyes, Fred H.
 Noyes, George T.
 Nutter, Forrest L.
 O'Brien, John C.
 Officer, Charles B.
 O'Neil, D. Frank
 Osborne, Leo L.
 Osborne, Winslow H.
 O'Shan, David
 Ouellette, Armand J.
 Paine, George R.
 Palfrey, William H.
 Palmer, Albert G.
 Palmer, John A.
 Pattee, Arthur E.
 Paveglio, John
 Peabody, Elden J.
 Peaslee, Frank H.
 Peever, Leonard B.
 Pennell, Walter O.
 Perkins, John H.
 Perry, Arthur B.
 Persson, Karl J.

Phelan, George J.
 Phelps, Albert W.
 Pierce, Arthur J.
 Pilgrim, Mark J.
 Plante, Lionel E.
 Plummer, Lyman
 Poirier, P. Romeo
 Potvin, George J.
 Powers, Llewellyn S.
 Pray, George A.
 Prescott, Robert S.
 Price, Amos R.
 Pulsifer, Bertram W.
 Putnam, Charles H.
 Quimby, Walter E.
 Ramsay, Raoul
 Rand, Woodbury L.
 Reid, John A.
 Reinhart, Arthur J.
 Relihan, James T.
 Rice, Harris H.
 Rivers, Harry J.
 Robertson, Abbie H.
 Roche, Carl D.
 Rollins, Charles A.
 Roucher, Joseph H.
 Roukey, Joseph J.
 Rousseau, Hector J.
 Rowden, William F.
 Rowell, Irving W.
 Rowell, Melvin W.
 Russell, George W.
 Russell, Oney
 St. Francois, R.
 St. Laurent, Romeo
 Saltmarsh, D. W.
 *Sanborn, Ansel N.
 Sanborn, Leon A.
 *Sanderson, Robert H.
 Santy, Clyde B.

*Sawyer, Harry D.
 Sawyer, Jason C.
 *Seavey, Ralph F.
 Senechal, Auguste
 Shaw, James S.
 Shea, Frank B.
 Shea, James J., Jr.
 Shedd, Albert E.
 Sherry, Albert P.
 Shores, Bert P.
 Simpson, Charles L.
 Simpson, Scott C. W.
 Smart, J. Guy
 Smith, Arthur W.
 Smith, Clarence D.
 Smith, Daniel R.
 Smith, Elwin
 Smith, Florence B.
 Smith, Henry A.
 Smith, Howard E.
 Smith, Joseph W.
 Soper, Ada A.
 Soucy, Louis J.
 Stiles, Bessie G.
 Stowe, Harvey F.
 Strobridge, George L.
 Stuart, Ernest
 Studley, Joshua
 Sturtevant, Arthur F.
 Sullivan, John J.
 Sullivan, Thomas F.
 Sullivan, Timothy J.
 Swayne, Charles N.
 Sweeney, Francis H.
 Swift, Herbert D.
 Talty, Michael A.
 Tarlson, G. W., Jr.
 Taylor, John Z.
 Thibodeau, Arthur
 Thomas, Charles R.

Thompson, W. T.
 Thomson, Renfrew A.
 Tilton, Elmer S.
 Tilton, Frederick A.
 Tilton, John C.
 Tozier, Willard K.
 Trombley, Hector
 Trottier, Georgianna
 Trow, Joseph H.
 Tucker, Ernest A.
 Turcotte, Gedeon A.
 Tuttle, Maurice S.
 Tuxbury, Francis V.
 Tyler, Charles H.
 Underhill, Geo. W.
 Vittum, Leonard H.
 Wadleigh, Fred T.
 Walbridge, H. E.
 Warner, George C.
 Wedick, Michael P.
 Wheeler, Bert W.
 Whitaker, Albert C.
 Whitcomb, Henry F.
 Whitney, John W.
 Wiggin, Ralph M.
 Wilcox, John D.
 Willey, George N.
 Willis, Merton M.
 Wilson, Henry A.
 Winslow, E. James
 Wiswall, Leon E.
 Witherill, Harry D.
 Woodbury, C. I.
 Woodbury, Charles E.
 Woodbury, Frank E.
 Woodbury, Mar-
 jorie S.
 Yeaton, Albert J.
 Yeaton, John H.
 Young, Ashbel J.
 Young, Royal P.

NEW JERSEY

Senate

Allardice, James K.
 Bowers, James I.
 Dolan, William A.
 *Driscoll, Alfred E.
 *Foran, Arthur F.
 *Gardner, Walter H.

*Hendrickson, R. C.
 Jamieson, Crawford
 Kelley, Frank S.
 Loizeaux, Charles E.
 Powell, Clifford R.

Proctor, Haydn
 Runyon, Harry
 Scott, I. Grant
 Stanger, George H.
 Stout, Edward P.

Summerill, J. M., Jr.
 Taggart, T. D., Jr.
 Toolan, John E.
 *Van Winkle, Winant
 Zink, Homer

House of Representatives

Artaserse, Peter P.
 *Beronio, B. A.
 Bogle, Horace R.
 Boswell, John E.
 Boyle, James J.
 Browne, Charles
 Cassin, Francis A.
 Cavicchia, D. A.
 Connolly, Donal J.
 Czarachorowski, M.
 Donohue, Harry J.
 Doremus, Mattie S.

DeVoe, Fred W.
 *Farley, Frank S.
 Featherer, N. P.
 Ferster, Samuel S.
 Freund, Walter J.
 Friedland, Jacob
 *Glickenhau, J. S.
 Hancock, Howard B.
 Hand, Constance W.
 Haneman, Vincent S.
 Hanna, William J.
 Hargrave, Frank S.

Herbert, J. Stanley
 Hess, Freas L.
 Huntington, R. G.
 Johnson, Edward J.
 Kerner, John M.
 Lance, Wesley L.
 Littauer, Nathan J.
 Lum, Ralph E., Jr.
 Mahr, Lester E.
 Maloney, Teresa A.
 McClave, Roscoe P.
 McDermott, Harold

Muir, Thomas M.
 Orben, C. Milford
 Palese, Rocco
 Pascoe, Herbert J.
 Pierson, Harold A.
 Platts, Frank S.
 Sanford, Olive C.
 Schaeffer, George B.
 Schroeder, Lloyd L.
 Shafer, Chester J.
 Shepard, Fred E.
 Sholl, John G.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Smith, Mary Mac G.
Stokes, S. Emlen
Vasbinder, John W.

Vogel, Bernard W.
Ward, William R.
Wegrocki, Adolph

Wickham, Anthony E.
*Wilensky, Oscar R.
*Williamson, E., Jr.

Willson, Harry A.
Wilson, E. Norman
Worrell, Robert A.

NEW MEXICO

Senate

*Clarke, W. E.
Coe, Mrs. Louise H.
Daniels, J. M.
Dickason, Don L.
Harrelson, Robert
Harris, George T.

Hilton, Ivan J.
Jones, S. A.
Kennedy, Floyd T.
*McAlister, I. L.
*Montgomery, A. K.
Mullis, John H.

Oestreich, W. C.
O'Neal, G. C.
Pacheco, Antonio
*Reynolds, Dewitt
*Royall, Charles C.
Sears, Perry

Steyskal, A. O.
Tate, M. H.
Thaxton, J. Q.
Torres, A. C.
Valdez, Epimenio
West, John M.

House of Representatives

Adair, B. J.
Amble, C. J.
Armijo, George W.
Calhoun, Frank B.
Carman, A. B.
Case, Paul
Chavez, Amadeo
Chavez, Lorenzo J.
DeBaca, Leo C.
Dyche, Carmen
Fernandez, J.
*Gage, W. A.
Gallegos, Eduardo

Gallegos, Ralph
Garcia, Celestino
Gibbs, M. D.
Gonzales, Elias
Gunderson, C. G.
Hickerson, A. S.
Honeyfield, Mrs. H.
Howard, Coe
Johnson, Hector
Lopez, Gilbert
Lorenzo, Sylver
Love, Mrs. C. R.

Martinez, Pete F.
McCallfey, T. J.
McCarthy, Frank
*McGaffey-Brown,
Mrs. Luella
McMullen, W. H.
*Montoya, Joe
Moore, C. N.
Neal, Margaret
*Ortiz y Pino, Concha
Payne, H. Vearle
Portwood, Mrs. M. V.

Potter, Jack
Roach, Burton C.
Romero, Gil
Sena, Apolonio
Sisneros, Manuel
Smith, Milton R.
Smith, M. S.
Stolworthy, C. J.
Stull, Earl
Tafoya, Laureano
Tomich, Charles
Wheelon, C. A.
*White, Alvan N.

NEW YORK

Senate

Bechtold, Karl K.
Bewley, William
Buckley, John L.
Condon, William F.
*Corning, Erastus II
Coudert, F. R., Jr.
Coughlin, Edward J.
*Crawford, James J.
Desmond, Thomas C.
*Dunnigan, John J.
*Egbert, Rae L.
Esquirol, Joseph
Farrell, Peter T.

Feinberg, Benjamin F.
Feld, A. Spencer
Graves, Rhoda Fox
Griffith, H. W.
Hampton, W. H.
Hanley, Joseph R.
Hastings, Clifford C.
Howard, John J.
Janes, Rodney B.
Joseph, Lazarus
*Kleinfeld, P. M.
Mahoney, Walter J.

Martin, W. C.
McCall, John T.
McNaboe, John J.
Murray, William J.
Nunan, J. D., Jr.
Pack, Carl
Page, Roy M.
Perry, Charles D.
Phelps, Phelps
Quinn, Elmer F.
Riley, James W.
Ruvolo, P. H.

Ryan, A. A., Jr.
Schwartzwald, J. J.
Seelye, G. T.
Stagg, C. Tracey
Stokes, Walter W.
Swartz, Arthur I.
Thompson, G. L.
Twomey, J. F.
*Warner, Earle S.
Wicks, Arthur H.
Williamson, Pliny W.
Wojtkowiak, S. J.
Young, Fred A.

House of Representatives

Albro, Myron D.
Allen, Howard N.
Andrews, William T.
Armstrong, Harold
Austin, Bernard
Averill, Harry L.
Babcock, Lloyd J.
Backus, Chester T.
*Barrett, Elisha T.
Bartholomew, H. A.
Beckinella, Charles J.
Bennett, John D.
Bennett, Louis
Boccia, J. A.
Bormann, Charles
Breed, Leo W.

Breibart, Charles H.
Burney, C. O., Jr.
Burrows, D. L.
Butler, William J.
Canney, Anthony J.
Capozzoli, L. J.
*Cariello, Mario J.
Casey, Philip J.
Chase, James H.
Cheney, Guy W.
Conway, J. Edward
Costello, Frank J.
Creal, Harold L.
Crews, Robert J.
Daniels, G. F.
Daniels, Warren O.

Darling, Carl E.
Davidson, Irwin D.
*Delany, Edmund J.
Demo, Benjamin H.
Devany, John A., Jr.
Doige, William L.
Dollinger, Isidore
Dooling, James J.
Downey, John V.
Downing, M. E.
Ehrlich, Harold B.
Farbstein, Leonard
Feely, James W.
Ferril, John H.
*Fite, Emerson D.
Fitzpatrick, D. E.

Flynn, Daniel
Fogarty, Patrick J.
Foy, George W.
Fromer, Paul
Gans, J. J.
Garcia-Rivera, Oscar
Gillen, Michael J.
Giordano, R.
Glancy, William
Goldberg, Meyer
Goldstein, A. F.
Gugino, Frank A.
Guida, A.
Gutman, D.
Hammond, C. N.
Hammond, C. B.

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House of Representatives—continued

Hawkins, C. W.
Hayes, John P.
*Heck, Oswald D.
Hill, Theodore, Jr.
Holley, Ira H.
Hollowell, Fred S.
*Ives, Irving M.
Jarema, Stephen J.
Kasubowski, J. S.
Kingsbury, W. B.
Kirnan, William
Kreinheider, J. C.
Lake, Denton D.
Lawrence, C.
Lawrence, Leo A.
Lonis, Ernest J.
Lupton, Edmund R.
Lyons, James G.
MacKenzie, Wm. H.
Mailler, Lee B.
Maniscalco, A. V.
Manning, George T.

Marasco, C. J.
Marble, Harry R.
McBain, John
McCaflrey, F. J., Jr.
McConnell, C. R.
McCreery, Wm. C.
McGivern, Owen
McLaughlin, M. J. H.
*Milnoe, Wheeler
Mitchell, MacNeil
Moffat, Abbot Low
Moran, Bernard J.
Moran, Edgar F.
Moritt, Fred G.
Murray, L. J., Jr.
**Ostertag, H. C.
Owens, James E.
Parsons, Arthur L.
Parsons, George B.
Pease, Fayette E.
Penny, Norman F.
Peterson, Dutton S.

Piper, R. Foster
Provenzano, Pat E.
Quinn, Peter A.
*Rapp, Herbert A.
Rayfiel, Leo F.
Reoux, Harry A.
Rudd, Roy H.
Ryan, Leslie G.
Schulman, Abraham
Schwartz, Ralph
Sellmayer, Frank J., Jr.
Shaver, L. James
Shaw, Stanley C.
Sheldrick, Wm. J.
Sherman, Richard J.
Smolenski, John
*Steingut, Irwin
Stephens, D. M.
Stuart, William M.
Suitor, Harry D.
Sullivan, Patrick H.

Teagle, Joseph P.
Thompson, John S.
Todd, Jane H.
Torsney, G. F.
Turshen, Max M.
Van Cleef, L. W.
Vincent, Edward F.
Wachtel, A.
Wadsworth, James J.
Wagner, R. F., Jr.
Walsh, John J.
Walters, Edward W.
Washburn, Fred A.
Webb, Wm. T. A.
Whitney, Maurice
Wickes, S. F.
Wickins, Walter H.
Williams, C. Dean
Williams, Wm. R.
Wilson, Malcolm
Wright, Russell

NORTH CAROLINA

Senate

Austin, W. B.
Bain, Edgar H.
Ballentine, L. Y.
Barber, Wade
Bellamy, Emmett H.
Blythe, Joe L.
Bowers, J. V.
*Boyette, M. G.
Bruton, O. C.
Clark, William G.
Cogburn, Chester A.
Corey, Arthur B.
*Council, K. Clyde

Cowles, C. H.
Curtis, Zeb F.
Eagles, Joseph C.
Fearing, D. B.
Folger, Fred
*Frink, S. B.
Gardner, Ralph W.
Gibbs, Frank H.
Gold, Thomas J.
Graham, W. A.
Gray, Gordon
Gregory, Edwin C.

Halstead, Wm. I.
*Hatcher, H. J.
Hughes, Jerry J.
Jewell, J. G.
Joyner, Jack
Larkins, John D., Jr.
Long, T. W. M.
Lumpkin, W. L.
McIntyre, Robert A.
Morphew, R. B.
*Palmer, A. B.
Price, J. Hampton

Prince, L. B.
Rodman, W. B., Jr.
Separk, Joseph H.
Smith, W. Erskine
Spruill, C. W.
Sutton, Fred I.
Taylor, Hoyt P.
Thomas, Fred S.
Umstead, J. W., Jr.
Ward, George R.
Warren, Jos. H.
Watkins, John S.
Wellons, E. J.

House of Representatives

Abernathy, C. C.
Alexander, J. W.
*Allen, Arch T.
Baley, James M., Jr.
Barefoot, J. B.
Bender, R. P.
Benton, J. T.
Blalock, U. B.
Bost, E. T., Jr.
Boswood, G. C.
Bray, R. L.
Brown, S. W.
*Bryant, Victor S.
Bryson, T. D., Jr.
Buck, D. M.
Burgin, L. L.
Burleson, Jeter C.
Burt, E. R.
Butler, A. Leon
Caffey, John W.
Carruthers, J. T., Jr.
Cherry, R. G.
Clegg, W. R.
Crawford, J. H.

Crawford, J. Leslie
Darden, Wilbur M.
Davis, A. H.
Davis, George T.
Davis, Roy L.
Dobson, Henry C.
Eagles, William W.
Edwards, Zeno L.
Efird, C. C.
Ellenor, E. S. A.
Everett, B. B.
Fenner, W. E.
*Finch, Ronald E.
Flowers, Ralph
Fulghum, R. T.
Garrett, Joe W.
Gass, Marshall Rex
Graham, I. P.
Grant, John B.
Greer, Roby T.
Hall, C. C.
Hatch, W. T.
Holoman, Wm. D.
Horner, James W.

Horton, Hugh G.
Hunt, W. A.
Jarrett, Clyde H.
Jarvis, Hubert C.
Johnson, A. F.
Johnston, Ira T.
Joyner, H. L.
Kerr, John, Jr.
*Kimzey, W. Pat
Knight, R. S., Jr.
LeGrand, John Q.
Long, Will S.
Mallard, Raymond B.
Mallison, Dallas
Marshall, Wm. F.
McBryde, D. Lacy
McClamroch, R. P.
McNair, Robert T.
McNeill, E. B.
McNeill, Frank
Moore, J. S.
Moore, Larry I.
Moore, O. L.
Morris, John R.

Morse, C. W., Jr.
Mull, O. M.
Murphy, Walter
Page, U. S.
Palmer, Glenn C.
Park, C. B., Jr.
Patton, G. B.
Payne, A. C.
Peele, Thomas N.
Penland, A. Lee
Phillips, G. W.
PICKENS, R. T.
Pitman, W. C.
Pollard, Forrest A.
Pritchett, J. T.
Quinn, Clarence E.
Rasberry, Edwin A.
Richardson, O. L.
Ritch, Marvin L.
Robinson, Ashby
Rogers, C. P.
Roper, Sheldon M.
Ross, J. D.
Ross, N. McK.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Rudisill, Carl A.
Sebastian, David
Seeley, Fred. R.
Stone, Thomas C.
Taylor, William C.
Taylor, W. Frank

Thomas, Cornelius
Thornton, T. Spruill
Tompkins, Dan
Turlington, Zeb V.
Underwood, R. H.
Uzzell, George R.

Vogler, James B.
Wallace, Fitzhugh E.
Wallace, L. H.
Ward, D. L.
Warren, Edgar Poe
White, John F.

Willcox, J. M.
Wilson, J. Lee
Wilson, Virgil A.
Withrow, Grady
Woodhouse, F. M.
Worthington, S. O.

NORTH DAKOTA

Senate

Aandahl, Fred
Aasen, C. S.
Beaton, Frank H.
Bilden, Oliver
Blaisdell, J. C., Jr.
Blank, Philip W.
Brant, E. H.
Braun, Wm. J.
Bridston, J. B.
Dahl, C. P.
Drew, G. F.
Flatt, J. L.
Fowler, Arthur W.

Fredrickson, Fred J.
Gilbertson, Ben
Greiser, Robert
Gronvold, F. T.
Guenther, H. G.
Guthrie, James W.
Hill, Ed. A.
Holl, Kristian
Isaak, Gottlieb
Kamrath, William
Lavik, A. N.
Lemke, B. W.

Leum, Henry
Lian, Ed.
Magoffin, E.
Morgan, Rilie R.
Morrison, C. C.
Nelson, Hjalmar
Nelson, Nick N.
Olson, Axel
Olson, Martin
Owings, R. A.
Raschko, M. J.
Skarvold, Andrew

Streibel, R. M.
Stucke, E. C.
Thatcher, William A.
Thorson, Herman
Topp, Otto
Trout, Walter J.
Troxel, Walter
Tweten, Gust
Watt, William
Whelan, Thomas
Wog, Gust
Young, Milton R.

House of Representatives

Adam, John J.
Anderson, Bernt
Anderson, J. M.
Anfinson, Carl
Arneson, A. O.
Arneson, C. O.
Beede, Ralph G.
Belzer, L. W.
Benno, A. W.
Bergesen, A. R.
Billingmeier, John
Bingenheimer, W. E.
Blair, D. S.
Bolmeier, Wesley L.
Boulden, K. L.
Braun, Fred
Braun, George P.
Brown, Herman W.
Buchholz, T. G.
Byrne, Joseph D.
Crockett, W. M.
Culver, E. D.
Dalzell, Alex
Dike, Donald K.
Ditmer, Carl H.
Erickson, Carl
Feton, G. I.
Fitch, K. A.

Fletcher, Frank
Fraser, Duncan
Fuglestad, Bjorn
Gainor, Mal
Glas, Joseph
Gray, Robert T.
Haag, Ed.
Hagen, Oscar W.
Halvorson, Andrew
Haugland, Brynhild
Heckman, J. H.
Hofstrand, C. H.
Holm, P. K.
Holthusen, J. D.
Hultstrand, Mandus
Ireland, William
Ista, Mrs. Geo.
Jensen, Nels P.
Johnson, Algot
Johnson, Arthur C.
Joiner, J. M.
Keller, Lester
Kluver, H. A.
Knutson, Elliott T.
Lange, George H.
Larson, Anton
Levin, Palmer
Lunde, E. A.

McInnes, H. W.
McIntee, Ed.
McIntyre, John N.
Mittag, H. C.
Moe, Peter
Mollet, Joseph N.
Morland, L. K.
Myers, Leonas
Nelson, Carl
Nelson, Otis
Nelson, Steven C.
Nyström, A. H.
O'Brien, Harry
Odegard, L. C.
Oglesby, Sam
Ostgulen, Olaf
Page, Franklin
Panko, Dan
Peterson, J. T.
Peterson, Peter
Rait, Robert
Rettke, Wm. H.
Ritter, C. P.
Rohde, Theodore O.
Sand, Paul A.
Saumur, George H.
Schauss, Gus A.
Schinke, Calvin

Schmidt, Fred T.
Schmidt, John A.
Scholl, R. R.
Schwartz, George
Sellens, Walter E.
Semerad, Harry
Severson, H. G.
Sharpe, A. I.
Shure, W. H.
Singleton, W. R.
Skartvedt, S. K.
Solberg, Iver
Sticka, Ignatz
Stone, E. C.
Stormon, Harry
Symington, Earl D.
Thompson, J. M.
Thompson, W. L.
Trydahl, Targie
Tuff, Wm. H.
Twichell, L. L.
Urschel, Jacob
Wanibheim, Alva
Westby, P. G.
Williams, H. C.
Williams, Henry
Wolf, Richard E.

OHIO

Senate

*Adams, Fred L.
Ascherman, Leo M.
Baker, I. E.
Bartunek, Otto J.
Baumhart, A. D., Jr.
Boyd, William M.
Day, Frank S.

Gallagher, Tom L.
Griffith, James P.
Hoffman, Robert H.
Hughes, Harry A.
Jones, Tom W.
Kane, Lawrence A.
Keifer, Horace S.

Liggitt, D. A.
Lipscher, Maurice W.
Maston, Charles W.
McKie, Stanley G.
Merryman, Roy N.
Milroy, Richard
Myers, Fred

Nelson, Oliver S.
Nickels, Walter G.
Palmer, Ray
Phillips, H. T.
Pollock, Robt. A.
Price, Will R.
Reiners, Fred G.

Senate—continued

Rogers, Pliny H.
*Seibert, Fred R.

*Thomas, Don R.
*Ward, Grant P.

*Whitney, O. W.
Whittemore, F. E.

Zoul, W. J.

House of Representatives

Acton, Cloyd V.
Addison, Evert E.
Albers, Herman H.
Apking, Wilbur H.
Ashbolt, Wm. E.
*Asmann, J. Harry
Bacon, William
Ballard, Paul H.
Bangham, R. R.
Barrett, Thomas J.
Barricklow, Cloyd L.
Bartell, Henry
Best, Charles S.
Betts, Jackson E.
Betz, Robert M.
Bixler, Wilford B.
Blum, Martin E.
Bowser, Austin J.
Branscomb, Geo. W.
Brehm, Walter E.
Brown, S. V.
Buckley, John J., Jr.
*Burgett, W. D.
Canfield, Donald D.
Carney, John J.
Caryl, Clifton L.
Chapman, Newton B.
Church, J. F.
Cipra, Edward A.
Cordes, Henry F.
Cory, Willis I.
Coughlin, Matt J.
Crunelle, John R.
Culp, Cyril R.
Davenport, Charles A.

Day, Donald
Day, John J.
Deddens, Wm. H.
Duffy, Joseph R.
Dunn, Patrick J.
Dworkin, Harry J.
Easton, Jackson
Eirick, William F.
Essex, Reed
Evans, Griffith
Fair, A. Lee
Farnsworth, R. D.
Feighan, Michael A.
Fleckner, Wm. E.
Ford, Denver A.
Ford, Grace V.
Forsythe, Porter H.
Gillespie, Chester K.
Glass, William
Grad, Aaron T.
Graves, Orin L.
Guess, Carl
Hannah, H. H.
Hanratty, E. J.
Harter, George J.
Hawley, Guy D.
Hayden, John
Hiner, Guy C.
Hoffman, Fred L., Jr.
Houston, Harold W.
Hudlett, William
Huml, Lody
Huston, Ray B.
Johnston, T. B.

Kasch, Gus.
Kellar, Lawrence F.
King, Fred G.
Kirkpatrick, Geo. H.
Kirkpatrick, Graham
Knepper, W. H.
Kowalk, John H.
Krueger, Clarence
Lawrence, L. A.
LeFever, E.
Lehman, Otto S.
Lutz, Ralph C.
Mahoney, Margaret A.
Marshall, Geo. B.
Marshall, Ralph G.
Martz, Harold V.
Mason, H. L.
*Matthias, John M.
McCandless, Geo. C.
McChesney, W. R.
McCormick, Paul L.
McCulloch, Wm. M.
McElroy, T. F.
McGregor, J. Harry
McKelvey, Guy S.
Mees, Floyd F.
Metcalf, Henry H.
Michener, H. P.
Milligan, C. L.
*Mills, J. G.
Minshall, Wm. E., Jr.
Monahan, Patrick F.
Moorhead, L. A.

Myers, L. M.
Nailor, Joseph C.
O'Brien, Michael P.
O'Neil, Anna F.
O'Neill, Wm.
Parker, Earl D.
Paskell, John
*Petri, Kenneth M.
Radcliff, Wm. D.
Reading, Benjamin F.
Renner, Gordon
Roberts, James
Robbins, Kenneth
Shaw, R. K.
Shellhouse, Ralph H.
Siferd, Ralph
Simpson, J. E.
Stephenson, John P.
Stevens, Thomas R.
Stokes, Albert F.
Sweeney, Chas. F.
Tarr, Walter L.
Thomas, Earl E.
Thompson, Geo. E.
Thompson, Worl W.
Turpeau, David D.
Werner, Herman E.
Whetro, W. H.
Wilkinson, Robert A.
Williams, Howard L.
Williams, Warren W.
Wittenmyer, J. E.
Wood, John R.
Yoder, P. N.

OKLAHOMA

Senate

Anglin, Tom
Babb, James
Barnett, W. A.
Chambers, Leslie
Church, Felix
Clayton, LeRoy
Couch, Penn
Cowden, Boyd
Cox, Julius W.
Curnutt, H. M.
*Duffy, Charles B.

Fidler, W. C.
Ginder, O. M. Bill
Harbison, Robert B.
Hearne, W. F.
Hogg, T. J.
Ingle, R. O.
Jones, Ray C.
*Lowery, Phil H.
MacDonald, John A.
Mauk, W. L.
McKeel, John Boyce

Monk, John C.
Munson, Merton
Nance, James C.
Paul, Homer
Phillips, Ferman
Ray, W. O.
*Rinehart, J. A.
Ritzhaupt, Louis H.
Sanford, John
Sibley, R. H.
Spencer, Gerald

Stewart, Paul
Stokes, Virgil L.
*Taylor, Jesse
Taylor, Nat.
*Thompson, Joe B.
Thornton, Murrell H.
*Timmons, Henry C.
Waldrep, Tom C.
Walker, Ed.
*Whitaker, Joe M.
*Wilson, James M.

House of Representatives

Allen, Merle D.
Anderson, Holly L.
Andrews, Clyde L.
Arnold, E. B.
Bacon, Charles
Banks, Andy
Barr, Robert
Basolo, Jay

Battenfield, Lincoln
Baucum, Malcolm
Bell, Dick
Billings, Bryan
Blumhagen, E.
Bound, Otto G.
Branan, Herbert L.
*Brown, Dale

Bullard, James M.
Cantrell, D. C.
Carleton, LaVerne
Carlile, Paul V.
Carrier, Floyd E.
Carrier, S. J.
Cheatham, Wm. L.
Coffey, George A.

Coker, Bascom
Conner, Frank
Cooper, Henry
Cunningham, W. T.
Davison, G. E.
Dees, Carl
Douthat, C. A.
Draper, Dan D.

House of Representatives—*continued*

Duncan, Earl D.
Ellis, Ben F.
Fischer, Harry
Fitzgerald, Pat
Flanagan, Charles
Freeman, Harold
Gibbons, Murray F.
Gill, Ed
Gillespie, Finis C., Jr.
Gossett, Louie
Grayson, Frank
Greenhaw, Ripley S.
Hammond, S. E.
Harrington, Floyd
Hays, James M.
High, Bill
Hill, Bennie F.
Hill, Dutch
Hogue, J. Kenneth
Holliman, John M.
Hope, Herbert

Houston, Dick
Hoyt, Lester D.
Huey, Benjamin
Hughes, Wallace G.
Hussey, T. J.
Johnson, Earl F.
Kerr, B. B.
Knight, H. Tom
Kiker, V. L.
*Kirkpatrick, Glade R.
Knapp, W. E.
Latting, Wm. F.
*Leecraft, A. N.
LeMarr, David M.
Logan, Bill
Lucas, Raymond H.
Mahan, Frank
McCabe, Fred
McCuistion, G. S.
McFadden, A. L.
McVicker, Edgar L.

Means, J. T.
Melton, Wm. J.
Miller, Walter C.
Miskovsky, George
Montgomery, A. E.
Morgan, Carl
Myers, Cecil A.
Nix, K. M.
O'Dell, Homer
Patterson, M. B.
Pauls, George
Porta, A. Francis
Powers, J. G.
Rogers, Will
Rorschach, Jack L.
Rush, LaRue
Selvidge, Wm. M.
Shackelford, Harry C.
Speakman, Streeter
Speck, Burr
Spencer, Ralph

Stovall, Amos
Sullivan, Sam
Sweeney, A. F.
Tankersley, Clarence
Temple, D. E.
Tompkins, Elmer
Townsend, Owen
Trout, K. T.
Van Dyck, C. D.
Wagner, Bob
Wallace, Creekmore
Wallace, Wilson
Weaver, Elbert R.
Webb, Paul E.
Welch, Don
Whiteneck, O. R.
Wilson, Purman
Wimbish, Moss
Witt, James B.
Worthington, H. W.

OREGON

Senate

Balentine, U. S.
Belton, Howard C.
Best, James A.
Booth, Joel C.
*Burke, W. E.
Chaney, George H.
Childs, Charles
Clark, C. W.

Dickson, Ashby C.
Dickson, William L.
Duncan, Robert M.
*Dunn, George W.
Eayrs, George T.
Ellis, Rex
Franciscovich, F. M.

*Jones, Ronald E.
Kenin, Harry M.
*Lee, Dorothy M.
Mahoney, Thomas R.
McKay, Douglas
Ross, E. L.
Stadelman, P. J.

Staples, Isaac E.
Steifer, William H.
*Strayer, W. H.
Walker, Dean H.
Wallace, Lew
Wheeler, H. C.
Wipperman, L. W.
Zurcher, C. H.

House of Representatives

Ash, Clarence E.
Boivin, Harry D.
Bradley, C. C.
Brady, Phil
Bull, Vernon D.
Canady, H. A.
Carter, Roy E.
Caufield, Jack R.
Chapman, C. C.
Chase, Truman A.
Chindgren, H. H.
Cunha, Alfred
*Deich, Frank
Duncan, George R.
Engdahl, Carl

Farrell, Robt. S., Jr.
Fatland, E. R.
Fisher, Earl E.
*French, Giles E.
Fuhrer, Walter
Gibson, Angus
Grant, A. S.
Greenwood, J. S.
Hall, John H.
Hempstead, W. E., Jr.
Herman, Fred W.
Hesse, H. T.
Hill, Earl H.
Hilton, Frank H.
*Hockett, C. T.

Hosch, J. F.
Kimberling, E. W.
Kirkpatrick, E. W.
Lonergan, Frank J.
MacPherson, Hector
Marsh, Eugene E.
Martin, H. K.
McAllister, Wm. M.
McCloskey, J. H.
McCourt, John B.
McKenna, Coe A.
Miller, W. H.
Munroe, Christina
Nash, L. D.
*Newbry, Earl T.

Osborne, W. R.
Perry, J. D.
Pier, Stanhope S.
Rennie, Alex.
*Riddle, Glenn N.
Semon, Henry
Smith, Leo
Snyder, Burt K.
Staples, V. B.
Steelhammer, John F.
Thomas, Lyle D.
Turner, Howard W.
Wells, Harvey S.
Wiley, Harry R.
Wilkinson, M. W.

PENNSYLVANIA

Senate

Bartlett, Chas. A. P.
Cavalcante, Anthony
Chapman, Leroy E.
Coleman, Edward J.
Crowe, M. F.
Dando, Joseph P.
Deitrick, George A.
Dent, John H.
*DiSilvestro, A. J.
Ealy, Charles H.

*Edmonds, F. S.
Eroe, W. J., Jr.
Farrell, Louis H.
Frey, Edward R.
Gelder, Frederick T.
Geltz, James A.
Gilson, Samuel L.
Haluska, John J.
*Heyburn, Weldon B.
Homsher, F. L.

Jacobs, Robert Lee
James, Howard I.
Jaspan, Jerome
Kilgallen, Thomas E.
Kunkel, George
Lanius, Henry E.
Letzler, A. H.
Levin, Herbert S.
Mallery, Charles R.
McCreesh, John J.

McGinnis, Bernard B.
Miller, Robert M.
Mundy, Leo C.
Owlett, G. Mason
Pierson, Henry J.
Reed, J. Albert
Rice, John S.
Ruth, Frank W.
Scarlett, George B.
*Shapiro, Harry

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Sipe, C. Hale
Snowden, John G.
Stevenson, George B.

Stiefel, Israel
Tallman, Oscar Jacob

Thomas, J. Fred
Walker, John M.

Wolfenden, C. G.
*Woodward, George

House of Representatives

Achterman, Leo A.
Ackermann, Harry B.
Allen, Thomas H.
Allmond, William A.
Alspach, Alfred C.
Andrews, Hiram G.
Atkins, Frank J.
Auker, Charles A.
Baker, John J.
Balliet, Edgar J.
Balthaser, Jacob L.
Bardes, Paul M.
Bennett, Irwin W.
Bohn, John C.
Boies, D. M.
Boney, John L.
Boorse, Howard F.
Boose, Ellis C.
Bower, Adam T.
Boyd, Robert
Brancato, Anna M.
Bretherick, Arthur P.
Broad, Fred J.
Bronson, F. Howard
Brown, Homer S.
Brown, Seth W.
Brunner, Chas. H.
Burns, John M.
Burris, John W. M.
Cadwalader, Lambert
Calvin, Everett Y.
Carpenter, Gaylord
Check, John G.
Chervenak, M. C., Jr.
Christler, Charles M.
Clark, Edward A.
Clearwater, Alfred K.
Cohen, Herbert B.
Cohen, Reuben E.
Cook, Homer
Cooper, George W.
Cordier, Robert J.
Corrigan, John P.
Cortese, Americo V.
Curran, Thomas A.
Dalrymple, D. W.
Denman, David N.
DeNote, Leonard J.
Dick, Joseph R.
Dix, Irving S.
Donahue, Charles E.
Donohoe, Ralph C.

Downey, John J.
Eckels, J. Perry
Ely, Glenn W.
Ewing, Edwin C.
Falkenstein, F. J.
Fauset, Crystal Bird
Finnerty, John J.
Fisher, George W.
Fiss, Ira T.
Flanagan, Edward
Fleming, Robert D.
Foor, Albert F.
Freed, Tilghman A.
Fullerton, W. Sharp
*Furman, Roy E.
Gates, Herbert G.
Gillan, C. Frank
Gillette, Wilson D.
Goll, Harry E.
Gorski, Adam A.
Habbyshaw, Wm. E.
Haines, Kenneth G.
Hall, Wrayburn B.
Hamilton, Robert S.
Harbeson, Thomas C.
Harkins, L. Kenneth
Haudenschild, J. R.
Henry, Raymond E.
Hess, Warren K.
Hewitt, Earl E., Sr.
Hindman, A. O.
Hocke, Alvin H.
Hoffman, John N.
Hoffman, Simon K.
Holland, Elmer J.
Hoyt, Eckley
Huntley, G. W., Jr.
Imbrie, Wilbert D.
Irvin, James H.
James, Benj. F.
Jirolanio, Justin D.
Johnson, George H.
Jones, George E.
*Kane, E. Kent
Keenan, L. P.
Kenehan, Martin
Kilroy, Elmer
Kline, G. Edgar
Knoble, Matthew T.
Kowalski, Bruno
Krise, C. G.
Lee, Edwin A.

Leisey, Amos M.
Levy, Harold J.
Leydie, Kenneth L.
Lichtenwalter, F. H.
Long, Benjamin L.
Lovett, James E.
Lyons, Thomas
Madden, John R.
Malloy, James J.
Malone, Thomas D.
Marr, Floyd N.
Matthews, Jacob F.
McClester, Albert B.
McGarrity, James A.
McKinney, John H.
McLane, James J.
McNally, Michael J.
McVay, Walter W.
Melchiorre, Charles
Mihm, Martin C.
Montgomery, J. W.
Mooney, Thomas P.
Moran, J. P.
Moser, Frank S.
Moser, Jacob L.
Muir, W. W.
Munley, Robert W.
O'Brien, Joseph M.
O'Connor, Albert L.
O'Dare, James J.
O'Keefe, John J.
Ominsky, Joseph
O'Neill, Harry P.
Peacock, Vance D.
Peale, Sidney J.
Powers, John L.
Preston, Carmi G.
Readinger, Albert S.
Reagan, Charles R.
Reese, David P., Jr.
Reese, Russell E.
Regan, Edward M.
Reynolds, Hobson R.
Rhodes, Eugene W.
Rider, John L.
Riley, Raymond L.
Robertson, A. S.
Rooney, James R.
Rose, Walter E., Jr.
Roseberry, H. H.
Rosenfield, Saml. A.
Rothenberger, O. S.

Royer, Baker
Sarge, H. David
Sarraf, George J.
Scanlon, Joseph A.
Schrock, Jacob B.
Schrope, Edgar A.
Schwab, Edward
Seif, Charles Lysle
Serrill, W. W.
Shaw, William A.
Shearer, Wm. R.
Simons, R. Roscoe
Skale, Joseph
Sloan, Walter R.
Snyder, Frank E.
Sollenberger, D. R.
Stambaugh, Lloyd D.
Stank, John F.
Stewart, Joshua T.
*Stockham, Thomas B.
Sweeney, Charles W.
Tahl, Herman J.
Tarr, Berton E.
Taylor, Ray E.
Terry, Charles L.
Thistle, Raymond A.
Thompson, Edwin F.
Thompson, G. R.
Tiemann, Frank J.
Tronzo, Al
Trout, Harry E.
*Turner, Ellwood J.
Van Allsburg, John E.
Van Bell, Thos. B.
Vorhees, Charles E.
Wagner, Paul L.
Walsh, James F.
Watkins, Ivan C.
Webster, Raymond C.
Weiss, David H.
Welsh, Ellwood B.
Welsh, Matthew J.
Westrick, Dennis L.
Wilkinson, Don
Williams, Clarence O.
Wilson, Henry I.
Winner, Edwin
Wood, Herferd M.
Wood, Lloyd H.
Wood, Norman
*Woodside, R. E., Jr.
Yeakel, Wilson L.

RHODE ISLAND

Senate

Adams, Raymond E.
*Algren, Charles T.
Barry, Cornelius B.
Beaucage, George

*Brady, James J.
Broomhead, Fred C.
Brown, David A.
Carpenter, Cleveland

Chafee, Alfred E.
Di Mascolo, H. R.
Donnelly, Thomas J.
Dunn, Giles P., Jr.

Fidanza, Antonio G.
Fillmore, Harry M.
Fischer, S. W., Jr.
Gardner, Z. Herbert

Senate—continued

Greenhalgh, G. D.
Horton, Clarence H.
James, Daniel R.
*Libby, Joseph R.
Lloyd, Henry D.
Logee, Edith C.
Lynch, James O.

McCoy, Ambrose P.
McVey, George H.
Maiello, Luigi
Mercier, Roland G.
Miller, William E.
Potter, John H.
Potter, W. Roscoe

Richard, Alfred
Sherman, James F.
Simmons, Lester P.
Sloan, James M.
Smith, Frank I.
Smith, John H.
Smith, William J.

Stedman, Oliver H.
*Sweeney, William B.
Thompson, Wm. J.
Wall, Bertram W.
Waring, George H.
Westlake, George M.

House of Representatives

Alfred, Henry
Anthony, Wm. B.
Archambault, John
Asselin, Francis X.
Sr.
Banahan, Felix W.
Beaudoin, Emile
Belsey, William A.
*Brayton, Robert M.
Briggs, Asa Lloyd
Burns, Edward F.
Canning, John T.
Caranci, Charles
Cloci, John R.
Clason, Hugo A.
Conway, William R.
Cook, Clarence G.
Cooper, Ulysses G.
Curran, Charles A.
Curvin, Harry F.
DiSandro, Domenic
Dodge, Linus E.
Dolan, Martin
Dove, Ronald C.
Dubois, Albert J.
Duffy, Alfred L.

Duphiney, Nelson F.
Duxbury, Harold A.
Eastwood, R. S.
*Ferrara, Herman D.
Fitzgerald, John F.
Forrest, Wm. G.
Garrity, F. W.
Gignac, Ernest
Gilbert, Marshall C.
Goldberg, Thomas
Gregory, John J.
Hall, Harry J.
Henry, William A.
Holman, Herman F.
Hopkins, Frank E.
Hoyle, Henry D.
*Huey, Harold I.
Kane, Walter J.
Kiernan, James H.
Kilroy, Michael J.
Kirk, John G.
LaFrance, August P.
Lamb, Susan V.
Lamoureux, Geo. L.
Lautieri, Alexander

Lind, William G.
Lussier, Louis J.
MacLeod, William
Magee, John R.
*Manning, J. Henry
Marcello, Matteo T.
Mathews, James H.
Maynard, N. J.
McCaughy, P. B.
McElroy, Bernard I.
McVay, Joseph F.
McWeeney, Wm. D.
Meade, John E.
Menard, Alfred U.
Messore, Michael B.
Miller, Charles A.
Mills, Joseph
Money, O. Ernest
Morrone, Frank A.
Murphy, John G.
Noonan, Charles W.
Parent, Charles C.
Peckham, Alvin H.
Peckham, Harold D.
Plummer, Lewis B.

Powers, William E.
Proctor, Howard S.
Racquier, Joseph P.
Ramsay, Samuel H.
Romano, Pasquale
Russillo, Henry T.
Sarle, William E.
Scallon, Edwin T.
Scott, Wilbur A.
Seigny, Edward J.
Shein, Ernest I.
Shunney, K. T.
Smith, Clara A.
Sylvia, Leonard H.
Tordoff, Mark, Jr.
Tucker, George E.
Tucker, Harold W.
Walsh, Charles L.
Watt, Robert M.
Whitford, Edwin C.
Whitwam, George
Wilson, Grafton M.
Windsor, R. D.
Winward, Albert G.
Yatman, Marion F.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senate

Abrams, Marvin F.
Baskin, W. P., Jr.
Bates, Jeff B.
Britton, J. B.
Britton, John D.
*Brown, Edgar A.
Burnett, W. D.
Cromer, Chas. A.
Dorn, M. G.
Ellis, Wm. J.
Funderburk, J. Reece
Gressette, L. Marion

Harman, A. L.
Harvey, W. Brantley
Henderson, E. H.
*Jefferies, Richard M.
Johns, J. H.
Johnson, M. M.
Pancy, George K.
Leppard, Ben T.
Lyles, J. M.
Manning, Jas. D.
Mars, J. Moore

Massey, J. E.
McCall, C. S.
McEachin, P. H.
McKown, Geo. W.
McLure, J. F.
Means, C. P.
Mozingo, James P.
Murray, M. M.
Nicholson, W. H.
Parler, J. D.
*Pruitt, James B.

Quattlebaum, Paul
*Sims, Henry R.
Snipes, W. E.
Stukes, Taylor H.
Thomas, J. M.
Unger, H. E.
Ward, S. M.
Warren, George
Williams, F. F.
*Williams, John F.
Wise, John M.
Yonce, Wm. P.

House of Representatives

Adams, W. A.
Arnette, V. G.
Bachman, L. K.
Beckham, Paul T.
Berry, Joe E.
Black, Arthur L.
Blatt, Solomon
Bolt, W. T.
Bradford, W. R.
Brailsford, J. M., Jr.
Britt, Herbert M.

Brown, Boyd
Brown, Robert T.
Bryant, G. Stanley
Busbee, L. W.
Bussey, Thomas P.
*Byars, Luther P.
Callison, G. P.
Cannon, R. B.
Carter, R. Leo
Chadwick, J. W.
Cheatham, R. B.

Clark, Newton T.
Cleveland, J. Harvey
Clyburn, L. C.
Cobb, Owens T.
Cox, T. Wright
Craig, E. J.
Crews, John W.
Culler, Isadore L.
Dennis, Rembert C.
Derrick, J. Kess
Dorn, W. J. Bryan

Dowtin, T. A.
Drexler, John B.
Ellis, Richard A.
Estridge, W. F.
Evans, Virgil
Floyd, S. Russell, Jr.
Fort, J. Claude
Gaines, Tracy J.
Gibson, J. B.
Graham, Frank A., Jr.
Green, F. E.

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Gresham, C. H.
Gyles, Herbert E.
Harley, R. Aubrey
Harrelson, Doc D.
Hawkins, Ansel M.
Hendrix, T. J.
Herring, J. Crate
Hogan, W. S., Sr.
Holman, Marion B.
Horne, M. V.
Hudson, T. Manly
Hughs, Harry R.
Hunter, Sam W.
Jordan, J. G.
Kearse, Faber W.
Keels, W. R.
Leppard, James E.
Littlejohn, Bruce
Lofton, J. A.
Manning, Frank

Mason, W. P.
Mattison, R. L.
McAbee, Jerome A.
McCarthy, J. S.
McCuen, David E., Jr.
McDonald, C. T.
*McFaddin, James H.
McFaddin, Roy D.
McTeer, Charles W.
Medlin, Joe A.
Mellette, Miller H.
Milam, C. L.
Mims, M. Hansford
Mitchell, M. F.
Moore, Charles C.
Moore, J. Curtis
Moore, Luther A.
Moore, Ryan S.
Munn, John Alden

Murdock, Charlie C.
Nathans, Jack N., Jr.
Newton, Rufus M.
Padgett, Jesse D.
Peck, Isaac B.
Perry, G. M.
Poag, J. D.
Ponder, T. Milton
Pope, Thomas H., Jr.
Porter, Jno. H.
Pratt, Sam B., Jr.
Presher, C. Waymon
Rearden, Reginald P.
Richardson, E. E.
Roddey, F. M.
Rogerson, Laurie S.
Sapp, Allen M.
Scales, William H.
Senseney, H. G.

Shand, Robert W.
Siau, L. Harrell
Smith, W. C., Jr.
Smoak, William W.
*Thomas, Calhoun
Truluck, C. Harry
Tuten, Morrison J.
Usher, Lee A.
Vallentine, Jack G.
*Wasson, Robert C.
Weeks, Joe S.
Welch, M. B.
Welch, Wm. H., Jr.
*Wessinger, C. E.
Wilburn, Paul E.
Williams, Ray R.
Wimberly, Edward
Winter, Marion F.
Woods, Homer
Zerbst, J. W. D.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senate

Barrett, Marion
Beck, E. A.
*Berry, E. Y.
Bradshaw, George M.
Dahme, August
Elkins, Ed. T.
Ellwein, Andrew
Ferguson, Fred L.
Gering, John J.

Graves, E. C.
*Grigsby, Sioux K.
Heck, Leo D.
Johnson, Clarence H.
Johnson, L. A.
Kellar, Kenneth C.
McHugh, Frank
Mitchell, Arthur S.
Monson, M. H.

Morford, E. E.
Morgan, K. J.
Mueller, John, Jr.
Nash, Frank
Odell, A. W.
*Ohlman, M. P.
Olds, Frank M.
Reed, Charles S.
Risty, Albert R.

Seide, Henry W.
*Simons, L. M.
Solomonsen, C. E.
Stavig, E. L.
Stensland, C. A.
Tiede, D. J.
*Weir, Carl H.
Wilson, C. J.

House of Representatives

Anderson, C. E.
Anderson, Rexford H.
Bauer, Harry A.
Berg, Bernard E.
Bishop, W. K.
Bottum, Roswell
Brennan, Joe
Bruett, Charles
Christianson, H. J.
Darbyshire, C. W.
*DeBoer, William
Doner, Harold
Duncan, John K.
Ehrenberg, W. F.
Fanebust, Arthur
Freitag, G. C.
Gardner, W. R.
Gierau, Henry J.
Glover, Roy S.

Gooch, L. C.
Griffiths, W. M.
Gunderson, C. H.
Hafner, Frank L.
Halls, A. C.
Harding, Guy
Hembs, H. W.
Hermann, W. C.
Hoelscher, Charles
Hove, O. H.
Huffman, L. F.
Johnson, J. T.
*Johnson, Oscar C.
Knight, Elmer G.
Kundert, O. J.
Larsen, Mrs. L. M.
Lathrop, Grover
Lee, Harold C.
*Light, O. B.

Lloyd, Frank
Lowe, C. C.
Masters, Donald J.
Mayo, J. B.
McDowell, John R.
Messner, F. L.
Mickelson, George T.
*Miller, A. C.
Mills, G. W.
Moitley, H. H.
Nelson, Vance N.
Olson, Alfred
Oviatt, Thad
Perkins, John B.
Pesicka, V. J.
Poelstra, William A.
Pulford, David
Rezac, Jos. J.
Roesler, Alfred D.

Scharffenberg, Carl
Scherer, Gus L.
Schleher, A. F.
Schoemaker, R. E.
Short, Floyd C.
Shortridge, L. C.
Stephenson, Matt
Swenning, John
*Swope, Frank
Thoene, Julius
Thue, Peter
Truman, Glenn E.
Tubbs, George W.
Ulrikson, Sam K.
Verschoor, J. J.
Wahl, Jacob
Weverstad, H. W.
Worrall, Charles

TENNESSEE

Senate

Bean, Joe
Bledsoe, J. D.
Bramley, Adrian
Brooks, Hubert C.
Broome, James
Brown, Harvey L.

Brown, John
Buckles, William A.
Carden, Wheeler
Carey, Hobart
Chambers, Louis
Chandler, W. P.

Craig, W. W.
Doak, Lester
Fain, John R.
Garner, Charles E.
Geer, C. C.
Holladay, John D.

Hutchinson, K. T.
Kinkle, R. G.
Lindsay, Robert L.
Lovelace, H. J.
Loveless, C. D.
Maxwell, Blain

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Moore, Cannon G.
Mosby, J. D.
Motlow, Lem

Newman, James A.
Rhea, David

Stone, L. F.
Thomason, John S.

Vise, Joe K.
Wasson, S. Ed.

House of Representatives

Ailor, Ernest
Askew, Gene
Austin, Lon S.
Badgett, William
Bales, L. H.
Beasley, I. D.
Bewley, Henry
Bilbrey, Robert Lee
Briley, C. A.
Brooks, John
Brown, Billoat
Brown, Charles C.
Brown, E. A.
Brown, Robert P.
Brown, W. R.
Butler, Henry
Buxton, Geo. H.
Calloway, Hugh
Cameron, Walter M.
Campbell, C. L.
Carruthers, Albert
Cavert, Tillman, Jr.
Cole, Sam F.
Coleman, D. M.
Crider, G. C.

Cross, Alonzo B.
Crumbliss, J. G.
Crump, Charles
Davis, Sam C.
DeFord, J. E.
Denton, Herschel
Donoho, James
Doyle, Pleas
Dunbar, S. Cuyler
Ellis, George
Ervin, Ulysses
Estes, Anderson
Foley, Gerald
Fowler, H. A.
Frey, John W.
Gates, Forrest
George, J. W.
Gouge, James M.
Graves, J. W.
Graves, Jack
Grooms, Dean Z.
Grubb, French
Hammond, W. S.
Hatfield, Paul
Hayes, Lynn

Headden, Damon
Hogue, Albert R.
Hunt, Walter E.
Hurt, Ebb
Jackson, F. M.
Johnson, Patrick
Jones, B. E.
Kennedy, Alexander
Lashlee, John W.
Latimer, Fred
Lynn, William
Martin, R. Y.
McGehee, Alfred G.
McGinness, L. C.
McKinney, W. N.
McLemore, M. J.
McMahan, Basil B.
Melton, Carl D.
Midyett, J. A.
Mitchell, W. F.
Moore, W. L.
Nicholson, L. A., Jr.
Northcutt, J. L.
Nuchols, Tom L.
O'Dell, John Ed., Jr.

O'Dell, Ruth W.
Parker, W. L.
Percy, Walker
Pippin, Ardel
Ragon, J. B., Jr.
Reavis, J. J.
Richardson, Aaron
Roberts, H. W.
Robinson, J. D., Jr.
Sands, W. F.
Stalings, W. H.
Taylor, Joe R.
Testerman, W. T.
Tillman, Robert A.
Tipton, M. E.
Townsend, H. L.
True, H. Clay
Vanzant, Houston
Walker, Mark, Jr.
Webb, H. Judkins
Whitfield, J. T.
Williams, Webb
Wilson, John
Wilson, W. H.

TEXAS

Senate

Aikin, A. M., Jr.
Beck, E. Harold
Brownlee, Houghton
Burns, Gordon M.
Collie, W. B.
Cotten, Clay
Graves, W. C.
Hardin, Doss

Head, J. Manley
Hill, Joe L.
Isbell, Claude
Kelley, Rogers
Lanning, R. C.
Lemens, Vernon
Martin, Jesse E.
Metcalf, P.

Moffett, George C.
Moore, Weaver
Nelson, G. H.
Pace, Will D.
Redditt, John S.
Roberts, Morris
Shivers, Allan
Small, Clint C.

Spears, J. Franklin
Stone, Albert
Stone, William E.
Sulak, L. J.
Van Zandt, Olan R.
Weinert, R. A.
Winfield, H. L.

House of Representatives

Allen, C. L.
Allison, Alvin R.
Alsup, Lon E.
Anderson, P. L.
Bailey, W. J.
Baker, H. Cecil
Baker, Roy
Bell, John J.
Blankenship, D. A.
Bond, Bowlen
Boyd, James R.
Boyer, Max W.
Bradbury, J. Bryan
Bradford, Ed.
Bray, C. L.
Bridgers, W. W.
Broadfoot, A. S.
Brown, H. T.
Brown, R. Lee
Bundy, M. A.

Burkett, Omar
Burney, Weldon
Cauthorn, A. L.
Celaya, Augustine
Chambers, W. R.
Clark, Lester
Cleveland, E. J.
Cockrell, Ellis
Coleman, Wiley N.
Colquitt, Rawlins
Colson, Mrs. N. H.
Cornett, Leighton
Corry, W. N.
Crossley, P. L.
Daniels, Price
Davis, Mat
Davis, Minet M.
Dean, Travis B.
Derden, Albert L.
Dickson, P. E.

Dickson, R. Temple
Donaghey, R. R.
Dowell, M. H.
Dwyer, Pat
Faulkner, J. R.
Felty, Fred
Ferguson, W. A.
Fielden, Virgil A.
Fuchs, R. A.
Galbreath, W. J.
Gilmer, C. H.
Goodman, James H.
Gordon, Margaret H.
Hale, Dewitt
Hamilton, Ed B.
Hankamer, H. M.
Hardeman, Dorsey B.
Hardin, Ross
Harp, R. A.
Harper, George H.

Harrell, E. F.
Harrell, Mason
Harris, C. L.
Hartzog, Howard G.
Heflin, J. M.
Holland, Arthur
Howard, George F.
Howington, Frank
Hull, Henry
Hunt, Courtney
Isaacks, S. J.
Johnson, B. T.
Johnson, Leland M.
Keith, Joe A.
Kennedy, Harold L.
Kern, Troy E.
Kerr, John A., Jr.
Kersey, Clinton
Kinard, DeWitt
King, Delmar L.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

House of Representatives—continued

Langdon, Jack
Lehman, Henry G.
Leonard, Homer L.
Leyendecker, B. J.
Little, G. H.
Loek, Ottis E.
Loggins, Edgar
London, Marvin F.
Mays, Abe M.
McAllister, Obel L.
McDaniel, L. C.
McDonald, W. T.
McFarland, C. M.
McMurray, Houston
McNamara, Gene
Mohrmann, John M.
Monkhouse, Joe R.
Montgomery, W. C.

Morris, G. C.
Morse, R. Emmett
Newell, Greene
Nicholson, C. E.
Oliver, J. J.
Olsen, J. J.
Pace, Jim
Petsch, Alfred, P. C.
Pevchouse, Doyle
Piner, R. G., Jr.
Pope, W. E.
Ragsdale, Bailey B.
Reader, Bose
Reader, R. L.
Reaves, R. H.
Reed, W. O.
Reviere, Harvey

Rhodes, Cecil T.
Roach, John E.
Roberts, Grady
Robinson, T. R.
Russell, John K.
Schunemann, H. H.
Segrist, Kal
Shell, J. Harvey
Skiles, Joe
Smith, Howard S.
Smith, Magus F.
Smith, Paris
Spencer, James
Stinson, Jeff D.
Stoll, Robert
Talbert, Eugene
Tarwater, Arthur B.

Taylor, James E.
Tennant, Roy L., Jr.
Thornberry, Homer
Thornton, E. H., Jr.
Turner, Reese
Vale, Arnold J.
Vint, Edward L.
Voigt, Frank B.
Waggoner, J. H.
Weldon, Odie A.
Wells, T. D.
Westbrook, Mainor N.
White, Joseph, Jr.
Wilson, D. M.
Winfree, J. E.
Wood, Robert H.
Worley, Eugene
Wright, E. R.

UTAH

Senate

Anderson, John W.
Billings, G. V.
*Child, Stanley N.
*Ellett, Arthur O.
Farr, Dexter
Grover, Wendell

*Holmes, Will R.
Hopkin, Alonzo F.
Howard, Byron A.
Huggins, Ira A.
Johnston, Ed.
Lamoreaux, W. C.

Lindstrom, G. G.
Lund, Mrs. A. C.
Lundell, Francis S.
Macfarlane, Grant
*McMurrin, James A.
Nelson, Lawrence E.

Riley, Lloyd
Snow, Glenn E.
Tanner, Silas E.
*Weggeland, Gordon
Williams, F. D.

House of Representatives

Adams, Burton H.
Allen, W. Douglas
Atwood, Guy H.
Bench, John L.
Bennion, Heber, Jr.
Bonacci, Frank
Boyd, Maurice E.
Boyer, Selvoy J.
Brewster, Sheldon R.
Bryan, Elden
Chamberlain, Hoyt
Christensen, Geo. A.
Clyde, Don
Cowles, Val H.
Curry, M. W.

Dalrymple, R. M.
Davis, Glen E.
Dix, Thomas
Elswood, S. W.
Foote, T. Earl
Garff, Royal B.
Garff, Thelma
Hinckley, Parnell
Hunter, Charles R.
Ingleby, William
Jack, Mrs. C. L.
Jacob, Maud B.
Jenkinson, W. H.
Jensen, Mrs. Albert
Johnson, Lawrence B.

Larsen, Rulon J.
Lindsey, Guy W.
Liston, W. Frank
Lund, Ray P.
Macfarlane, H. A.
Marthakis, P. S.
Mason, Wayne N.
Maw, Wilmer J.
McShane, Clif
Miller, Albert E.
Nielsen, Hans B.
Pace, J. W.
Pectol, Ephraim P.
Pett, Victor G.
Pond, H. Ray

Redd, Leland W.
Rees, Joseph E.
Rees, Thomas M.
Reid, George W.
Sanders, Carl W.
Selvin, Sol J.
Smith, Herbert E.
Smith, Willard R.
Sorenson, Isaac
Staples, G. A.
Strong, Harry L.
Thomas, David H.
Thorne, Milton J.
Twitchell, Milton
Wood, William D.

VERMONT

Senate

Bartlett, Philip
Branchaud, Henry H.
Carpenter, Henry B.
Cleveland, G. E.
Comings, Herbert B.
Corry, Frank C.
Coutts, Flora J.
Darrow, William H.

Denny, Joseph H.
Fletcher, Addison W.
*Gay, Leon S.
Hancock, John E.
Hard, Walter R.
Heininger, Alfred H.
Kennedy, James E.

Leary, Matthew G.
Macomber, J. H., Jr.
Mason, Edward H.
McEeters, Wm. R.
Page, Russell
Payne, George D.
Peterson, Charles

Proctor, Mortimer R.
Randall, Harry W.
Rice, Howard C.
Ryan, James B.
Smith, A. Leroy
Smith, Willard H.
Spear, Ernest A.
Tobin, Edward A.

House of Representatives

Abel, Clark H.
Aiken, Charles S.
Aldrich, John W.
Aldrich, Warner J.

Allen, Dorothy C.
Allen, Leon B.
Austin, Walter G.
Bachand, Joseph D.

Bacon, Allan F.
Baird, Clyde L.
Ball, Bertram M.
Banfill, George L.

Barber, Norton
Barrows, Wesley A.
Barton, Rufus B.
Bates, Arthur J.

House of Representatives—continued

Beck, Ralph E.	Farman, Harold H.	Kingsbury, A. C.	Quimby, Ernest M.
Benson, Herbert J.	Farr, Bert J.	Kirby, Clifton F.	Quinn, Louis A.
Bentley, Charles D.	Farr, George W.	Knapp, George I.	Ramsay, George R.
Bibens, M. D.	Fay, Wallace M.	Laber, Nelson L.	Reed, Floyd E.
Blackmer, Gaines H.	Fish, Etta H.	LaBombard, Walter	Reynolds, S. Seeley
Blaisdell, Frank I.	Fitts, William F.	Ladd, Orange S.	Rice, Gordon R.
Bliss, Clifford E.	Fitzgerald, Charles C.	Lakin, Pearl D.	Rink, Lester E.
Bloomer, Asa S.	Fitzpatrick, R. S.	Lamberton, C. B.	Robbins, James M.
Bogle, Leon T.	Flanders, Earl L.	Lanpher, H. W.	Robinson, Almon R.
Bradley, John M.	Flanders, Harold L.	LaPlant, Arden I.	Robinson, Byron A.
Brady, Kenneth W.	Fletcher, H. Guy	Lawson, Aylmer R.	Robinson, Henry
Breed, Mabel I.	Folsom, Arthur G.	Leland, Homer P.	Rock, Michael J.
Brisbin, J. W.	Ford, Linwood F.	Loiselle, J. Leo	Rowley, Lawrence J.
Brooks, H. Kibbie	Foss, D. C.	Lord, Charles C.	Royce, Bernard C.
Brown, Horace	Fowler, Albert H.	Lull, Robert D.	Rublee, William E.
Brush, Fredk. H.	Fox, Harry H.	Lund, Edward C.	Rugg, Archie B.
Bruso, Willard C.	French, Harry	MacAulay, Della S.	Sanford, Edith I.
Burke, Daniel	Fröst, Henry W.	Manahan, James E.	Sargeant, Crosby M.
Burnham, George D.	Fuller, Clayton J.	May, Fred A.	Savage, Stella R.
Burns, Charles E.	Gardyne, Harvey R.	Mayhew, Ephraim I.	Shattuck, Wm. S.
Burns, John J.	Gates, Paul H.	McCarthy, Fred C.	Shepard, Oscar L.
Bushey, Leon V.	Germond, James E.	McFeeters, Wilbur	Shonio, Philip
Calkins, Rawson H.	Gibson, Charles E.	McGuire, Fred B.	Smalley, Dayton B.
Callahan, Rex	Giffin, Henry R.	McLeod, James B.	Smith, George L.
Campbell, James B.	Gifford, Ethel B.	Moore, Joe M.	Soule, Carleton P.
Carleton, George E.	Gordon, John A.	Moore, Wm. J.	Spaulding, B. S.
Carter, Jason L.	Gosley, Thomas J.	Morse, Charles C.	Spear, John T.
Carver, Frank J.	Griswold, C. P.	Moulton, Ray A.	Stannard, Irving
Cavanaugh, Saml. G.	Hallock, Henry	Myers, Wm. A.	Stevens, F. H.
Chamberlin, W. E.	Hanna, George	Needham, C. L.	Stevens, W. C.
Chase, George B.	Harlow, Paul G.	Neil, George W.	Stillson, Eugene
Clark, Erwin S.	Harris, Merrill W.	Niquette, R. F.	Stockwell, Elba R.
Clark, Hattie L.	Hasseltine, H. S.	Norton, Donald H.	Stone, Henry G.
Clark, Leland F.	Hathorn, Daniel C.	Ogden, Samuel R.	Stratton, Leslie E.
Clark, Wendell B.	Hawley, Fred S.	Orr, Wm. H.	Strong, Frank L.
Clifford, Charles L.	Hayes, Robert B.	Palmer, F. A.	Stuart, Royce W.
Coburn, Carroll L.	Henry, Harold H.	Palmer, Herbert R.	Swinington, Chas. J.
Coburn, Wallace H.	Hight, Luther P.	Park, Stuart N.	Taylor, Annie R.
Cotton, Lester F.	Hodge, John	Parker, C. N.	Taylor, Clayton C.
Crowell, Clyde A.	Hoffman, Clayton R.	Parker, Richard P.	Terrill, Erwin W.
Daggett, Ralph J.	Holman, Chas. E.	Parmenter, Walter	Terrill, Frederic H.
Daniels, Percy E.	Hopkins, Robt. W.	Parris, Glenn C.	Thayer, Ralph O.
Daniels, Raymond B.	Horicon, John	Parsons, Samuel A.	Thompson, C. L.
Darling, Henry G.	Hughes, Orrin B.	Perley, Ernest E.	Thurber, Charles F.
Davis, Earl N.	Huntley, J. Guy	Perry, Leland	Towers, Leo B.
Davis, Henry L.	Hyde, Chas. H.	Peterson, Burton F.	Wales, Ben O.
DeFreest, Charles C.	Jackson, Frank D.	Pierce, Loren R.	Walker, Wm. C.
Deos, Dewey O.	Jacobs, Luther W.	Pierce, Thomas C.	Watson, Alfred E.
Dodge, Edward N.	Johnson, Carl C.	Pike, Clement E.	Way, Geria M.
Donnelly, James J.	Johnson, Dwight A.	Pilger, Martin	Weaver, Carl O.
Douglass, Paul F.	Jordon, Wayland C.	Pollard, Annie M.	Webster, Herbert D.
Downs, Frank A.	Keeler, Ernest A.	Porter, Wells C.	Whittier, Belva
Drew, Wesley C.	Kendall, Robert L.	Potter, Allie A.	Willey, Andrew H.
Dunlap, Will L.	Ketcham, Olin G.	Preston, Orin R.	Wood, Ray O.
Eaton, Fred J.	*Keyser, F. Ray	Prouty, Alfred W.	Wright, George B.
Ellsworth, Raymond	Kinerson, Chas. F.	Putnam, F. D.	Wright, J. Harry
Emerson, Lee E.	King, Millard	Putnam, J. Kinsley	Wright, Merton J.
Emery, May E.			York, Edward B.

VIRGINIA

Senate

Ambler, Gordon B.	Brock, Robert K.	Coleman, S. Bernard	Glascock, Thos. B.
Apperson, Harvey B.	*Burks, Chas. E.	*Daniel, Robert W.	Goode, Morton G.
Battle, John S.	Cary, Hunsdon	Fuller, Edw. R.	Harkrader, C. J.
Bivins, A. L.	*Cather, T. Russell	Garrett, W. A.	Heller, G. E.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

Senate—continued

Hillard, Major M.
Holland, E. E.
Lesner, John A.
Mills, Morgan R.
Moffett, W. S.
Mosely, H. B.

Moses, Charles T.
Muse, Leonard G.
Norris, Robt. O., Jr.
Page, Vivian L.
Parker, Robt. R.
*Robinette, L. M.

*Rust, John W.
Shumate, A. E.
Tuck, Wm. M.
Vaden, Robt. C.
Vaughan, Taylor G.
Walter, Jefferson F.

Weaver, Aubrey G.
Wickham, Henry T.
Wilson, Thos. J., Jr.
Witten, Jack W.
Woodson, J. B.
Wright, William A.

House of Representatives

Adams, Berkley D.
Adams, Howard H.
Adams, Wm. H.
Ashworth, Chas. J.
Baldwin, Robt. F.
Bandy, Henry M.
Barrow, Emory P.
Bazile, Leon M.
Blackwell, C. F.
Boatwright, John B.
Boschen, Albert O.
Breeden, E. L., Jr.
Britt, John M.
Burks, Frank W.
Burnett, H. Prince
*Bustard, M. H.
Campbell, Elliott
Carleton, Wm. L.
Cassell, W. Brown
Cassell, W. H. W.
Caudill, W. C.
Chapman, Benj. E.
Chitwood, S. M.
Coleman, I. Newton
*Coleman, J. Tinsley, Jr.

Collins, L. Preston
Crowder, Chas. W.
Daniel, T. F.
Davis, Delamater
Davis, Harry B.
Davis, Roy
Dovell, Ashton
Edwards, Horace H.
Ely, T. B.
Finney, L. S.
Fitzpatrick, E. A.
Fleet, R. Hill
Folkes, M., Jr.
Godwin, Wrendo M.
Goodwin, B. C.
Gray, Marvin L.
Hand, G. Curtis
Harman, King E.
Harris, W. A.
Hobson, Haskins
Holleman, J. H.
Humphries, E. T.
Hunter, C. M.
Hutchens, Chas. K.
Hutcheson, J. C.

Irvine, Wm. H.
King, A. Owen
Lewis, Gordon
Litton, Scott
Louderback, C. C.
Martin, James B.
Massenburg, G. A.
McCue, E. O., Jr.
Medley, Wm. D.
Miller, Francis P.
Moncure, Frank P.
Moore, E. B.
Moore, Frank
Morgan, M. R.
Neff, Wm. N.
Perkins, N. J.
Perry, W. H.
Poindexter, E. H.
*Quesenberry, C. G.
Randolph, B. H., Jr.
Roberts, Benj. R.
Rodgers, Samuel D.
Rosenberg, Maurice D.
Ruffin, Richard W.

Russell, John W.
Sanford, E. W.
Scott, Walter H.
Shrader, Lucian H.
Smith, H. McK.
Smith, Vernon C.
Spangler, Charles L.
Spiers, John B.
*Stanley, Thos. B.
Stant, Donald T.
*Stephens, A. E. S.
Sterrett, Tate B.
Sutherland, H. M.
Taylor, E. Jordan
Thompson, H. C.
Triplett, L. Lake
Walker, George
Walton, C. H.
Weaver, Russell M.
White, L. Gordon
Williams, J. J., Jr.
Wilson, Chas. H.
Yancey, Wm. T.
Yeatts, Coleman B.
Zigler, Howard S.

WASHINGTON

Senate

Atkinson, N. P.
Bloomer, T. C.
Copeland, Henry J.
Dawson, Wm. C.
Drumheller, Joseph
Duggan, Fred S.
Edwards, A. E.
Farquharson, Mary
Ferryman, John H.
Haddon, Lulu D.
Henderson, J. W.
Holt, Alfred E.

Keeler, Joe L.
Keller, J. P.
Kerstetter, G. B.
Klemgard, Gordon
Koontz, J. M.
Kyle, H. I.
Lovejoy, George A.
Malstrom, Kathryn
Maxwell, Earl
McAuley, Geo. F.
McDonald, R. T.

McMillan, David E.
Metcalf, Ralph
Mills, Chapin A.
Moe, Clifford O.
Morgan, Frank L.
Murphy, A. M.
Murphy, Kebl
Orndorff, W. R.
Percival, Monty
Reardon, Keiron W.
Roberts, J. D.

Rosellini, A. D.
Roup, Howard
Schroeder, Ted
Shorett, Judson W.
Sieler, Herbert H.
Stinson, Charles F.
Sullivan, James T.
Thomas, Paul G.
Todd, Leroy L.
Troy, Harold P.
Voyce, Thomas
Wanamaker, P. A.

House of Representatives

Armstrong, H. C.
Austin, Harry D.
Babcock, Lester E.
Beckley, Wallace
Beierlein, W. J.
Bernethy, Robert
Bienz, Thos. H.
Brown, Wylie W.
Butler, Julia
Callison, Cecil
Cameron, W. G.
Carty, W. E.

Chervenka, Frank
Coe, Earl S.
Cook, Richard G.
Cowen, David C.
Devenish, Carl E.
Dixon, Gerald G.
Dore, E. A., Jr.
Eaton, C. N.
Eddy, John W.
Egbert, Emmet E.
Finucane, Chas. C.
Fogg, Kathryn

French, Robt. M.
Fry, W. Newton
Gabrielson, Alex
Gholson, Cecil A.
Guisinger, Dan L.
Hall, H. D.
Hanson, Alfred J.
Hatley, Frank L.
Hay, James M.
Henry, Edward E.
Hurley, John R.
Hurley, Joseph E.

Isenhardt, John
Jackson, B. N.
Jones, D. W.
*Jones, John R.
Judd, L. B.
Kehoe, Mrs. T. E.
Kinnear, George C.
Kinnear, Roy J.
LaFollette, W. L.
Lauman, U. M.
Lindsay, R. A.
Mackie, A. A.

House of Representatives—continued

Martin, Fred J.
 McCash, James
 McDonald, James D.
 McQuesten, G. D.
 Miller, Donald B.
 Miller, Frank O.
 Miller, Fred
 Mohler, Carl C.
 Montgomery, Tom
 Moulton, Mark M.
 Neal, M. T.
 Nordenberg, Sixten P.
 Olson, Ernest T.

Payne, J. Howard
 Pearsall, John
 Pearson, Francis
 Pennock, Wm. J.
 Petit, J. H.
 Pettus, Edward I.
 Phillips, David
 Pitt, Chart
 Reilly, Edward J.
 Reno, B. F.
 Riley, Edward F.
 Rosellini, Hugh J.
 Ruark, Alva

Sandegren, Paul
 Savage, Charles R.
 Schumann, O. R.
 Sherman, John
 Smith, Jurie B.
 Smith, Michael B.
 Smith, Vernon A.
 Swegle, C. Wayne
 Sylvester, John N.
 Tisdale, Clyde V.
 Trombley, C. E.
 Turner, Theo. S.
 Twidwell, George

Underwood, D. L.
 Van Buskirk, J. K.
 Van Dyk, Ralph
 Vane, Z. A.
 Warnica, Earl R.
 Wenberg, Oscar
 Wentworth, Will W.
 White, J. C.
 Wigger, Olaf A.
 Wills, Ellsworth C.
 Wintler, Ella
 Woodall, Perry B.

WEST VIRGINIA

Senate

*Allen, Fred C.
 Anderson, J. Robert
 Bibb, T. E.
 *Casto, B. Cleo
 Ealy, D. B.
 Fleming, Dan B.
 Greene, John H.
 Hall, Calvin N.

*Helmick, A. L.
 Hussion, Wm. J.
 Jackson, George
 Jasper, Wm. N.
 Jimison, Roy F.
 Johnson, Howard S.
 *Johnston, W. B.
 LaFoss, William M.

Martin, A. M.
 Millender, C. Frank
 Moler, D. Grove
 Morris, L. J.
 Paull, James, Jr.
 Pelter, John J.
 Proctor, J. A.
 *Randolph, Byron B.

Robertson, S. H.
 Shahian, J. Buhl
 Smith, Earl H.
 Snyder, L. B.
 Sweeney, Thomas
 Wiseman, Emmett O.
 Wylie, Ward
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 Alltop, H. A.
 Amos, John E.
 Anderson, Wm. D.
 Ballard, O. H.
 Beard, Charles
 Beeler, H. D.
 Bickel, Francis H.
 Bishoff, Clarence B.
 Bosworth, John W.
 Bowling, John H.
 *Brotherton, W. T.
 Butcher, Lonnie E.
 Calvert, Carl C.
 Casey, Mike
 Cavender, I. L.
 Clark, L. Reed
 Cole, Edison A.
 Cooper, J. C.
 Creel, Spencer K.
 Cummins, J. Wm.
 Deal, Fred
 Ewing, Cuyler E.

Flint, O. C.
 George, Wm. T., Jr.
 Gill, John L.
 Haldren, John W.
 Hanifin, W. T.
 Hannig, William A.
 Hansbarger, J. C.
 Harvey, I. T.
 Heishman, C. C.
 Hickman, Robert F.
 Hopkins, A. A.
 Hudson, John G.
 Huffman, J. L.
 Hurley, Walter L.
 James, Howard J.
 Jarvis, C. A.
 Johnson, Tom A.
 Jones, Fleming A., Jr.
 *Jones, Oren L.
 Kidd, Paul H.
 Kurtz, Kenneth S.
 Lake, William H.
 Lockhart, R. R.

Loucas, George E.
 Mace, H. Clay
 Matthews, R. L.
 McClung, Charles L.
 McClung, K. L.
 McClung, Magee
 McCoy, Carl
 McElwee, June
 McNeer, Forest
 Meadows, B. E.
 Meredith, Russell D.
 Milloson, Wm. T.
 Mitchell, J. O.
 Moore, Everett F.
 Morris, Robert
 Muntzing, Melvin C.
 Neal, J. A.
 Norn, Ben F.
 Pauley, Harry F.
 Perry, Lester
 Powell, J. C.
 Rairden, George
 Rhodes, Charles G.

Richter, Edgar E.
 Rogers, John I.
 Ross, Perce J.
 Russell, Mark, Jr.
 Shinn, Fred L.
 Shriver, Lloyd L.
 Shupbach, Herbert
 Simpson, E. L.
 Slaven, Harold D.
 Smith, S. Lee
 Starcher, Everett
 Strouss, Junius M.
 Swann, Claude V.
 *Taylor, Glenn
 Thomas, James Kay
 Tinsley, J. Alex
 Vick, George W.
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 Walker, Nell W.
 White, E. E.
 Wilson, Cecil W.
 Winters, A. R.
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*Bolens, Harry W.
 Brown, Taylor G.
 Busby, Allen J.
 *Coakley, Maurice
 Collier, Ambrose B.
 Connors, A. J.
 Duet, Morvin
 Fisher, Fred R.

Freehoff, William A.
 Gawronski, A. P.
 Gettleman, Bernhard
 Greenquist, K. L.
 Hampel, George
 Ingram, G. Erle
 Kresky, M. F., Jr.
 Lovelace, Carl

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 *McDermid, J. E.
 Miller, Jess
 Mueller, Otto
 Nelson, Philip E.
 Paulson, Oscar S.
 Peters, Jesse M.
 Risser, Fred

Roethe, Edward J.
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Biemiller, Andrew J.
Budlong, C. A.
Burns, Robert H.
Carlson, Laurie E.
Catlin, Mark S., Jr.
Clark, William W.
Cook, Walter E.
Daug, Palmer F.
Diederich, Benj. W.
Dittbender, John
Domach, Walter J.
Double, William F.
Douglass, Lyle E.
Enge, Charles
Engebretson, B. M.
Fitzsimmons, M. J., Jr.
Fowell, C. W., Jr.
Fritzen, James C.

Gantter, William J.
Genzmer, Elmer L.
Goldthorpe, W. H.
*Graass, Frank N.
Graf, Edward L.
Grassman, Edward
Grobschmidt, J. W.
*Grosvenor, Alfred C.
Gruszka, Anthony
Hammergren, D. I.
Hanson, Earl W.
Hanson, James C.
Harvey, Jack
Heden, Ernest A.
Hemmy, Peter A.
Herzog, Martin H.
Hinz, Arthur F.
Hipke, George H.
James, Glenn H.
Jones, William E.
Judd, Charles H.
Keegan, Harry A.
Kellman, Norris J.
Kelly, Arthur D.
Kennedy, Dougald D.

Kiefer, Edward H.
Koegel, Arthur
Kostuck, John T.
Kroenke, Bernard B.
Larsen, Claude H.
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*Long, Robert M.
Ludvigsen, A. R.
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Mace, James S.
McDowell, D. C.
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Murray, Milton T.
Nelson, Carl M.
Nicol, Alex L.
Niemuth, Leo T.
Northman, Walter
Peik, Carl
Peterson, Elmer C.
Peterson, Reuben W.
Pritchard, John
Pysczynski, Peter
Rath, Valentine P.
Rice, Ora R.

Riley, Frank E.
Rubin, Ben
Schenk, Herbert C.
Schlabach, R. M.
Schlytter, Melvin H.
Schmitz, Joseph A.
Shimek, Albert D.
Sieb, John L.
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Slater, Ben G.
Spearbraker, Julius
Stachowiak, Clement
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Sykes, Charles H.
Tehan, Robert E.
Thomson, Vernon W.
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Trego, Reno W.
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Westfahl, Charles F.
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*Bower, Earl T.
Colyer, Oliver J.
Cross, Geo. A.
Cross, Wm. H.
Hansen, P. C.

Henderson, H. B., Jr.
Horton, H. H.
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*McMicken, A. R.
Montgomery, Roy
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*Rollins, H. Melvin
Rumsey, B. C.
Simpson, Green R.
Small, G. W.
Smith, Charles M.

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*Stirling, Thomas
Thain, Thomas
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*Wright, Earl
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Braskett, Bert
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Butler, Frank C.
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Corbett, Raymond G.
Cordiner, A. H.
Crow, R. R.
*Dallam, Carl A.
Davis, Raymond M.
Dean, Basil

Edelman, Ruth N.
Elkar, Nels E.
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Fowler, Herbert B.
Gapen, Clarke
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Gilfillan, David B.
Gorbutt, M. C.
Hanner, Charles E.
Hanson, Henrick
Hicks, George P.
Hinds, Burton
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Holmes, Paul B.

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*Keith, J. E.
Korfanta, Frank L.
Laughlin, Robert B.
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Low, Osborne
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Lynde, Earnest
Marquiss, R. B.
Mayland, Herman D.
Maylen, Clyde
McIntyre, William

*Messick, George W.
Moore, C. C.
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Norris, Charles E.
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*Robinson, Carl
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*Smith, Clyde A.
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Thirlwell, Robert J.
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Agriculture and Labor
Committee on Committees
Contingent Expenditures

Corporations and Taxation
Education and Public Welfare

Highways
Joint Committee on Finance

Judiciary
Legislative Procedure
State and Local Government

Assembly Standing Committees

Agriculture
Commerce and Manufactures
Conservation
Contingent Expenditures
Education

Elections
Engrossed Bills
Enrolled Bills
Excise and Fees
Finance
Highways

Insurance and Banking
Judiciary
Labor
Municipalities
Printing

Public Welfare
Revision
Rules
State Affairs
Taxation
Third Reading
Transportation

WYOMING

Senate Standing Committees

Corporations and Public Utilities
Counties and Municipalities
Education and Public Institutions
Elections and Apportionments

Enrolling and Engrossing
Game and Fish
Internal Improvements and Highways
Judiciary
Labor
Law Enforcement

Livestock
Medical Affairs and Sanitation
Military Affairs
Federal and Interstate Relations
Mines and Mineral Products

Printing
Public Lands, Irrigation and Agriculture
Revenue
Rules
Transportation
Ways and Means
Welfare

House Standing Committees

Agriculture
Buildings and Institutions, Sanitary and Medical Affairs
Corporations and Public Utilities
County Affairs and County Boundaries
Education

Game and Fisheries
Interstate Cooperation
Judiciary
Labor and Immigration
Law Enforcement
Military Affairs and Aeronautics

Memorials and Federal Relations
Mines and Mining
Oil and Gas
Printing, Enrolling, and Engrossing
Revenue
Rules

State Lands and Farm Loans, Lands and Irrigation
Stock Raising and Stock Laws
Transportation
Bridges, and Highways
Ways and Means

THE STAFF OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

BANE, FRANK, *Executive Director*. A.B., Randolph-Macon College, 1914; Columbia University, 1914-1915. Secretary, Virginia State Board of Charities and Corrections, 1920-1923; Director of Public Welfare, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1923-1926; associate professor of sociology, University of Virginia, 1926-1928; Commissioner of Public Welfare, Virginia, 1926-1932; member, President's

BETHGE, JANE E., *Staff Member*. A.B., Vassar College, 1936. Assistant to Director, Library of International Relations, 1936-1937; Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1938—.

BOLGER, JOANNE, *Staff Member*. A.B., University of Chicago, 1936. Library, American Public Welfare Association, 1936-1938; Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1938—.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER
NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO

Emergency Employment Commission, 1930-1931; Director, American Public Welfare Association, 1923-1936; general consultant, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1933; consultant on public welfare administration, Institute of Public Administration, 1930; Brookings Institution, 1931-1935; Director, Social Security Board, 1936-1938; Executive Director, Council of State Governments, 1938—.

BESTICH, STELLA, *Staff Member*. Accountant, Fifth Avenue Bank, Gary, Indiana, 1926-1931. Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1935—.

BULLAMORE, LOUISE SMITH, *Office Manager*. A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1931; Secretary to Professor Frederick A. Ogg, 1930-1931; Assistant to Director, Chicago Bureau of Filing and Indexing, 1932-1933; Auditing Department, Mars, Inc., 1934; Librarian, Council of State Governments, 1935-1938; Office Manager, 1938—.

CANNON, VIRGINIA BARROWMAN, *Staff Member*. A.B., University of Utah, 1935. Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1936—.

CROSS, ELLEN, *Staff Member*. University of Chicago, 1934-1937; Université de

Poitiers, France, 1937-1938. University of Chicago Press, 1938; Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1939—.

GALLAGHER, HUBERT R., *Assistant Director*. A.B., Stanford University, 1929; Fellow, School of Citizenship, Syracuse University and Institute of Public Administration, New York; M.S., Syracuse University, 1930; Research Assistant and Instructor, School of Citizenship, Syracuse University, 1930-1932; Member, survey staff, National Commission on Law Enforcement. Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1932-1935; District Representative, New York Office, 1935-1938; Assistant Director, 1938—.

GILMOUR, LEE, *Staff Member*. A.B., University of Illinois, 1930. Northwestern University Foundation, 1931-1932; Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1938—.

GREEN, THOMAS S., JR., *Staff Member*. A.B., Williams College, 1937; University of Chicago, 1937-1938. Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1937—.

HOY, MARY LOUISE, *Staff Member*. Lindenwood College, 1930; University of Illinois, 1930-1933. Secretary to the President, Seligman, Lubetkin and Company, New York, 1934-1938; Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1938—.

LANAHAN, VIRGINIA SAVAGE, *Staff Member*. A.B., University of Arkansas, 1936. Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1936—.

LEONARD, BARBARA SHAFER, *Staff Member*. A.B., Syracuse University, 1935. Staff member, New York Office, 1936—.

NAIL, HARRY CRAIG, JR., *Staff Member*. A.B., Ohio University, 1936; LL.B., George Washington University, 1938. Assistant in Charge, Law Library of Congress, 1934-1939; Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1939—.

PACKARD, HELEN, *Staff Member*. B.S., University of Kentucky, 1934. Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1937—.

ROBINSON, DAVID WELLINGTON, *Executive Secretary*, Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. A.B., Oberlin College, 1931; M.A., University of Cincinnati, 1933. Research Assistant, Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research, 1933-1934. Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1934-1936; Executive Secretary, Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, 1936—.

ROUTT, GARLAND C., *Staff Member*. Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1933; A.M., 1937. Research Assistant, Political Science Department, 1935-1936; Research Assistant, Social Science Research Committee, University of Chicago, 1936-1937. Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1937—.

SAUNDERS, RICHARD E., *Washington Correspondent*. A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1923. Publicity work in Chicago, Columbus, and Cleveland, 1924-1927; connected with Washington office of New Orleans *Times-Picayune* and the McGraw-Hill magazines of New York, 1927-1933; conducted private news bureau since 1933. Washington Correspondent for Council of State Governments and other organizations, at 1313 East 60th Street, 1932—.

SEYBOLD, LEO, JR., *Acting District Representative*, New York Office. Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio, 1931-1933; A.B., Ohio State University, 1934; M.A., Ohio State University, 1935; B.S., Ohio State University, 1936. Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1936—; Acting District Representative, New York Office, 1938—.

WILSON, STEWART GRAHAM, *Staff Member*. A.B., Colorado College, 1930; University of Colorado Law School, 1930-1931; LL.B., University of Denver Law School, 1933. Staff member, Colorado Legislative Reference Office, 1935; National Park Service, 1930-1936; Staff member, Council of State Governments, 1936—.

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

CHICAGO

FOREWORD

IT IS inevitable that much of the reference material included in a biennial publication will be out of date before the preparation of the next edition, because of legislative enactments, and changes in personnel. In recognition of this fact, we have prepared a supplement to the 1939-40 edition of *The Book of the States*, which was originally published in June, 1939. It has been necessary to limit the material in the supplement largely to revisions of names and titles of appointive officials, since it was not feasible to bring up to date all the tabular material on state laws. Tables which have been completely checked and revised are so footnoted; in others, miscellaneous corrections are indicated, but no thorough check has been made of possible changes brought about by the 1939 legislative sessions. We hope that, in future years, it will be possible to issue a supplement bringing the entire book up to date; meanwhile, we trust the information collected here will be useful.

The rosters of administrative officials are grouped in four columns, just as they are in the book. We have printed only changes. If the incumbent has changed, the new appointment is printed in the second column. If the title has been changed, the new title appears in the third column. If the administrative agency has changed, the new agency appears in the fourth column. A dotted line indicates that no change has been made; a solid line signifies that the corresponding material in the book should be deleted entirely. Material for which no change is indicated may be considered to be current in the book.

December 6, 1939

MISCELLANEOUS REVISIONS

STATE OFFICERS*

Page 45

Kentucky	Keen Johnson	Rhodes K. Myers	George Glenn Hatcher	.....
Louisiana	Earl K. Long	Vacancy	.....	Leslie Gardiner
Maryland .....	.....	.....	Francis Petrott	.....
Mississippi	Paul B. Johnson	Dennis Murphree	.....	.....
Texas .....	.....	.....	M. O. Flowers	.....

THE GOVERNORS*

Page 46

Arizona	Annual salary, \$7,500	Mississippi	Governor-elect, Paul B. Johnson
Kentucky	Governor, Keen Johnson	New Jersey	Number of previous terms, 2 ¹
Louisiana	Governor, Earl K. Long (replacing Richard W. Leche, resigned)	New Mexico	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution, 2 ^a
1926-1929; 1932-1935.			

THE AIDES TO THE GOVERNORS*

Page 47

Arizona .....	.....	Y. C. WHITE
Illinois	L. V. REGAN	.....
Michigan .....	.....	LESLIE B. BUTLER
Nevada .....	.....	ALICE C. MAHER
Oklahoma	LOUIS A. LEDBETTER	.....

VETO POWERS OF THE GOVERNORS*

Page 48

Arizona	Governor has item veto of appropriation bills.
---------------	--

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALS*

Page 49

Louisiana	Leslie Gardiner ^c present term began, 1936
^c Succeeds D. M. Ellison, resigned.	

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE*

Page 50

Arizona	Annual salary, \$5,000	Maryland	Francis Petrott (succeeding John B. Gontrum, resigned)
Kentucky	Secretary-elect, George Glenn Hatcher	Texas	M. O. Flowers (succeeding Tom L. Beauchamp, Sr., resigned)

*Completely checked and revised to date.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS*

Page 52

Arizona Non-partisan primaries, (a)

* All state officers are nominated at partisan primaries but supreme and superior court judges appear on ballot in regular election under non-partisan designation.

Delaware 1940 primary, (b)

New York M (c)

^b Date set by party authority.

^c Local officers and legislators only.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS IN 1939*

Page 54

Minnesota Secretary of the Senate, vacancy
New York President Pro Tem of the Senate, Joseph R. Hanley

Tennessee Speaker of the House, J. E. O'Dell, Jr.

THE LEGISLATORS*

Number, Terms, and Party Affiliation

Page 55

Arizona House, 51 Democrats, 1 Republican,
Total 52, Total legislators, 71
Oklahoma Senate, 43 Democrats, 1 Republican

Totals Senate, 1057 Democrats, 631 Republicans
House, 3028 Democrats, Total 5667,
Total legislators, 7482

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES*

Pages 58-59

Arizona Mulford Winsor, Director
Illinois Legislative Council, J. F. Isakoff, Director
New Hampshire Legislative Reference Bureau, Thelma Brackett

North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State
Thad. Eure, Secretary of State
Rhode Island Law Revision, M. James Vieira, Assistant in Charge of Law Revision

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Pages 60-62

During the 1939 sessions of the legislatures, Legislative Councils were established in Maryland and Rhode Island.

BUDGETARY PRACTICES*

Page 78

Arizona Budget prepared by Governor.

DATES OF ADOPTION OF MAJOR STATE TAXES

Page 88

New York Tobacco, 1939
Pennsylvania Chain store tax invalidated by Supreme Court, June 19, 1939.

Wisconsin Tobacco, 1939

MOTOR VEHICLE CODE

Page 129

Alabama Drivers' License adopted, 1939
Florida Drivers' License adopted, 1939

Minnesota Drivers' License adopted, 1939
Wisconsin Drivers' License adopted, 1939

* Completely checked and revised to date.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS

Page 131

Arizona Maximum speed limit, 60
 Georgia Maximum speed limit, 55
 Maine Maximum speed limit, 45

Minnesota Maximum speed limit, 50
 Montana Maximum speed limit, 55
 Nebraska Maximum speed limit, 60

STATE TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Page 133

Florida Highway Patrol^a
 Idaho Highway Patrol changed to State Police
 by 1939 legislature
 Minnesota 200 men in service

North Dakota 200 men in service
 Ohio 300 men in service
 Texas Footnote (a) changed to (b), (b) to (c)

^a The 1939 session created a Highway Patrol which is to have not more than 60 men in the service, not more than 20 motorcycles, and not more than 30 radio-equipped cars.

^b Including 1 trailer.
^c Including 71 patrol trucks.

STATE INFORMATION

Corrections given in the Rosters of Administrative Officials also apply to the administrative officials listed by state on pages 154-249. Other miscellaneous corrections follow:

Page 155

Alabama Legislature, Regular Session: Second Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years.

Page 197

Mississippi Paul B. Johnson, Governor-elect
 Dennis Murphree, Lieutenant Governor-elect
 Lewis S. May, State Treasurer-elect
 J. M. Causey, State Auditor-elect

Page 169

Florida Ben Fuqua, Clerk of the House

Page 203

Nebraska John B. Havekost, State Treasurer

Page 181

Kansas Walter E. Wilson, State Treasurer
 Representatives, 18 Democrats, 106 Republicans, 1 vacancy

Page 205

Nevada D. G. LaRue, State Auditor

Page 183

Kentucky Keen Johnson, Governor
 Rhodes K. Myers, Lieutenant Governor-elect
 George Glenn Hatcher, Secretary of State-elect
 Ernest Shannon, State Treasurer-elect
 D. A. Logan, State Auditor-elect
 Speaker of the House: ... vacancy

Page 221

Oklahoma Don Welch, Speaker of the House
 Senators, 43 Democrats, 1 Republican,
 Total 44

Page 227

Rhode Island... Preston Arnold, Director of Coordination and Finance
 Charles M. Sears, Jr., Budget Officer
 Samuel A. Place, Controller
 (The above officials replace the function of State Budget Director and Comptroller, formerly Henry J. Lee)

Page 185

Louisiana Earl K. Long, Governor
 Coleman Lindsey, Acting Lieutenant Governor
 Leslie Gardiner, Attorney-General

Page 233

Tennessee John Ed O'Dell, Speaker of the House

Page 189

Maryland Francis Petrott, Secretary of State and Chairman of Commission on Interstate Cooperation

Page 235

Texas M. O. Flowers, Secretary of State

Page 195

Minnesota Julius A. Schniabl, State Treasurer

Page 247

Wisconsin Vernon W. Thomson, Speaker of the House

ROSTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS*

CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTIONS

ADULT EDUCATION

Pages 330-331

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Iowa	H. W. Carmichael	State Superintendent of Training and Industrial Education	Board of Vocational Education
Michigan	George H. Fern	Director	State Board of Control for Vocational Education
Oregon	George Birrell	Supervisor of Adult Education	Department of Education
Rhode Island ..	.....	Director	Department of Education

AGRICULTURE

Pages 331-332

Kentucky	William C. May	.....	.....
Mississippi	Si Corley	.....	.....
Tennessee	C. C. Flannery	.....	.....
Virginia	L. M. Walker, Jr.	.....	.....

AUDIT

Pages 332-333

California	John R. Richards	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	Auditor	.....
Kansas	Albert R. Wood	.....	.....
Kentucky	D. A. Logan	State Auditor	.....
Mississippi	J. M. Causey	Auditor of Public Accounts	.....
Rhode Island ..	Samuel A. Place	Controller	Department of Coordination and Finance

BANKING

Pages 333-334

Alabama .....	.....	Director	Department of Commerce
Delaware	Franc E. Lynch, Jr.	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	.....	Office of Bank Commissioner
Maryland	John W. Downing	.....	.....
Michigan	Frederick B. Elliott, Jr.	.....	.....
Minnesota	F. A. Amundson	.....	.....

*For an explanation of the classification of material below, please see page 1.

BANKING—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Oregon	Authur Amzi Rogers	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	.....	Bank Commissioner	.....
Texas	Fred C. Branson	Banking Commissioner	.....
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	Department of Finance, Budget, and Business
Wisconsin	Allen G. Pflugradt	.....	.....

BUDGET

Pages 334-335

Alabama .....	.....	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Connecticut ..	Robert H. Weir	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	Permanent Budget Commission
Kansas	Floyd Shoaf	.....	.....
Michigan	Gus T. Hartman	.....	.....
Mississippi	Leigh Watkins	Acting Secretary	.....
Rhode Island ..	Charles M. Sears, Jr.	Budget Officer	Department of Coordination and Finance
Vermont ² .....	.....	.....	.....

² Governor assists with preparation of budget, after it has been formulated by Auditor and State Treasurer. Department of Finance has been abolished.

CLAIMS

Page 336

Alabama	I. C. Heck	Division of Control and Accounts	Finance Department
California	John R. Richards	Chairman	Board of Control
Iowa	G. Fred Porter	Comptroller	Executive Department
Michigan ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Harry I. Dingeman, presiding circuit judge, designates one or more circuit judges to sit as judge of Court of Claims.

CONSERVATION

Page 337

California	Richard Sache	.....	.....
Iowa	M. L. Hutton	Director	.....
Kansas	I. K. Landon	Secretary	.....
Louisiana	Ernest S. Clements	.....	.....
Maryland	Edwin Warfield	.....	.....
Minnesota	Lewis H. Merrill	.....	.....
Texas ² .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	T. H. Humpherys	Secretary	Water Storage Commission
Vermont	Donald W. Smith	.....	.....
Washington ...	.....	Director	.....

² Railroad Commission supervises oil and gas production, Lon A. Smith, Chairman; R. J. McMahon, General Land Office (reclamation); C. S. Clark, Chairman, Board of Water Engineers.

CONTROL

Pages 338-339

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	I. C. Heck	Division of Control and Accounts	Finance Department
California	Harry B. Riley	State Controller	.....
Connecticut ...	O. Glenn Saxon	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Control
Iowa	Dave McCreery	.....	.....
Michigan	Vernon J. Brown	State Auditor	.....
New Mexico ...	C. R. Sebastian	Comptroller	.....
New York .....	.....	.....	Department of Audit and Control
Rhode Island..	Samuel A. Place	Controller	Department of Coordination and Finance
Texas	Frank Davis	.....	Board of Control
Washington ...	.....	Director	Department of Finance, Budget, and Business

CORPORATIONS (REGISTERING AND LICENSING)

Pages 339-340

Michigan ¹	Howard M. Warner	.....	.....
Minnesota	H. H. Chesterman	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	Deputy Secretary of State, and Chief, Division of Licenses	.....
Oregon	Lloyd R. Smith	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Francis X. Colgan	.....	Department of State
Virginia	Thomas W. Ozlin	.....	.....

¹ Abraham S. Wechsler, Director, Division of Licenses.

CORRECTIONS

Pages 340-341

California	John Gee Clark	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
.....	A. R. O'Brien	Chairman	State Board of Prison Directors
Georgia	Grover Byars	.....	.....
Iowa	Dave McCreery	Chairman	Board of Control of State Institutions
Kansas	Frank W. Boyd	.....	.....
Maryland	Willis R. Jones	.....	.....
Michigan	Edward G. Heckel	Director of Corrections	Corrections Commission
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island..	Joseph H. Hagan	Assistant Director of Parole, Probation, and Correctional Services	Department of Social Welfare
Vermont .....	.....	Commissioner of Public Welfare	.....
Wisconsin	Morris G. Caldwell	Director, Corrections Division	Department of Public Welfare

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Pages 341-342

National Reemployment Service			State Employment Service	
State	Director	City	Director	City
Connecticut	Howard E. Hausman	New Britain		New Haven
Florida	F. A. Hathaway			
Illinois				
Indiana			(Acting)	
Iowa	Edwin R. Herbert	Des Moines		
Maine				
Minnesota	Victor Christgau			
Montana			John W. Nelson	Helena
New Mexico	Mannie Foster			
Oregon			L. C. Stoll (Acting)	
Pennsylvania			Franklin G. Connor	
			(Acting)	
Washington				

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

Pages 342-343

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Delaware	James P. Truss		
Iowa	C. F. Green		State Tax Commission
Kentucky	H. Clyde Reeves		
New Hampshire		Secretary	
North Dakota	John Gray		
Ohio	Hugh S. Jenkins	Chairman	Board of Tax Appeals
Rhode Island		Tax Administrator	Department of Coordination and Finance
Vermont		County Board of Appraisers	Commissioner of Taxes
Wisconsin	Elmer G. Barlow	Commissioner of Taxation	Department of Taxation

FISH AND GAME

Pages 343-344

Alabama	Ben C. Morgan	Chief, Division of Game, Fish and Seafoods	
Colorado	S. Arthur Johnson		
Georgia	Charles E. Elliott	Acting Director, Wild Life Division	
Idaho	Owen W. Morris	Director	
Kansas	Guy Josseland		
Minnesota	E. R. Starkweather		
Montana	B. L. Price		
Pennsylvania		Executive Director	
Rhode Island		Fish and Game Administrator	
Tennessee	R. G. Turner		
Vermont		Director of Fish and Game	
Washington		Director of Game	

¹ Director, Department of Fisheries: B. M. Brennan.

FORESTRY

Pages 345-346

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama	J. B. Toler	.....	.....
Arkansas	Fred H. Long	.....	.....
Georgia	W. C. Hammerle	Director	.....
Minnesota	H. G. Weber	.....	.....
New Mexico...	Frank Worden	Commissioner of Public Lands	State Land Office

GEOLOGY

Pages 346-347

Colorado	Ralph L. Carr	Chairman	Geological Survey Board
Connecticut ..	W. L. Slate	Acting Superintendent	Geological and Natural History Survey Commission
Kansas .....	.....	.....	University of Kansas
Michigan .....	.....	State Geologist	.....
North Dakota..	Frank C. Foley	State Geologist	.....
Pennsylvania ..	.....	State Geologist	Department of Internal Affairs
Washington ...	.....	Supervisor	Department of Conservation and Development

HEALTH

Pages 347-348

California	Walter M. Dickie, M.D.	.....	.....
Delaware	Ernest Smith, M.D.	Acting Executive Secretary	.....
Florida	J. B. McCreary, M.D.	.....	.....
Illinois .....	.....	Director of Health	.....
Maine	Roscoe L. Mitchell, M.D.	.....	.....
Michigan	H. Allen Moyer, M.D.	.....	.....
New York	Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D.	Commissioner	.....
Rhode Island..	.....	Director	Department of Health
Utah	Vacancy	.....	.....

HIGHWAYS

Pages 348-349

Arkansas	W. W. Mitchell	Director	.....
Iowa	Randall Melson ¹	.....	.....
Louisiana	F. Warren Raggio	.....	.....
Maine	Stillman E. Woodman	.....	.....
Maryland	Ezra B. Whitman	.....	.....
Massachusetts..	John W. Beal	.....	.....
Minnesota	M. J. Hoffmann	.....	.....
Mississippi	H. J. Patterson	.....	.....
Rhode Island..	.....	Deputy Director	.....

¹ Fred White, Chief Engineer, State Highway Commission.

INSANE

Page 350

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Connecticut . . .	Robert J. Smith	.....	Welfare Department
Iowa . . . . .	.....	.....	Board of Control
Kansas	Frank E. Milligan	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Michigan	Fred C. Striffler ¹	Chairman	State Hospital Commission
Missouri . . . . .	.....	President	Board of Managers, State Eleemosynary Institutions
Nebraska	Henry Behrens	Chairman	Board of Control
New Mexico . . .	Wilfred Kurphey, M.D.	Superintendent	Insane Asylum
North Dakota . .	A. M. Fisher, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
Rhode Island . .	Vincent Sorrentino	Director	Department of Social Welfare
Texas	Charles W. Castner, M.D.	Chief, Eleemosynary Division	Board of Control
Utah . . . . .	.....	Superintendent	State Hospital
Washington . . .	.....	Director	Department of Finance, Budget, and Business
Wisconsin	G. E. Seaman	Acting Director, Mental Hygiene Division	Department of Public Welfare

¹ Criminal insane under jurisdiction of Corrections Commission, see page 340.

INSURANCE

Pages 351-352

Alabama . . . . .	.....	Superintendent of Insurance and State Fire Marshall ex officio	Department of Commerce
California	A. J. Caminetti	.....	.....
Iowa	Charles R. Fischer	.....	.....
Maryland	John B. Gontrum	.....	.....
North Dakota . .	.....	.....	Insurance Department
Rhode Island . .	.....	Insurance Commissioner	.....
Vermont . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Morvin Duel	.....	Department of Insurance

JUDICIARY (HIGHEST APPELLATE COURT)

Pages 352-353

Illinois	Francis S. Wilson	.....	.....
Indiana	Curtis G. Shake	.....	.....
Iowa	Ralph A. Oliver	.....	.....
Kentucky	Alex G. Ratcliffe	.....	.....
Maine	Charles P. Barnes	.....	.....
Michigan	Henry M. Butzel	.....	.....
New Jersey . . .	Luther A. Campbell ¹	Chancellor	Court of Errors and Appeals
New Mexico . . .	Howard L. Bickley	.....	.....
New York	Irving Lehman	.....	.....
West Virginia . .	Fred L. Fox	.....	.....

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; eight Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; and six especially appointed judges.

LABOR

Pages 353-354

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Alabama		Chief, Division of Labor	Industrial Relations Department
Iowa	Charles W. Harness		
Kansas	Jeff A. Robertson	Commissioner of Labor	Labor Department
Maryland	John M. Pohlhaus		
Michigan	James F. Shepherd		
Minnesota	N. H. Debel		
Missouri	L. Earl Shackelford		
New Mexico	Vincent Jaeger	Commissioner	
South Carolina	W. Rhett Harley		
Utah	William M. Knerr	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont		Commissioner of Industrial Relations	Department of Industrial Relations
Washington	J. Webster Hoover		
West Virginia	Frank L. Snyder		

¹ Lloyd J. Haney, Labor Conciliator.

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Maryland	Morris A. Radoff		
Massachusetts	Edward J. Robbins		
Minnesota	*Arthur J. Larsen		
Nevada	E. Charles D. Marriage	State Librarian	State Library
New York	Hugh M. Flick	Acting Director, Division of Archives and History	
North Dakota	*Russell Reid	Superintendent	State Historical Society
Oregon	*Nellie B. Pipes		
Pennsylvania		State Archivist	Department of Public Instruction
Utah		President	State Historical Society
Vermont		Librarian-Curator	Vermont Historical Society
Washington	Olaf L. Olsen	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business

LIBRARY (LAW)

Pages 356-357

Michigan	Carroll C. Moreland		
North Dakota	E. J. Taylor	Librarian	State Law Library
Pennsylvania	Elmer Bolla	Law Librarian	Department of Public Instruction
Vermont		State Librarian	State Library

LIBRARY (STATE)

Pages 357-358

Iowa			Library Board of Trustees
Maryland	Robert F. Leach, Jr.		
Missouri		Secretary	
Montana	John Ritch		
New York	Joseph Gavit	Acting Director, State Library	Department of Education

LIBRARY (STATE)—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Oregon	Department of Public Instruction
Pennsylvania	State Librarian	Department of Public Instruction
Rhode Island..	Librarian	.....
Utah	Angelyn Warnick	.....	.....
West Virginia..	State Historian and Archivist	.....

¹ The 1939 session of the legislature abolished the State Library and set up separate Law, Medical, and Traveling Libraries under a Library Board of Trustees composed of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a member of the Supreme Court.

LIQUOR CONTROL

Pages 358-359

Arizona .....	.....	Superintendent	.....
Connecticut ..	E. Gaynor Brennan	.....	.....
Florida	Thomas W. Long	.....	.....
Georgia ²	L. C. Groves	Liquor Control Division	.....
Iowa	M. L. Curtis	.....	.....
Kansas ³	John McCuish	Chairman	Commission of Revenue and Taxation
Louisiana	W. A. Cooper	.....	.....
Maryland	J. Millard Tawbs	.....	.....
Massachusetts..	Arthur G. Burnett	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	Chairman, State Liquor Authority	.....
Nevada	H. E. Hazard	Liquor Inspector	.....
North Dakota..	John Omland	State Treasurer	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Walter H. Hitchler	.....	.....
Rhode Island..	George W. Brewster	Liquor Control Administrator	.....
South Dakota..	James G. Flannery	.....	.....
Tennessee	George McCanless	.....	.....
Virginia	R. McC. Bullington	.....	.....
Wisconsin	John W. Roach	.....	.....

MINES

Pages 359-360

Alabama .....	.....	Chief, Division of Safety and Inspection	Industrial Relations Department
Iowa	George Duckworth	.....	.....
Louisiana	Vacancy	.....	.....
New York	Gustav Werner	Supervisor of Mines, Tunnels, etc.	.....
Wyoming	Warren D. Skelton	.....	.....

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)

Pages 360-361

California	Howard R. Philbrick	Director	.....
Delaware	Zack W. Wells	Motor Vehicle Commissioner	.....

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
Iowa	James Allen	Chief, Registration Division, Motor Vehicles Division	Public Safety Department
Kansas .....	.....	Superintendent, Motor Vehicle Department	Highway Commission
Kentucky	H. Clyde Reeves	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	Bureau of Revenue
North Dakota	B. E. Robinson	.....	.....
Oklahoma	A. L. Cotham	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Charles M. Dougherty	.....	.....
Rhode Island .....	.....	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	.....
Vermont .....	.....	.....	Department of Motor Vehicles
Wisconsin	Hugh M. Jones	Director, Registration and Licensing Division	Motor Vehicle Department

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Pages 362-363

Georgia	Lucille Watson	.....	.....
Idaho	William Childs	.....	.....
Iowa	F. T. Walton	Director, Division of Public Assistance	.....
Kansas .....	.....	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Massachusetts	Frank W. Goodhue	Director, Division of Aid and Relief	.....
Michigan	Philip A. Callahan	Supervisor, Bureau of Social Security	Department of Social Welfare
Minnesota	George Heleniak	.....	.....
New York	Gladys Fisher	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	Public Welfare Commission
Rhode Island	Joseph M. Loughlin	Assistant Director of Social and Institu- tional Services	Department of Social Welfare
Texas	Adam R. Johnson	Executive Director	Department of Public Welfare
Wisconsin .....	.....	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare

PARKS

Pages 363-364

Alabama	W. G. Lunsford	Chief, Division of State Parks	.....
California	Darwin Tate	State Park Commis- sioner, Division of Parks	.....
Georgia	Eugene Bothwell	Acting Director, Division of Parks	.....
Indiana	Charles A. DeTurk	.....	.....
Kansas	Guy Josserand	Director	.....
Nevada	C. W. West	Chairman	.....
New Mexico	C. E. Hollied	State Park Commissioner	.....
Oklahoma	Glenn Durrell	.....	.....

PARKS—continued

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Pennsylvania ..	John R. Williams	Director, Bureau of Parks	.....
Rhode Island..	Ernest K. Thomas	Administrator of Forests and Parks	.....
Texas	Wendell Mayes	.....	.....

PAROLE

Pages 364-365

Alabama	Alex Smith	.....	Board of Pardons and Paroles
California	John Gee Clark	.....	.....
Iowa	William E. Jackson	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	Executive Clerk and Pardon Attorney	.....
Maryland	Herman M. Moser	.....	.....
Michigan	A. Ross Pascoe	Assistant Director, Parole Board	Corrections Commission
Nevada .....	.....	Secretary, Board of Paroles and Pardons	.....
New Jersey....	John Colt	.....	.....
New York.....	Frederick A. Moran	Acting Director of Division	.....
Oregon	Fred Finsley	Director	.....
Rhode Island..	.....	Assistant Director of Parole, Probation, and Correctional Services	Department of Social Welfare
Texas	J. B. Keith	.....	.....
West Virginia..	Stanley Dadisman	Director	Probation and Control
Wisconsin	A. F. Ruth	Supervisor, Probation and Parole Division	Department of Public Welfare

PERSONNEL

Page 366

Colorado	*Heman C. Getty	.....	.....
Massachusetts..	*Ulysses J. Lupien	Director of Civil Service	Civil Service Commission
Michigan	Paul T. Anderson	Director	Civil Service Commission
Minnesota	Kenneth C. Pennebaker	.....	.....
Rhode Island..	Maxwell A. DeVoe	Director	Department of Civil Service

PLANNING

Pages 366-367

Arizona	Alma Davis	Secretary	.....
Connecticut ..	Sidney A. Edwards	Director	Connecticut Development Commission
Florida	A. J. Rountree	Chairman	.....
Indiana	William P. Thoma	Engineer	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	H. R. Miller	Director	.....
Kentucky	John E. Ulrich	Director	State Planning Board

PLANNING—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>State Administrative Agency</i>
New Jersey	Charles P. Messick	Chairman-Director	.....
New York	Eugene H. Callison	Acting Director of Planning	Executive Department
North Dakota . . .	M. O. Ryan	Acting Director	Advisory Resources Board
Oklahoma	R. R. Owens	.....	State Planning and Resources Board
Oregon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania . . .	Frank K. Pitkin	Director	.....
Rhode Island . . .	.....	Chairman	.....
South Dakota . . .	A. M. Eberle	Secretary	Advisory Resources Board
Tennessee	David Price	.....	.....
Virginia	Hugh R. Pomeroy	Executive Officer	.....
Washington	B. H. Kizer	.....	.....
West Virginia . . .	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	George O. Hauser	Executive Secretary	.....

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL

Pages 367-368

Florida	William F. Reid	Director, Florida Highway Patrol	Department of Motor Vehicles
Georgia	Lon E. Sullivan	.....	.....
Iowa	C. W. Knee ¹	Chief of Highway Safety Patrol	Public Safety Department
Kansas	Elam P. Moomau	.....	.....
Missouri	Vacancy	.....	.....
Nebraska . . . . .	.....	Assistant Director of Motor Vehicles	.....
North Dakota . . .	Frank L. Putnam	.....	.....
Pennsylvania . . .	Lynn G. Adams	Commissioner	Pennsylvania Motor Police
Tennessee	Tom Morris	.....	.....
Wyoming	William T. Harwood	.....	.....

¹ R. W. Nebergall, Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Public Safety Department.PRINCIPAL STATE CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS OF
HIGHER EDUCATION

Page 369

Arkansas	J. W. Fulbright	.....	.....
Colorado	Robert L. Stearns	.....	.....
Connecticut . . . .	.....	.....	University of Connecticut
Kansas	Deane W. Malott	Chancellor	University of Kansas
Louisiana	Paul Hebert	Acting President	.....
Nevada . . . . .	.....	President	.....

PRINTING

Pages 369-370

Colorado	Leon E. Lavington	State Purchasing Agent	Executive Department
Michigan ¹ . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota . . .	Blaine Whipple	State Printer	State Printing Commission
Washington . . . .	.....	Public Printer	.....

¹ Contract let by Board of State Auditors.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Pages 370-371-372

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Kansas .....	.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Kentucky	John W. Brooker	.....	.....
Minnesota	John G. Rockwell	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Francis B. Haas	.....	.....

PUBLIC WORKS

Page 372

Alabama	Ed Kaufman	Chief, Division of Local Finance	Finance Department
Maryland	Ezra B. Whitman	Chief Engineer	State Roads Commission
Massachusetts..	John W. Beal	.....	.....
Tennessee	C. W. Phillips	.....	.....
Vermont	William F. Corry	.....	.....

PUBLICITY

Pages 372-373

Alabama	Joe McCoy	.....	State Publicity Bureau
Connecticut ...	Charles E. Rolfe	.....	Connecticut Development Commission
Idaho	L. E. Sargent	Secretary	.....
Illinois	Milburn P. Akers	Superintendent, Di- vision of Depart- ment Reports	Department of Finance
Indiana	J. H. Albershardt	Executive Secretary, Division of State Publicity	Department of Commerce and Industry
Kansas	Rolla Clymer	Director	Industrial Development Commission
Mississippi	Garner James	Secretary	Advertising Commission
Nebraska	Keith Neville	Chairman	Nebraska Advertising Commission
New York .....	.....	.....	Conservation Department
Pennsylvania ..	Richard Brown	Secretary	Department of Commerce
Rhode Island..	William S. Allen	Chairman	Industrial Rehabilitation Commission
Tennessee	B. T. Gregory	.....	.....
Washington ...	Leo Weisfield	Chairman	.....

PURCHASING

Pages 373-374

Georgia	O. G. Glover	.....	.....
Illinois	M. S. Bibo	.....	.....
Iowa	Owen Byrne	Purchasing Agent	.....
Kansas	Ben H. Johnson	.....	Board of Administration
Maryland	Walter N. Kirkman	.....	.....
Michigan	Robert J. Riley	.....	.....
New York	Joseph V. O'Leary	Superintendent of Standards and Purchases	.....
North Dakota..	G. B. Edmandson	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Vincent Schneider	Acting Director of Purchases	.....
Rhode Island..	Herman H. Landgraf	.....	.....
Tennessee	A. G. Jean	.....	.....

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

Page 375

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Connecticut . . .	Joseph W. Alsop	.....	.....
Illinois	William W. Hart	Acting Chairman	.....
Iowa	Barr Keshlear	.....	.....
Michigan . . . . .	.....	.....	Public Service Commission
Minnesota	Charles Munn	.....	.....
North Dakota . .	Elmer Cart	.....	.....
Oregon	Ormond R. Bean	.....	.....
Pennsylvania . .	.....	.....	Public Utility Commission
Washington . . .	Ferd J. Schaaf	Director	.....
Wisconsin	Reuben W. Peterson	.....	.....

RELIEF

Pages 376-377

California	Walter Chambers	.....	.....
Iowa	F. T. Walton	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Board of Social Welfare
Kansas . . . . .	.....	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Michigan	Walter F. Gries	Chairman, State Emergency Relief Commission	Department of Social Welfare
Texas . . . . .	.....	Executive Director	Department of Public Welfare
Wisconsin	George M. Keith	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare

SECURITIES

Pages 377-378

Alabama . . . . .	.....	Secretary, Securities Division	Industrial Relations Department
Colorado	Curtis White	.....	.....
Indiana	Joseph O. Hoffman	.....	.....
Iowa	Charles R. Fischer	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Kansas	V. W. Huffman	Special Assistant Commissioner, Securities Division	.....
Massachusetts ¹ .	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	Howard M. Warner	.....	.....
Nebraska	B. N. Saunders	Superintendent of Banks	Department of Banking
Oklahoma . . . . .	.....	Securities Commissioner	Banking Department
Pennsylvania . .	Walter C. Miller	Chairman, Securities Commission	Department of Banking
Rhode Island . .	.....	Securities Commissioner	Department of Business Regulation
Vermont . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Vernon G. Zellner	Director	Department of Securities
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt	.....	.....

¹ Division abolished.

TAXATION

Pages 378-379

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Indiana	Gilbert K. Hewit	Director, Gross Income Tax Division	Treasury Department
Iowa	C. F. Green		State Tax Commission
Kansas	John McCuish	Chairman	Commission of Revenue and Taxation
Kentucky	H. Clyde Reeves		
Louisiana	W. F. Calhoun	Acting Chairman	
Minnesota	G. Howard Spaeth		
Nevada	E. P. Carville		
North Dakota	John Gray		
Ohio	Hugh S. Jenkins	Chairman	Board of Tax Appeals
Tennessee	George McCanless		
Vermont			
Wisconsin	Elmer Barlow	Commissioner of Taxation	Department of Taxation

* William S. Evatt, Tax Commissioner.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Pages 379-380-381

Connecticut ...	*Cornelius J. Danaher	Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Division	
Georgia	*James S. Rivers		
Indiana	*Wilfred Jessup		
Kansas	*Charles B. Newell		Labor Department
Minnesota	*Victor Christgau		
New York		Executive Director	
Oregon	*Silas Gaiser	Secretary	
Rhode Island ..	*Clemens J. France	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Board
Tennessee	*W. O. Hake	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Pages 381-382-383

Georgia	M. D. Mobley		
Minnesota	E. D. Carstater		
Oklahoma	Paul Bryant		
Pennsylvania ..	M. M. Walter	Director, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation	
Rhode Island ..		Assistant Director of Vocational Education and Supervisor of Adult Education	
Washington ...		Chief Executive Officer	State Board for Vocational Education

(NOTE: In footnote 1 on page 381: DELETE everything beginning with J. C. Beswick.)

Pages 383-384

WATER

State	Name	Title	State Administrative Agency
Kansas .....	.....	Chief Engineer, Division Water Resources	Board of Agriculture
New York .....	.....	.....	Conservation Department
North Dakota ..	John Moses	Governor, Chairman	State Water Conservation Board
Oklahoma	Don McBride	.....	.....
Tennessee	Gerald Gimre	.....	.....

WELFARE

Pages 384-385

Connecticut ...	Robert J. Smith	.....	.....
Iowa	King Palmer	Chairman	Board of Social Welfare
Kansas .....	.....	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Maryland .....	.....	Director	State Department of Public Welfare
Massachusetts ..	Arthur G. Rotch	.....	.....
Minnesota	Walter W. Finke	.....	.....
Texas	Adam R. Johnson	Executive Director	Department of Public Welfare
Wisconsin	Frank C. Klode	.....	Department of Public Welfare

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Pages 385-386

Alabama	John P. Kohn	Chief, Workmen's Compensation Unit, Division of Labor	Industrial Relations Department
Florida	Harold Wall	.....	.....
Indiana	Charles Fox	Chairman, Industrial Board	.....
Kansas	Erskine Wyman	Workmen's Compensation Commissioner	Office of Workmen's Compensation Commissioner
Michigan	James F. Shepherd	.....	.....
Minnesota	Joseph Harkness, Jr.	.....	.....
New Mexico	Vincent Jaeger	Commissioner	.....
New York	Leland W. Hill	Assistant Director	.....
Pennsylvania ..	John R. Torquato	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	Matthew Koly	.....	.....
Vermont .....	.....	Commissioner of Industrial Relations	Department of Industrial Relations
Virginia	C. G. Kizer	.....	.....
Washington ...	J. Webster Hoover	.....	.....