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THE BOOK
OF THE STATES
1943-1944

VOLUME V



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
CHICAGO

THE BOOK
OF THE STATES



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[Price, \$4.00]

FOREWORD

THIS is the fifth edition of *The Book of the States*. Like previous editions, its purpose is, first, to provide an authoritative source of information on state activities, and, second, to report the work during the past biennium of the Council of State Governments, the commissions on interstate cooperation, and other agencies affiliated with the Council.

The effect of the War on state governments is reflected in the contents of this edition. A special chapter is devoted to "The States and the War." On the other hand, a minimum of reference material is included on highway and other public works construction, because wartime restrictions have greatly curtailed these activities, and on relief expenditures because decreasing relief rolls are allowing states to transfer personnel and funds to more urgent welfare and other purposes. Current information on state organization and activities of continuing interest—general information about the states, state legislatures and legislation, the executive and judicial branches of government, and regulatory activities of the states—appears in this as in previous editions.

Because of publication deadlines, it was too early to report in detail in this volume concerning recent activities of the Council of State Governments in the field of postwar planning, including the results of regional conferences and the work of the Council's committees and its research staff. Of current interest is the report of the Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations to the Secretary of the Treasury, which was made public on March 31. Many of the conclusions of this report were based on recommendations made by tax and fiscal committees of the Council of State Governments during the past few years, especially those of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, and the Tax Revision Council, whose work was reported in previous editions of *The Book of the States*.

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

Every effort has been made to assure accuracy, but the task of preparing rosters of state officials particularly has been made doubly difficult because of constantly changing state personnel due to the War. The Council will welcome suggestions for supplements which will appear from time to time.

FRANK BANE
Executive Director

June, 1943

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

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The Council of State Governments

STATE AND LOCAL COOPERATION IN THE WAR PROGRAM*

THE last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments was held in Washington on December 13, 1941. Just six days before, America had been catapulted into the War—a worldwide war, and a war which all realized would tax to the limit our resources, our ingenuity, our statesmanship, and our patriotism—a war which would determine the fate of America along with the fate of the rest of the world.

At that meeting, the annual report closed with this statement:

The nation is now at War. All defense plans and programs developed over a period of the last eighteen months will be accelerated; and there will be repeated calls for action and more action all along the line of federal, state, and local government.

And, in accordance with the resolutions and actions of the Council itself and all of its component organizations and associations, we plan to devote our entire time, our entire staff, and all of our facilities to the one all important problem—the defense of America.

By way of background, and in order to appraise accurately the defense and the war situations as they have developed and the Council's participation therein, a brief review seems indicated.

DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS

Immediately after the establishment of the National Defense Advisory Com-

*Annual Report of Frank Banc, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

mission, in the spring of 1940, the Council of State Governments was requested to aid the Commission in developing its policies and programs, and, specifically, to take over the assignment of organizing the country for militant defense. A Division of State and Local Cooperation was created, and state councils of defense were established and organized in all of the states, and through them local councils were set up in more than 250 critical military and industrial localities. These organizations were given the job of operating and conducting the defense effort on the home front.

More than two years have elapsed since they were established, and the councils of defense as then organized are still conducting and operating the defense and war programs on the home front, with enlarged facilities, with volunteer participation encompassing entire communities, and with an efficiency which has merited the commendation of all of the war agencies.

The Council of State Governments worked with the Advisory Committee to the War Department in developing and perfecting policy and program for Selective Service, and state organizations and state machinery have administered the Selective Service program since its inception.

The states have established state guards to take the place of the National Guard, called into federal service, and these state guards, well-organized and

more adequately equipped, have become a definite and important part of our defense organization.

The states have developed police mobilization plans to maintain law and order within their boundaries, and to cooperate with the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the development of ways and means for the prevention of subversive activities and sabotage.

In the congested areas, the states, through their councils of defense, have promoted and developed ways and means of fire prevention and control and plans for the evacuation of the civilian population in case of necessity. They have also organized and are now operating training courses to equip workers for industry and for civilian defense activities.

From the beginning, the states have cooperated with the Office of Production Management, now the War Production Board, and the War Manpower Commission in promoting the fullest use of all of their industrial facilities and personnel for the war effort, and in the development of sound business and economic procedures through which much of the war work can be handled by small industrial establishments.

And so, when War came, the states were organized, necessary machinery had been established and was working, and they were equipped and ready to take over the greater duties and responsibilities which were to be thrust upon them as an all-important part of the war program.

RUBBER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

These additional duties and responsibilities were not long in coming. The very day after the last annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Council, a new problem confronted the country, the like of which America had never experienced before. America had always been, or thought it was, a "have" nation. It discovered on December 14 that with respect to one of its most critical materials it was a "have not" nation. Briefly, our source of rubber had been almost entirely cut off, and our stockpile of rubber was hardly large enough to meet the

needs of the armed forces alone for a period of two years. There was the fact, and America for the first time in its history was face-to-face with rationing.

The Office of Price Administration requested the Council of State Governments to assist it and to assume the responsibility for organizing and operating in every community throughout the United States necessary machinery for conserving and allocating the largest part of the stockpile of rubber then in existence—the tires in stock, and the tires on the wheels of the country's thirty-odd million motor vehicles. This job had to be done rapidly to avoid enormous waste; and it had to be done effectively in order to avoid serious damage to the economic and transport systems.

This job was checked to the states. They organized the machinery and operated the machinery. They organized it throughout the country in the short space of three weeks; and they have operated it so effectively that as additional rationing has become necessary the same machinery has taken on the additional jobs without the repeated reorganization that has all too often characterized some parts of the war effort.

Six months after this machinery was established, on May 25, 1942, on a nationwide broadcast, the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration said:

One Sunday afternoon just one week after Pearl Harbor, we had an important meeting at the Office of Price Administration in Washington to decide how we were going to go about rationing tires. As we saw the job it would take about six months to set up the necessary machinery and organization. But the rubber situation was—and still is—so serious that we couldn't wait that long.

Tire-rationing had to go into effect immediately, which meant that we would have to do a six-months' job of organizing in about three weeks. There was one organization represented at that meeting which was confident that we could do it. Without hesitation, the Council of State Governments told us that it would have a nationwide system of local boards set up and ready to go to work by the time we were ready to begin tire-rationing.

And that is exactly what it did. Three weeks from that Sunday, the whole system of local rationing boards was set up and ready to operate. It has been operating ever since—an elo-

quent tribute to the ability of Americans to pitch in and do a job when it is necessary.

TRADE BARRIERS

Long before the War, the Council of State Governments had been interested in interstate trade barriers. The elimination of such barriers had been one of its major projects since 1938. A country at war could not afford the luxury of internal trade barriers that curtailed its markets, hampered its movements, and reduced its effectiveness.

The Army, the Navy, and various other war agencies discussed this problem with the Council of State Governments upon several occasions; the Council urged that the war agencies carefully appraise the problem to determine what laws, rules, and regulations were impeding the war effort, and what solution was feasible.

The Council further suggested to the President that he appoint a small committee consisting of heads of war agencies to work with a similar committee from the states, in order to determine what the situation really was and to do something about it immediately.

On May 10, the President addressed the following letter to the Secretary of Commerce:

My dear Mr. Secretary:

As you know, divergent State laws and regulations are impeding many phases of the war effort. Those impediments to full production were discussed at your conference last week between representatives of the State governments and Federal war agencies. Specific solutions must be developed.

The Council of State Governments has suggested that I appoint a committee from the war agencies to meet with the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference and formulate these solutions.

I am appointing you chairman of the committee from the Federal Government. Other members are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Under Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the War Production Board, the Director of the Office of Price Administration, the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

I suggest that you communicate at once with Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Coun-

cil of State Governments, and arrange a meeting of your committee with the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference early next week.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

On May 20, the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference met with the President's Committee; after thorough exploration, the President's Committee determined, and so advised the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, that there was only one category of state laws and regulations that was definitely impeding the war effort and for which it had a ready solution to suggest. These restrictions had to do with motor transport, and the solution suggested was the adoption by the states of uniform minimum size and weight requirements.

The War Department had adopted as its own a set of minimum requirements first developed by a northeastern regional conference of commissions on interstate cooperation.

The Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference agreed that something had to be done about this matter, and had to be done immediately. It further agreed to assume the responsibility of seeing that all of the states cooperated with the war agencies in establishing uniform motor truck standards throughout the country. Ten days later, all the states had assured the President and the war agencies that the uniform standards recommended were in effect and would continue in effect for the duration of the War.

WAR FISCAL POLICIES

It was apparent more than a year ago that the prosecution of the War would require expenditures the like of which this country, or in fact any other country, had never dreamed. Simply to preserve the United States of America was going to necessitate the expenditure of hundreds of billions of dollars. Such expenditures and tax rates necessary to support them could not but have a profound influence upon governmental policies as well as upon economic structure.

It was imperative that federal and state fiscal policies be closely coordinated in

order to insure adequate resources for the federal government in its conduct of the War, and for the states in the maintenance and operation of their organization, duties, responsibilities, and services which are in fact the very essence of democratic government.

A cooperative fiscal plan, developed by the Tax Committee of the Council of State Governments, was approved by the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference and by the Board of Managers of the Council at its annual meeting in 1941. Legislatures in session in 1942, almost without exception, followed this plan.

The Tax Committee has continued to work on this problem. Four regional meetings have been held, and the policy and program have been changed to meet rapidly changing conditions.

Later, the President of the United States moved further to implement this fiscal cooperation.

My dear Mr. Bane:

I am today asking the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Budget to represent the Federal Government on the joint Federal-state-local committee on fiscal policies and practices, which you proposed in your letter of September 1. Both these gentlemen have taken great interest, officially and individually, in the problems you propose to consider. I am sure they will be glad to work with the state and local committee established by the Council of State Governments.

On several occasions I have spoken of the importance of Federal-state-local fiscal relationships. In my Budget Message in January, 1941, I reiterated my belief that no really satisfactory tax reform can be achieved until this fiscal relationship is readjusted. In the Budget Message in 1942 I reviewed briefly the measures by which state and local governments have undertaken to reinforce the national fiscal policy for the war and post-war period. Through traditional democratic practices and within the framework of our federal system of government, we are moving steadily toward a healthier fiscal relationship. I hope the new joint committee will contribute to this progress by formulating sound and practical recommendations for legislative and administrative actions for the Federal government, for the State governments, and for the local governments.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The rubber situation did not get better. Instead, it became more critical; conflicting reports, conflicting plans, and conflicting statements did not contribute to a constructive solution. On August 6, the President appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Baruch, Conant, and Compton, to make a study of the situation and to submit a report with recommendations.

The Committee reported on September 10; one of its recommendations, particularly stressed, was the necessity for reducing speed limits of motor vehicles throughout the country to thirty-five miles an hour.

Several days later, the Chairman of the Governors' Conference wired all the governors urging that necessary steps be taken to establish and enforce the thirty-five-mile speed limit in all the states. Some ten days later, the newly appointed Rubber Administrator, Mr. Jeffers, requested the Council of State Governments to cooperate with him in this matter; the Council was able to report that the rubber program was in effect already in most of the states, and would be in effect throughout the country well before the date of October 1, which he specified.

On October 1, the Council received the following telegram from Mr. Jeffers:

Greatly appreciate your telegram of today and the assistance rendered by your organization in obtaining cooperation of the various States in the matter of reducing highway speeds.

W. M. JEFFERS—War Production Board

HOUSING PROBLEMS

More recently, the Administrator of the National Housing Agency has requested the Council of State Governments to assist that organization in developing and perfecting its policies, plans, and programs to make the fullest use of existing houses, apartments, and structures in providing homes for the millions of war workers manning the production lines. In scores of congested areas throughout the United States the housing situation was so critical as to constitute a serious brake upon any all-out effort.

The Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Govern-

ments and the Chairman of the Governors' Conference agreed that the Director of the Council should give as much time as possible to this assignment, with the understanding that it would be completed prior to January 1, 1943. It was well under way, and all necessary preliminary work on the part of the Council had been done before that date.

WAR LEGISLATION

War legislation and law enforcement have been major matters of interest and concern to the Council for the past two years.

In the closest cooperation with the Department of Justice, and working through commissions on interstate cooperation in all the states, and with the assistance of the Attorneys General Association and the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, necessary war legislation has been drafted, suggested to the states, adjusted by the states to meet their individual needs, and to a large extent enacted into law.

It is particularly interesting and significant to note again that in the beginning of the defense program a method of operation was established between federal and state governments which recognized the fact of the federated system of the government of the United States—and that, since it did, this machinery and this method of operation, as in other fields, have proceeded in an orderly manner to accomplish the most effective results.

It is also important to mention that these results have been accomplished in the states, and among the states, because of the farsighted wisdom of those who established the Council of State Governments many years ago and built it upon well-organized state commissions on interstate cooperation, composed largely of legislative leaders in all the states. These commissions were ready-made vehicles, and they have taken on defense and war assignments in a manner which must be gratifying to them and certainly is of great benefit to the country.

In reviewing the progress made in these matters, the Attorney General of the United States wrote as follows:

My dear Frank:

I was pleased to learn from your letter of May 29, 1942, that in accordance with the suggestion made at the recent meeting of the President's Committee, the Council of State Governments has expanded its facilities here in Washington in order to service more effectively the various Federal departments and agencies, especially those involved in war activities, in their relations with state governments.

The Council and the states have already been of substantial aid in the prosecution of the war. Acting in collaboration with this Department, the Council has been especially helpful in preparing and getting adopted in the various states legislative and administrative measures needed by the different Federal departments and agencies in connection with their war activities. The enlargement of your facilities here, of course, will enable this assistance to continue on an even larger scale.

It is a source of deep gratification that the states, as well as the people generally, have responded so wholeheartedly and patriotically to the emergency. You can be personally proud of the fact that now, when the aid of the states is so needed, they are better organized to render that assistance than at any time in the nation's history.

Sincerely,

/s/ FRANCIS BIDDLE

ROUTINE ACTIVITIES

Whereas war activities have had first call upon the resources, the facilities, and the staff of the Council of State Governments, the Council has continued its regular activities and has expanded its organization and its services. At the direction of the Board of Managers, it has enlarged its Washington Office, and an additional regional office has been set up, staffed, and is operating on the Pacific Coast.

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin has reorganized its activities to meet war needs, and is continuing to demonstrate what can be done through interstate cooperation in the handling of definite and specific projects.

The Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin is now on a self-supporting basis, is well-staffed and operating effectively.

The International Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries, of which the Assistant Director of the Council of

State Governments was Chairman, has completed its studies, and a report with recommendations has been made to both the United States and the Canadian governments. Definite action with respect to this problem is expected from both governments in the very near future.

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission has likewise been organized by the states. It is entirely self-supporting—and so another project requiring the close cooperation and joint operation of the states is an accomplished fact and is executed through an effective organization.

Many interstate problems have arisen during the year—problems having to do with forestry and conservation, with banking and insurance, with reciprocity, and with boundary lines. All these problems have been the subjects of study and research and of definite constructive action by the commissions on interstate cooperation.

The Council has continued to maintain, and has recently expanded, its research and inquiry facilities, and it has maintained and expanded its publications to keep pace with increasing needs.

THE COUNCIL AS A WAR AGENCY

And so the Council of State Governments, established more than fifteen years ago as a governmental organization dedicated to the solution of interstate problems of peace, has become in fact as well as in theory a "war" agency. It has become a war agency which has been called upon time and time again by the na-

tional government to assist in developing and operating the war program. It has become a war agency which, it is felt, has been of inestimable value to the states as they have assumed the many and difficult problems which have arisen, and as they have ordered their affairs in such a way that all of the governments—federal, state, and local—composed of the same people—can and do present a united front against a common foe.

Many times the Council has had occasion to get in touch with the states and ask them to do things—unusual things—outside the scope of ordinary governmental functions and machinery. And many times, in its efforts to assist the federal government in the war effort, the Council has asked the states to take over, to organize, and to operate emergency tasks in record time—tasks of the utmost importance to the successful prosecution of the War and the preservation of our democratic government and economic stability.

Always—always, there have been no exceptions—the states have accepted these responsibilities, undertaken these wartime jobs, and performed these services with a spirit, speed, and effectiveness that has renewed the confidence of our people everywhere in the effectiveness of democratic government and the federated system.

The Council's plans for next year are no different from those of the current year. They are: to do anything and everything necessary and possible to contribute its utmost to the winning of the War in the shortest possible time.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

THE Council of State Governments is a joint governmental agency established by the states, serving the states, and supported by the states.

It is the secretariat for the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Association of Secretaries of State, and the American Legislators' Association, and it works in close cooperation with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. It serves as a clearing house and research center for legislators, legislative reference bureaus, and for the above organizations affiliated with it. The Council maintains a central office in Chicago, an office in Washington, D. C., and regional offices in New York and San Francisco.

Problems frequently arise which are too broad to be solved by any single state, but for which federal action alone may not be suitable—sometimes because the federal government lacks the necessary constitutional power, sometimes because the problem is of regional rather than national interest, and sometimes because federal action needs to be supplemented by cooperative state action. To assist the states in performing these functions, and to facilitate the exchange of information concerning internal problems of state administration and state legislation, the Council of State Governments was organized. Founded in 1925 as the American Legislators' Association, it assumed its present name, with expanded functions, in 1935, in order to serve administrative officials as well as state legislators.

The Council has thus been a medium through which many federal-state and interstate problems have been resolved and a forum for the consideration of the increasing number of problems growing out of the war emergency: questions of manpower, civilian defense, transportation, emergency fiscal policies, rationing,

water supply, interstate trade barriers, highway safety, public welfare, and post-war reconstruction and development. All of these matters have been the subject of conferences and reports which are of benefit to each of the states.

COOPERATION COMMISSIONS

The component parts of the Council of State Governments are the commissions on interstate cooperation, established in the states by legislative action or gubernatorial appointment. A close relationship is also maintained with the state councils of defense. Through these agencies the Council has demonstrated that this method of cooperation among the several states, and between the states and the federal government, is necessary, valuable, and of increasing importance in winning the War.

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 administrative officials is designated chairman of the entire commission. While a majority of those states which are members of the Council of State Governments adhere to this standard pattern, there are individual variations.

Relation to War Effort

Action by the Council of State Governments is undertaken at the request of the commissions on interstate cooperation or at the suggestion of the governors, secretaries of state, or attorneys general of the states. The Council has served as a point of contact between the states and the federal war agencies, with a view to aiding the federal government in every way possible in the prosecution of the War, and in making certain that the states are prepared effectively for

participation in this effort. Examples of instances in which the Council has assisted the states in the prosecution of the War include: development of Selective Service, establishment of state councils of defense, mobilization of state guards, operation of the early rationing program (tires, automobiles, and sugar), drafting of a program of suggested state war legislation, elimination of interstate restrictions hampering the war effort, formulation of wartime fiscal policies, and, in general, the furtherance of cooperation between state officials and federal war agencies such as the Army, the Navy, the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, and others.

Other Fields of Action

At the same time, the Council, through the cooperation commissions, and through the several organizations of public officials affiliated with it, has continued its efforts to promote interstate and federal-state cooperation on such subjects as: interstate control of commercial fisheries, conservation of water resources, pollution control, elimination of interstate trade barriers, interstate crime control, enactment of uniform state laws, settlement of boundary disputes, and other problems requiring cooperative state action. Commissions on interstate cooperation function continuously during the biennium between legislative sessions, and are prepared in advance to place before the legislatures such programs as may have been agreed upon before the rush of the sessions. Research reports and drafts of legislative proposals are made available to legislators as a part of this program.

Local Problems

In several regions where groups of states have specific problems that require continuous local attention, special interstate commissions have been created and provided with headquarters and staffs of their own. Such offices have been set up in Philadelphia and Washington,

D. C., to deal with problems of river control and stream pollution. In addition, the Council's New York and San Francisco regional offices work in close association with the cooperation commissions in those areas, assisting in the arrangement of conferences, and in general supplementing the services provided by the Chicago and Washington offices for the country as a whole.

Research Service

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

CONCLUSION

Through the Council of State Governments, the states have set up machinery specifically designed to facilitate the smooth functioning of interstate and federal-state relationships, with the result that the states have played an effective part in the war program, and at the same time have strengthened our federal system and made a distinct and lasting contribution to democratic government.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL

April, 1941—May, 1943

THE following section traces the chronological development of the Council of State Governments from the date of publication of the last edition of *The Book of the States*, April, 1941, to the date of publication of the present volume. The 1937 edition of the book contains a record of the history of the Council, and of the American Legislators' Association, beginning with the dates of their establishment, while later editions cover the periods for which they were published. Each future volume will outline the developments of the biennium preceding its publication, as does the present book.

1941

May 10. Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. Organization meeting to elect officers, appoint committees, and plan future program. Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

June 6-7. Midwest Interstate Assembly. Meeting to discuss interstate trade barriers and an agreement in respect to standards of inspection of dairy products. Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

June 13. Northeastern Interstate Assembly. Meeting to discuss steps necessary to coordinate the work of the federal, state, and local governments in forwarding the defense program. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

June 29-July 3. Governors' Conference. Thirty-third annual session. Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

July 7. Executive Committee of Governors' Conference. Meeting to discuss with F. H. LaGuardia, U. S. Director of Civilian Defense, the channeling of activities through the states. City Hall, New York City.

July 18-19. Southern Interstate Assembly. Meeting to discuss problems of production and the defense effort. Grove Park Inn, Asheville, North Carolina.

July 24. New York-Rhode Island Joint Boundary Line Commission. Meeting to agree upon a New York-Rhode Island boundary line between Montauk Point and Block Island. Three commissioners appointed by each state.

Office of Council of State Governments, New York City.

July 30. Council of State Governments' Committee on Production met with officials of the Office of Production Management to discuss the problem of spreading defense work to small business enterprises, the effect of priorities, and the general question of conservation and collection of scrap material requiring co-operation of state councils of defense. OPM offices, Washington, D. C.

August 14. Executive Committee of Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. Meeting to appoint an Engineer-Secretary for the Commission. Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

August 20-21. Priorities School. Meeting of representatives of state councils of defense with Division of Priorities, Office of Production Management, at suggestion of Council's Committee on Production. Washington, D. C.

August 25. Committee on Health and Welfare of the Council of State Governments. Meeting with officials of Defense Health and Welfare Services of Federal Security Administration to discuss the importance of strengthening the cooperative arrangement of the states and federal government to insure the successful operation of regular as well as defense functions of the Federal Security Administration. Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

August 27-30. National Association of Secretaries of State. Twenty-fourth conference. Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, California.

September 12. Conference between officials from Iowa and Ohio to discuss problems in carrying out the motor vehicle reciprocity agreement between the two states. Offices of the Council of State Governments, Chicago, Illinois.

September 12. Northeastern Regional Committee on Motor Truck Problems. New Ocean House, Swampscott, Massachusetts.

September 29-30. Conference between Regional Representatives of Council for Civilian Protection Boards to discuss general defense problems of states. Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana.

October 7. Drafting Committee of Eastern States Conservation Conference. Representatives from Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service met to discuss possible rules and regulations for the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and agenda for the Commission's organization meeting. Offices of the Council of State Governments, New York City.

October 9-10. Far Western Conference on the States and National Defense. Representatives from Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington met to discuss state obligations, responsibilities, and activities in the defense program. Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California.

October 24. Executive Committee of Governors' Conference. Meeting to discuss program of conference in defense effort, and to select member for vacancy on Executive Committee. Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

October 31-November 1. Rocky Mountain Conference on the States and National Defense. Representatives from Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming. For thorough exploration of defense problems and state cooperation and participation in the national defense program. Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado.

November 8. Tax Committee of the Council of State Governments, meeting with officials of the U. S. Bureau of the Budget and the Treasury Department to discuss state and local fiscal policies relative to national defense, and to develop ideas for constructive cooperation. Office of the Director of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

November 12. Northeastern Regional Committee on Motor Truck Problems, meeting with Advisory Committee of Highway Engineers. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Providence Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island.

November 25. Northeastern Regional Conference on Defense Legislation. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and the federal government met to review defense legislation programs of 1941 and discuss possible legislative programs for coming year. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

December 4. Advisory Committee of Highway Engineers of the Northeastern Regional Committee on Motor Truck Problems. Representatives from Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Hotel Taft, New Haven, Connecticut.

December 13. Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments. Annual meeting. To discuss future program and policies of the Council. Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

December 19-20. Drafting Committee of Council of State Governments met with officials of the Department of Justice and other federal agencies to draft emergency state defense legislation. Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C.

December 22. Executive Committee of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. Meeting to hear reports and formulate policies governing the Commission. Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

1942

January 9-10. Northeastern Regional Highway Safety Conference. Seventh annual meeting to discuss and approve minimum standards and maximum permissible sizes and weights for motor trucks, and trade barriers in the motor vehicle field. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

January 30. Fifth Eastern States Conservation Conference. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia met to determine how the states, individually, and in cooperation with the federal government, can most effectively promote better forest fire prevention, public regulation of timber cutting on private lands, extension of publicly owned forest land, and sounder systems of forest taxation to encourage continuous yield. Hotel Statler, Boston.

February 4. Defense Committee of the Council of State Governments. Meeting to discuss the part of Council of State Governments in the defense program. Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

February 15. Conference between Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference and other Governors and Administrators to discuss HB 6559 for the extension of unemployment compensation. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

February 20. Gasoline Tax Meeting. Representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin met to study effects of state gasoline tax on interstate traffic. Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

February 27. Regional Conference on Relief and Resident Laws. Representatives from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont met to obtain a uniform program on relief and resident laws. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

February 28. Conference on State War Legislation. Called by the New York Joint Legislative Committee on In-

terstate Cooperation and the Drafting Committee of the Council of State Governments. Representatives from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia met to discuss suggested state war legislation and to assist in the drafting of certain legislation. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

March 5. Northeastern Regional Committee on Safety Education. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia met to organize Committee and discuss compulsory safety education courses, bicycle regulation, and OCD plan of rewards. Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

March 7-8. Drafting Committee of the Council of State Governments. Meeting for general discussion of defense. Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

April 2. Regional Committee on Forestry Problems. Meeting to discuss forest protection, regulation of cutting, forest taxation, extension of public ownership. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

April 11. Committee on Election Procedure of the National Association of Secretaries of State. Meeting to discuss absentee voting for men in the armed forces of the United States. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

May 5-7. Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions. Representatives from all states were invited to discuss impediments to the war effort. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

May 8-9. Regional Conference of Emergency Fiscal Problems. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia met to assist in developing more efficient fiscal policies and to seek means for cooperation. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

May 15-16. Midwest Regional Conference on Emergency Fiscal Problems.

Representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin met to assist the states in developing more efficient fiscal policies and to seek means for federal-state-local cooperation in developing a tax policy which will take into consideration the needs of all three levels of government. Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

May 20. Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference with President's Committee. Meeting to discuss impediments to the war effort. Office of Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

May 20. Conference on Motor Vehicle Trade Barriers. Those who were in attendance included a Commissioner from the Office of Defense Transportation, governors' representatives, and public utility and motor vehicle commissioners from Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas City. The meeting was called by the Council of State Governments, at the suggestion of Governor Ratner of Kansas, for the purpose of discussing the effect of ODT Orders No. 3-6 on midwest truckers and farm produce carriers. Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Missouri.

June 5. First Meeting of Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. To discuss rules and procedure for the Commission, and to plan closer cooperation. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

June 10. Tax Committee of the Council of State Governments. Meeting to work out an over-all tax program and to plan a series of regional conferences. Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

June 11. Conference between James Landis, Director, Office of Civilian Defense, and representatives from Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oregon, and Pennsylvania to discuss problems of relationships between the states and the Office of Civilian Defense. Washington, D. C.

June 12-13. Regional Conference on Emergency Fiscal Problems. Representatives from Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina,

Tennessee, and Texas met to consider the vital interest of state and local governments in the war tax program and to discuss present and future state and local tax problems. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee.

June 19. Regional Forestry Committee. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia met to establish sub-committees and discuss draft of a possible state forest land acquisition policy. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

June 21-24. Governors' Conference. Thirty-fourth annual meeting. Thirty-nine governors and two representatives of governors. Grove Park Inn, Asheville, North Carolina.

June 26-27. Regional Conference on Emergency Fiscal Problems. Representatives from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

June 29. Meeting with Civil Service Commissioner Fleming. Called to discuss loss of state, county, and local personnel to the federal agencies and to the Selective Service. Civil Service Commission offices, Washington, D. C.

July 10-11. Conference between National Tax Committee of the Council of State Governments and officials of the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget. To discuss the Council's fiscal policy statement for submission to the legislatures meeting in 1943. Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

July 15-17. National Association of Secretaries of State. Twenty-fifth conference. Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

August 11. Subcommittee of the Council of State Governments' Drafting Committee. Meeting to discuss State Emergency War Powers Act. Archives Building, Washington, D. C.

August 12. Northeastern Regional Committee on Safety Education. Representatives from Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island met to discuss model safety education law, traffic and bicycle regulation,

and the relation of education to enforcement. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

September 16. Defense Committee of Council of State Governments. Meeting to explore the problems of civilian defense, motor transport, manpower, ODT's regulation of trucks, busses, and taxis; Baruch committee report, state surpluses, and uniform war legislation. Governor's office, State Capitol, Annapolis, Maryland.

September 18. Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. Representatives from Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia met to re-elect officers, and to establish executive and advisory committees and panels for the study of particular species. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

October 9. Meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the Council of State Governments, to work out a program of cooperation. Offices of the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

October 15-16. Regional Committee on Forestry Problems. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia met to review the need for regulation, legislation, and enforcement in field of forestry. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

October 17. Conference between Tax Committee of the Council of State Governments and Federal Tax Committee, Secretary of the Treasury, and Director of the Budget. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

October 21. Fiscal Committee of the Council of State Governments. Meeting to consider revisions of the fiscal policy. Cincinnati, Ohio.

October 23. Informal meeting regarding interstate transfer of inmates of state institutions between Illinois and Michigan. Representatives from Illinois Board of Public Welfare, Illinois Deportation Agency, and Michigan Cooperation Commission. Illinois Board of Public Welfare, Chicago, Illinois.

October 24-25. Drafting Committee of the Council of State Governments. Meeting to discuss problems with federal representatives and to draft reports. Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C.

November 7. Midwest Regional Conference on War Legislation. Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

November 14. Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, Annual meeting. Shoreland Hotel, Chicago.

November 21. Eastern Regional Conference on War Legislation. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

November 23-24. National Association of Attorneys General. Thirty-sixth annual meeting. Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

December 4. Northwest Regional Conference on War Legislation. State Capitol, Olympia, Washington.

December 8. Southwest Regional Conference on War Legislation. Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

December 9. Conference between Executive Committee of National Association of Attorneys General and members of the Economic Stabilization Board. To discuss with Director Byrnes application of the wage stabilization order to state and local governments. Office of the Director, White House, Washington, D. C.

December 9-10. Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. To discuss reports of panels and the establishment of state systems of catch statistics. Hotel Longfellow, Baltimore, Maryland.

December 11. Four-State Conference on Uniform State Laws. Representatives from Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

December 12. Southern Regional Conference on War Legislation. Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, Louisiana.

December 18. Northeastern Committee on Forestry Problems. Representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia met to discuss with legislative advisers recommended bills,

and to adopt report to Eastern States Conservation Conference. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

December 23. Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Con-

ference and members of the War Production Board, on ways and means for curtailing construction during war emergency. Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

1943

January 4-5. Meeting of the Drafting Committee on State War Legislation. Washington, D. C.

January 15. Sixth Eastern Conservation Conference. Boston, Massachusetts.

January 25-28. Sixth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments. Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

February 11. Relief Conference between the officials of New York, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, called at the request of Governor Martin of Pennsylvania. New York City.

February 12-13. Eighth Northeastern Regional Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle Conference. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

February 27. Meeting of the Council of State Governments' Manpower Committee. Office of Chairman Paul V. McNutt. Washington, D. C.

April 2-3. Midwest Regional Conference on Postwar Problems. Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

April 9-10. New England and Middle Atlantic States Regional Conference on Postwar Problems. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

April 12-17. Southern Regional Conference on Postwar Problems. Hotel Biltmore, Atlanta, Georgia.

April 20-May 1. Western Regional Conference on Postwar Problems. Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE COUNCIL

THE Board of Managers is the policy forming and governing agency of the Council of State Governments. Each of the 42 states appropriating to the support of the Council is entitled to representation on the Board, and thus to participate directly in the organization and operation of the Council of State Governments. In addition, the Council's Board has serving on it, in an ex officio capacity, or as managers-at-large, other outstanding public officials.

The delegates are usually chosen by the commissions on interstate cooperation of the states. Ex officio Managers are the five members of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, the presidents of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the American Legislators' Association, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the National Association of Secretaries of State, and the Executive Director and the Honorary President of the Council of State Governments. In order to provide continuity, and to retain valuable members who may change their governmental position by

virtue of which they are members of the Board of Managers, 10 managers-at-large are elected for staggered five-year terms.

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

As a body representing the integral parts of the Council, and responsible to them for the effectiveness of the Council's program, the Board of Managers stands as one of the most important units in the structure of the organization.

O'CONOR, HERBERT R. *Lawyer.* Governor of Maryland, 1939—; Attorney General of Maryland, 1934-38; President, National Association of Attorneys-General, 1937-38; President, Council of State Governments, 1942—.

BIDDINGER, THURMAN A. *Lawyer.* Member, Indiana Senate, 1939—; President



HERBERT R. O'CONOR



THURMAN A. BIDDINGER



HENRY W. TOLL



GAIL L. IRELAND



MURRAY B. MCLEOD



FRANK BANE

Pro Tem, 1943; Member, Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 1939—; Member, Board of Managers, Council of State Governments, 1941—; First Vice-President and Chairman of the Board of Managers, Council of State Governments, 1942—.

BANE, FRANK, *Administrator*. Director of Public Welfare, Tennessee, 1923-26; Commissioner of Public Welfare, Virginia, 1926-32; Director, American Public Welfare Association, 1933-36; Director, Social Security Board, 1936-38; Executive Director, Council of State Governments, 1938—; Director, Division of State and Local Cooperation, Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, 1940-41; Director of Field Operations, Office of Price Administration, 1941-42.

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, 1935-38; Honorary

President of the Council of State Governments, 1938—.

MCLEOD, MURRAY B. *Lumberman*. Commissioner of Revenues, Arkansas; State Comptroller, Arkansas, 1941-42; Secretary, Arkansas Claims Commission, 1941-42; Member, Arkansas Highway Transportation Committee, 1942-43; Chairman, Arkansas Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 1941—; Auditor, Council of State Governments, 1942—.

IRELAND, GAIL L. *Lawyer*. Attorney General of Colorado, 1941—; Chairman, Colorado Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 1941-44; Member, Colorado Commission for Interstate Crime Prevention Compacts, 1941—; Member, Board of Managers, Council of State Governments, 1941—; Vice-President, Council of State Governments, 1942—.

HOWE, WALTER. *Historian*. Member, Connecticut House of Representatives, 1935-41; Speaker, 1939; Lieutenant, U.S. N.R., 1942—; Vice-President, Council of State Governments, 1942—.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

(In Addition to Officers)

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|---|--|--|
| SENATOR JOSEPH A. BALDWIN
Member of Michigan
Legislature | SENATOR BURTON S. HEAL
Chairman, Delaware
Commission on Interstate
Cooperation | HON. ALBAN J. PARKER
Attorney General of Vermont |
| HON. WILLIAM B. BELKNAP
Former President of the
American Legislators' Associa-
tion | SENATOR ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
State Treasurer of New Jersey | SENATOR HENRY PARKMAN, JR.
President, American Legis-
lators' Association |
| HON. JOHN W. BRICKER
Governor of Ohio | HON. THOMAS J. HERBERT
President, National Association
of Attorneys General | HON. E. B. PENNYBACKER
Chairman, West Virginia
Public Service Commission |
| HON. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON
Governor of North Carolina | SENATOR ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE
Member of Massachusetts
General Court | HON. J. C. PRYOR
President, National Conference
of Commissioners on Uniform
State Laws |
| SENATOR EDGAR A. BROWN
Member of South Carolina
General Assembly | HON. HAROLD I. HUEY
Member of Rhode Island
General Assembly | HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
Governor of Massachusetts |
| SENATOR IRVING E. CARLYLE
Member of North Carolina
General Assembly | HON. EDWARD J. HUGHES
President, National Association
of Secretaries of State | SENATOR THALE P. SKOVGARD
Member of Kansas Legisla-
ture |
| HON. W. J. CECIL
Director, California Depart-
ment of Agriculture | HON. WM. "SCOTTY" JACK
State Auditor of Wyoming | SENATOR A. O. SLETVOLD
Member of Minnesota Leg-
islature |
| HON. FLOYD CHALFANT
Secretary of Commerce
Pennsylvania | HON. ELMER M. JACKSON, JR.
Member of Maryland General
Assembly | HON. LLOYD C. STARK
Member of Missouri State
Defense Council |
| HON. FRANK M. DIXON
Former Governor of Alabama | HON. KEEN JOHNSON
Governor of Kentucky | HON. HAROLD E. STASSEN
Governor of Minnesota |
| HON. ADIE DURDEN
Member of Georgia
Legislature | HON. CHARLES H. JONES
Director, Ohio Department
of Commerce | HON. E. A. STEPHENS
Chairman, Louisiana Commis-
sion on Interstate Cooperation |
| HON. GEORGE H. FLAGG
Deputy Secretary of State of
Oregon | HON. SIMEON E. LELAND
Former Chairman, Illinois
Tax Commission | HON. DAVID H. STEVENS
Tax Assessor of Maine |
| HON. FRANK N. GRAASS
Member of Wisconsin
Commission on Interstate
Cooperation | HON. HENRY F. LONG
Commissioner of Corporations
and Taxation of Massachu-
setts | HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER
Chairman, Interstate Commis-
sion on the Delaware River
Basin |
| SENATOR H. G. GREENAMYRE
Member of Nebraska
Legislature | HON. HERBERT B. MAW
Governor of Utah | HON. BERNICE T. VAN DER VRIES
Member of Illinois General
Assembly |
| HON. CURTIS W. GREGORY
Member of Iowa General
Assembly | SENATOR W. STUART MOFFETT
Member of Virginia General
Assembly | GENERAL SANFORD H. WADHAMS
Chairman, Connecticut Com-
mission on Interstate Coopera-
tion |
| HON. WINFIELD B. HALE
Chairman, Tennessee Co-
operation Commission | HON. C. H. MORRISSETT
Tax Commissioner of
Virginia | HON. J. TOM WATSON
Attorney General of Florida |
| HON. ROBERT H. HARLIN
Director of Labor and Indus-
tries, State of Washington | HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG
Member of New York
Legislature | HON. MULFORD WINSOR
Director, Department of
Library and Archives of
Arizona |
| JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE
Chairman, New Jersey Com-
mission on Interstate Coopera-
tion | | SENATOR GEORGE WOODWARD
Member of Pennsylvania
General Assembly |

THE SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS*

THE Sixth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments once again demonstrated the ability of a strongly knit group to "think on its feet," in meeting and attempting to solve the many problems thrust upon it by the difficulties of the times—in this case, the problems of a nation at war.

Meeting in Baltimore for three days, January 24-26, some 435 delegates to the 1943 Assembly—governors, state legislators, secretaries of state, attorneys general, members of interstate cooperation commissions, and defense council officials—concentrated their attention almost entirely upon a program concerned with the prosecution of the War, from the federal as well as from the state viewpoint.

As the problems of the time dictated the subjects considered in previous Assemblies, so circumstances dictated the subjects with which the representatives to the Sixth General Assembly concerned themselves—problems involving War, and the ways in which the War affects civilian and economic stability; manpower, production, rationing, transportation, as well as legislation to facilitate state participation.

It was to make easier the solving of just such common problems that the several states of the nation joined hands, a decade ago, through the Council of State Governments, in order to set up machinery for meeting unanticipated difficulties and for anticipating difficulties which would arise in the future. A brief resume of the activities of other General Assemblies, held within the last decade, will serve to indicate those problems which were thrust upon the stage by circumstance and which were met by forthright action.

* Prepared by John K. Gurwell, Editorial Associate, Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago.

The development of a rational plan for reducing tax competition and conflict between the various areas of government within the nation was the main concern of the delegates to the first "Interstate Assembly" which convened under the auspices of the American Legislators' Association on February 3, 1933, for a two-day session in Washington. This first Assembly created a suitable monument to itself in the form of an Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation.

While the tax problem was still in the minds of the 153 state legislators and officials from 41 states who assembled in Washington in February, 1935, the most significant development to come from this Assembly was the adoption of a plan for the Council of "State Governments, an organization of the states more comprehensive in scope than the American Legislators' Association, which had originally brought the states together.

The General Assembly of 1937 gave a clear picture of the swiftly broadening field of interest of this organization of representatives of the states. Nationwide problems such as social security, crime control, legislation, and administration, as well as taxation, were studied by this Assembly.

The problem that took the spotlight and still continues to be widely discussed by the general public—that of interstate trade barriers—was the major subject considered by delegates from 46 states attending the 1939 Assembly, which met in January, in Washington, D. C. It was as a result of discussions at this Assembly that the nationwide movement for elimination of the interstate trade barriers was launched later in the spring, at the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers, held in Chicago.

Problems considered by the 1941 Assembly, attended by 350 delegates from 46 states, naturally revolved around the country's national defense program—a

program involving the federal, state, and local levels of government, and necessitating a program of cooperation on a scale never before attempted in the United States. The keynote of this Assembly, and of the 1943 Assembly as well, was sounded most ably by William S. Knudsen, former Director-General of the Office of Production Management, who said: "I do not know of anything that could ever be accomplished on a large scale without the cooperation of everybody. If we have faith in one another, if we have confidence in one another, and if we are willing to spend a little sweat for a year or so, then we might save a little blood later."

This theme of cooperation, upon which the Assembly of 1941 was built, was carried over to the 1943 General Assembly by the representatives of the states when they reviewed for themselves the trend of their activities for the last two years, and attempted to set a course of action that the states must follow in working for successful prosecution of the War.

The stage was set for the Sixth Assembly—the first ever held during war-time—by Governor O'Connor of Maryland, President of the Council. He outlined, in his presidential address, the part the states had taken, first, in developing the national defense program, and later, in prosecuting the War in cooperation with the federal government. The desirability of organizing state machinery and developing state activities in such a way as to participate fully and contribute their utmost to the war program was stressed particularly by Governor O'Connor. He urged also that the states see to it that whatever duties, responsibilities, and activities are transferred to Washington for war purposes be returned to the states at the expiration of the emergency. Governor O'Connor then touched upon the sentiment frequently echoed during the three-day meeting—that postwar reconstruction must be prepared for, and prepared for at once. This feeling resulted in the Council's recommending, almost immediately after adjournment of the Assembly, the organization of state com-

missions on postwar reconstruction and development, and scheduling during April, 1943, a series of four regional conferences to stimulate interest in postwar problems and the development of machinery to solve them.

Under-Secretary of War Robert T. Patterson opened the discussion of present war problems when he said: "Our training program must contemplate a long war, and unfortunately there are no sound reasons to believe the War will be finished in 1943." To bear out this belief, he emphasized that the Axis has 969 divisions under arms—considerably more than have the United States, Britain, and Russia combined; that we are training men now to fight next year; and that the submarine menace is critical, with the Japs controlling most of the Pacific and the Nazis controlling practically all of western Europe.

United States Senator James E. Murray of Montana, discussing the problem of small business, warned that "ghost towns" may arise all over the nation because of the failure of war industries to rely more heavily on small businesses. Senator Murray, who is Chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Small Business, said: "Instead of small plants producing 70 per cent of our goods and big plants 30 per cent, as in peacetime, the figures are just the other way around. . . . If this spectacle of condensation of small business is permitted to continue, tens of thousands of small concerns will vanish, never to return." He recommended that a special committee be designated to act as liaison between the Council and the new Congressional committees studying the problems of small business.

The need for building two entirely new industries in this country this year—one for the production of synthetic rubber and the other for the production of 100-octane aviation gasoline to fly the increased production of war planes—was described by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. In describing the eighty billion dollar war production campaign for 1943, Mr. Nelson stated that the public must sacrifice all nonessential activities which

interfere in any way with this program. The program, under which production must be multiplied four times, is "hampered by two things in particular," he said. These are absenteeism of war plant employees and transportation of these employees to and from their work.

The round table discussion on "Prosecution of the War," held on Monday afternoon, January 25, was one of the highlights of the Sixth General Assembly. Participants included Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, War Manpower Commission; Joseph B. Eastman, Director, Office of Defense Transportation; William M. Jeffers, Federal Rubber Administrator; and James M. Landis, Director, Office of Civilian Defense.

Discussing manpower problems, Mr. McNutt said, "Provision has been made for a permanent farm labor force of 8,900,000 men and for a peak force of 12,000,000 men." These figures were reached during most of the last year, although there were spots where shortages had to be met with volunteer labor. Mr. McNutt said the farm labor placement service is now under the Department of Agriculture, because that department already has agencies to handle it.

"The first thing that has to be determined, of course, is the size of the armed forces of the United States," Mr. McNutt said. Then there must be a determination of manpower—which includes both men and women. "After you have taken out the armed forces and the demands of the armed forces, then you look to see what your commitments are. The first commitment is to transport and supply those who are in the armed forces, then our commitments under Lend-Lease to our Allies, then our obligations to our own people to make certain that we have enough food. In other words, our civilian economy must be able to support our war effort."

The possibility that the nationwide speed limit may be raised from 35 to 40 miles an hour was revealed by Mr. Eastman. Officials of truck and bus companies, Mr. Eastman said, claimed that they used more rubber and gasoline at the lower speed than they would at the higher speed and that certain buses are

so geared that 35 miles an hour is a wasteful speed. He went on to say that these officials have been asked to conduct tests to prove their statements. If they are able to demonstrate satisfactorily that they are absolutely using more rubber at the lower speed, the speed limit might be changed, he said.

Mr. Landis said he considered an adequate civilian defense force absolutely essential in answer to a question from the floor as to whether the money and manpower in our defense organizations could be turned profitably to industry, now that the danger from invasion seemed practically nonexistent. He said 99 per cent of this force are volunteers and that 99 per cent of them could not be translated into industry.

The provocative opinion that Army and Navy and other government inspectors were delaying the production of essential war materials throughout the country was expressed by Mr. Jeffers, who called for the development of final and definite production demands, and asserted that those in charge of the country's plants were fully capable of carrying on from that point.

Principal speakers at the state dinner on Monday night were John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota. Winant reviewed British methods of handling manpower, production, rationing, and kindred problems of a domestic nature. He said that Britain has found it possible to maintain an efficient war economy without imposing a ceiling on wages or freezing them. Mr. Winant said an extraordinary restrictive effect on spending, and thus on inflationary tendencies, was exercised by the present level of taxation in Britain, the amounts of workers' savings, rationing, and consumers' goods scarcities. Less than half the so-called "personal money incomes" of workers in Britain is spent on consumers' goods, he said, adding that some elasticity of wage rates has proved to be essential to an efficient war economy in Great Britain.

Governor Stassen advocated planning now for the formation of a world federation which, he said, should include

China, Russia, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America, and all of the smaller United Nations. To those who feel that such plans for international cooperation can wait until the War is won, Governor Stassen pointed out that the lessons of history say over and over again that this view is not justified. He reminded them also that our own form of government in the United States was developed only after an unusual period of public discussion concerning many different proposals and counterproposals for government.

E. De Golyer, Assistant Deputy Petroleum Administrator, and Governor J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina, spoke to the Assembly on Tuesday morning, January 26. De Golyer warned that the nation's essential petroleum demands were approaching the limit of production capacity. He said that the production of crude oil has dropped in the face of rising demands and that military needs will probably take up the major portion of any increase in deliveries into the eastern seaboard area by underground transmission lines. Every effort is now being made to develop new sources of oil, De Golyer said, and any increase in our oil production will be earmarked for our armed forces.

Governor Broughton asserted that the states themselves are to blame for much of the growth of federal power within the original domain of the states; that an increase in federal power during the War is inevitable; and that the rights of the states would be returned after the War. In expressing this latter conviction, he reasoned that the national debt would deter any federal embarkation "upon new and costly experiments in governmental service."

The Assembly's speaking program was brought to a close at the Tuesday noon luncheon by Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and the United States Attorney General Francis Biddle. Governor Saltonstall, speaking on "Emergency Transportation for War," warned that the various states must begin immediately to prepare for the dislocation and adjustment of the postwar period.

He urged that all states adopt a program similar to the one which already exists in Massachusetts, where surveys are being made of labor skills, plans for conversion of industries into peacetime production are being developed, and industries are being encouraged to plan for unemployment conditions after the War. The Governor asked also that emergency powers, to be used when state legislatures were not in session, be delegated to the various governors, with the right of revocation of those powers reserved to the legislatures.

Attorney General Biddle was of the opinion that the approval of the states should be obtained when federal action conflicts with their interests. "Our fundamental peacetime concept of a dual system of government and state sovereignty should not change because of the War," he said. "Action on a national basis is, of course, needed in many fields; but when it is taken it should be taken with the approval of the states where it affects their interests, and with due regard for their rights." Mr. Biddle felt that the full strength of 130 million people could not be adequately mobilized except through extensive utilization of state and local governmental machinery, and he cited, as examples of how federal and state governments can work together without any usurpation of the powers of the latter by the former, the Selective Service system, the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit, and the regulation of interstate trucking so as to facilitate shipping of war materials.

Reports to the Sixth General Assembly and the resolutions adopted by it in the closing session on Tuesday afternoon, January 26, concluded the first wartime Assembly of the states. The reports covered the work of the Council's Committees on Manpower, National Defense, Tax and Emergency Fiscal Policy, and Legislative Drafting. Resolutions adopted were concerned with state war legislation, small business, social security problems, state administration of federal emergency tax measures, child care centers, interstate trade barriers, uniform state laws, review of federal legislation, finances, and forestry.

REPORT OF THE TAX AND EMERGENCY FISCAL POLICY COMMITTEE*

THE following statement of Wartime Fiscal Policies for State and Local Governments, adopted by the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments November 14, 1942, was developed at four regional meetings of legislators and state officials from all parts of the country, and was prepared by the Tax Committee of the Council of State Governments.

It should be brought to the attention of governors, state officials, state legislators, and others concerned with the fiscal policies of state and local governments, for consideration in developing the fiscal policy in wartime and the immediate postwar period.

The advisability of permitting states and cities to build up postwar reserves where possible is re-emphasized. And also, where possible, reserves for the financing of government are recommended, so as to make it unnecessary to borrow in anticipation of tax revenues.

Special attention is directed to legislation prepared by the Drafting Committee of the Council of State Governments to carry out certain of these recommendations. This legislation is contained in the *Reports on Suggested State War Legislation for 1943*, issued by the Council of State Governments. The specific measures are as follows: (1) State Postwar Reserve Fund and Planning Act—*Report No. 2*; page 31; (2) Local Postwar Reserve Fund and Planning Act—*Report No. 2*, page 35; (3) Exchange of Tax Information Act—*Report No. 3*, page 1; (4) Investment of Public Funds Act—*Report No. 3*, page 3.

The states offer their cooperation to the United States Treasury Department in the administration and collection of

those taxes which may be adaptable to this procedure, in order to avoid duplication and prevent confusion. The state legislators are urged to enact legislation which will permit their tax collection agencies to contract with the Treasury Department for this purpose.

The states still desire to emphasize their willingness to cooperate with the federal government in its efforts to prevent inflation through enforcement of price ceilings, elimination of the black market, and other steps. It is again urged that the federal government utilize more fully state machinery for this purpose.

In many states, and particularly in many political subdivisions, serious problems have been created by the acquisition of hitherto taxable property by the federal government. The serious effect of the ensuing loss of revenue upon the financial condition of certain local governments is called to the attention of the Congress and the federal agencies concerned. It is requested that this General Assembly authorize the Chairman of the Council's Tax Committee to appoint a subcommittee to meet and negotiate with the Federal Real Estate Board, now surveying this problem, for the purpose of arriving at a mutually satisfactory solution.

WARTIME FISCAL POLICIES FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

All out war effort requires consistent fiscal action by federal, state, and local governments. Prosecution of the War, in the field and on the production line, is necessarily a federal responsibility, but success can be promoted and the attendant economic difficulties can be mitigated by harmonious state and local action.

State and local governments can help expedite victory through their services and their fiscal policies. They can help to make effective the national program

* This report was submitted to the Sixth General Assembly at Baltimore on January 26, 1943, by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts, and Chairman of the Committee.

of economic stabilization. They can prepare now to help cushion the economic shocks of the postwar period. These possibilities of concerted policy have been demonstrated in some measure during the first year of the War. The sum of state and local financial operations is of such magnitude, and the influence which these governments exercise is so important, that continued unity in policies would contribute to the success of the war effort and the subsequent readjustment.

The Economic Background

The War requires a transfer of more human and material resources from civilian to military ends than has ever before been attempted. Coincident with the reduction in the supply of consumers' goods, employment in war production is adding to the money income of civilians. Federal taxation and borrowing are absorbing a substantial part of those incomes and will make deeper inroads as the War continues, but money available for consumption spending still outpaces the supply of civilian goods at present prices. Until the President promulgated a comprehensive anti-inflation program in April, prices advanced substantially in spite of federal government efforts to control them. By the issuance of the General Maximum Price Regulation, the upward movement of prices was retarded, but further action was required and has recently been taken to provide more effective control of wages, salaries, and agricultural prices. Yet it has become clear that these measures require reinforcement by all other governmental policies and by private action if economic stabilization is to be maintained. Specifically, the direct controls, to be effective, require all the support that can be given by harmonious fiscal policies—federal, state, and local.

The finances of the states are not affected uniformly by the War; neither do all local governments find themselves with the same problems or the same degree of prosperity. Some states and some local governments have increased revenues and cash balances and have been faced by few new demands for services;

some have increased expenditures and decreased revenues; others have tremendously increased population and service responsibilities with little added revenue. State and local governments which are the centers of war activity face the most serious financial readjustments. The variation in problems makes it difficult to suggest uniform policies in specific terms. This statement, therefore, will present only general principles which will necessarily be modified for the special circumstances in each state or locality.

Guides to State and Local Action

In the light of the foregoing considerations, we recommend that every state and local government give immediate application to the following principles and proposals, each government fitting them appropriately to its special circumstances:

1. The chief business of the state and local governments is to supply essential services which may contribute directly or indirectly to winning the War. These governments should give priority to activities which will best promote war work, postpone operations that are not essential to the war effort, and take every possible step to conserve manpower and materials.

2. It is the responsibility of the state and local governments, as of the federal government, to maintain those institutions and services which are essential to our American way of life and upon which depend our ability to win the War and to survive thereafter.

These governments should therefore seek, by measures compatible with war needs, to safeguard and preserve essential activities in order that they may continue in their vital role as basic units in our government. This is imperative for public morale and effective economic functioning in this period of War; it may be even more important in the return to peace.

The utmost economy and efficiency are urgently needed. Improvements in government, long overdue in many cases, should now be pressed, not only for their own sake, but also because they will release manpower and material resources

for the successful prosecution of the War. Impairments of service should be minimized through good administrative management. Curtailment of ordinary services needs to be considered case by case, since many of these services are vital to the prosecution of the War itself, to the maintenance of civilian morale or defense, or to the preservation of the productive capacities of citizens; but all practicable curtailments should be made.

3. To the extent that present state and local tax rates yield revenues in excess of immediate needs, these should be used in ways that will harmonize with efforts to prevent inflation and at the same time will lighten the financial difficulties of the postwar period. In considerable part this "excess" is counterbalanced by undermaintenance of existing capital and deferment of construction.

Although opportunities to improve the equality and flexibility of tax systems should not be ignored, it is desirable to maintain current levels of governmental revenue in order to pay outstanding bills, retire debts, and to accumulate reserves for future use or for postwar public works, insofar as constitutional or statutory provisions would adequately protect such reserves against premature or uneconomical expenditure. Where tax rate reductions are considered, it is important to weigh the consequences such as a release of purchasing power will have upon economic stabilization.

If all local governments were to cut taxes simultaneously, and the federal government were to increase its taxes by the same amount, inflation would be unaffected and the revenue would accrue to the jurisdiction with the greatest current need. This would also help the federal government to keep its debt at a minimum. The weakness in this solution is that not all states are likely to act simultaneously, nor is Congress likely to take their action into account. Moreover, the federal tax increase cannot have the same distribution as would the state-local decreases. Consequently, in order to avoid aggravating the problem of excess purchasing power, the state and local governments had best stabilize their tax rates and their tax systems.

The simplest and most practical disposition for surplus revenues is the use of available funds to reduce indebtedness. Very often, too, it is possible to reduce the lag in state and local financing and thus eliminate short-term borrowing. New indebtedness can be avoided by financing exclusively out of current revenues.

Where surpluses cannot be used to reduce debts, they should be set aside as reserves. Where general reserves are not authorized, special reserves may be possible, through the use of appropriations that will be available only when certain conditions are realized, such as the renewed availability of critical materials, or the ending of the War. The reserves will be increasingly required as a cushion for revenue declines during later phases of the War. If not so needed, they will be available for such public works as may have been postponed and are actually necessary. Surplus financing, properly timed, can serve the objectives of counteracting inflation now and checking deflation after the War. The reserves might be invested in United States war bonds. The issuance of United States war bonds, subject to ready liquidation and otherwise adapted to the needs of state and local reserve funds, would stimulate the creation of such funds and their investment in federal securities.

Surplus financing is a new experience for many cities and states and needs legislation to safeguard reserve funds against misapplication. Several states and cities have passed such legislation and undertaken a surplus financing program. A favorable vote on a referendum can be required as a condition for spending local reserve funds. Investment in appropriate war bonds will help to conserve state and local funds.

4. In carrying out these policies, state and local governments should adopt the following specific measures:

- a. Pay off debts as rapidly as possible; where obligations have not matured or are not callable, build up sinking funds beyond scheduled requirements to counterbalance the debt;

- b. Rigidly restrict both new and customary expenditures to essential war activities and necessary governmental functions;
- c. Improve administrative management so as to conserve manpower and materials and minimize impairments of services;
- d. Enact legislation permitting surplus financing with proper safeguards;
- e. Build up reserves for emergency and postwar needs, invest them in government bonds or other appropriate securities, and provide safeguards to keep these reserves intact;
- f. Maintain tax rates consistent with the objectives of the economic stabilization program and the policy of building up reserves for emergency or postwar use;
- g. Remove all interstate trade barriers and other artificial hindrances to war production;
- h. Convert state and local facilities, where possible, to war uses;
- i. Join actively in making effective the national program of economic stabilization which is designed to control the cost of living and the costs of war production;
- j. Distinguish carefully between war created state and local needs that warrant federal aid and those that should properly be met out of state and local resources;
- k. Reappraise the educational system, giving special consideration to vocational training and rehabilitation and their relation to the war program;
- l. Reappraise existing health, welfare, and related activities and services in the light of changed economic conditions and war needs;
- m. Prepare to offset possible postwar depression by developing programs and blueprints for public works and services, and by accumulating means of financing them.

Federal Policies to Support State and Local Action

For the federal government, we recommend that the following principles be given weight:

1. The federal government, in shaping its tax and expenditure programs, should have due regard for the problems of state and local governments. Just as the state governments and the subdivisions are called upon to cooperate in implementing the war program of the federal government, so should the federal government endeavor through its policies and programs to minimize the difficulties created for them. Functions and burdens heretofore assumed by the federal government should not be transferred to the states simply to relieve the federal budget, nor should customary assistances be withdrawn without opportunity given to make necessary financial adjustments.

2. Federal expenditures should be reduced by curtailment of any present activities that do not serve the war program and by exercising in the field of war expenditures all measures of economy consistent with speedy and effective victory in the War.

3. When the war emergency passes, the federal government should manage to return to a peace economy in a manner that will not unduly shock the economic system and will avoid casting upon state and local agencies burdens greater than they can assume.

Needed Legislative and Administrative Action

Application of the foregoing policies will require legislation and continuous administrative action in the federal, state, and local governments. These recommendations can be applied in a considerable measure without prior legislative action, and we recommend their administrative application to the fullest extent permitted by existing law.

Basic authorization for a few of the recommended measures may have to be given by the Congress or by the legislatures of the several states. The following enumeration indicates some of the topics on which legislative action is needed; others may be required in individual

states. A few states already have enacted such provisions:

1. Both federal and state legislation, in so far as may be necessary, to authorize the tax administering agencies of the federal government on the one hand, and of the state and local governments on the other hand, to coordinate the administration of such taxes as it may prove feasible to coordinate. Such legislation should authorize contracts between administrative agencies to permit exchange of information and the use of one another's facilities and personnel, subject to proper safeguards for accounting, bonding, and reimbursement.

2. State legislation authorizing the preparation of plans for the postwar period, to the extent that such preparation is now practical and will not require time and energy necessary for the war effort.

3. State legislation to establish a public works reserve for each state government.

4. State legislation to permit local governments to establish public works reserves.

5. State legislation permitting the investment of state and local government surpluses in war bonds or other suitable securities.

Cooperative Action

It is suggested, finally, that in the execution of these programs and policies there be complete and wholehearted cooperation and coordination among units of government, and that the existing firm basis for this cooperative action be further strengthened through the continuing efforts of the Joint Federal-State-Local Committee on Fiscal Policies and Practices.

REPORT OF THE MANPOWER COMMITTEE*

WE RECOGNIZE that the allocation and use of manpower is one of the most critical problems on the home front, and that it is also one in which far from satisfactory progress has been made toward solution.

We are confident that we can tender, on behalf of the states, all of their resources, the trained administrative personnel of state and local governments, and our Council of State Governments Secretariat, to assist in meeting this problem.

For this purpose, we also hereby authorize and request the Chairman of the Council of State Governments to appoint a special manpower committee to

confer with the federal government and assist in definite steps to improve the handling of manpower.

We submit that the most nearly successful nationwide programs have been those which have used the federal-state-local method of operation. Examples are the programs of: Selective Service, Social Security, the Department of Justice, public roads, county agricultural agents, the earlier stages of OPA (tires, cars, and sugar rationing), and the later stages of OCD.

Those programs which ignored these principles and were entirely federal in operation were comparative failures. Examples are: the early stages of OCD, the later stages of OPA (gas and fuel-oil rationing and price control), and the present manpower administration.

Likewise, we recognize that exclusive

* This report was submitted to the Sixth General Assembly at Baltimore, on January 26, 1943, by Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee.

state operation of a national problem results in comparative failure, such as the experience with truck and transport regulations in the early stages of the War. This again was corrected when the states conformed to a uniform federal policy in the spring of 1942, and then cooperated in the administration of that policy.

Therefore, we urge that the operation of the manpower program be based on the federal-state-local line of command, with participation by each level of government, and with respect for established governmental lines of jurisdiction. As a few examples for cooperative action, we urge that a federal-state-local program be instituted:

1. To maintain adequate agricultural manpower by definite establishment as a national policy of the recognition of the necessity for keeping on the farm the trained farmer with adequate help to produce the essential food supply.

2. To register, on a voluntary basis, sixteen- and seventeen-year old youths and to train them to help on the farms—the program to be administered locally with supervision of small groups of these youths through school authorities—and to use them in peak seasons for production of fruit, vegetables, and grains.

3. To use manpower confined in prisons and reformatories not convicted of crimes of violence.

4. To promote fair employment practices without discrimination as to age, race, color, or creed.

5. To provide effective day care for children of working mothers.

6. To increase the industrial and commercial work week, which now averages 42½ hours over-all, on the basis that is not anti-labor, that it contains proper safeguards for health, and that it does not break the inflation-control price ceilings.

7. To reduce absenteeism, and to improve safety, transportation, and housing of employees.

8. To safeguard health of workers.

9. To use governmental employees in peak harvest seasons, temporarily suspending certain governmental operations.

10. To reduce the hoarding and inefficient use of manpower in some war plants.

11. To maintain the supply of labor essential for transportation and mechanical upkeep.

12. To transfer civilian production from areas short of manpower to areas with adequate manpower.

13. To utilize persons receiving old age assistance as productive manpower, particularly during harvest seasons, through removing or modifying the earning restrictions for the duration of the War.

In conclusion, we submit that there is a most urgent need for a clear-cut statement by the federal government of the over-all policies of manpower. In a desire to be helpful in the prosecution of this War to speedy victory, we ask the War Manpower Commission to meet with a committee of the Council of State Governments for the purpose of arriving at a definite statement of policy and a method of effective state and local participation in the manpower program.

In view of the fact that the legislatures of most of the states are now in session, we urge early consideration of this report.

Let a copy of this report, upon its adoption by the Assembly, be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Chairman of the War Production Board.

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE*

THE Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense, which was held on August 5-6, 1940, grew out of the realization that a unified program for civil protection was required, and that a calm appraisal of the problem was necessary to determine such a program. The Conference was called by the Council of State Governments, the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the Interstate Commission on Crime, with the cooperation of the Department of Justice. Two hundred and thirty representatives from 46 states, District of Columbia, and the federal government were in attendance. This group included governors of 14 states, 26 state attorneys general, the Attorney General and Solicitor General of the United States, and other representatives of various state and federal agencies.

It was the general recommendation of this pre-war Conference that the states review their statutes in order to determine whether they had effective laws relating to sabotage, criminal conspiracy, control of explosives, control of firearms, reciprocal protection of public properties among the several states, and so on. It was also recommended that the Conference take up with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws technical problems having to do with the drafting of appropriate laws on the above subjects.

DRAFTING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Thereafter, a Legislative Drafting Committee of state officials was appointed to develop a state legislative program based on the above recommendations. This Committee, with the technical assistance of a special committee

of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, carefully considered the legislative recommendations of the Conference and, after consultation with recognized authorities, prepared model state legislation on sabotage prevention, control of explosives, state home guard mobilization, and the protection of interstate public properties. Unusually successful results were achieved in securing the approval by the states of this legislation and in establishing state councils of defense based on a model bill developed by the Committee.

The Drafting Committee continued its work in an advisory capacity until December, 1941. Then came Pearl Harbor!

Immediately after December 7, 1941, the Committee was reconvened at the Department of Justice on December 19-20, with representatives of the War Department, the Navy, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Department of Justice, and officials from various other federal war agencies in attendance.

At that time, in view of the fact that only eight legislatures were scheduled to meet in regular session in 1942, it was apparent that special sessions would be necessary, unless the states were placed on a war basis through the issuance of emergency proclamations by the governors. It was also evident that the Drafting Committee should have ready a program of state war legislation for both those states that met in regular session and for special sessions which might be called. It subsequently developed that only 10 special sessions were called, and that most of the states were put on a war footing through resort to legislation already on the statute books or by emergency proclamation of their governors.

Subcommittees Organized

To facilitate the work of the Drafting Committee, subcommittees were organ-

* This report was made to the Sixth General Assembly at Baltimore, January 26, 1943, by James C. Wilkes of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Committee.

ized to consider certain subjects. A brief summary of the questions reviewed by these subcommittees, and of their recommendations, follows:

The Section on War Powers of Governors recommended that the research study then being carried on by the Council of State Governments and the Library of Congress should be completed before the drafting of legislation granting emergency powers to governors was undertaken, and that any revision of the model State Council of Defense Act should also be deferred until the results of the study were available. A special report on the *Emergency War Powers of Governors* was issued on January 1, 1942, by the Council and was used as a guide by many governors in putting their states on a war basis.

The Section on Economic Proposals considered questions covering a variety of subjects, including price control and rationing. But in view of the fact that congressional legislation was pending on most of the matters considered, it was decided that no state legislation was necessary at that time, and that many of the proposals could be handled more effectively through administrative action than by state legislation.

The Section on Civil Protection considered questions relating to social disease control in the vicinity of Army camps. It was the consensus of the Section that the problem was not so much one of legislation as of enforcement. In weighing the matter of absentee voting by men in service, it was decided that the drafting of a model bill on the subject would be impossible since the laws of the states differ so widely and are so complex.

COMMITTEE PREPARES BILLS

Proposed bills on the following subjects were then approved by the Committee and turned over to the Council of State Governments for legislative consideration in the states: air raid precautions, mobilization for fire defense, military traffic control, emergency health and sanitation areas, acceptance of federal grants, defense housing, and zoning for defense areas. Most of the 18 state legis-

latures which met in regular or in extraordinary session during 1942 adopted the proposals recommended by the Drafting Committee.

The Committee met again on March 7-8, 1942, reviewing and improving those proposals which had previously been set before governors, commissions on interstate cooperation, and legislative leaders throughout the country by the Council of State Governments. At the March meeting the Drafting Committee devoted most of its attention to preparing a proposed State Emergency War Powers Act, which took the form of an omnibus proposal, granting wide powers to governors and state defense councils, in addition to incorporating provisions from the other bills. As finally revised and approved, this measure was presented to the various legislatures by the Council of State Governments as Report No. 1, entitled *Suggested State War Legislation for 1943*.

The Drafting Committee reconvened on October 24-25, 1942, at Washington, D. C., to consider proposals initiated either by the states through the Council of State Governments and its Drafting Committee, or by various federal war agencies, including OCD, the Alien Property Custodian, ODT, the Federal Reserve Bank, and the War Department.

The Special War Policies Unit of the Department of Justice clears all proposals made by the federal war agencies, so that, upon presentation to the Council of State Governments for consideration, criticism, and revision, these proposals represent the uniform and collective policy of all the agencies concerned and of the President. The proposals as finally approved by the Drafting Committee of the Council of State Governments are then referred to the states for consideration. Conversely, suggested measures, directly concerned with the war effort, and initiated by the states, are cleared through the Drafting Committee to secure general agreement as to policy and purpose, and are then reviewed by the Department of Justice and the interested federal war agencies for possible suggestions. There has thus been developed and is now in effect a

two-way channel for joint cooperative action in the determination of basic national policies, with the state and local governments as equal partners both in suggesting and initiating such programs.

As a result of the October meeting of the Council of State Governments, a series of 15 proposals was suggested to the states for their consideration. These proposals were incorporated in Report No. 2, entitled *Suggested State War Legislation for 1943*. This report was divided into two sections, Section One containing the new proposals, and Section Two containing five measures covering individual phases of the powers dealt with in the Emergency War Powers Act (Report No. 1).

Fifteen Proposals Approved

The most important of the 15 proposals approved by the Drafting Committee is the Executive Statutory Suspension Act—a governor's emergency measure which suggests a method for modifying or suspending the enforcement of state laws that hamper the war effort. The need for such legislation has been demonstrated time and again during the past year. Other proposals are listed below.

The Emergency Transportation Act seeks to facilitate movement of persons and property in and through the states so that the governor or other state official may cooperate expeditiously with the federal government and especially with the Office of Defense Transportation.

The Revised State Explosives Act gives the governor power to organize and maintain military forces under prescribed federal regulations for "the organization, standards of training, instruction and discipline," rather than regulations for "discipline in training." It also enlarges the scope of the material that the governor may requisition from the Secretary of War. A state guard has now been mobilized in 44 states (Arizona, Montana, Nevada, and Oklahoma have no state guard), and legislation patterned after the model State Guard Act has been enacted in 34 states.

The Alien Property Custodian Act simplifies service of process and notice

procedures for aliens, particularly as to the property of a person within an enemy country or enemy-occupied territory.

The State Postwar Reserve Fund and Planning Act provides for the creation and maintenance of a state capital reserve fund out of which postwar state capital construction may be financed.

The Local Postwar Reserve Fund and Planning Act consists of permissive legislation authorizing local governments themselves to provide such reserves.

The Amendment to State Bank Loan Statutes would lessen restrictions upon banks to make loans to a war industry in excess of the usual loan limit.

The Licensing of Child Care Centers Act authorizes state departments of welfare, education, health, and labor to cooperate in establishing standards for adequate care of the children of working mothers. These state departments are directed to furnish advisory services and financial assistance to local authorities. Rules and regulations are prescribed for the licensing of child care centers.

The Out-of-State Physicians, Dentists, and Nurses Act helps to meet the situation in approximately 400 critical areas in the United States where there is a serious shortage of physicians.

The Emergency Aid and Welfare Services Act would broaden legislative authority to meet present and potential needs of welfare resulting from conditions of war.

War Housing Legislation is recommended where present legislation is deemed insufficient to meet existing needs and conditions.

Repression of Prostitution Legislation is included in a separate report by the American Bar Association.

Weights and Measures Legislation recommends that each state review its present laws and bring them up to the standards recommended by the National Conference on Weights and Measures.

New Proposals Issued

It was found necessary to have another meeting of the Drafting Committee, and on January 4-5, 1943, the Committee met at Washington, D. C., to consider new proposals. As a result of this gather-

ing, a Report, containing six proposals, was issued on the subject of *Suggested State War Legislation for 1943*.

The Exchange of Tax Information Act provides for intergovernmental cooperation in tax administration, giving state tax administrators discretionary authority to make available to similar officials of other states and of the federal government such information contained in tax reports, returns, audits, or investigations as they consider proper, provided similar privileges are granted by the other states or the federal government. This information is to be used for tax purposes only.

The Investment of Public Funds Act authorizes custodians of public funds to invest in federal government obligations any treasury balances not currently needed to finance the operations of the state or of the local government involved.

The Federal Grants-in-Aid of Evacuation Act enables the states to cooperate with the federal government in the development and execution of plans for the evacuation of civilians and care of evacuees. By authorizing the state defense council and the departments of the state participating in planning or carrying out such a program, to accept assistance available from the federal government.

Legislation Relating to Acknowledgments by Service Personnel is recommended to give those persons serving in the armed forces of the United States ready access to authorities empowered to administer oaths.

Legislation Relating to Local War Housing Centers enables municipalities to make expenditures to aid in the operation of local war housing centers.

Legislation Relating to Acquisition of Airports would permit condemning agencies to obtain possession of property within a few days after the institution of condemnation proceedings.

CONCLUSION

None of these proposals is perfect. They are all mainly suggestions or statements of principles which have been put into bill form in order to aid the states in perfecting their programs of war legislation. Certainly none of them should be introduced without careful consideration of local conditions, existing statutes, and state constitutional requirements. The proposals have received the approval of all federal agencies directly concerned with them. The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws thought the work of the Drafting Committee so important that it appointed a special committee composed of expert draftsmen to assist in developing these proposals, and the American Bar Association has also recognized the work of the Committee by reprinting the proposals in its *Manual on Civilian Defense*.

It has been the aim of the Drafting Committee and of the Council of State Governments to have these proposals considered by every legislature, and where the need is shown, to bring about the enactment of this legislation by the state legislatures, after revision to fit local conditions.

REPORT OF THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE*

ELEVEN years after that momentous day on which "liberty was proclaimed throughout all the land," the Founding Fathers met in Philadelphia. The infant confederation of the colonies was beset by enemies from without, and was suffering from confusion, bankruptcy, and anarchy from within. Their labors resulted in the creation of the Constitution of the United States—ordained and established by the people. The Preamble sets forth the purpose of the colonies: ". . . to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Today, 156 years after the adoption of the Constitution, in another and perhaps still greater crisis, this union of states, established to protect the people against aggression from without and injustice from within, is being thoroughly put to the test.

The 13 colonies turned to the infant union to lead them out of their confusion and chaos. If that union is now to survive, it must turn to the 48 states—the children of the 13 original colonies—to defend the nation and to secure the blessings of freedom for posterity.

Possibilities have been and are present in this federal union of ours for unlimited, all out, total, global, war development through creative and productive thought and achievement.

To attain this does not require a ruthless centralization of power in Washington. On the contrary, the establishment and maintenance of a sense of unity, with an accompanying acceptance of individual responsibility for the success of every phase of our war effort, depends

upon the degree to which each citizen, to the best of his ability in his own locality, is permitted to share in the administration of war policies and programs. That sense of unity, that acceptance of responsibility cannot be ordained. It will come, as it has before, only from full use of our democratic processes.

We must utilize the full machinery of our federal system and permit the states and local governmental units to play an increasingly larger part in the fighting of this War on the home front. If we do not, we shall have frustrated the democratic processes which we are striving to preserve, and shall have slowed the day of Victory!

THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

The Committee on National Defense of the Council of State Governments has been well aware of its responsibilities in this connection. We have endeavored to strengthen the national security, to do everything possible toward winning the War by making it clear to federal officers and agencies that the states and their local governments are aware of their responsibilities and capable of carrying out their assignments.

We take pride in enumerating the results of these efforts, results in which most of you have played your parts, results which all of us—as representatives of state governments—should look upon as evidence of our continuing faith in the inherent strength of our democratic system.

From the time of the establishment of the Advisory Committee on National Defense, we have assisted, first, the National Defense Committee, and later, the Office of Civilian Defense in developing state and local councils of defense in every state and in every critical military and industrial locality throughout the nation.

During the period when the Office of

*This report was submitted to the Sixth General Assembly at Baltimore, on January 26, 1943, by Ellwood J. Turner of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee.

Civilian Defense was being organized (somewhat uncertainly organized and poorly administered), the Council of State Governments served as the only point of contact between the states, their councils of defense, and the various federal war agencies. At that time, the Committee held numerous meetings with federal officials in an effort to clarify the OCD's methods of operation. With the reorganization and improved administration of the OCD, the states and the state councils of defense again assumed an important part in the civilian defense picture.

The Council, at that time, through committees established to work first with General Knudsen and the Office of Production Management, and then with Donald Nelson, did much to assist these agencies in working with state governments. As a result of this activity the way was paved toward securing the aid of state governments in furthering and in handling the many critical problems of conservation of materials and of health and welfare in defense areas.

Throughout that pre-Pearl Harbor period, the Committee assisted in perfecting the war legislative program which grew out of the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement of August, 1940. Through our Drafting Committee, legislative proposals, including those having to do with the establishment of state defense councils, sabotage prevention, mobilization of state guards, regulation of explosives, and others, were developed and made available to the legislatures which met in 1941.

During the last half of 1941, other legislative proposals were drafted—many of them desired by national defense agencies—and the Committee was of assistance in forwarding this work in preparation for the legislative sessions of 1942. The Committee was well aware that War was not far off, and that it was imperative to have the states, in a legislative as well as an administrative way, prepared for War.

Then came Pearl Harbor! Your Board of Managers met a week later, and at that time the Committee on National Defense was reappointed. It immediately

directed its full attention to war problems confronting both the states and the federal government.

The Drafting Committee was called into extraordinary session at once, and prepared measures for civilian defense, including legislative bills on air raid precautions, blackouts, fire defense mobilization, military traffic control, regulation of health and sanitation areas, emergency war powers for the governors, war housing, and others.

At first, the Committee thought that it might be necessary for special legislative sessions to be called in almost every state, in order to place the states on a war footing. A survey was made immediately, through the staff of the Council of State Governments, of state statutory and constitutional provisions already covering the war powers of governors. As a result of that study, and on recommendation of the Drafting Committee, states were advised to review their local situations carefully before issuing calls for special sessions. It was felt that most states, through their councils of defense, and through the war powers of their governors, were quite well prepared to meet emergencies, without calling special sessions.

As a result, only eight special sessions were called throughout 1942. The states, it was clear, by being prepared in advance, were equal to the task since they had both the necessary legislation and the proper authority to handle the enormous jurisdictional and administrative problems of War.

COUNCIL ACTS ON WAR PROBLEMS

It was soon apparent that our governors and state officials, along with our great industrial leaders, understood War. What were some of their problems? How did the states and our public officials rise to meet them?

In bringing this report of the Council's Committee on National Defense up to date, we will describe in a brief manner what we have faced, what you have faced, and how some of these problems were handled by you, as state officials, and by the officials of our federal war agencies.

Rationing and Stock Freezing

Less than a week after Pearl Harbor it was necessary to set up machinery, (1) to freeze our tires, and (2) to ration them. Tires became the most important rubber stock pile of the future. Sources of rubber were cut off and our stock pile was pitifully small. When the Executive Director of the Council of State Governments and others from the Council met with the OPA and the War Production Board on December 13, 1942, the country and its officials were faced with a totally new problem, both from the standpoint of the public and of its government. Those at that important meeting thought that it would take six months to set up the proper administrative machinery and other details of the program. The Executive Director of the Council of State Governments said it could be done in three weeks, by using the established agencies of state and local governments—governors' offices, state commissions on interstate cooperation, state and local defense councils, and so on. And it was done in less than three weeks. For by January 5, 1942, the freeze on rubber was lifted and OPA had begun the next step—that of rationing.

The contribution made by the Council during this period in helping to do this work should be a source of great satisfaction to us, and to all state officials. It has confirmed what we have always emphasized: that our federal system can function with amazing success when policy from Washington is clear and definite, and when the states and localities are called into partnership in carrying out and administering that policy.

Whether it is rationing or Selective Service, the nearer they are to the people, the more equitably can these critical problems be handled, and that means through state and local offices, state and local public officials.

Speed Limits and Conservation

Another example of the measuring up of the states to their responsibilities was their quick action when Rubber Administrator Jeffers asked them to establish and enforce a 35-mile-an-hour speed limit for the purpose of conserving tires

and equipment. By telegraph and telephone the governors were asked to put into effect this request of the President and of Mr. Jeffers, and this was done throughout the country in record time.

The Office of Defense Transportation has frequently consulted with the Council of State Governments in developing and administering a national program of defense transportation. From the start, this has been a cooperative state and federal program. Its administration and enforcement have been decentralized and carried out with the assistance of established agencies in the states.

Interstate Restrictions

The Committee followed very closely the development and organization of the National Conference on State War Restrictions called in May of 1942 by the Department of Commerce. Members of the Committee participated in this Conference and in the national radio forum held immediately after the Conference. It was our firm conviction that, with the exception of the motor transport field, the states, as a result of the long-range program of the Council, had handled the trade barrier problem very well, and had made great progress in abolishing or diminishing discriminatory barriers between states. At the Council's suggestion, the President appointed a Federal-State Committee to probe the situation further, and to find a solution. Consultation with the heads of the war agencies confirmed our impression that motor vehicle barriers were practically the only state impediments to the war effort.

The action of the Council in arranging for the standardization of size and weight regulations, and the removal of duplicating licensing requirements throughout the country, are known to all of you. Here again, the states made good. This job of unifying motor vehicle standards was done in ten days.

The Way to Victory

That record is indisputable evidence of the soundness of the policy which the Council has advocated. The way to Victory lies in federal, state, and local cooperation. In spite of the compelling force

of this record of accomplishment, some federal agencies are "backsliding" and ignoring the lessons of the past.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, held in Chicago, on November 14, 1942, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The prosecution of this War is requiring and will increasingly require the supreme and united efforts of all of our people and all levels of government—federal, state, and local—composed of the same people; and

WHEREAS, The successful prosecution of the War requires the effective use of all of our governmental machinery no less than the effective use of our industrial machinery and agricultural resources; and

WHEREAS, The traditional American method of administering nationwide governmental enterprises and cooperative governmental services of a civilian nature has been through the use of all of our governmental machinery, with the federal government responsible for policy, program, and general supervision, the state responsible for direction and immediate supervision, and the local units responsible for operation; and

WHEREAS, This method of operation has avoided duplication, expedited action, and saved great amounts of money in wartime as in peace; now therefore be it

Resolved, First: that the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments urges all war agencies charged with the administration of civilian war measures and with the maintenance of our home front to use, and use to the limit, all of our governmental machinery and agencies, state and local as well as federal, in the direction and operation of civilian war measures; and

Second: that the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, representing the states, assures the war agencies that state and local governments will make all of their facilities available, as they have in the past, for the administration of any and all activities and services necessary for the successful prosecution of the War.

Through sugar rationing—up until six months ago—the practice always was that the federal government said to the various states, "How much do you need?"; "Submit us a plan"; and grants of funds for either stenographic or clerical help and equipment were made upon the recommendations of the state administrators.

The change that has come about since that time—and it is a big change—is that instead of going from the federal government directly to the state, and nowhere else, OPA now contemplates, and in many places has already started, working down from the federal government

through the various district offices scattered about the states. The federal government is staffing those offices and is not putting the primary responsibility for their organization, supervision, and immediate direction on the states, as they have in the past. That is the major change that has come about, and it makes the rationing operation a federal project rather than a federal-state-local cooperative project. In other words, the decentralized policy which we thought was firmly established is being sabotaged into a centralized system of rationing.

Therefore, there is need at this General Assembly to readopt the Resolution of November 14, 1942, and to check forcefully the centralization of rationing which can only bring irritation, additional cost, and a waste of manpower.

State War Legislation

You will hear more about the subject of state war legislation at other sessions of this conference, but we do want to bring up to date what the Drafting Committee has been developing during the past few months. First of all, the Drafting Committee has worked directly under the Council's Committee on National Defense. Members of the Committee have attended the recent regional conferences which have been called to consider the 1943 legislative program. A number of the governors have attended and presided at the sessions, and this series of interesting meetings has had the attendance, throughout the country, of legislative leaders and defense council executives.

The Council has received the valuable assistance in this work of a special committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which is affiliated with the American Bar Association. It has also been aided by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Attorneys General, and by a representative group of practical minded state legislators from the commissions on interstate cooperation.

Through an arrangement with the Department of Justice, this Committee serves as a clearing house for various state legislative proposals in which the

states and the federal war agencies and departments are interested. This has been a state-federal project from the beginning, and through the Drafting Committee, with the help of governors, defense councils, and commissions on interstate cooperation, we have proceeded in an orderly manner to accomplish much in the legislative field. Examining our 1943 program briefly, we find our legislative proposals falling into certain categories.

The first of these categories includes legislative proposals such as the State Emergency War Powers Act and the Civilian Defense Act. These are general proposals whose principal purpose is to make the states effective agencies in fighting the War. One of these proposals is a highly controversial one—a proposal packed with headline-making material—the State Emergency War Powers Act. There have been many occasions when it was necessary for the states to take immediate action, and there will be many, many more. These things have to be done! If they are not done by the states, the federal government or the Army will do them, with an accompanying loss to the states of authority, dignity, and respect. The Committee has preferred to meet the problems head on, as Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and several other states have met them—in an orderly manner, and through legislative action, in a democratic fashion. Such legislation enables the states to organize their machinery in a way which makes it possible to act effectively and expeditiously in any emergency. The Civilian Defense Act streamlines the defense council and civilian defense machinery.

The second group of proposals revises and brings up to date our previous State Guard Act, with amendments desired by the War Department. The State Explosives Act incorporates sensible and vital suggestions from the Bureau of Mines, the Department of Justice, and the FBI. This is an important measure for our national defense, and a protection against sabotage due to careless control of explosives. It supplements and complements the Federal Explosives Act,

and we urge its enactment in all states.

The Amendment to the State Bank Loan Limitation statute is strongly recommended by the Federal Reserve Board, and it should go far to make possible the participation of local business, both small and large, in the war production program.

The Emergency Transportation Act has been carefully worked out by the Drafting Committee and the Office of Defense Transportation. It makes legal and official—for the duration—much that has been done, unofficially and through proclamation, in the transportation field, in handling speed limits, sizes and weights, reciprocity, and so on.

The Alien Property Custodian's Office, the National Housing Administration, the Office of Civilian Defense, and the National Resources Planning Board, are other federal agencies which have assisted our Committee in developing this program.

Then there are two fiscal proposals which have been recommended in part by the Council's Tax Committee. These have to do with the establishment of state and local reserve funds, and the development of postwar planning and public works projects. These proposals would, if adopted by the states, postpone inflation now and set aside both funds and a schedule of projects for the rainy day we know is coming.

A series of bills covering emergency welfare services, such as evacuation and the establishment of day nurseries or child-care centers for children of working mothers, completes the program of suggested state war legislation for 1943.

We urge that you take the leadership in bringing these proposals to the attention of your legislatures. They should, of course, be designed and tailored to suit the situation in your state. They are suggestions, mainly, and are made available with the hope that you will see that your legislature has an opportunity to pass upon them.

Small Business and Manpower

There seem to us to be two additional fields of activity now urgently demanding the attention of all state govern-

ments: (1) the protection of small business; and (2) the manpower problem, with particular reference to agricultural labor. The state governments might make another great contribution to the war effort if they were to apply themselves to these two tasks. Without taking time to elaborate on either of these two pressing problems, we suggest that each presents an opportunity for creative, constructive thought and action on the part of the state governments.

Small business, in its relationship to community life, bears an analogy to local government in its relationship to the state. It is the small business man who, to a great extent, furnishes civic leadership and accepts civic responsibility. It is the small business man who is the strength of any community's economic, social, and moral stability. The states, likewise, are dependent upon their localities for the maintenance of orderly, progressive government.

Somewhat parallel to this need is the increasingly serious necessity for the protection of our agricultural economy by assuring the maintenance of an adequate and continuing supply of farm labor. While industrial manpower problems involving the mobilization and transportation of vast stores of labor from one area to another may be most effectively handled by a federal agency, it would seem to us that in general the farm labor problem, as applied to the multiplicity of small farms, is one which must be solved by the states. Local initiative and enterprise are essential to success.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we cannot let this opportunity pass without a humble bow to those responsible for the vigorous role being played by the states in this war emergency.

We would not be here, the states would not be so excellently equipped to handle war matters, were it not for the vision and the imagination of the Honorary President of the Council of State Governments, Henry W. Toll, of Colorado. Perhaps in his wisdom he foresaw the extreme need for this Council of State Governments in circumstances such as those we face today. Certain it is that without this coordinating leadership and without this effective channel of communication among the states, and between the states and the federal government, our federal system would not yet have come of age.

To his successor, Frank Bane, the ablest governmental organizer and administrator in the nation, the states owe much of their returning virility.

Just as we are impressed more and more with the thought that for the sake of mankind and for sheer self preservation we must, as a nation, do something to move this world away from its suicidal plurality toward some kind of unity, so over the past ten years, through the Council of State Governments, have we patiently pleaded the cause of a federal union of strongly-constituted, effective, state governments.

The verdict may well be left to history!

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. This Assembly should provide a recognize the crushing force of the soaring burden of all public relief on the taxpayer, and we recommend vigorous effort on their part for a more efficient and economical administration.

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

* This report, developed in 1941, approved by the Fifth General Assembly, and included in the 1941-1942 *Book of the States*, is reprinted by request, as a possible guide for state governments and for the federal government after the War.

THE COMMISSIONS ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

THE framework and machinery of the Council is made up of the commissions on interstate cooperation, and it is through them that the Council carries on its program of activities. Forty-four states are now officially cooperating in the work of the Council through such commissions. Of these, 42 have been established by legislative action, and two are official agencies appointed by the governor. Arizona, Idaho, North Dakota, and Washington have no official commissions, but these states, through their governors and legislative committees, participate actively in the work of the Council. The model bill, setting up cooperation commissions in the states by law, establishes the Council and provides for the states' membership and participation in it. In part, the bill (published in full on pages 43-44) reads: "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."

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

These committees constitute the senate council and the house council of the American Legislators' Association, and through these agencies the Council of State Governments continues to carry

on the activities and the program of the American Legislators' Association, which was the parent organization of the Council.

The number of commissions and their fields of activities have expanded greatly since the first commission was established in New Jersey, in 1935. During the intervening years, and especially since the outbreak of the War, they have functioned in an increasingly effective manner and are daily demonstrating that they are capable of meeting the interstate and federal-state problems growing out of the War. Since the appointment of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense in June, 1940, the cooperation commissions, working through the Council, have directed their efforts first, to developing a comprehensive program of national defense, and then to assisting the federal government in every way possible in the direct prosecution of the War. In general, the achievements of the commissions have been in direct proportion to the appropriation received from their legislatures. Those commissions which have made the best record have had sufficient funds to employ an executive secretary and, in some cases, a research staff.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The cooperation commissions in 1941 assisted the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense in developing and establishing state and local defense councils throughout the country. From the beginning, the commissions placed their facilities at the disposal of the state defense councils, and in many states served as legislative committees for their state defense councils. Members of the commissions have served on the Legislative Drafting Committee of the Council, which in 1940-1941 carried out the legislative recommendations of the Federal-State Conference on Law

Enforcement Problems of National Defense. As a result of this work and of the legislative activities of the cooperation commissions, model laws were adopted by the states providing for the creation of state guards, regulation of explosives, sabotage prevention, and the protection of interstate public property. As a result of this groundwork, the states were better prepared for War. Most important of all, through the adoption of this legislation, state guards were immediately mobilized after Pearl Harbor and took over the home defense while our Army was being mobilized and trained.

Since December 7, 1941, cooperation commissions have continued to handle the war legislation developed by the Council, which in turn worked through the Department of Justice and federal war agencies. This legislative program, which is described in another section of *The Book of the States*,¹ is most comprehensive, including proposals providing for every conceivable emergency situation that could be faced by the states during the War. In bringing this program to the attention of the country, and especially of state legislatures, the cooperation commissions joined with state councils of defense, legislative leaders, governors, attorneys general, and representatives of the federal war agencies in a series of regional conferences held throughout the country during November and December, 1942, in preparation for the legislative sessions of 1943. As a result of this work, every state has had a chance to consider the program and to adopt such legislation as it believed necessary for the successful prosecution of the War. The seaboard states, many of them actually in combat zones, have been the first to enact much of this war emergency legislation developed by representatives of the commissions on interstate cooperation.

FISCAL POLICIES

During the past two years, representatives of the commissions have also served on the Council's Tax Committee and

have helped to develop the "Statement of Fiscal Policies for Federal, State, and Local Governments," containing important recommendations which have been widely adopted by governors and state legislatures throughout the country. The commissions have played a large part in the drive to eliminate interstate barriers, particularly laws, rules, and regulations which were impeding the war effort.

Working with the Governors' Conference and a special committee appointed by President Roosevelt from the federal war agencies, the Council was able to remove restrictions having to do with motor transport which were hindering the war effort and to secure approval by the states of a set of uniform minimum size and weight requirements. These standards, first developed by a northeastern regional conference of commissioners on interstate cooperation, were approved and adopted by the War Department and put into effect throughout the country, with the assistance of the Council and the cooperation commissions. Soon after this, members of the cooperation commissions supported and assisted the governors of the states in putting into effect the 35-mile-per-hour speed limit recommended by the Baruch committee and desired by the Rubber Administrator.

TRADE BARRIERS

The commissions have continued to oppose the establishment of interstate trade barriers during the War. By action in their states, and through regional conferences, they have continued the fight which they initiated at the time of the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers held in April, 1939, against internal barriers to free trade. Their work has been highly effective in this field—so effective, in fact, that few new trade barriers were even considered by the legislatures meeting in 1941 and 1942, and it is apparent that during the present legislative year of 1943 the commissions will continue to be successful in opposing legislation creating trade barriers.

That this problem was not really

¹ See page 78.

critical became apparent after the adjournment of the National Conference called by the Department of Commerce to consider trade barriers in May, 1942, when committees representing the Council met with the heads of war agencies to determine what the trade barrier situation really was and to do something about it immediately. After a thorough investigation, it was decided that the one category of state laws and regulations that seemed to be impeding the war effort was that having to do with motor transport. The successful handling of this situation is described above.

STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATION

One great contribution of the cooperation commissions during the War has been the expert advice and assistance which their chairmen and members have given to the federal war agencies. Many of the commissioners have personally served on regional and state defense committees, and others have acted as state or regional administrators in carrying out the rationing and the civil protection programs of the national government. Working together for the past few years through the Council of State Governments, these men have become acquainted with cabinet officers, with federal administrators, and with members of commissions of other states. As a result, during this time of emergency, many of them have been called to the public service to assist in the prosecution of the War.

UNIFORM LAWS

The commissions have continued to lead the way in sponsoring uniform legislation, initiating investigations, and working closely with administrative officials in solving the problems assigned to them. During 1942, the Interstate Commission on Crime was merged with the Council. In the field of crime control, cooperation commissions for some years have sought to secure the enactment by the states of the following group of uniform state laws for crime control: arrest, interstate and intra-state fresh pursuit, extradition, rendition of witnesses, interstate parole and probation super-

vision, firearms, and narcotics. During the 1943 sessions of the legislatures the cooperation commissions are continuing to press the enactment of those proposals which have not yet been adopted in their states.

Through an arrangement made with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the Council of State Governments is facilitating legislative consideration of bills drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The best method of bringing this about is through the support of cooperation commissions. Accordingly, the commissions throughout the nation have given intensive consideration to the acts drafted by the National Conference. Through meetings, through the work of field representatives, and by correspondence, the Council has brought together the cooperation commissions and their commissioners on uniform state laws throughout the country, with the result that a select list of uniform laws is being sponsored by the legislative members of the cooperation commissions in the various states.

That this method of operation is both practical and unusually successful is indicated by the fact that in the 1941 legislative sessions, 201 of the acts were introduced and 71 passed. This is in comparison with the 1939 sessions, when only 122 of the acts were introduced and 36 passed. So successful has been the accomplishment of the cooperation commissions in the field that at its annual meeting with the American Bar Association in August, 1942, the National Conference suggested that the arrangement with the Council of State Governments be put on a more permanent basis. This arrangement was consummated at the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Council in November, 1942.

OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission was established by interstate compact during the past biennium, with the assistance and sponsorship of the commissions on interstate cooperation. Eleven states on the eastern sea-

board have ratified the compact. This type of agency, which is described in another chapter, may also prove effective in conserving the fisheries of the Columbia River and those off the Pacific Coast.

Forestry problems having to do with forest fire prevention, public regulation of cutting, extension of public ownership, and forest taxation and grants-in-aid are the concern of commissions on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Continuing committees have been set up both regionally and on a national basis to develop a comprehensive program for handling these specific matters, as well as to deal with other problems which have grown out of conservation conferences held by the commissions.

Boundary difficulties between Indiana and Kentucky, and between Rhode Island and New York were amicably settled during the biennium through the action of cooperation commissions in arranging conferences, conducting surveys, and drafting legislation which resulted in the adoption of interstate compacts for the formal settlement of minor points of difference previously existing between these two sets of states.

As in the past, the cooperation commissions have continued their interest in the work of the Potomac and Delaware River Commissions, which were established in part through their efforts, and on which representatives of the cooperation commissions serve. These river basin commissions are successfully handling interstate and regional questions of water supply, pollution abatement, flood control, and recreational development.

REGIONAL OFFICES

In September, 1942, the Council opened its western office in San Francisco. The staff of this office has aided the western cooperation commissions in planning for legislative sessions in 1943, as well as in developing a general program of intergovernmental cooperation among the western states. A number of meetings of these commissions were held during the past few months, and progress was made in developing a future work program.

Among the particular problems concerning the states in the western area are those having to do with trade barriers, particularly restrictions hindering distribution of western agricultural products and wines. Transportation problems, especially those related to motor vehicles, have also been considered by these commissions. It is hoped that in the future commissions will be able to assist in solving some of the water resources problems in the Far West. The commissions have also been concerned with policies concerning the administration of forests, grazing lands, and fish and game.

The San Francisco office acts as a service agency for the cooperation commissions and for public officials in the West, in the same manner as the New York office assists the northeastern states, the Washington office helps many of the southern states, and the Chicago office serves the Middle West.

CONCLUSION

All organizations and agencies working through the Council, and especially the commissions on interstate cooperation, have been interested in, (1) lending every possible assistance to the federal government in the direct prosecution of the war; (2) maintaining and developing those democratic institutions on the home front which are playing so important a part in the total war effort and which should be organized, developed, and administered by state and local governments.

For the immediate future and the period after the War, cooperation commissions are joining with other agencies of the Council in carefully planning for the assumption by the states of those duties and responsibilities of a public nature growing out of the War—duties and responsibilities which should and must be assumed by the states if they are to maintain their rightful place in our American federal system.

Cooperation commissions are aware that with the return of peace many large scale governmental, social, and economic problems will demand solution, and solution in the shortest possible time:

problems of taxation and fiscal policy, of public works programming, of employment and unemployment, of the extension and administration of social services, and of education—particularly with respect to rehabilitation and vocational education. The handling of these problems and the states' responsibility for them are now being considered by cooperation commissions which are meeting with governors and other public officials throughout the country.

In preparing for the postwar period, officers of the Council and representatives of the various cooperation commissions believe that now is the time for the states to develop the organization and planning which are necessary in

order to avoid ill-advised action upon the return of peace. The Council believes that it is important for the states to be prepared to handle postwar problems as effectively as they have dealt with those emergency problems which have arisen during the War. Composed as they are of state administrative and legislative officials, and working closely with their governors through the Council of State Governments, the cooperation commissions are ideally qualified to serve as prime movers and points of contact with state legislatures, both in prosecuting the War and in carrying forward a program for postwar reconstruction and development throughout the country.

MODEL ACT FOR ESTABLISHING COMMISSIONS ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

An Act to Facilitate the Cooperation of This State with Other Units of Government and to Establish an Unpaid Commission for That Purpose

BE IT ENACTED, etc.,

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

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

Section 3. There is hereby established a committee of administrative officials and employees of this state to be officially known as the Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and to consist of five members. Its members shall be: the Budget Director or the corresponding official of this state, ex officio; the Attorney General, ex officio; the chief of the staff of the State Planning Board or the corresponding official of

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

Section 4. There is hereby established the Commission on Interstate Cooperation. (Name of State) 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.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE COUNCIL

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1908. Composed of all state and territorial governors.



HERBERT R. O'CONOR

PURPOSE: To facilitate an exchange of views and experiences on subjects of general importance to the people of the several states; to promote greater uniformity in state legislation; and to attain greater efficiency in state administration.

OFFICERS: Members of the Executive Committee for the year 1943:

HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Governor of Maryland,
Chairman

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Governor of Massachusetts

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, Governor of North Carolina

JOHN W. BRICKER, Governor of Ohio

HERBERT B. MAW, Governor of Utah

FRANK BANE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING: June 20-23, 1943, Columbus, Ohio. The 1942 Conference was held in Asheville, North Carolina.

PUBLICATIONS: *Proceedings of the Governors' Conference*, annual. *Governors' Bulletins*, summarizing proclamations, statements, administrative orders, and addresses received from the governors, issued at frequent intervals by the Council of State Governments.

ACTIVITIES: Participation in the program and activities of the Council of State Governments, including its General Assembly and other national and regional conferences. Serves as a clearing house for information on administrative subjects and problems in the field of government. The Conference makes use of the research and informational facilities of the Council of State Governments; its Executive Committee serves on the Board of Managers of the Council. Individually, its members avail themselves of the inquiry service of the Council and further cooperate with it through their administrative appointees to the state commissions on interstate cooperation.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL



THOMAS J. HERBERT

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1907. Composed of all state and territorial attorneys general, their assistants and deputies.

PURPOSE: To provide clearing house facilities and machinery for cooperation among the chief legal executives of the states and territories.

OFFICERS: For the year 1943:

President: THOMAS J. HERBERT, Attorney General of Ohio

Vice President: FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI, Attorney General of Connecticut

JOHN M. RANKIN, Attorney General of Iowa

GREEK L. RICE, Attorney General of Mississippi

WILLIAM C. WALSH, Attorney General of Maryland

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING: Late summer or early fall, at a time and place to be selected by the Executive Committee. The 1942 conference was held in St. Louis, Missouri.

PUBLICATIONS: *Proceedings of the Conference of the National Association of Attorneys General*, annual. *Digest of Opinions*, containing opinions of the several state attorneys general which are of widespread interest, issued weekly by the secretariat.

ACTIVITIES: At the request of individual attorneys general, the secretariat performs research services and makes available information of general interest to the members of the Association. The secretariat of the Association serves as a clearing house for opinions of the state attorneys general, with the purpose of facilitating uniformity in the interpretation of state laws through the interchange of opinions.

The President of the National Association is a member of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments and of the Council's Committee on Social Security Problems.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES OF STATE

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1904. Composed of all secretaries of state.

PURPOSE: To facilitate an exchange of views and to provide clearing house facilities and machinery for cooperation among the secretaries of state of the nation.



EDWARD J. HUGHES

OFFICERS: For the year 1943:

President: EDWARD J. HUGHES, Illinois

Vice President: SOPHIA M. R. O'HARA, Pennsylvania

Recording Secretary: JOHN E. SWEENEY, Ohio

Corresponding Secretary: JESSIE M. GONZALES, New Mexico

Treasurer: WALKER WOOD, Mississippi

JOHN B. WILSON, Georgia

FREDERIC W. COOK, Massachusetts

MIKE HOLM, Minnesota

DWIGHT H. BROWN, Missouri

ENOCH D. FULLER, New Hampshire

THAD EURE, North Carolina

E. E. MONSON, Utah

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING: October 18-20, 1943, St. Louis, Missouri. The 1942 meeting was held in Baltimore, Maryland.

PUBLICATIONS: *The Proceedings of the National Association of Secretaries of State*, annual.

ACTIVITIES: During the past year the National Association's Committee on Election Procedure has met on various occasions with representatives of the Army, the Navy, and the Department of Justice for the purpose of making it easier for those in the armed services to vote by absentee ballot. Other active committees are those on Corporation Registration and Trade Mark Registration; the latter is investigating the possibility of handling this problem through uniform legislation rather than by compulsory registration.

The President of the Association is a member of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

THE AMERICAN LEGISLATORS' ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1925. Composed of all members of the state legislatures by reason of their office. The American Legislators' Association became a section of the Council of State Governments when the latter was established in 1933.

PURPOSE: To assist each legislature in performing its work more effectively, and generally to bring about an improvement in legislative conditions throughout the country.

OFFICERS: Since the American Legislators' Association is now a section of the Council, it has no separate officers. In each of the states, the house and the senate committees of the commissions on interstate cooperation constitute the states' representation in the Association.

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: *State Government*, published monthly by the Council, is the successor to the original *American Legislator*, publication of the American Legislators' Association.

ACTIVITIES: The American Legislators' Association, a section of the Council of State Governments, continues to maintain a clearing house for state legislative reference bureaus and legislative councils, as well as an inquiry service for legislators, and it conducts studies on legislative organizations, techniques, and personnel. It encourages the establishment of reference bureaus in those states which do not have them, and works toward the improvement and expansion of those which do exist.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.



JOHN CARLISLE PRYOR

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1892. Composed of one to five commissioners from each state, appointed by their respective governors.

PURPOSE: To promote uniformity in state laws on subjects where uniformity is deemed desirable and practicable, and to draft model laws for the states where such statutes are believed to be useful.

OFFICERS: For the year 1943:

President: JOHN CARLISLE PRYOR, Iowa

Vice President: W. E. STANLEY, Kansas

Treasurer: MURRAY M. SHOEMAKER, Ohio

Secretary: BARTON H. KUHN, Nebraska

Chairman, Executive Committee: ROBERT T.

BARTON, JR., Virginia

Acting Chairman, Executive Committee:

WILLIAM A. SCHNADER, Pennsylvania

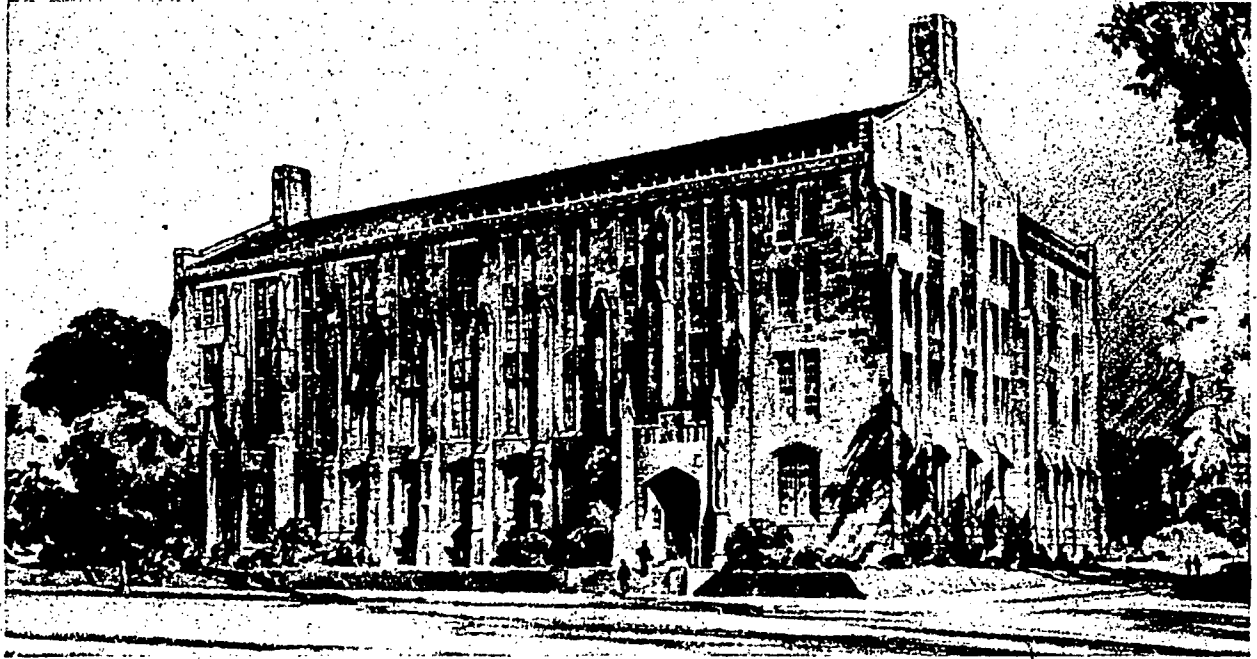
ANNUAL MEETING: Held the week before and at the same place as the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

PUBLICATIONS: *Handbook of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws*, annual.

ACTIVITIES: A committee of the Conference receives suggestions as to possible topics for uniform and model legislation and approves those deemed practicable. Bills are drafted by the state commissioners; after due consideration and approval by the representatives of at least 20 states, and by the American Bar Association, the laws are released for presentation to the legislatures.

The Council of State Governments, with which the Conference has a cooperative agreement, has interested the various commissions on interstate cooperation in the uniform law program. The President of the Conference is a member of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

"THIRTEEN-THIRTEEN"



1313 East 60th Street, Chicago

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

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION
Earl D. Mallery, *Executive Director*

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION
Fred K. Hoehler, *Executive Director*, on leave;
Howard L. Russell, *Acting Director*

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION
Norman Hebden, *Executive Director*, on leave;
Herbert D. Fritz, *Assistant Director*

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Don K. Price, *Managing Editor*

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS
Walter H. Blucher, *Executive Director*

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA
James M. Mitchell, *Director*

FEDERATION OF TAX ADMINISTRATORS
Charles F. Conlon, *Executive Director*, on leave;
George H. Watson, *Acting Executive Director*

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
Clarence E. Ridley, *Executive Director*

MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
Carl H. Chatters, *Executive Director*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSING OFFICERS
Albert W. Noonan, *Executive Director*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS
Hugh R. Pomeroy, *Director*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
Louis Brownlow, *Director*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
H. G. Pope, *Executive Director*

Intergovernmental Relations

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERSTATE COMPACTS*

UNTIL recently, the compact device was used primarily to settle interstate boundary disputes or to provide for the equitable distribution of the waters of numerous western rivers. During the past decade, however, in addition to these traditional fields, interstate compacts have been utilized to further interstate cooperation in other spheres of state action, including crime control, the abatement of water pollution, the regulation of petroleum production and the conservation of marine fisheries.

Since the 1941-42 edition of *The Book of the States* was published, a number of compacts then being negotiated have been ratified, and several new interstate agreements enacted.

Four additional states now operate under the Crime Compact of 1934. During its 1941 legislative session, Connecticut ratified the Tri-State Pollution Compact for the abatement of pollution in the New York harbor area, thus completing the purpose of the compact and enabling the Interstate Sanitation Commission to carry on its work more effectively. Three states—New York, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana—became parties to the Interstate Oil Compact, an agreement made increasingly important by the War.

Two new boundary agreements were negotiated and ratified: one between Indiana and Kentucky; the other between New York and Rhode Island. Negotia-

tions were continued on the Little Missouri River Compact. Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska signed an agreement covering the apportionment of the waters of the Republican River.

Perhaps the most significant development during the past two years was the adoption of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact by 10 of the 14 Atlantic Coast states. The intent of this Compact was the achievement of an effective, unified management of the fisheries of the coastal states in order to prevent the depletion of one of the nation's important food sources. To this end, the Compact established an advisory commission, representative of the participating states, and provided for cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service by designating it as the primary research body. Plans for the agreement were drawn up in 1937, and between then and 1941 the original compact was redrafted several times to incorporate suggestions of both fisheries administrators and fishermen.

During the negotiations, the value of an interstate compact, as opposed to a purely voluntary agreement among the states, was discussed at length. It was felt that the compact would provide a "legal affirmation of the principle of cooperation among the states to conserve the fisheries."

Some indication of the attitude of Congress toward interstate compacts concerned with more complex problems than the settlement of boundary disputes was

*Prepared by Mrs. Jane B. Lynch, former staff member, Council of State Governments.

given by the two amendments made to the act granting final Congressional approval to the fisheries compact. One amendment limited approval to 15 years from the date of the Congressional act; the other required the Commission to report its progress to Congress annually.

Two states, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, have taken steps to abrogate the Concord Compact of 1934, relating to minimum wages of women and children. These states felt that federal legislation and Supreme Court decisions, sub-

sequent to the Compact, made the agreement unnecessary. Rhode Island, the only other state which ratified the Compact, decided not to withdraw from the agreement at the present time.

Acknowledgement is made to the state legislative reference bureaus and secretaries of state who supplied much of the material included in the table which follows. In several instances, citations from the United States Statutes-at-Large are not yet available and reference to public law number is made in footnotes.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS 1934-1943

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Colorado River Compact	For equitable division of the waters of the Colorado River and establishing an interstate commission	Arizona, 1939 ^a California, 1929 Colorado, 1925 New Mexico, 1925 Nevada, 1925 Utah, 1929 Wyoming, 1925	1928	45 Stat. 1057-1066
Crime Compact of 1934 ^b	Interstate supervision of parolees and probationers	Alabama, 1940 Arizona, 1937 Arkansas, 1937 California, 1939 Colorado, 1939 Delaware, 1937 Florida, 1941 Idaho, 1941 Illinois, 1937 Indiana, 1937 Iowa, 1937 Louisiana, 1939 Maine, 1939 Maryland, 1937 Massachusetts, 1937 Michigan, 1937 Minnesota, 1937 Montana, 1937 Nebraska, 1937 New Hampshire, 1937 New Jersey, 1937 New Mexico, 1937 North Dakota, 1941 Ohio, 1937 Oregon, 1937 Pennsylvania, 1937 Rhode Island, 1937 Tennessee, 1939 Utah, 1937 Vermont, 1937 Virginia, 1938 Washington, 1937 West Virginia, 1939 Wisconsin, 1940 Wyoming, 1939	1934 (blanket consent)	48 Stat. 909

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Pennsylvania and New Jersey Toll Bridge Compact	Creation of Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission for acquisition of interstate toll bridges on the Delaware River	Pennsylvania, 1931 New Jersey, 1934	1935	49 Stat. 1058
Tri-State Pollution Compact	Creation of Sanitation District to deal with pollution in New York Harbor.	New Jersey, 1935 New York, 1935 Connecticut, 1941	1935	49 Stat. 932
Interstate Oil Compact	To conserve oil and gas by the prevention of physical waste	Arkansas, 1941 ^c Colorado, 1935 ^d Illinois, 1935 ^c Kansas, 1935 ^c Kentucky, 1942 ^c Louisiana, 1941 ^c Michigan, 1939 ^c New Mexico, 1935 ^c New York, 1941 ^c Oklahoma, 1935 ^c Pennsylvania, 1941 ^c Texas, 1935 ^c	1935 } consent 1937 } for two 1939 } years 1941 }	49 Stat. 939 50 Stat. 617 53 Stat. 1071 55 Stat. 666
Tobacco Compact of 1936	Regulation and control of tobacco production	Virginia, 1936	1936	49 Stat. 1239
New York and Vermont Agreement	Construction of bridge across Lake Champlain	Vermont, 1927 New York, 1927	1928 1935 } consent 1936 } to amend	45 Stat. 120 49 Stat. 736, 1472
Development of Parkway and Recreational Areas	Authorizes any two or more states to negotiate compacts for planning, developing, improving, and maintaining any park, parkway or recreational area		1936 (Further approval by Congress required)	49 Stat. 1895
New England-Ohio Basin Pollution Control	Authorizes any two or more of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Ohio to make compacts for the abatement of pollution in interstate streams	(Ohio River Valley Compact)	1936 (Further approval by Congress required)	49 Stat. 1490

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

^b Connecticut and New York have authorized the Crime Compact but have not signed it; Kansas is signatory but requires ratification.

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

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

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact	For the control and reduction of the pollution of the streams of the Ohio River drainage basin	Indiana, 1939 Illinois, 1939 Kentucky, 1940 New York, 1939 Ohio, 1939 ^e West Virginia, 1939 ^f	1936 (Further approval by Congress required) 1940 (Approval granted)	49 Stat. 1490 54 Stat. 752
Flood control compacts	Authorizes any two or more states to enter into compacts or agreements in connection with any project or operation authorized by Secs. 5, 6 and 7 of Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1572-1596) for flood control or prevention of damage to life or property by reason of floods upon interstate streams.		1936	49 Stat. 1571
Concord Compact of 1934 (signed by 7 states)	Compacts for minimum wages for women and children	Massachusetts, 1934 ^g New Hampshire, 1935 ^h Rhode Island, 1936 ⁱ	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	District of Columbia, 1940 ^j Maryland, 1939 Virginia, 1940 West Virginia, 1941	1937 (Further approval by Congress required) 1940 (Approval granted)	50 Stat. 884 54 Stat. 748
Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority	Creation of authority with power to construct, maintain, and operate bridge between Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Kittery, Maine	Maine, 1937 New Hampshire, 1931	1937	50 Stat. 538

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

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

^g Governor has notified New Hampshire and Rhode Island that Massachusetts wishes to abrogate compact. Act pending in legislature (April, 1943) provides for abrogation to take effect in January, 1945.

^h Governor has notified Massachusetts and Rhode Island that New Hampshire wishes to abrogate compact. Act pending in legislature (April, 1943) provides for abrogation to take effect in July, 1943.

ⁱ By joint resolution of Congress.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Pymatuning Lake Compact	Establishment of recreation district, for conservation of water, with concurrent penal jurisdiction of lake.	Ohio, 1937 Pennsylvania, 1937	1937	50 Stat. 865
Yellowstone River Compact	Authorizes compact between Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Yellowstone River.		1937 (Further approval by Congress required) 1940 (North Dakota added. Further approval required)	50 Stat. 551 54 Stat. 399
Red River Flood Control Compact	For flood control of Red River of the North, utilization of waters and prevention of pollution, and establishment of Tri-State Water Commission.	Minnesota, 1937 North Dakota, 1937 South Dakota, 1937	1938	52 Stat. 150
Great Lakes Fisheries Compact	For uniform regulation of fishing in the Great Lakes and connecting waters by any two or more of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin.		1938 (Further approval by Congress required)	52 Stat. 200
Delaware River Vehicular Tunnel	Authorizes New Jersey and Pennsylvania to make compacts for construction, maintenance, and operation of vehicular tunnel under Delaware River.	New Jersey, 1937 (authorized)	1938	52 Stat. 1163
Missouri - Iowa Boundary Agreement	Agreement between Iowa and Missouri establishing a boundary between the two states.	Missouri, 1939 Iowa, 1939	1939	53 Stat. 1345
Rio Grande Compact	For use of the waters of the Rio Grande above Fort Quitman, Texas.	Colorado, 1939 New Mexico, 1939 Texas, 1939	1939	53 Stat. 785

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact ¹	Authorizes any two or more of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to make compact to promote better utilization of marine, shell, and anadromous fisheries of the Atlantic Seaboard and to establish the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	Delaware, 1941 Georgia, 1943 ^k Maine, 1942 Maryland, 1941 Massachusetts, 1941 New Hampshire, 1941 New Jersey, 1941 New York, 1941 Rhode Island, 1941 South Carolina, 1942 Virginia, 1942	1940 (Further approval by Congress required) 1942 (Approval granted)	54 Stat. 261 (1)
Little Missouri River Compact	Authorizes Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to make compact for division of waters of the Little Missouri River		1940 (Further approval by Congress required)	54 Stat. 382
Indiana - Kentucky Boundary Compact	Agreement between Indiana and Kentucky establishing a boundary between the two states	Indiana, 1943 Kentucky, 1942	(^m)	
Republican River Compact	For an equitable division and apportionment among the states of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska of the waters of the Republican River.	Colorado, 1943 Kansas, 1943 Nebraska, 1943	1942 (Further approval by Congress required)	56 Stat. 736

¹ Pending in legislatures of Connecticut, Florida, and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania authorized to become party according to section of compact which provides that states contiguous with any of 14 listed states, and riparian upon waters frequented by anadromous fish, may do so.

^k Enacted by 1943 legislature; requires Governor's signature.

¹ Public Law 539, 77th Congress, Chapter 283, 2d Session.

^m Congressional approval being secured (April, 1943).

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Belle Fourche River Compact		North Dakota, 1943 Wyoming, 1943	(n)	
New York - Rhode Island Boundary Agreement	Agreement establishing a boundary between the two states	New York, 1942 ^a Rhode Island, 1942	(n)	

^a Bill for Congressional approval is being drafted (April, 1943).

^b The 1942 New York Law was amended in 1943 to correct typographical error. Consent of Congress to be secured soon (April, 1943).

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

BEFORE entering upon a brief review of what the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin has been doing since the publication date of the last edition of *The Book of the States*, it is proposed to take last things first and summarize what the Commission has been doing since Pearl Harbor, and what it proposes to do during the months that lie ahead. For the coming of the War has brought many changes to Incodel. The Commission has recognized that new problems and responsibilities confront governmental agencies at all levels.

At a business meeting of Incodel held in Philadelphia on December 19, 1941, 10 days after the United States entered the War, a review of the work program, in the face of the country's war effort under the Victory Program, was begun.

The chairmen of the parent committees and commissions on interstate cooperation were consulted; and the Executive Committee of Incodel undertook a special review of its activities. Based upon this survey, the Commission decided to curtail its activities and retrench on expenses for the duration. It is to focus its attention on problems that are most vital to the war and postwar period; it is to continue, within these limitations, to direct its efforts toward its basic and enduring objectives of inter-

state coordination and cooperation in dealing with land and water resources problems of the Delaware River basin.

THE PROGRAM FOR 1942-1943

Incodel proposes to confine its efforts in the immediate future to the following six-point program:

1. Adoption of the Incodel Water Pollution Act in Pennsylvania
2. Adoption of the Incodel Water Supply Act in each of the affected states
3. Continuance of the Commission's efforts to clear away the legal aspects of the Philadelphia pollution problem
4. Continuance of the Incodel Industrial Water Supply Survey
5. Continuance of the Multiple Purpose Survey
6. The undertaking of such emergency war jobs as the Water Conservation Campaign

Water Pollution

The Incodel Concurrent Act, "To Promote Interstate Cooperation for the Conservation and Protection of Water Resources in the Delaware River Basin," has now been approved by the legislatures and signed by the governors of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York.

Despite an intensive effort to secure ratification of this interstate water pollu-

tion agreement by Pennsylvania during the 1941 session, the bill died in the Senate, along with similar measures providing for cooperative action among the states of the Ohio and Potomac River Basins.

During the past year an educational campaign was undertaken in Pennsylvania which, it is hoped, will lead to the adoption of this bill by the 1943 legislature. As a first step, a public meeting was held on July 23, 1942, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to review the objectives of the bill and to inform the interested groups in the Lehigh River sub-basin of the purposes and procedures outlined in the legislation. Completion of its legislative program on water pollution is of first importance to Incodel.

Water Supply

It is a pleasure to be able to report on the results of more than three years of patient and painstaking investigation and research on the most critical problem in the Delaware River basin—water supply diversions.

In 1931, New York's right to divert six hundred million gallons of water a day from the Delaware River basin to supplement New York City's supply (water that will not be returned to the main stream or its tributaries, as is usually the case) was contested by New Jersey, with Pennsylvania an intervenor, in a case fought before the United States Supreme Court. This litigation resulted from almost ten years of fruitless negotiation by tri-state compact commissions; it stemmed from a quarter of a century of individual state study of water supply problems.

The decree of the Supreme Court was handed down two years and twelve days after New Jersey's complaint was filed, during which period the Special Master appointed by the Court to take evidence and make findings of fact and conclusions of law heard more than one hundred and fifty attorneys, counsels, and expert and lay witnesses. More than sixty volumes of argument, testimony, and exhibits were placed before the Court covering more than ten thousand printed pages of record. Well in excess

of a million dollars was spent in this litigation by the contesting states.

This statistical summary should emphasize the fact that the interstate agreement which has been reached among the engineers representing the water resources agencies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, establishing interstate principles and rules to govern the diversion of water from the Delaware River and its tributaries for domestic water supply purposes, is a notable achievement. Three years of work by the Incodel staff, operating under the direction of its Advisory Committee on the Quantity of Water in the Delaware River Basin, was involved.

Having agreed that the principles established by the United States Supreme Court in the Delaware River Case of 1931 were sound and should be upheld, but seeing the urgent necessity of expanding and supplementing those principles to the extent required to permit other diversions, or a series of diversions, by the states of the basin, the Quantity Committee proceeded to study more than twenty different modifications of the basic rule established by the Supreme Court.

These modifications were applied to the same hypothetical water projects used in testing the original Supreme Court rule for the ten-year period, 1929-1938, which included one of the most extended and severe periods of low flow on record—the years from 1930 to 1932. The analysis and tabulation of the results of these tests necessitated more than 25,000 separate daily computations of the flow of the Delaware River at Port Jervis, New York, and Trenton, New Jersey. In addition, hundreds of graphs, diagrams, and charts depicting these results were prepared.

The Committee unanimously agreed upon the technical engineering conditions to apply to diversions of water from the Delaware River basin for domestic water supply purposes; this agreement has been put in statutory form under the title: "An Act to Promote Interstate Cooperation for the Use, Conservation, Protection, and Equitable Diversion of the Water Resources in the

Delaware River Basin between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the States of New York and New Jersey, for the Purpose of Meeting Present and Prospective Needs for Domestic and Municipal Water Supply." This legislation is now pending before the 1943 sessions of the three state legislatures.

Industrial Water Supplies

In the Delaware River Case of 1931, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as intervenor, asked the Supreme Court of the United States to retain jurisdiction over the case for three principal reasons: (1) the advisability of appointing a River Master, in the future, to regulate and control the taking of water from the Delaware River and its tributaries; (2) the apparent necessity for an allocation to Pennsylvania of its fair and equitable share in the waters of the Delaware River basin, as soon as a plan could be drafted and officially adopted; and (3) *the possible need for future proof regarding the effect of the New York taking upon salinity conditions in the lower Delaware River.*

Industrial users in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey sections of the lower Delaware basin insisted that New York should be required to release water from storage reservoirs, during periods of low flow, in sufficient quantity to prevent the advance of salinity above the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line. To forestall such an advance of salt water, a flow of four thousand cubic feet per second, or about two and a half billion gallons a day, at Trenton, is required.

New York is not to be required to release more than three hundred million gallons of water a day, during low flow periods, which would be insufficient under extreme conditions. Therefore, the problem remained, as did the possibility of a re-opening of the Delaware River Case by industries in the lower basin which might claim damages after New York City's project is in operation.

Most of the larger industries in this heavily concentrated area rely on the Delaware River for water supplies to use in their manufacturing processes. The periodic invasions of salt water, in

concentrated form, cause serious difficulties. Actual losses or damages to the operating companies average approximately a half-million dollars a year.

Incodel has recently completed a study of the salinity situation in this area which concludes that it is impractical, if not impossible, to eliminate incursions of salt water above the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line and that the construction of large, multiple purpose reservoirs in the Delaware River above Trenton, while beneficial, would not eliminate the salinity problem. Incodel's conclusions have been accepted by the industrialists in this area and they have recently requested that the Commission continue its investigation with a view to recommending other possibilities for their relief.

The line of investigation now being followed will call for the construction of one or more reservoirs, as an alternative source of water supply for the industries in the area, for use during periods of damaging salinity invasions. The cost of such a project is negligible when compared with the possible cost to New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania of maintaining and operating reservoirs for the release of compensating water during periods of low flow. This system of reservoirs would have been required, had the erroneous premise been followed that such releases would so increase the rate of flow in the Delaware River at Trenton as to retard materially the advance of salt water above the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line.

Multiple Purpose Developments

In the past, many reports have been made advocating the construction of a series of dams and reservoirs on the Delaware River and its tributaries. These reports suggest the possibility of constructing a chain of reservoirs throughout the watershed for a combination of uses, such as for water supply, water power, recreation, salinity control, sanitation, flood control, navigation, and irrigation, by and for the use of all states in this area.

Carl A. Bock, consulting engineer, retained by Incodel during the past year

to review its water supply studies and to prepare an analysis of Incodel's past, present, and prospective work programs, recommended that the next major step be an investigation of such multiple purpose possibilities.

Beginning with an analysis of the "308" Report of the Army Engineers (the most comprehensive of all multiple purpose surveys), Incodel is now in the process of evaluating all of such projects. None of the states in the Delaware River Basin has undertaken this task in the past, so that no appraisals of these federal proposals are available.

If a public works program of major magnitude is begun at the end of the War, it is logical to presume that the federal government will renew its efforts to blanket the nation with water conservation authorities. At such a time, the states on the Delaware River would be in a better position to resist encroachment if the facts were assembled, digested, and immediately available.

Water Conservation

As a concluding section in this analysis of Incodel's past, present, and prospective program, one illustration of another aspect of its present job should be given—that of emergency activity in connection with the war effort.

The five Pennsylvania counties in the Philadelphia Metropolitan District comprise an important nerve-center in the nation's network of industrial war production. Planes, tanks, jeeps, guns, ships, and shells—these and thousands of other materials and instruments of war are manufactured in that district. These war industries cannot operate without a vast amount of water—water that is of the same high quality as is sent through the distribution mains for home usage.

While there is no shortage of "raw" water in the district, the supply of mechanically and chemically treated water, filtered and processed to make it safe for human consumption and for use in twentieth century industrial plants, is definitely limited by the capacity of the water filtration systems to treat more than a specified quantity.

Water is a *manufactured* product; the

quantity available is limited by the size of the filtration plants. Because of that factor—because water is *not* as free as air—a definite and critical shortage threatened the Philadelphia Metropolitan District in the summer and fall of 1942.

Upon the request of the Philadelphia Metropolitan District Council of Defense, strengthened by the appeals of the major water companies, Incodel undertook the organization and administration of an extensive water conservation campaign in the five-county district, designed to save the fifty million gallons of water a day now wasted or used for nonessential purposes in the area.

Five hundred thousand printed leaflets outlining the facts of the water emergency and pointing out several specific ways of avoiding waste were distributed, house to house, by air raid wardens. More than a hundred thousand poster displays and window cards, printed from sketches designed by Incodel, were placed throughout the district. A series of 14 radio addresses and round table discussions on water and the War in the Philadelphia Metropolitan District was "aired" during a concentrated two-week period on free time furnished by Philadelphia's major radio stations. Full newspaper coverage was secured through articles, feature stories, editorials, and cartoons.

Based on reliable estimates furnished by the three major water supply agencies in the Philadelphia Metropolitan District, the use of water in the critical summer months of 1942 was thirty million gallons a day less than in the same months of the preceding year.

If, in addition, the tremendously increased demand for water by population increases, war industries, war housing, and war employment is considered, the adoption and practice of water conservation measures to the extent of sixty-five million gallons a day was indicated.

CONCLUSION

Incodel is operating on a war basis. The Commission feels that it has a dual responsibility, one normal, the other a

responsibility to be faced by all governmental agencies in wartime—the need to strip all programs to bare essentials.

After six years of successful effort in promoting and assisting in the formulation and execution of policies and programs for the wise use, development, and control of the natural resources of the Delaware River basin, the Commission feels it would be lacking in faith to its

responsible committees and commissions on interstate cooperation if it were to overlook its basic and continuing function in the stress of war's immediate demands.

IncodeI therefore recognizes as a part of its job—its wartime job—the need to proceed deliberately and calmly with the main business of furthering interstate cooperation in its field of work.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

Membership—1943

Delaware:

R. C. BECKETT
BURTON S. HEAL
SENATOR GEORGE P. EDMONDS
HON. GEORGE R. CLARK

New York:

DR. M. P. CATHERWOOD
HON. GEORGE W. FOY
GENERAL J. S. THOMPSON
SENATOR EARLE S. WARNER

New Jersey:

HON. ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
DR. CHARLES P. MESSICK
HON. JOSEPH C. PAUL
SENATOR JOHN G. SHOLL

Pennsylvania:

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER, *Chairman*
SENATOR WELDON B. HEYBURN
HON. MARK S. JAMES
F. A. PITKIN

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

SINCE 1941, when this Commission was formally organized, it has been actively engaged in the control of pollution abatement in the Potomac River basin. The Commission consists of representatives from the states of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, from the District of Columbia, and from the federal government. Pennsylvania, which contains a small portion of the basin area, has not as yet ratified the compact with the other states, but has the matter before its present legislature.

The value and importance of our natural resources is well known, and the value of planning for their conservation and judicious use has been an accepted fact for many years. This is particularly true of the control of pollution throughout the various drainage basins of the country. There has been, however, considerable controversy in the past as to the manner of this planning, by whom it should be done, and by whom these plans might best be made operative.

This Commission has been formed for, and its aims are: to plan and execute policies and programs for the best use, development, and control of the natural resources within the Potomac River Basin. This is to be accomplished through the use and cooperation of the various state agencies within the basin states which are connected with planning and pollution control. The Potomac River Commission has been planned as a demonstration unit of what might be done by means of the compact method between the various states to exercise control effectively, economically, and democratically over interstate waters, by means of interstate cooperation, and through such cooperation to set up a uniform program of pollution abatement within any interstate watershed area. It is the Commission's object to investigate conditions, propose methods for pollution control, suggest administrative pro-

cedures, legislative and educational programs which might be of benefit not only in this area but in any similar watershed area.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

In any organization such as this one, which is of a service nature, it is essential that continuous correlated advisory planning be carried on in conjunction with all interested organizations within the area. In order to accomplish this, the organization is as follows: (1) The Commission itself, consisting of three representatives from each state, three from the District of Columbia, and three from the federal government; (2) Technical advisory committees, consisting of men outstanding in their various professions, whose advice would be of benefit to the Commission, and who are vitally interested in the Commission's problems; and (3) The regular staff of the Commission, which must of necessity carry on definite and detailed planning in order that the entire program may be unified. This last is a most important function in dealing with long range planning because in the continuity of effort there can best be disclosed opportunities for cooperative effort.

The advisory committees are composed of the heads of the various state planning boards, the heads of the state health departments of the signatory states, and representatives of national organizations which are interested in the same type of pollution control. Thus, the Commission has access to all available information and expert advice.

In planning an orderly pollution control program for the Potomac Basin, the Interstate Commission is proceeding as follows: All available information is being obtained regarding the basin area, not only in so far as pollution is concerned, but also as concerns those facts which might affect a pollution control

program. Thus, information is being obtained regarding land uses, recreational areas, population trends, hydroelectric development, water supplies—both surface and underground—location of present and future industries, and any other additional information which might seem to be pertinent. From these facts then, there is to be developed a long range program for pollution control and control of water resources within the basin. Such a program is, of course, being formulated in connection with the various state planning agencies, health departments, and other state planning bureaus. The Commission is acting more as a correlating agency than as an actual planning agency within itself.

PRESENT PROGRAM

The Commission is gathering basic data at the present time in regard to facts about the basin and in regard to proposed plans for the area. During the period of the war emergency, the Commission is attempting to protect the streams in the basin from further pollution, and, where pollution is

unavoidable, to keep it at a minimum. The Commission is investigating existing legislation in the various states with the idea of suggesting and recommending any new legislation which may be found to be desirable for the better control of pollution, and is keeping in mind any enabling legislation which may be advisable in order to speed up a postwar program of pollution abatement. This would be of considerable benefit to the various states and their individual municipalities. From the basic data gathered for the basin area, a program is being formulated for pollution abatement. This program is to be carried out after the War is over, constructing the most essential treatment plants at first, and then, as soon as desirable, constructing those which are not so badly needed.

The Commission proposes to promote such a postwar program, once formulated, through publicity and through interesting officials of the various municipalities in the preparation of the necessary preliminary plans and estimates so that projects can proceed at an early date after the War ceases.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Members

District of Columbia:

J. B. GORDON, Director, Division of Sanitary Engineering
D. L. SECKINGER, M.D., Assistant Health Officer
JAMES W. LAUDERDALE, Assistant Corporation Counsel

Maryland:

GOVERNOR HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Annapolis
HON. L. HAROLD SOTHORON, State Senator, Annapolis
J. ANDREW COHILL, Hancock

United States:

ABEL WOLMAN, Baltimore
HAROLD A. KEMP, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Rivers and Harbors Board, Washington
RALPH E. TARBETT, Senior Sanitary Engineer, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington

Virginia:

RAYMOND V. LONG, Director, Virginia State Planning Board, Richmond
N. C. BAILEY, Orange
JOHN A. K. DONOVAN, Falls Church

West Virginia:

C. F. McCLINTIC, M.D., Commissioner of Health, West Virginia State Department of Health
HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, State Senator, Romney
JOHN I. ROGERS, State Representative, Keyser

Secretariat:

EDWIN R. COTTON, Engineer-Secretary
522 Transportation Building Washington, D. C.

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION*

WHEN the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission met for the first time in New York on June 5, 1942, and proceeded to organize and elect officers, it marked the beginning of an interesting experiment in interstate cooperation. Only twice since the ratification of our Constitution have a greater number of states been banded together for a common interstate purpose. The interstate compact with respect to the handling of paroled prisoners has been entered into by 37 states but is implemented by no permanent agency. The interstate oil compact, on the other hand, represents a joint effort by 12 states and functions through a commission representing the 12 signatories. The fisheries compact affecting the Atlantic Seaboard has been accepted by 10 states: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. Four other Seaboard states eligible to membership—namely, Connecticut, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida—are giving consideration to the matter at the present time. The commissions on interstate cooperation and the fisheries departments in at least two of these states are recommending its acceptance and Pennsylvania, although not a producing state, is eligible to membership by reason of its interest in the shad in the Delaware River, and is giving consideration to its adherence to the Compact.

* A comprehensive article on the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission by Frederick L. Zimmermann, Research Consultant of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and Special Adviser to the Fisheries Commission, appeared in *State Government* for August, 1942, page 159. In this will be found a more extended discussion of the jurisdictional aspects of the problem and certain details as to the development of the Compact which space does not permit to be included in the summary above.

ORGANIZATION AND METHODS

Behind this record lies an interesting story. Beginning with a small group which met in New York on September 10, 1937, at the suggestion of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, this movement grew through discussion and study. Two subsequent meetings, under the name of the Eastern States Conservation Conference, were held in New York City, and two more in Boston before the Drafting Committee appointed by the Conference completed the text of the proposed interstate compact to the satisfaction of all the conferees.

It was then submitted to the various commissions on interstate cooperation, and through them to the legislatures of the eligible states, with the result that seven of the states listed above approved the Compact in 1941 and three in 1942. In the meantime, the consent of the Congress had been secured. The first consent bill was vetoed by the President but subsequently was amended to meet his objections and was passed and finally signed on May 4, 1942, as Public Law 539 of the 77th Congress. In granting its consent, Congress specified that the Commission must report to it annually, and that the consent given by the Act would be for an experimental period of 15 years, after which the Congress would review the matter and determine whether or not to extend its consent.

The Problem to be Solved

The problem which this Commission was created to solve is one which has been growing in importance with the years. The great shore fisheries resources of the Atlantic Coast have been subject to serious depletion by reason of the intensity of fishing pressure. Declines in the annual take of particular species have brought vividly to the industries

affected the need for coordinating their efforts to secure harmony of each state's regulations with those of other states. No single government had control over conservation measures affecting migratory fisheries. Beyond the jurisdictional limits of the states, the fisheries are subject to international law but within the jurisdictions of the states the regulation of the fisheries has generally been held, by judicial interpretation, to be within the internal police power of the states. Independent action by individual states places its fishermen at real or fancied disadvantage in comparison with fishermen of neighboring states, with a resulting lack of unified action and ineffectiveness.

The new Commission which has been established under the Compact has not been given the regulatory power which was at one time thought desirable. Instead, it is only an advisory body, charged with responsibility of studying the needs of the fisheries and recommending to the governors and legislatures of the states affected the adoption of uniform or integrated regulations, designed to protect and promote the maximum yield of the fisheries. The Compact itself specifically disclaims any intention of limiting the production of fish for the purpose of establishing or fixing the price thereof or creating and perpetuating any monopoly.

Eligibility to Make Recommendations

Only those states having a definite "interest" in a given species may have a voice in determining the recommendations with respect to such species, and the rules adopted by the Commission define what constitutes such an interest. Specifically, a state has an interest when, according to the latest available records of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, such fish are found customarily or periodically in its territorial waters in marketable sizes or quantities, or are customarily or periodically in such waters for the purpose of spawning or in transit to and from spawning grounds, or when the citizens of any state are recorded as having taken 5 per cent or more of the total Atlantic catch of such species. Groups of states having an interest in the species are designated as a

panel in the Commission and decisions reached by the Commissioners of such states only have validity and may be transmitted to the governors and the legislators of the states affected.

Membership and Financial Support

Membership on the Commission from each state embraces: the executive officer of the administrative agency charged with the administration of the coastal fisheries; a member of the legislature designated by the commission on interstate cooperation; and a third person, appointed by the governor, who must have "a knowledge of and interest in the marine fisheries problems." The latter are customarily appointed for a period of three years.

Financial support of the Commission consists of appropriations made by the participating states, in accordance with the ratio of the primary market value of the catch of such state to the primary market value of the whole Atlantic catch, after excluding cod and haddock in both computations. These appropriations are made on the basis of the latest published figures of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Commission itself is charged with the responsibility of restudying this formula and arriving at a more equitable one, if such can be found.

Advisory Committee Created

To assure wider participation in the formulation of recommendations, the Compact authorizes the creation of an advisory committee representative of the commercial fishermen, salt water anglers, and such other interests of each state as the Commission deems advisable. Such an advisory committee has been created and to it has already been referred a basic question, namely, that of providing an integrated system of state catch statistics adjusted to the needs of each state but so devised that the records of one state will be reasonably comparable to the catch records of other states. The details of these problems have been worked out by the states themselves, with the help of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Officers Elected and Work Begun

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, at its organization meeting in June, 1942, canvassed the basic problems confronting it, received suggestions from technicians of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and elected as officers the following: Edmund L. Dunn of Massachusetts, President of the New England Fish Exchange, *Chairman*; Commissioner Edwin Warfield, Jr., of Maryland, Chairman of the Department of Tidewater Fisheries, *Vice-Chairman*; Wayne D. Heydecker of New York, Regional Representative of the Council of State Governments, *Acting Secretary-Treasurer*.¹

Rules and regulations prepared by the Drafting Committee were also adopted and the Commission got down to work. During the summer a temporary agreement was reached for the performance of secretarial services by the Council of State Governments. At its September meeting in New York City, the Advisory Committee called for by the Compact was established. The temporary officers were re-elected; minor amendments were made to the rules; possible modifications of the formula were explored, and the subject of state catch statistics was debated at length and ordered submitted to the Advisory Committee for comment. An interesting proposal for the development of management programs was presented by Commissioner Tucker. The Executive Committee authorized the establishment of various panels and disposed of numerous matters of organization detail.

At the two-day meeting in Baltimore on December 9-10, 1942, the panels established earlier debated the problems of the striped bass, the blue crab, and the channel bass or red drum. A forum meeting on fisheries management, par-

ticipated in by staff members of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, developed further the proposal originated by Commissioner Tucker.

On the following day, after receiving the comments from the Advisory Committee, the Commission formally approved and recommended to the states the institution of state systems of catch statistics. It received the reports of the recommendations of the several panels, ordered them transmitted to the states involved, and approved the annual report which the Compact requires to be filed with the governor and the legislature of each of the compacting states. Similar reports have been filed with the Congress of the United States, as required by the Congressional Consent Act.

After reviewing the financial set-up contained in the original Compact, the Commission concluded, in the fall of 1942, that to perform properly the work entrusted to it would require a larger budget than was initially provided for. Accordingly, its request to the compacting states for funds for the ensuing biennium were presented to the budget authorities of the several states on the basis of a 50 per cent increase which, when all the eligible states have become members, will yield the Commission a revenue of \$15,000. At an Executive Committee meeting in New York, in February, 1943, the Commission concluded that the time had come to establish a modest independent office and steps were taken to that end. The Commission is now established at 415 Lexington Avenue, in New York City, where it is convenient to the Regional Office of the Council, and where close cooperation between the two agencies is continuing.

From this brief review it will be seen that the Commission proceeded promptly with the business for which it was created, recognizing that the field in which it will operate is new and that considerable time will be required to arrive at well digested conclusions. No miracles are to be expected over night.

¹ David W. Robinson is the present Eastern Regional Representative of The Council of State Governments and represents the Council on the Commission.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

<i>State</i>	<i>Administrator</i>	<i>Legislator</i>	<i>Governor's Appointee</i>
Maine	ARTHUR P. GREENLEAF Commissioner Sea and Shell Fisheries	FRANK BAKER Representative	CARROLL B. PEACOCK
New Hampshire	RALPH G. CARPENTER Director Fish and Game Department	RENFREW A. THOMSON Senator	OREN V. HENDERSON
Massachusetts	RAYMOND J. KENNEY Commissioner of Conservation	ARTHUR I. BURGESS Representative	EDMUND L. DUNN
Rhode Island	DR. RAYMOND G. BRESSLER Director of Agriculture and Conservation	HAROLD I. HUEY Senator	DR. CHARLES J. FISH
New York	J. VICTOR SKIFF Superintendent of Inland Fisheries	ELISHA T. BARRETT Assemblyman	ALFRED TUCKER
New Jersey	GEORGE C. WARREN, JR. President Board of Fish and Game Commissioners	DUANE E. MINARD, JR. Assemblyman	GEORGE A. MOTT
Delaware	HARLEY G. HASTINGS President Board of Fish and Game Commissioners	BURTON S. HEAL Senator	ARNOLD J. STEWART
Maryland	EDWIN WARFIELD, JR. Chairman, Department of Tidewater Fisheries	ALBERT W. WOODFIELD Representative	GEORGE T. HARRISON
Virginia	CHARLES W. LANKFORD, JR. Commissioner of Fisheries	ROBERT O. NORRIS Senator	WILLIAM P. HUNT
South Carolina	COL. J. M. WITSELL Chairman Board of Fisheries	J. D. PARLER Senator	CHARLES J. GEILFUSS

Council of State Governments—DAVID W. ROBINSON, Regional Representative, 522 Fifth Ave., New York

Chairman

EDMUND L. DUNN, President
New England Fish Exchange
Boston Fish Pier
Boston, Massachusetts

Vice-Chairman

EDWIN WARFIELD, JR., Chairman
Department of Tidewater Fisheries
State Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland

Secretary-Treasurer

WAYNE D. HEYDECKER
415 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF INQUIRY FOR THE GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

THE International Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries was established February 29, 1940, by an exchange of notes between the governments of the United States and Canada for the purpose of studying the taking of fish, and submitting recommendations for the preservation and development of the Great Lakes fisheries. Members of the Board, whose work has now been completed, include: Hubert R. Gallagher, Chairman, Assistant Director, Council of State Governments; A. G. Huntsman, Secretary, Consulting Director, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Toronto, Ontario; John Van Oosten, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ann Arbor, Michigan; and D. J. Taylor, Deputy Minister, Game and Fisheries Department, Toronto, Ontario. The appointment of this Board by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada was the direct result of the recommendation of a conference of cooperation commissioners and other public officials held at Detroit, Michigan, on February 25-26, 1938, under the auspices of the Council of State Governments.

In August, 1942, the Board submitted its report to the governments of the United States and Canada. This report, which culminated a two-year investigation, recommended a common or joint agency of control for the fisheries through an international treaty. The report and the supplemental report of the United States members were based on an analysis of all available records of catch; on a review of all pertinent scientific, historical, legal, and administrative documents and reports; and on a study of the testimony of the commercial fishermen and others familiar with the Great Lakes fisheries. Twenty-nine public hearings were held and a detailed questionnaire was sent to some four thousand licensed commercial fishermen.

The report of the full Board covered

briefly, in general terms, the principal problems that confront the Great Lakes fishing industry. The report emphasized the deficiencies and gaps that exist in the present knowledge of the Great Lakes fisheries and pointed to the need of further study.

Since most of the research on the Great Lakes fisheries was carried on by United States investigators, and since the question of uniform regulation involved to a large degree the interrelationships of the several Great Lakes states in this country, the United States representatives on the Board felt that a more detailed report was required for a full understanding of the problems from the United States point of view. The supplemental report of the United States commissioners, therefore, contains more specific and detailed information than does the principal report.

It has long been recognized that if proper and effective measures for the management of the Great Lakes fisheries are to be enacted these must be made uniform whenever and wherever conditions, both environmental and competitive, are the same or similar. Not only must the regulations be uniform, but also their enforcement and methods of enforcement must be the same. Such uniformity is especially demanded where the fisheries are dependent on a common stock.

The supplemental report emphasized two points: (1) that attempts in the past to obtain uniform regulations by means of conferences and formal agreements had failed; and (2) that any efforts to accomplish uniformity through such devices as compacts and discretionary powers would also be unsuccessful.

Any interstate compact which includes the Province of Ontario, as it must do to be effective, has been declared to be of questionable validity and contrary to the long-established policy of the United

States government. Repeated attempts to obtain discretionary powers for the conservation departments to cover the commercial fisheries of the Great Lakes have failed, and experience has shown that the possession of such powers will not assure uniformity in regulations. An exhaustive review of all possible methods of solution showed that a treaty with Canada is the only practical device available.

International or federal control has been recommended by virtually everyone who has made an impartial study of the situation on the Great Lakes, be he scientist, administrator, or layman. Many organizations have made similar recommendations.

Two earlier international fish commissions (1893 and 1908), appointed by the two countries, likewise recommended common action through a treaty. Presidents Grover Cleveland, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, as well as Secretary of State William J. Bryan, were among those who urged the adoption of such a treaty.

According to the supplemental report, not only did a large number of prominent and well informed fishery administrators favor international or federal control, but also every scientific investigator who made extensive surveys of the Great Lakes fisheries with particular reference to their preservation.

On the basis of investigations made by the Board, it was clear that the majority of every important group in the United States specifically interested in the conservation of the Great Lakes fisheries, both commercial and sport, demands the following measures in order to stem the decline in these fisheries and

to enact proper and effective management practices: (1) international or federal control; (2) uniform regulations and enforcement; and (3) more effective management practices. These groups comprise fishery administrators (state and federal), investigating scientists, commercial fishermen, sportsmen, conservation departments, organizations (scientific and sportsmen), and the three international commissions that have surveyed the Great Lakes fisheries.

The United States members of the Board included in their supplementary report a list of suggestions that should be considered in drawing up the recommended treaty. The more important items provided for: (1) designation of the Fish and Wildlife Service as the regulatory body for United States waters; (2) reciprocal enforcement with the Great Lakes states; (3) grant of power to the Great Lakes states to make additional restrictions not inconsistent with the convention; (4) United States control over the licensing of fishermen, the fees to be retained by the states; (5) continuation of research and fish-cultural operations; (6) collection of adequate statistics of catch; (7) establishment of an advisory committee; and (8) holding of at least one public hearing on each lake each year to discuss and review any proposed changes in regulations or other recommendations.

Information recently received from the Department of State indicates that it has made arrangements to give special attention to the report and recommendations of the Board of Inquiry, with the object of developing a possible basis for international action for the regulation of the Great Lakes fisheries.

THE INTERSTATE OIL COMPACT COMMISSION*.

TO PROVIDE a forum for interstate co-operation, to prevent avoidable waste of an irreplaceable resource, to further efficient conservation practices in the production of oil and gas, and to preserve for the states fundamental rights of local self-government, an interstate compact for the conservation of oil and gas was drawn at a Governors' Conference in Dallas, Texas, on February 16, 1935.

The Interstate Oil Compact Commission, created by its terms, was granted no powers of compulsion. It was directed "to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances, and conditions as may be disclosed for bringing about conservation and the prevention of physical waste of oil and gas and at such intervals as said Commission deems beneficial it shall report its findings and recommendations to the several states for adoption or rejection."

The Commission was authorized "to recommend the coordination of the exercise of the police powers of the several states, within their several jurisdictions, to promote the maximum ultimate recovery from the petroleum reserves of said states."

This Compact was promptly ratified by the legislatures of the states of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Illinois; and, as required by the Constitution, Congress gave its consent. Subsequently, the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky ratified the agreement and became members.

The output of the 12 compacting states currently represents nearly 80 per cent of the nation's daily oil production.

Since its creation, the Interstate Oil Compact Commission has furnished a public forum for the exchange of ideas,

information, and experience in the best methods and practices for the conservation and production of oil and gas. Official representatives of the 12 member states and unofficial observers from non-member states meet quarterly in cities in the various oil producing areas to study the intricate problems of this very essential industry. Regulatory officials from the various states attend and discuss joint and mutual problems in state regulation of oil and gas production. A feature of these meetings is the formal program and open forum discussions where nationally known and recognized authorities participate and give the Commission the benefit of their wealth of specialized knowledge and experience.

Standing committees, selected from the best legal, technical, and engineering talent in the member states, act as research committees. Their reports, containing valuable pertinent information, facts, and data from the various oil producing states, are used by the Commission in formulating its findings and recommendations.

The Legal Committee in a recent report submitted a suggested comprehensive oil and gas conservation law with alternate and optional provisions, and two shorter forms, as an aid to legislators and public officials desiring to draft or amend oil and gas conservation statutes; a summary by the Engineering Committee of established engineering principles and sound conservation practices has received the universal approval of engineers of the petroleum industry; a comprehensive set of rules and regulations for the use of regulatory officials has been prepared by the Regulatory Practices Committee; the Research and Coordinating Committee, composed of technicians from the regulatory bodies of member states, has assembled and disseminated factual and technical data on the results of applied conservation. Last

* By Charles L. Orr, Secretary of the Commission.

year it made a survey of secondary recovery and pressure maintenance operations, reported on the conservation and utilization of natural gas throughout the nation, and conducted a national stripper well survey.

The Commission is now engaged in planning and preparing an educational program for presentation upon request before legislatures, industrial conventions, and public meetings. Motion pictures, animated drawings, charts, maps, models, and slides will be used to explain and illustrate modern and efficient conservation methods and practices in the production of oil and gas. This program will be produced to portray in an understandable manner the desirability and benefits of these practices.

Administration of the business of the Commission is carried on at its headquarters office, located in the State Capitol building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Five well-trained, full-time employees constitute the staff which does the administrative work under the direction of the Executive Committee. This Committee holds monthly meetings.

Full and complete reports of the meetings of the Commission, containing the principal papers and addresses, committee reports, findings, and recommendations of the Commission and factual information regarding oil and gas production and conservation are published in a

printed *Quarterly Bulletin*. Other publications of the Commission include reports of its Legal, Engineering, Regulatory Practices, and Research and Coordinating Committees.

The Commission has pledged to the Petroleum Administrator for War, and to all the federal and state agencies, its full and unreserved cooperation in the prosecution of the war effort, and has made studies and recommendations to insure adequate and continuous petroleum supplies to meet current and future emergency demands.

This oil states Compact is truly a democratic institution. It is predicated on the premise that a knowledge of the truth and an enlightened public opinion will insure efficient and effective conservation by the states. It provides a medium for the states themselves to accomplish voluntary cooperation in safeguarding their vital natural resources, by utilizing the combined experience and talent of the states and of the industry.

After eight years it enjoys general public approval. It has received the approval of the President, the Congress, the governors, the legislatures of twelve of the major oil producing states, and of the petroleum industry.

All oil and gas producing states are cordially invited to join in this worthy cooperative undertaking.

DIRECTORY OF THE INTERSTATE OIL COMPACT COMMISSION

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THE WORK OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSION ON DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS*

THE report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, presented to Parliament and the Canadian people in May of 1940, is an epic document. It surveys the federal system of government that was established by the Fathers of Confederation in 1867, and it proposes important revisions of this system to fit the stubborn socio-economic facts of the present industrial era.

The Commission was instructed, when it was appointed by the Dominion government in 1937, to conduct a "re-examination of the economic and financial basis of Confederation and of the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social developments of the last seventy years." Evidence to provide a basis for conclusions on this large question was obtained from two main sources: presentations by public and private bodies throughout the country, and research studies undertaken by the Commission's own staff.

Public hearings, at which briefs and testimony from the Dominion and provincial governments, from municipal associations, and from diverse private organizations were presented, were held on 85 days during 1937 and 1938. The research staff that was recruited to undertake special studies and to offer technical advice consisted of some of the ablest economists, lawyers, and political scientists in Canada.

Thus the Commission made every effort to obtain both the views of the mass of the people and the best expert advice on how Canada's constitutional problem should be solved. With this information

before them it was to be expected that the five Commissioners, all men of outstanding ability who were unconnected with partisan interest groups, would make a notable contribution to Canadian political thought.

THE COMMISSION'S DIAGNOSIS

The first volume of the Commission's report, *Canada: 1867-1937*, is devoted to a survey of the growth of the Canadian federation. Confederation was designed to give the British North American colonies certain economic and political advantages of union, and at the same time to leave them in control of all matters not clearly affected with a national interest. The powers of the Dominion and of the provinces respectively were set forth in some detail by the British Parliament in a written constitution, the British North America Act. To the provinces there was given jurisdiction over education, health, welfare, municipal affairs, "local works and undertakings," administration of justice "in the Province," agriculture, and immigration, subject to the rule that no provincial act should be "repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada," "property and civil rights in the Province," and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province."

The Dominion was expressly given jurisdiction over money and banking, defense, external relations, the regulation of trade and commerce, postal service, patents and copyrights, the criminal law and penitentiaries, and all other matters not specifically assigned to the provinces. In addition it was given power to disallow provincial legislation. Economic development—the building of roads, railways, and canals, the opening up of land for settlement, and the encouragement of new industries—was conceived to be the great task of the central government, for which it must have broad powers,

*Based on a monograph by H. M. Cassidy, formerly of the University of Toronto and Director of Social Welfare of British Columbia, now head of the Department of Social Welfare of the University of California. Considerable additional information may be found in Cassidy's *Social Security and Reconstruction in Canada*, Ryerson Press, Toronto.

including the right to raise money by "any Mode or System of Taxation."

Since the functions of the provinces, such as education, health, welfare, and control of municipal affairs, were not considered to be particularly expensive, they were left, to quote the Commission, "with but fractions of their former revenue sources" by virtue of the provision that they must limit themselves to "Direct Taxation within the Province." The Commission reports that "the transfer of the dynamic, expanding functions of government to the Dominion, while the provinces retained those which were thought to be static or likely to decline, explains the lop-sided division of the revenue sources of the time." The provisions of the constitution which have been mentioned as well as other evidence led many Canadians to believe that the Fathers of Confederation contemplated a strong central government to which the provinces would be quite subordinate—an interpretation which the Commissioners support in part.

THE WORKING OUT OF THE PACT

If it was indeed the intention of the framers of the constitution to have a strong central government, it has not been realized in practice, since enthusiasm for it waned shortly after Confederation, and during the long depression of the 1870's and 1880's there emerged a doctrine of provincial rights—similar to the states' rights doctrine in the United States—that was vigorously championed by several generations of provincial representatives. Issue after issue of legislative jurisdiction arose that demanded interpretation of the constitution by the Supreme Court of Canada and the final court of appeal in London—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In a number of important decisions the Privy Council limited the powers of the Dominion and broadened those of the provinces, particularly by interpreting the property and civil rights clause of the constitution to cover a very broad area.

In consequence, the residuary powers under the constitution were largely transferred from the Dominion to the provinces. The financial powers of the prov-

inces were strengthened by decisions that interpreted "direct taxation" to cover taxes on corporations and sales taxes, thus opening the way for the use of similar taxes by both the Dominion and the provinces. The culmination of this judicial limiting of federal and strengthening of provincial powers came in 1937, when the Privy Council declared invalid five important statutes adopted by Parliament in 1935 as part of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's "New Deal." Three of them had provided for nationwide standards of minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and weekly rest periods, the fourth for a national system of unemployment insurance, and the fifth for national control of the marketing of agricultural products.

As the Commission points out, "The Canadian dilemma over social legislation was thus sharply outlined. The constitution forbids the Dominion to establish uniform labour legislation of general application, and despite the unrestricted taxing power of the Dominion, the possibility of framing any contributory social insurance scheme of nationwide extent which could be validly enacted by the Dominion is open to the gravest question." Moreover, "the constitution as it stands today divides the power of regulating economic activity between the provinces and the Dominion. A great deal of the business activity of today is national in its scope and cannot be easily divided into intra-provincial and extra-provincial aspects for the purpose of regulation."

Contrary to the expectations of the Fathers of the Confederation, the functions of the provinces became relatively more, rather than less important as time passed. By the beginning of the present century the provinces and their municipalities had established elementary health and welfare services and were operating extensive educational systems. The coming of the automobile demanded great outlays for highways. "The War," to quote the Commission, "hastened considerably the acceptance of the philosophy of the social service state in Canada," and between 1921 and 1930 public welfare expenditures by all gov-

ernments increased by 130 per cent. And 80 per cent of the total amount expended in 1930 was carried by the provinces and the municipalities. The Dominion's share would have been very much smaller had it not, in 1927, passed an old age pension act which provided for federal assumption of 50 per cent of the costs of old age assistance schemes adopted by the provinces (in 1931 this was enlarged to 75 per cent).

THE IMPACT OF THE 1930's

The inappropriate division of functions and powers between the Dominion and the provinces was sharply brought to light by the great depression of the 1930's. Prices dropped calamitously, trade fell off, national income per capita fell by 48 per cent from 1928-29 to 1933, and average unemployment in 1933 rose to about six hundred and fifty thousand—including at least 25 per cent of the country's working force.

This economic setback would have been most serious if it had been evenly distributed by economic groups and by regions. But it was not. The burdens of depression were concentrated particularly upon certain groups and areas, notably the farmers of the West, the workers in exporting industries, the raw material producing districts of the various provinces, and the working class municipalities surrounding the larger cities. The prairie provinces—the great wheat producing area of the country—were particularly hard hit, partly because serious drought conditions appeared concurrently with the lowest grain prices in all Canadian history. The Commission says that "total income in the area fell almost by half, and agricultural income by almost four-fifths, from the 1926-29 average to the 1930-37 average. These bare statistics, however, cannot convey the full measure of the western debacle, with its shattering blows to living standards, to adequate nutrition, to health services, to educational standards, to community equipment such as highways, and to individual hopes and dreams and ambitions."

This meant relief for the destitute, and relief on a huge scale. The demands

for assistance were first made upon the municipalities, and they promptly turned to the provinces. The provincial governments, with their revenues shrinking, called for help from Ottawa, and by the fall of 1930 the Dominion Parliament passed the first unemployment relief act, to provide for grants-in-aid to the provincial authorities, and through them, to the municipalities. This was the first step in the great unemployment relief program which has been continued to the present and which involved the expenditure of about one billion dollars of public funds—federal, provincial, and local—from 1930 to 1937.

As the depression continued, other health and welfare costs also increased, so that by 1937 the outlay for public welfare was about \$250,000,000, or 25 per cent of public expenditures for all purposes. Education cost an additional \$109,000,000, or 36 per cent of the total cost of government. By 1937, the Dominion government was bearing 44 per cent of all public welfare costs, mainly on account of its large grants-in-aid to the provinces for unemployment relief and old-age pensions.

But even these heavy subsidies, distributed mainly on a percentage of cost basis, did not solve the financial difficulties of governmental bodies. Many municipalities were bankrupted, the western provinces had to be assisted by emergency Dominion loans, and deficits became general. The incidence of the depression varied greatly between the provinces, so that "the costs of relief varied inversely with the ability to meet them. . . . The weight of the burden in Saskatchewan, the Province most severely affected, was about five times as great as that in the Maritimes and Ontario, the Provinces least affected."

EFFECT ON PUBLIC FINANCES

Consequently, problems of the social services, through their effects on public finance, played a major part in the creation of the constitutional crisis which the Commission was charged to investigate. "The growth in government expenditures and functions has not fitted the simple pattern which was set up in

1867," states the Commission. "Public welfare, the outlay upon which was negligible in 1874, took more than one-third of the provincial revenues in 1937. Thus [including welfare, highways and transportation, and economic development] expenditures which were virtually non-existent at Confederation absorbed nearly 60 per cent of total provincial receipts on current account in 1937. . . . The share of the total costs of government borne by the Dominion, which possesses the broadest base of taxation, fell from two-thirds to less than one-half."

At the same time, the provinces have been permitted, by virtue of interpretations of the constitution, to enter the field of indirect taxation, so that tax duplication between the Dominion and the provinces has developed. This has made for an inefficient, uneconomic system of taxation, substantially regressive, within which "neither the Dominion nor the provinces, nor both together, have been able to employ the progressive taxes to the extent that is socially and economically desirable."

Dominion efforts to meet the financial needs of the provinces by means of conditional grants-in-aid, particularly for unemployment relief, have not led, in the estimation of the Commission, either to financial justice or to satisfactory administration of the subsidized services. The Commission's conclusion is that there is needed "some redistribution of the functions [of government] as between the Dominion and the Provinces, . . . a better allocation of taxing powers and responsibilities," and adjustment of "the revenue sources to the functions so as to ensure that every unit of government will be financially able to meet its recognized responsibilities."

A PROGRAM OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

The Commission's analysis, supported at many points by the independent conclusions of its expert advisers, points the way toward recommendations that are bold and far-reaching in their significance. In Canada, as in the United States, a type of federalism had been developing which involved joint federal and pro-

vincial action in various fields. The Commission says that the system has failed, and that there must be a return to an original principle of the British North America Act, that there should be a definite separation of Dominion and provincial powers. "The experience of the last decade," says the Commission, "has emphasized the supreme importance both of a clear division of responsibility between the Dominion and the provinces and of adequate revenues for each to enable it to fulfill its responsibilities." With reference to the central question of jurisdiction, "the topics that call for discussion are surprisingly few. . . . [They] are the great spending functions of social services and education and certain powers having to do with the regulation of economic activities."

The main recommendations, six in number, suggest that by amendment of the British North America Act, or otherwise, provision should be made for:

1. Transfer from the provinces to the Dominion of full responsibility for the "maintenance of those unemployed who are employable and their dependents" by means of unemployment insurance, "unemployment relief," or other measures.

2. Complete revision of public finance arrangements between the Dominion and the provinces, involving Dominion assumption of provincial debts, discontinuance of existing Dominion general subsidies and conditional grants, withdrawal of the provinces from the personal income, corporation, and inheritance tax fields, and the payment by the Dominion to the provinces of annual "national adjustment grants" varied in accordance with their needs.

3. Dominion authority to legislate on minimum wages, maximum hours of labor, and the age of employment, and to implement conventions of the International Labour Organization.

4. Concurrent jurisdiction by the Dominion and the provinces with respect to the marketing of a specified list of natural products, with power to add other products, by mutual consent, to the list.

5. Power for the Dominion Parliament to delegate responsibility to a province,

or vice versa, in connection with any function specified in the constitution as belonging to the one or the other.

6. Regular Dominion-provincial conferences to discuss problems of mutual concern, these to be served by a permanent secretariat.

RECENT EVENTS

After issuance of the report in 1940, the Dominion government called a conference of provincial representatives in Ottawa, in January, 1941. The government stated that it desired to use the recommendations of the Commission as a basis for discussion with the provinces, in an effort to reach an agreement upon action to be taken. But while a number of the provinces expressed agreement with the Commission's recommendations, they were violently opposed by the premiers of Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia, and the conferences broke up without any agreement whatsoever. Since then no attempt has been made for any overall discussion of the major issues involved between the Dominion and the provinces.

However, two very important steps, which represent the adoption in part of the Commission's recommendations, have been taken with the agreement of the provinces. In 1940, the British North America Act was amended by the British Parliament to give the Dominion exclusive jurisdiction over legislation on unemployment insurance, at the request of the Dominion government, and with

the approval of the provinces. Shortly thereafter, in August, 1940, a Federal Unemployment Insurance Act was adopted and a national unemployment insurance scheme is now in operation. Secondly, in 1941, a part of the Commission's financial plan was put into effect as a temporary war measure, through an arrangement between the Dominion and provincial governments. The provinces agreed to withdraw entirely from the income tax field for the duration of the War, in return for a guarantee of grants from the Dominion approximately sufficient to compensate them for losses from income tax revenues and from reduction in gasoline tax revenues incidental to war conditions. This was a popular step which will be politically difficult to retrace after the War. The federal government announced at the end of January, 1943, that it proposed to proceed with plans for an inclusive system of social insurance in Canada. In March, a committee of the House of Commons was established to study the problem.

These moves toward a national system of social security will clearly make it necessary for Canada again to face the fundamental question of the distribution of functions between the Dominion and the provinces. The recommendations of the Royal Commission will certainly receive very great consideration in the course of these discussions. Thus, the proposals of the Commission remain very much on the agenda for purposes of postwar planning in Canada.

The States and the War

STATE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE*

ON AUGUST 2, 1940, when the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense notified each state governor that the Division of State and Local Cooperation had been established by the Commission, a memorandum was sent, which outlined a plan for federal, state, and local cooperation in the development of the national defense program.¹ To achieve the defense objective of this intergovernmental action, the memorandum outlined the organization and functions of the Division, and suggested that each governor appoint a state council of defense.

To assist in setting up state defense councils, certain considerations were presented:

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

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

¹ See *The Book of the States*, 1941-42 edition, pp. 33-42.

* Based on a study made in December, 1942, by the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California, under the supervision of Samuel C. May, Director.

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

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

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

The Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense in December, 1940, prepared a model State Council of Defense Act which provided for the establishment of a state council of defense as well as local and district councils of defense, and prescribed the powers and duties of each.

A few months before the states were advised to set up councils of defense, several governors had established committees, commissions, or councils of defense—Tennessee's Advisory Committee on Preparedness, and Virginia's Defense Council were created in May, 1940; the following month, in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, and Maine, civilian defense became the function of governors' boards. Each of the states is reported to have a defense organization of some sort.

Although the majority of the defense councils were originally governors' boards (excepting Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming), today only one-fourth of the councils have not been given a statutory basis.

The model State Council of Defense Act was adopted with varying modifications in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia.

Several of the legislatures meeting in 1942 considered the problems of state councils of defense, and in Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode Island, the governors were given broad powers enabling them to deal rapidly and effectively with circumstances arising out of the War. Massachusetts (1942, ch. 13) conferred war powers on the Governor with authority over all resources of the commonwealth. Rhode Island (1942, ch. 1150) granted full power to the Governor to cooperate with federal authorities and with governors of other states in matters pertaining to defense, with the proviso that whenever in a particular emergency it is impractical for the Governor to secure the approval of the state council, he may act without such approval and as soon as practical thereafter convene the council which shall record its approval or disapproval of his acts.

COMPOSITION OF DEFENSE COUNCILS

The structure and organization of state defense agencies vary from state to state. The number of members of state

councils varies from 5 in Kentucky to a possible 150 in Massachusetts. In Iowa there is a maximum of 15 members, while in Missouri and Nevada there is a similar minimum. Colorado and Maine provide for as many as the governor deems necessary. Georgia's Citizens' Defense Committee has a membership of 36; to cooperate with the work under the direction of this Committee, there have been created a Woman's Division of 20 members, a Colored Citizens' Defense Committee of 5 members with a Woman's Division having 7 members—in all, 68 persons were named in the Governor's executive orders.

In practically all states the members of councils are appointed by the governor. In California, Michigan, New York, South Carolina, and West Virginia, such appointment is with the consent of the senate. In Pennsylvania, the Governor shares the appointing power with the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate—each appointing one citizen.

Several of the councils have their membership selected from "department heads" (Alabama, Minnesota, and Virginia), from "department heads and state employees" (Kansas and Oklahoma), and from "state officials" (Kentucky). Specific state officers (such as governor, adjutant general, and legislative officers) constitute part of the council membership in California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, in an active or ex officio capacity. Group interests or functional areas have representation in Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, and Vermont. The model State Council of Defense Act (Section 3-a) provision for appointment "without reference to political affiliation and with reference to their special knowledge of industry, agriculture, consumer protection, labor, education, health, welfare or other subjects relating to national or state defense," was adopted by Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Utah, and West Virginia; Connecticut and Illinois provided only for appointment with ref-

erence to special knowledge in specified fields.

Members of the councils serve without compensation, and about half of the states allow traveling and other expenses incurred in connection with meetings of the councils. In Alabama, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and Virginia, there is no provision for expenses.

The model State Defense Council Act (Section 2) provides that: "Whenever he deems it expedient, the Governor may, by proclamation, dissolve or suspend such Council or reestablish it after any such dissolution or suspension."

About one-third of the states have adopted this limitation on the tenure of their defense councils. Some states specify dates on which the enabling legislation expires; others designate the "duration," the "emergency," or "60 days after cessation of war," as the life of their councils.

Members of the councils hold office during the pleasure of the governor in about half of the states, although not over four years in Florida and Kentucky. Mississippi sets a term of four years, while in Connecticut a council member's term expires the sixth Wednesday after convening of the General Assembly.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In approximately 20 states the governor is the chairman of the council; in eight he is chairman, *ex officio*; while he designates the chairman in Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Washington. The model State Council of Defense Act suggests that the governor "designate one of the members of the council as vice-chairman" (Section 3-a) and that the council "employ an executive director and such technical, clerical, stenographic, and other personnel" as may be necessary (Section 3-b). These suggestions appear to have been accepted in most of the states. In California, Connecticut, and Maryland, staff assistants are selected on the merit basis. In Arizona "all regularly paid employees of the civilian defense board . . . shall not engage in any other gainful employment during the tenure of such office."

The state planning boards have had an

important part in the development of defense council staffs. In some states, the director or secretary of the state planning board is also the head of the defense council (Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin), and in some, the state planning board staffs the defense council or some committee of the council (Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee).

Although state defense councils are generally considered as advisory to the governor, some of the councils, in turn, have advisers. In Colorado, staff consultants may be members of the legislature, the Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the President or Executive Secretary of the Colorado Municipal League, the Director of the Colorado Employment Service, or the State Director for Vocational Education. A planning committee of five was named advisory to the Coordinator of Louisiana's civilian defense organization. This committee included the Director of Public Welfare, and representatives from the Public Service Commission, the Department of Public Works, the Employment Security Division, and the Department of Education.

Some of the state councils have executive committees, others have legislative committees. The Legislative Committee on National Defense Coordination of Iowa is composed of the Chairman of the National Defense Coordinating Committee of the Senate, the Chairman of National Defense Committee of the House, one member of said Senate Committee to be designated by the President, and one member of the House Committee by the Speaker. This Committee not only advises the state council but also supervises the funds appropriated.

The memorandum of August 2, 1940, suggested six functional committees to carry out the work of the state council. These were: agricultural resources and production; civil protection; health, welfare, and consumer interest; housing, works, and facilities; human resources and skills; and industrial resources and production.

In general, the states have committees or divisions which are working in the functional areas as defined by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Members of the committees are usually chosen by the councils from within or without their memberships.

DEFENSE COUNCIL FUNDS

In half of the states, the legislatures have recognized the financial needs of the councils by making appropriations of stipulated amounts for designated periods, by authorizing the appropriation of amounts necessary to carry out the purposes of the council acts, or by making appropriations for all defense activities—which include the state defense councils. In some of the remaining states it is the governors' emergency funds that support the councils. Financing of civilian defense activities in Ohio has been furthered by the transfer of \$2,000,000 from the State Poor Relief Fund to civilian defense at the request of Governor Bricker. In Michigan, a \$5,000,000 war fund has been established which will be controlled by the Bi-partisan State Administrative Board.

In addition to funds made available to and for councils of defense, there is a supplementary source of funds in the appropriations or allotments made to state planning boards, which in some of the states perform certain defense council activities. In Arkansas, an appropriation of \$10,200 was made to the State Planning Board for defense council activities for the years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943. The California State Planning Board received \$5,000 for the study of national defense (from June 17 to September 13, 1941) with unexpended money transferred to the State Council of Defense in September, 1941. An allotment of \$15,000 a year is available to the Tennessee Planning Commission for its defense work. A portion of the Wisconsin Council of Defense activities are financed from an emergency fund and small amounts are allotted from other sources.

Data on funds available for civilian de-

fense councils, as shown in the accompanying table, are not comparable as among states. In some states the amount shown is for administrative expenses of the council only; in others the amount shown includes appropriations for the Civil Air Patrol, grants to local defense councils, and many other purposes. On the other hand, in many states regular departments have extraordinary expenses arising from the defense emergency, such as additional personnel, specialized equipment, etc. It has been impossible to include these funds in those shown in the table. Neither do the data shown in the table agree in every case with the appropriations shown on the state pages because of a difference in the fiscal period used in recording the amount.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Cooperation and coordination appear to be the substance of the relationships of state councils with other agencies. Cooperation with federal defense agencies is called for in practically all states, and such action is through the governor. Liaison between the councils and state departments is effected by the statutory requirements that state officials assist the councils, and by conferring ex officio council membership upon the heads of departments. Other relationships have developed from the requirement that councils shall investigate and recommend legislation "or other appropriate action" concerning specified subjects. The relationship between state planning boards and defense councils has been pointed out.

At the local level, between the state councils and county or municipal councils, the relationships appear to be those of cooperation in approximately one-fourth of the states and of organization in about one-third of the states. District or regional councils are usually set up by the state council in cooperation with local councils of defense. In Pennsylvania, the Governor established a special defense district covering the Philadelphia area, and a metropolitan district council of defense in the Pittsburgh area.

STATE DEFENSE AGENCIES*

As of April 15, 1943

State	Title of Council	When Organized ^a	How Organized ^b	Funds			
				Amount ^c	Date Available	For How Long	Source
Alabama	Alabama State Defense Council	Jan. 1941	Executive order	Expenditures allocated to departments represented on council			
Arizona	Arizona Civilian Defense Council	June 1940	Governor's proclamation of 1940; established by law in 1942	\$60,000	5/2/42	To 6/30/43	Legislative appropriation
Arkansas	Defense Council of Arkansas	August 1940	Executive order	No direct appropriation			Governor's emergency fund
California	California War Council	June 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1943	No data			
Colorado	Colorado Council of Defense	March 1943	Legislative Act	\$72,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Connecticut	Connecticut War Council	June 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1943	No data			Legislative appropriation
Delaware	State Council of Defense	Oct. 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established in 1941 by law	No data			
Florida	State Defense Council of Florida	Fall 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1941	\$50,000	No date	1 yr.	Legislative appropriation
Georgia	Citizens' Defense Committee	June 1940	Executive order	No data			Joint appropriation, with State Guard
Idaho	Idaho State Council of Defense	March 1942	Governor's proclamation	\$12,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Illinois	Illinois State Council of Defense	Dec. 1940	Governor appointed	\$750,000	1/1/42	18 mos.	Legislative appropriation
Indiana	Indiana State Defense Council	August 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established in 1941 by law	\$200,000	4/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Iowa	Iowa Industrial and Defense Commission	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established in 1941 by law	\$130,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Kansas	Kansas Council of Defense	July 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1941	\$85,710	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Kentucky	State Defense Council	August 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1942	\$10,000	7/1/43	1 yr.	Legislative appropriation
Louisiana	Louisiana Civilian Defense Council	June 1940	Governor appointed	\$150,000	1/1/43	1 yr.	Governor's special fund
Maine	Maine Civilian Defense Corps	June 1940	Legislative act	No data			Expenses from war emergency fund
Maryland	Maryland Council of Defense	August 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1941	No data			
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed	\$1,000,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Michigan	Office of Director of Civilian Defense	July 1940	Executive order in 1940; established by law in 1943	\$436,550	7/1/43	1 yr.	Legislative appropriation
Minnesota	Office of Civilian Defense	July 1940	Governor appointed	\$80,000	7/1/1943	1 yr.	Legislative appropriation
Mississippi	Mississippi Civilian Defense Council	Feb. 1941	Governor appointed in 1941; established by law in 1942	\$162,000	3/1/42	28 months	Legislative appropriation
Missouri	Missouri State Council of Defense	Jan. 1941	Governor appointed	\$25,000	1/1/43	6 months	Legislative appropriation
Montana	Montana War Council	March 1941	Legislative act	\$12,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Nebraska	Nebraska Advisory Defense Committee	Feb. 1941	Legislative act	\$28,800	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Nevada	State Council of Defense of Nevada	March 1943	Legislative act	\$15,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation

STATE DEFENSE AGENCIES*—Continued
As of April 15, 1943.

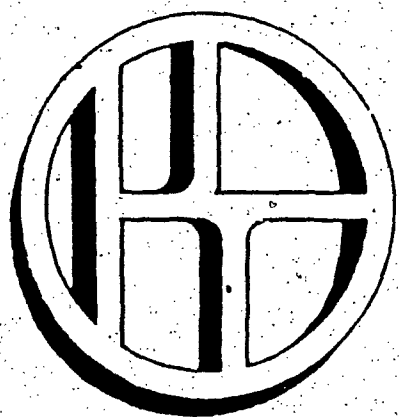
State	Title of Council	When Organized ^a	How Organized ^b	Amount ^c	Date Available	Funds For How Long	Source
New Hampshire	State Council of Defense	July 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1941	\$40,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
New Jersey	Office of Civilian Defense Director	Sept. 1939	Governor appointed in 1939; established by law in 1942	\$252,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
New Mexico	New Mexico State Council of National Defense	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed	None			Expenses from Adjutant General's fund
New York	New York State War Council	August 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1941	\$1,485,000	4/1/43	1 yr.	Legislative appropriation
North Carolina	State Council for National Defense for North Carolina	Nov. 1940	Governor appointed	\$61,500	No date	No date	Emergency and Contingency Fund
North Dakota	State Defense Council of North Dakota	June 1941	Governor appointed in 1941; established by law in 1943	\$20,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Ohio	Ohio State Council of Defense	Jan. 1941	Governor appointed	\$110,000	1/1/43	1 yr.	Legislative appropriation
Oklahoma	State War Council	May 1941	Legislative act	\$37,050	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Oregon	Oregon State Defense Council	June 1941	Executive order of 1941; established by law in 1943	\$107,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Pennsylvania	State Council of Defense	March 1941	Legislative act	\$25,000	3/19/41	No date	Legislative appropriation; subsequent funds from budget of Dept. of Military Affairs
Rhode Island	State Council of Defense	Nov. 1940	Governor appointed	\$272,725			Legislative appropriation
South Carolina	South Carolina Council for National Defense	August 1940	Governor appointed	\$67,150	7/1/42	1 yr.	Legislative appropriation
South Dakota	South Dakota Council of Defense	1943	Established by law in 1943	\$20,000			Legislative appropriation
Tennessee	Tennessee State Defense Council	May 1940	Executive order	\$50,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Texas	Governor's National Defense Committee	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed	None			Salaries and maintenance from departmental funds
Utah	Utah State Council of Defense	1941	Legislative act	\$162,000	7/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
Vermont	Vermont Council of Safety	Sept. 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1943	Funds available from monies allocated by the Emergency Board			
Virginia	Virginia Office of Civilian Defense	May 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1942	\$100,000	7/1/42	1 yr.	Legislative appropriation
Washington	Washington State Defense Council	August 1940	Governor appointed in 1940; established by law in 1941	\$150,000	4/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation
West Virginia	State Council of Defense	March 1941	Legislative act	\$60,500	7/1/43	1 yr.	Legislative appropriation
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Council of National Defense	Oct. 1940	Governor appointed	\$104,000	7/1/40	3 yrs.	From Emergency Fund
Wyoming	Wyoming State Council of Defense	Feb. 1941	Legislative act	\$100,000	4/1/43	2 yrs.	Legislative appropriation

^a Date shown is that of initial organization of agency.

^b Date shown for "legislative act" or "established by law" is that of first action of legislature in regard to the agency. For date of most recent legislative action, see "State Pages."

^c Amounts shown are not comparable as among the states, since activities and purposes for which funds are appropriated or allocated vary greatly. See "State Councils of Defense," pages 78-81.

* Prepared by Katherine A. Frederic, Division of State and Local Cooperation, Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Revised to April 15, 1943, from reports of state officials. For activities of individual state defense agencies and fuller details on organization and appropriations see "State Pages," pp. 324-419.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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State Governments**

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR WAR SUPPLY CONTRACTS AND ALLOCATIONS BY AGENCY AND STATE JUNE, 1940—DECEMBER, 1942* (In Thousands of Dollars)

State	Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Treasury and Foreign Purchasing Missions	Dept. of Com- merce C.A.A. ^a	National Housing Agency F.P.H.A. ^a	Federal Works Agency		W.P.A. Expendi- tures	Federal Security Agency Office of Edu- cation	War Manpower Com- mission National Youth Adminis- tration	Dept. of Com- merce R.F.C. ^a	Total Reported
				O.A., W.P.A., and P.W.A. ^a	P.B.A., and P.W.A. ^a					
				Grants	Loans					
Total Reported	\$102,664,307	\$97,059	\$1,718,929	\$200,416	\$8,177	\$468,652	\$248,421	\$125,280	\$453,919	\$105,985,160
Alabama	1,093,969	1,270	43,289	7,978	662	11,342	5,722	2,632	6,619	1,173,483
Arizona	236,778	2,310	10,062	842		4,588	941	373	1,319	257,213
Arkansas	396,627	563	15,364	1,827	97	2,663	2,105	2,370	667	422,283
California	10,537,677	8,944	201,914	24,986		38,682	21,107	3,971	27,805	10,865,086
Colorado	450,880	421	4,148	825		7,137	2,970	875	3,227	470,483
Connecticut	4,756,497	1,860	57,640	5,789	250	4,596	3,249	1,305	2,112	4,833,298
Delaware	249,678	1,297	9,440	39		1,482	709	158		262,803
District of Columbia	68,808		83,414	1,857	572	8,876	1,143	400	25,167	190,237
Florida	951,174	7,246	26,455	4,692	230	28,453	4,577	1,986	8,619	1,033,432
Georgia	745,957	5,047	33,103	4,917	183	8,065	4,996	3,647	3,095	809,010
Idaho	102,266	873	2,610	67		2,139	1,200	769	86	110,010
Illinois	5,734,594		42,610	3,031	230	23,030	10,786	8,798	8,631	5,831,710
Indiana	4,021,972	1,466	37,244	4,139	489	9,037	7,184	3,276	5,340	4,090,147
Iowa	565,534		5,118	537		3,330	2,220	2,340	935	580,024
Kansas	1,970,886	444	33,042	1,900		4,221	3,498	2,119	8,665	2,024,775
Kentucky	477,805	1,720	8,986	1,784		9,459	4,015	3,088	40,770	547,627
Louisiana	862,157	5,827	6,235	4,828	1,074	10,343	4,013	2,136	42,978	939,591
Maine	776,565	3,293	11,554	3,563		9,775	1,468	1,755	957	808,930
Maryland	2,583,601		71,799	5,856	300	8,878	3,090	1,507	16,403	2,691,434
Massachusetts	4,374,447	1,948	23,671	1,595	159	26,997	7,892	3,494	4,134	4,444,337
Michigan	9,866,434	2,940	73,028	10,896	1,170	9,966	11,407	5,075	31,872	10,012,788
Minnesota	959,088			53		9,639	3,666	2,542	847	975,835
Mississippi	514,546	1,430	14,270	3,460	228	6,956	4,074	2,411	382	547,757
Missouri	1,813,119	310	15,150	4,688	10	11,229	4,025	3,038	5,994	1,857,563
Montana	54,124	2,179	1,366			2,843	610	371	243	61,736
Nebraska	464,844		3,834	85		3,848	1,230	1,224	488	475,553
Nevada	167,857	2,082	8,700	1,273		294	155	36	120	180,517
New Hampshire	147,705	1,462	7,191	991		3,467	1,256	425	88	162,585
New Jersey	7,141,778	2,097	32,004	1,615	45	14,155	6,677	3,078	40,865	7,242,314
New Mexico	85,215	2,581	2,827	84		3,430	1,104	447	233	95,921
New York	9,461,942	7,123	86,230	4,410		30,696	26,353	11,436	28,483	9,656,673
North Carolina	750,117	587	31,705	7,748	221	9,092	3,959	3,261	678	807,368
North Dakota	2,817	892				1,229	626	622	151	6,337
Ohio	7,886,801	218	87,479	7,830	52	15,424	11,677	5,936	92,348	8,107,765
Oklahoma	874,687	1,840	5,098	2,498		6,941	4,000	3,859	501	899,524
Oregon	704,359	3,086	55,728	747	56	9,529	6,650	850	5,802	786,807
Pennsylvania	6,669,159	2,843	133,978	2,703	358	18,104	24,597	10,009	18,478	6,880,229
Rhode Island	579,758	233	13,775	3,020		2,387	884	493	13	600,563
South Carolina	355,917	3,674	23,749	4,425	361	20,608	2,548	1,592	340	413,014
South Dakota	59,810	301	2,327	112		1,118	564	682		64,914
Tennessee	857,075	690	8,517	3,815	187	5,206	4,942	2,062	1,628	884,122
Texas	3,690,530	9,710	70,166	20,148	323	21,968	10,396	6,699	6,197	3,836,137
Utah	432,893	1,574	23,848	1,848		3,471	2,828	555	80	467,097
Vermont	70,586	765	1,588	115		1,232	612	356	197	75,451
Virginia	1,856,359	144	140,010	26,011	280	6,706	3,782	2,346	2,197	2,037,835
Washington	3,307,276	2,729	132,308	9,202	640	14,005	5,669	1,462	6,636	3,479,927
West Virginia	506,854		8,367	964		4,344	4,212	3,435	254	528,430
Wisconsin	2,395,757		7,095	427		7,026	6,042	3,784	857	2,420,988
Wyoming	29,018	1,040	893	196		646	991	195	518	33,497

* Key to Abbreviations: C.A.A.—Civil Aeronautics Authority. F.P.H.A.—Federal Public Housing Authority. O.A., W.P.A., P.B.A., and P.W.A.—Office of Administrator; Work Projects Administration; Public Buildings Administration; Public Works Administration. R.F.C.—Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
* Prepared by Statistics Division, War Production Board, March 15, 1943, Stacy May, Director.

A SELECTED DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL WAR AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Administrator: CHESTER C. DAVIS
Department of Agriculture Building
14th Street and Independence Ave., S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Administration has broad powers to step up agricultural production and arrange a more efficient distribution of food. The Food Production Administration (except the Farm Credit Administration), the Food Distribution Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Extension Service are consolidated within the Administration. The Administrator's powers extend to labor and manpower, the setting of agricultural prices, and full responsibility for and control over the nation's food program. He recommends to the Chairman of the War Production Board the amounts and types of non-food materials and supplies and equipment necessary for carrying out the food program; after determining the need and the amount of food available for civilian rationing, he exercises, through the Office of Price Administration, the priorities and allocation powers conferred upon him for civilian rationing.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Executive Director: MILO PERRINS
Temporary Building T
14th Street and Constitution Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The activities of the Board of Economic Warfare fall into four main groups: (1) Export control and requisitioning, which includes the authority to issue or deny licenses for the export of goods and commodities, and to provide a central clearing service for exporters, manufacturers, and foreign importers, and the duty of advising the War Production Board as to priorities required for the delivery of materials in carrying out the economic defense program. (2) Obtaining, developing, and determining over-all estimates of materials and commodities required for export purposes, except lend-lease materials. (3) Final responsibility for the procurement of materials required to be imported for the war production effort and the civilian economy is vested in the Board. (4) Making investigations and advising the President concerning the relationship of "economic defense" measures to postwar economic reconstruction, and the steps to be taken to protect the trade position of the United States, and to expedite the establishment of sound peacetime international economic relationships.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Administrator: JOHN B. BLANDFORD, JR.
1600 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The National Housing Agency consolidates the functions and activities formerly carried on by 216 agencies of the federal government. The Federal Home Loan Bank Administration performs functions related to thrift and home financing, including the financing of housing for war workers by member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System; organization of those institutions to promote the sale of War Savings Bonds; and providing technical services to property owners willing to convert vacant dwellings and space into quarters for war workers. The Federal Housing Administration insures lending institutions against losses incurred on loans for the repair, alteration, or improvement of real property, and on loans secured by mortgages on structures designed primarily for residential use. The Federal Public Housing Authority is authorized to provide housing for persons engaged in war activities in localities in which an existing or impending acute shortage of housing would impede war activities. The Office of the Administrator supervises and directs the activities of these three constituent units and in addition determines the need for housing for war workers and devises ways and means of meeting such needs.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Chairman: WILLIAM H. DAVIS
Department of Labor Building
14th Street and Constitution Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The purpose of the Board is to settle labor disputes for which no procedures for adjustment or settlement are provided, or after such procedures have been exhausted. Once the Board takes jurisdiction, however, it has the power to determine the dispute finally, and for this purpose may use mediation, voluntary arbitration, or arbitration under rules established by it.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Director: JAMES M. LANDIS
Dupont Circle Building
Dupont Circle and Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Office was established to assure effective coordination of federal activities with activities of state and local governments engaged in the furtherance of the war program; to provide for necessary cooperation with state and

local governments in respect to measures for adequate protection of the civilian population in emergency periods; and to facilitate constructive participation in the war program. The Protection Branch develops comprehensive programs for training and organizing volunteers to safeguard the civilian population in case of an emergency; the Mobilization Branch plans and promotes volunteer activities necessary to maintain community services at a high level of efficiency, so that they will be prepared in event of a local emergency, and assists other federal agencies in carrying out programs in such fields as salvage, transportation, war stamp and bond sales, and agricultural production; the Facility Security Program supplements and correlates all anti-sabotage activities of the federal government, except those under the control of the Army, the Navy, and the Federal Power Commission; the Civil Air Patrol enlists, organizes, and operates a volunteer corps of civil aviation personnel for the performance of wartime tasks.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES

Director: CHARLES P. TAFT

Social Security Building
4th Street and Independence Ave., S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Office of Community War Services is the successor to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, which was abolished by Executive Order on April 29, 1943. This Office is the federal agency concerned with health, medical care, welfare, recreation, education, and related services. It includes divisions for recreation, social protection, and day care for children of women in war work. It serves as the center for coordinating health and welfare services available through federal and other public and private agencies which can help communities meet wartime needs in these fields; it also offers states and localities the services of health and welfare specialists to assist in planning and developing their community programs. The Committee on Physical Fitness, established at the same time as the Office of Community War Services, works with national, state, and local organizations in developing and carrying out plans to promote the individual interest in improvement of physical condition.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Director: JOSEPH B. EASTMAN

Interstate Commerce Commission
12th Street and Constitution Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Office was established to assure maximum utilization of the domestic transportation facilities of the nation for the successful prosecution of the War. Its functions include: (1) the formulation of measures to conserve and assure maximum utilization of the existing supply of civilian transport services dependent upon

rubber, including the limitation of the use of rubber-borne transportation facilities in non-essential civilian activities, and regulation of the use or distribution of such transportation facilities among essential activities; (2) the development of programs to facilitate the continuous adjustment of the nation and its transport requirements to the available supply of transportation services relying upon rubber; and (3) the coordination and direction of domestic traffic movements, including coastwise and intercoastal shipping, with the objective of preventing possible points of traffic congestion.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Director: FRED M. VINSON

East Wing, White House
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization is charged with the responsibility for formulating and developing a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all related matters, for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living, cooperating in minimizing the unnecessary migration of labor, and facilitating the prosecution of the War. The administration of activities related to the national economic policy remains with the departments and agencies now responsible for such activities, but such administration shall conform to the directives on policy issued by the Director.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

Director: HERBERT H. LEHMAN

State Department Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Office is in charge of plans and policies for the relief of the destitute of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and for the industrial and agricultural rehabilitation after the War of countries that have been occupied by the enemy. The first field of operation of the Office is North Africa, where it is directing and coordinating the relief activities of public and private agencies. The work of the Office is divided into the fields of supply and transport, personnel and training, finance and budget, and field operations.

OFFICE OF PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Administrator: HAROLD L. ICKES

Interior Department Building
19th and C Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Administrator is authorized to coordinate all federal activities concerned with the production, refining, transporting, market-

ing, and rationing of petroleum, particularly where these functions pertain to war needs. The Administrator also has the responsibility of certifying to the various state regulatory bodies having jurisdiction with respect to the production of petroleum, the amounts and kinds of petroleum which should be produced in their respective states, and of collaborating with such state regulatory bodies in the coordination of their activities with the programs and policies of the Administrator.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Administrator: PRENTISS M. BROWN

Census Building
Second and D Streets, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The primary purposes of the Office of Price Administration are to control inflation; to eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation, and other disruptive practices resulting from abnormal market conditions or scarcities caused by or contributing to the national emergency; and to assist in securing adequate production of commodities and facilities. It attempts to carry out these purposes by means of: (1) control of retail and agricultural prices, in accordance with the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act; (2) rationing under programs which analyze supplies of rationed commodities available, relate these supplies to consumer needs, determine quotas to be allotted, and plan the regulations and procedures for operating rationing programs in the field; and (3) control of rents.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Director: ELMER DAVIS

Social Security Building
4th Street and Independence Ave., S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The work of the Office of War Information is directed toward the development of an informed and intelligent understanding of the status and progress of the war effort, and of the war policies, activities, and aims of the government. The purpose of the Office is to assure an accurate and consistent flow of war information to the public and to the world at large, and to determine the most appropriate and effective means of keeping the public adequately and accurately informed. To this end, it coordinates the war informational activities of all federal departments and agencies; obtains, studies, and analyzes information concerning the war effort; maintains liaison with the information agencies of the United Nations; and reviews, clears, and approves all proposed radio and motion picture programs sponsored by federal departments and agencies. It also serves as the central point of clearance and contact for the radio broadcasting and motion picture industries in their relationships with the federal government.

SPECIAL WAR POLICIES UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Section on Federal-State Relations

FRANCIS BIDDLE, Attorney General

L. M. C. SMITH, Chief, Special War Policies Unit

JOHN W. ANDREWS, Head of Section

Department of Justice Building

Washington, D. C.

Activities: In furtherance of the war effort, the Department of Justice, through its Section on Federal-State Relations, has developed machinery to reduce, at the federal level, overlappings, duplications, and inconsistencies in connection with federal legislative requests to states and localities; to channel such requests, without sponsorship, through appropriate state and local organizations, in order to reduce the multiplicity of federal contacts; and, in general, to facilitate federal-state relationships and the solution of federal-state problems. Organization of the Section grew out of the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense of August 5-6, 1940, which was arranged by the Council of State Governments in cooperation with the Department of Justice. Out of the joint federal-state machinery set up by this Conference, various proposals in aid of the war effort have been developed for the consideration of the several state governments. This is a continuing process, and the Section works closely with the Council of State Governments in this work.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Chairman: PAUL V. McNUTT

Social Security Building
4th Street and Independence Ave., S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Commission is charged with formulating plans and programs and establishing basic national policies to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the nation's manpower in the prosecution of the War; it estimates the requirements of manpower for industry, and reviews all other estimates of needs for military, agricultural, and civilian manpower; it establishes policies and prescribes regulations governing all federal programs relating to the recruitment, vocational training, and placement of workers to meet the needs of industry and agriculture. All federal departments and agencies which perform functions relating to the recruitment or utilization of manpower must conform to its policies.

BUREAU OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Director: MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS B. HERSHEY

21st and C Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: Formerly the Selective Service System, whose director reported directly to the President of the United States, this Bureau of the War Manpower Commission carries out the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940-1941.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Chairman: DONALD M. NELSON

Social Security Building

4th Street and Independence Ave., S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Board exercises general direction over the war procurement and production program, and determines the policies, plans, procedures, and methods of the various federal departments and agencies which are concerned with war procurement and production. It performs the functions and exercises the powers of the former Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, which was established to "assure unity of policy and coordinated consideration of all relevant factors involved in the supply and allocation of materials and commodities among the various phases of the defense program and competing civilian demands." It carries on the work of the Office of Production Management, which was established "to increase, accelerate, and regulate the production and supply of materials, articles, and equipment, and the provision of emergency plant facilities and services required for the national defense; and to insure effective coordination of [all governmental activities concerned with war production]." The Chairman of the War Production Board is empowered to mobilize aggressively the production capacity of all small business concerns. To this end, the Smaller War Plants Corporation was created with the

power (1) to make loans to small business concerns; (2) to purchase or lease land, plants, equipment, or supplies to any small business concern; (3) to enter into contracts with the United States Government; and (5) to arrange for the performance of contracts by sub-letting contracts to small business concerns.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Director: DILLON S. MYER

Barr Building

910 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Activities: The Authority was established to provide for the removal from designated areas, of those persons whose removal is necessary in the interest of national security, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision. To this end, the director is authorized to accomplish all necessary evacuation not undertaken by the Secretary of War or by an appropriate military commander; to provide for the relocation of such persons in appropriate places, and to provide, in so far as feasible and desirable, for their employment at useful work in industry, commerce, agriculture, or public projects, prescribe the terms and conditions of such public employment, and safeguard the public interest in the private employment of such persons.

4

Governmental Organization

THE UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES*

AMERICAN constitutional law takes it as axiomatic that local units of government are "children" of the state. When proclaiming this maxim, the courts generally have had in mind the fact that whatever powers and legal authority the local units exercise are not inherent, but derive from the government and constitution of the state. There is another and perhaps equally important connotation, however, that might be drawn from this rule, to wit: that "parenthood" involves obligations and responsibilities toward the local units that the state cannot, with justice, afford to shirk. "Obligations" does not mean absolute control; it does mean guidance, administrative supervision, and the determination, within constitutional limits, of the numbers and types of local units that will best serve the state community.

State legislators and administrative officials cannot afford, if only for reasons of expediency, to ignore the problem of the number and character of local units within their purview. For they, like officers at other governmental levels, are concerned with providing, adequately and efficiently, a variety of public services necessary to the general welfare.

*This authorized summary and analysis of the study *The Units of Government in the United States*, by William Anderson (Public Administration Service, Chicago, 1942) was prepared especially for the *Book of the States*, by Herbert McClosky, Instructor in the Department of Political Science of the University of Minnesota.

Under existing administrative practice, many state services depend directly upon the local units for their execution. The quality of those services and the competence with which they are effected will vary, therefore, in proportion to the character and quality of the governments at the lower levels. The efficient and economical administration of state laws and services, that is to say, will depend in great part upon the number as well as the size of the local units of government within the state. When there are too few units, desired state services will be inaccessible for many persons; too many units will produce overlapping, duplication, and unnecessary costs. Units that are too small will not only fail to attract capable public servants, but will not be able to provide adequate administrative machinery except at a prohibitive expense.

State officials whose interest in the common weal is genuine must be concerned, moreover, with the quality of public service offered by the local units themselves. The state, for example, must consider the efficacy of allowing special *ad hoc* districts to manage such functions as drainage, sanitation, or road building. Can the service be provided more economically by such districts? Can it be provided more efficiently and with greater responsibility? Is centralized and systematic state control over matters that are primarily engineering and administrative more desirable than supervision

by local and perhaps untrained persons? These and various related questions must be posed and answered—with respect not only to *ad hoc* districts, but to the more permanent units such as counties or townships as well.

In answering these questions, the well-worn but still cogent arguments for decentralization will need to be entertained. The state legislator will have to consider whether the principle of local self-government justifies the creation of special districts for the extermination of mosquitoes, and the maintenance of a public library. He may have to ascertain, too, the degree of merit in the contention—so often made in the case of education—that such services must be removed from the “politics” of the longer established governmental units.

THE UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

For purposes of this analysis, a unit of government is defined as a “resident population occupying a defined area that has a legally authorized organization and governing body, a separate legal identity, the power to provide certain public or governmental services, and a substantial degree of autonomy including legal and actual power to raise at least a part of its own revenue.” The local governmental entities which meet this definition, and which will primarily concern the state official, fall into four principal groups, generally referred to as counties, incorporated places, townships, and special or *ad hoc* districts for special purposes. Other entities, such as administrative and electoral areas, or semi-independent administrative authorities, fail to meet the test of the foregoing definition, and were excluded from the tabulation of governmental units. Examples of the former would be congressional districts, police precincts, and relief districts; typical of the latter are such authorities as park boards, city planning commissions, and civil service commissions.

The first attempt to tabulate the units of government in the various states was undertaken in the years 1930–1933. The present enumeration, undertaken in response to demands for up-to-date infor-

mation about units of government, was compiled in 1941–42. On both occasions, the task was difficult and almost forbidding. No state legislature has thought seriously enough of the problem to provide the means for a continuous registration of data about local units of government. It is not unusual to find that state officials are unable to supply accurate information, even with respect to the number of functioning incorporated places within the state. Particularly deficient is the information with regard to the numerous types of special districts that do not levy property taxes.

THE NUMBER OF UNITS

In 1930–33, there were 175,369 units of local government in the United States. On January 1, 1941, the date of the revised enumeration, there were 165,000 local units, representing a decrease of 10,369, or 6 per cent, during a period of approximately 10 years. It must be stated, however, that this reduction may be more statistical than real. More reliable information from collaborators in each state, and greater effort to eliminate non-operating units account in part for the apparent diminution over the 10-year period. Nevertheless, population declines during the thirties have doubtless terminated numerous rural school districts and townships, as well as small incorporated places. In some instances, units have been abolished by deliberate and considered actions of the state legislature or of the local community.

STATE TOTALS

Analysis of the table on page 94, which shows the number and distribution of units of local government, indicates that in the 10-year period under consideration 32 states showed a total of 13,661 fewer local units, while 16 states experienced increases totaling 3,292. In most cases, decreases by states represent actual diminution in number of units. New York, for example—the state showing the largest single decrease (2,855)—experienced an actual reduction of 3,071 school districts. The increases, on the other hand, in Georgia (1,246) and Indiana (1,202) may be accounted for when

we know that more accurate information was kept.

CHANGES BY TYPES OF UNITS

This again reflects the fact that while some increases and decreases represent real changes; others are a consequence of better information. With this in mind, we may then note the major changes by types of units:

School Districts

The type of local government unit that has undergone the greatest numerical and proportionate reduction is the school district. There were 8,800, or 6.9 per cent, fewer school districts in 1941 than there were in 1930-33. This is true despite the fact that a reconsideration of the nature and status of 1,250 school districts in Georgia, 169 in Tennessee, and 989 in Indiana has led to their inclusion as separate units of government in the 1941 enumeration. Other states such as North Dakota, Colorado, Florida, New Jersey, and Vermont show net increases ranging from 1 to 85.

The greatest decreases were in New York (3,071), North Carolina (1,207), Texas (992), California (829), Michigan (602), Montana (562), Missouri (559), Mississippi (432), and Ohio (422). In the tier of states from North Dakota through Oklahoma, however, which suffered serious losses in population during the drouth and depression of the thirties, the net decrease in school districts was insignificant (1 per cent). Public education in this area, nevertheless, suffered serious financial reverses. In those states where substantial decreases occurred, positive programs of consolidation and centralization reduced the number of school districts without serious loss to educational standards.

Townships¹

Three-fourths of the total reduction in townships (1,264) is accounted for by the elimination of 969 organized townships

¹ Townships may be described as subdivisions of the county in rural areas for rural local purposes. They include chiefly the "towns" in New England, and the rectangular "townships" of the public land states.

in Oklahoma. Of the net decreases of 295 in all other states having organized towns and townships, Minnesota accounted for 90, North Dakota 65, South Dakota 53, Illinois 45, Nebraska 29, and Maine 18. Aside from Oklahoma, then, the decrease of 295 townships in the 22 states that still have them was only 1.5 per cent. There is little evidence to prove that the movement to wipe out the township system has so far met with any real success.

Incorporated Places²

A special attempt was made in the present survey to determine the status, as functioning units, of the many incorporated places having populations of a few hundred or less. Hence, many places that were counted as units in 1930-33 have now been eliminated from the list of operating governmental units since they appeared to be inactive. It is difficult, therefore, to prove that an actual net decline of 104 incorporated places occurred during the past decade. It is more likely, in fact, that new incorporations were about equal to dissolutions.

In any case, the total number of incorporated places accounted for in 1941 was 16,262, as compared with 16,366 in 1930-33. This represents a decrease of less than 1 per cent. The 10 southeastern states show the greatest decreases in numbers of incorporated places (388). Eight other scattered states also have experienced minor reductions, the largest being in Oregon (9).

Texas and Utah had the largest increases (74 and 56 respectively), although the most consistent increases occurred in the midwestern states, from Ohio to Kansas. These increases ranged from 4 in Michigan to 23 in Minnesota. Twenty-two states had net increases totaling 308.

Counties

Although there are 3,097 separate areas within which county functions are performed, there are 3,050 of these that now meet the definition of a unit of govern-

² The particular legal titles given incorporated places vary from state to state. In general, larger places are designated as cities, and smaller units as towns, villages, or boroughs.

ment, which is three fewer than the total in 1930-33. As a result of consolidations, Georgia has two counties less than formerly, while Louisiana has lost one county, statistically, as a result of a decision that New Orleans Parish has in fact been absorbed into the government of the City of New Orleans. It appears that the pattern of county areas is rather firmly fixed, and that little action has resulted thus far from the many proposals to consolidate counties.

*Special Districts*³

Because they do not, as a rule, levy direct property taxes, and because they are easily organized and dissolved under existing laws, special districts (other than school districts) are the most difficult to enumerate. In 1941, the enumeration showed 8,382 of these special or *ad hoc* districts in the United States, representing a net decrease of 198 (2.3 per cent) during the past decade. There is no reason to believe, however, that this reduction reveals a general nationwide trend. All types of special districts, in fact, except rural road and bridge districts, and urban improvement districts have shown a marked increase (1,974). This increase is offset, however, by the great reduction (2,114) in road and bridge districts primarily in the states of Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri.

The total reduction would have been greater had not two new types of units come into existence since 1933. These units are public housing authorities, and soil conservation districts—both created at the direct solicitation of the federal government. There were on January 1, 1941, some 525 housing authorities, and 107 soil conservation districts that met the test of a unit of government.

CONCLUSIONS

The great number and variety of local government units in most states raises

³ See table on page 95, which shows the number of special districts, other than school districts, for a breakdown of these districts by types and states. There is a great variety of such units, but for purposes of tabulation an attempt was made to classify them according to their general type of function, i.e. water control, rural road and bridge, urban utility, etc.

several problems with which the thoughtful state official will have to deal. Such questions, as the following immediately come to mind: Are there too many units of local government in the state? Are the existing units unnecessarily expensive or destructive of responsible government? Can state as well as local services be augmented through administrative centralization and a consolidation of units? What is the best or optimum size of a unit of government?

The answers to such questions are unfortunately difficult; yet if considerations of administrative effectiveness and economy be primary, tentative conclusions, at least, may be suggested. In general, it appears desirable in rural as well as urban communities that each defined area be organized so that the functions now entrusted to a multiplicity of local entities might be administratively united in a single local government.

Specifically, the following proposals are suggested as a means of accomplishing this *desideratum*, and as a tentative answer to some of the questions resulting from an analysis of the number, size, and type of local units in the various states:

1. All separate school districts should be abolished, and the educational function, under state control and supervision, should be undertaken by the counties, cities, larger towns and larger villages.
2. With few exceptions, other special or *ad hoc* districts should be eliminated, and their functions entrusted to the established government best suited to undertake them.
3. Townships in the middle western and middle Atlantic states should cease to exist as important governing units, but might continue as local administrative and election areas. Their main functions would be transferred, in most instances, to the county.
4. Consolidation among the least populous and more rural towns of New England should be effected. The larger urban and industrial towns more closely resemble cities and villages than townships, and should continue their present operations until the counties assume greater importance in the local government of the New England states.

5. For local and urban purposes, the cities, villages, boroughs, and incorporated towns of New England would remain as they now are.

6. In the main urban centers the city-county type of unit, similar to the county-borough in England, should be established. It would handle all the functions of a city, a county, and a school district.

7. The county should be, in rural or semi-urban areas, the main unit for performing services of statewide importance, including education. It should also provide the rural local services and public utility services for the smaller villages. Counties that are too small and too poor to provide effectively for the services expected of them would be combined with an adjoining county or counties.

A rationalized scheme of local government units based on these suggestions would provide for a total of about 200 city-counties in the United States; 2,100 rural and part-rural counties; 15,000 incorporated places; and approximately 500 miscellaneous units. This would total 17,800 local units for the entire nation, or approximately one-ninth of

the number now in existence. The average state which now has 3,500 local units would have about 370.

In terms of population, the 200 city-counties would include about 42 per cent of the total population, while the 2,100 other counties would include the remaining 58 per cent. Of this population, outside of the city-counties, 23 per cent would be in incorporated places as well as in some county, and the other 35 per cent would be in the rural areas having only county government. Thus, over three-fourths of the population normally would be under a single local government. The remaining one-fourth would have normally a two-layer system—the incorporated place and the county.

The possibilities of achieving such sweeping changes in local government are very difficult. Forty-eight separate state legislatures must act; 48 constitutions must be amended. Difficult as is the task, the goal is worthy: a strong and efficient system of local government necessary for the progressive development of real democracy, and for the maintenance of economical and effective public services.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT*

Arranged by States, as of January, 1941, and a Comparison with Totals of 1930-33

State	1930-33 Totals	1941 Totals	Counties	Incor- porated Places	Townships	School Districts	Other Special Districts
Total	175,369	165,000	3,050	16,262	18,998	118,308	8,382
Alabama.....	475	469	67	268	.....	111	23
Arizona.....	574	536	14	33	.....	406	83
Arkansas.....	4,491	3,618	75	387	.....	2,920	236
California.....	4,277	4,052	57	284	.....	2,848	863
Colorado.....	2,429	2,410	62	245	.....	2,050	53
Connecticut.....	355	347	8	38	154	15	132
Delaware.....	268	211	3	52	.....	155	1
District of Columbia.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	1,456	1,517	67	281	.....	904	265
Georgia.....	754	2,000	159	459	.....	1,250	132
Idaho.....	1,679	1,495	44	151	.....	1,195	105
Illinois.....	17,336	15,629	102	1,138	1,436	12,129	824
Indiana.....	1,830	3,032	92	536	1,016	1,183	205
Iowa.....	7,497	7,585	99	933	1,609	4,869	75
Kansas.....	11,072	11,206	105	588	1,550	8,650	313
Kentucky.....	898	686	120	281	.....	262	23
Louisiana.....	501	646	63	192	.....	64	327
Maine.....	562	546	16	48	480	.....	2
Maryland.....	161	182	23	140	.....	.....	19
Massachusetts.....	431	470	13	39	312	.....	106
Michigan.....	8,905	8,295	83	476	1,266	6,466	4
Minnesota.....	10,544	10,409	87	751	1,883	7,687	1
Mississippi.....	6,639	6,133	82	271	.....	5,104	676
Missouri.....	11,626	10,992	14	793	345	8,652	1,088
Montana.....	2,667	2,204	56	115	.....	1,875	158
Nebraska.....	8,455	8,509	93	530	477	7,192	217
Nevada.....	364	337	17	12	.....	282	26
New Hampshire.....	489	497	10	11	224	244	8
New Jersey.....	1,149	1,293	21	331	235	553	153
New Mexico.....	195	189	31	63	.....	81	14
New York.....	11,184	8,329	57	611	932	6,433	296
North Carolina.....	2,008	805	100	369	.....	176	160
North Dakota.....	4,080	4,118	53	332	1,405	2,272	56
Ohio.....	4,487	4,216	88	884	1,341	1,673	230
Oklahoma.....	6,430	5,239	77	518	.....	4,644	.....
Oregon.....	2,500	2,477	36	195	.....	2,015	231
Pennsylvania.....	5,583	5,200	66	987	1,577	2,549	21
Rhode Island.....	93	96	.....	7	32	.....	57
South Carolina.....	2,116	2,059	46	248	.....	1,738	27
South Dakota.....	4,981	4,919	64	302	1,124	3,429	.....
Tennessee.....	536	468	95	204	.....	160	9
Texas.....	8,676	7,828	254	654	.....	6,579	341
Utah.....	267	353	29	199	.....	40	85
Vermont.....	626	648	14	75	238	273	48
Virginia.....	317	318	100	208	.....	.....	10
Washington.....	2,423	2,124	39	221	73	1,411	380
West Virginia.....	673	268	55	204	.....	.....	9
Wisconsin.....	9,762	9,514	71	513	1,289	7,394	247
Wyoming.....	547	525	23	84	.....	375	43

* Source: *The Units of Government in the United States*, by William Anderson (Public Administration Service, Chicago, 1942). Reprinted by permission.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

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NUMBER OF SPECIAL DISTRICTS, OTHER THAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS*

By Types and States, January, 1941

State	1930-33 Total	1941 Total	Water Control	Irrig. and Conserv.	Rural Road-and Bridge	Urban Improve- ment	Urban Util- ity	Hous- ing	Soil Con- serv.	Misc.
Total	8,580	8,382	2,911	712	1,688	227	702	525	107	1,510
Alabama		23	1			3		10	9	
Arizona	69	83	5	72	3		2			1
Arkansas	834	236	158		36		1	36		5
California	265	863	313	110	13	3	169	26	2	227
Colorado	93	53	30					2	17	4
Connecticut	111	132				52	67	10		3
Delaware		1						1		
Florida	218	265	59		136	12	4	12		42
Georgia		132						132		
Idaho	122	105			100			5		
Illinois	2,439	824	502		179	76	36	19		12
Indiana	5	205	2					26		177
Iowa		75	47			6	10			12
Kansas	65	313	67	1						245
Kentucky	14	23	14					9		
Louisiana	161	327	311					16		
Maine		2					1			1
Maryland	1	19				2		5		12
Massachusetts	63	106	3			1	90	8		4
Michigan	13	4								4
Minnesota	1	1				1				
Mississippi	708	676	181		478			14		3
Missouri	1,183	1,088	307		743	24	12	2		
Montana	58	158	28	63				5	3	59
Nebraska	103	217	79	89			1	1		47
Nevada	19	26	1	5			6		7	7
New Hampshire		8								8
New Jersey	17	153					118	29	4	2
New Mexico	14	14	10	4						
New York	96	296						11		285
North Carolina	139	160	147					12		1
North Dakota	37	56	3	12		41				
Ohio	105	230	7			4		15		204
Oklahoma	3									
Oregon	131	231	55	53			72	1		50
Pennsylvania	373	21						21		
Rhode Island	54	57					52	5		
South Carolina	10	27						27		
South Dakota	1									
Tennessee	208	9						9		
Texas	271	341	155	101				29	46	10
Utah	55	85	22	30			14		19	
Vermont	25	48					47	1		
Virginia	2	10						10		
Washington	351	380	142	146		1		6		85
West Virginia		9						9		
Wisconsin	110	247	245			1		1		
Wyoming	33	43	17	26						

* The New York State Tax Commission reports about 2,600 town special districts for that state as of 1939. Since the adoption of the new Town Law of 1934, however, the separate boards of commissioners governing most of these districts have been abolished, and the districts are now governed by the town boards. Of the re-

mainder, only the fire districts have generally retained separate boards of commissioners and enough fiscal autonomy to be considered as units of government. It has been impossible to determine the number of such districts now in operation. The figure given in this table is a rough estimate.

* Source: *The Units of Government in the United States*, by William Anderson (Public Administration Service, Chicago, 1942). Reprinted by permission.

REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS*

State	Date	Citation	Number of Consolidated Departments Provided for (Created, Reorganized, or Re-established)	Departments Provided For†														Other
				Finance or Administration	Executive or Governor's Office	State	Treasury, Taxation, or Revenue	Justice, Law, or Attorney General	Agriculture	Conservation or Reclamation	Mines and Minerals	Public Works or Highways	Education	Public Welfare	Public Health	Banking and/or Insurance	Institutions	
California	1941	C. 1180	1 (new)															
Colorado	1941	C. 2	7 ^b		G	E	E ^a	E					E					(E) Auditing
Idaho	1941	C. 82	3 (new); 1 abolished ^a											A ^a	A ^a		A ^a	
Illinois	1941	P. 1214-1224	1 (new) ^d															(A) Department of Public Safety
Louisiana	1942	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 13, 110, 111	5 ^a	A								A					A	(A) Department of Occupational Standards (A) Department of Public Safety
Maryland	1941	C. 508	6 (new) ^f							C	C							(C) Dept. of Tidewater Fisheries (C) Game and Inland Fish Commission (C) Dept. of Forests and Parks (C) Dept. of Research and Education
Michigan	1941	No. 122	1 (new)				M ^e											
Minnesota	1941	C. 169	1 (new)										C ^h					
North Carolina	1941	Cs. 36, 327	1 (new) ^f ; governor authorized to establish another				A ^f											(A) Department of Motor Vehicles
Ohio	1941	Pp. 168-169, 681-682, 812-818	3 (new)															(C) Board of Water Supply (C) Natural Resources Board (C) Soil Conservation Committee
Pennsylvania	1941	Nos. 287, 323	1 (reorganized) ^h ; 1 (new)															(C) Civil Service Commission ^l (C) Board of Parole (new)
South Dakota	1941	C. 177	1 (new)															(C) Oil and Gas Board
Tennessee	1941	C. 122	1 (new)						C ^k									
Vermont	1941	Nos. 100, 113	2 (new)															(C) Aeronautics Board (C) Advisory Board on Mental Defectives
Virginia	1942	Cs. 217, 218, 223, 232, 390	5 (new)															(A) Department of Corrections ^l (C) Parole Board ^l (C) Certified Seed Commission
Washington	1941	Cs. 5, 134	2 (new)										C ^m					(C) Department of Mental Hygiene and hospitals ^l (A) Department of State Police ^l (C) Library Commission

†Code letters in columns under each department and in parenthesis before departments listed under "other" indicate the nature of the head of the new or reorganized department, as follows:

A—Single head appointed by the governor. C—Commission head. No data on method of selection, except as indicated in footnotes. E—Single head elected by the people. G—Governor ex officio head. M—Single head selected on merit basis under civil service.

*Prepared by Ernest S. Griffith, State Law Index, Library of Congress. This chart covers legislation of 1941-1942 as to new administrative codes and the changes effected in those states listed in *The Book of the States*, 1941-1942; pp. 64-67, as having reorganized "in the past quarter century."

California

- The division of insurance was removed from the department of investment and designated the department of insurance, to remain under the control of the commissioner of insurance who, however, is not a head of a department within the meaning of the term under the political code of the state.

Colorado

- New administrative code, providing for seven departments and an executive council, instead of six departments and an executive council as under the former law. A department of the treasury was added, and the name of the department of finance and taxation was changed to the department of taxation and revenue. The department of taxation and revenue is divided into two main departments: the department of taxation and the department of revenue. The department of taxation is headed by the tax commission; the department of revenue is headed by a director of revenue appointed by the governor.

Idaho

- The department of public welfare is abolished. Three new departments are created as follows: department of public assistance, department of public health, and department of charitable institutions. The total number of civil administrative departments enumerated is 10. The governor is required to appoint a commissioner of public assistance who shall serve as the executive and administrative officer of the department of public assistance. The governor himself is ex officio commissioner of public health and ex officio commissioner of charitable institutions; he is required to appoint a director of public health who shall serve as the executive administrative officer of the department of public health, and he is required, also, to appoint a director of charitable institutions.

Illinois

- The addition of a department of public safety brings the number of departments listed in the civil administrative code up to 11.

Louisiana

- The constitutional amendment on which the Louisiana reorganization act of 1940 was based was invalidated in the case of *Graham v. Jones* (198 La. 507, 3 So. 2d 761). A 1942 act established the following depart-

ments: department of public works, department of institutions, department of highways, department of occupational standards, department of public safety, and department of finance, respectively. In the case of each of the departments created by the 1942 act the functions of the various state agencies which were transferred to the new departments by the 1940 act are transferred to the departments established in 1942.

Maryland

The conservation department, the control and executive functions of which were vested in a conservation commission, was abolished. A board of natural resources was set up to coordinate the activities of the several state agencies that are concerned with the conservation of natural resources. A state department of tidewater fisheries, to be known as the commission of tidewater fisheries, was established to take over the functions of the former conservation commission relating to shellfish, and particularly provisions of the law relating to tidewater fisheries. A game and inland fish commission was provided for, to supersede the existing game and fish commission. A department of state forests and parks was created, and a commission of state forests and parks was provided for, to supersede the advisory board of forestry and the Regents of the University of Maryland in supervising and directing the affairs of the department. A department of geology, mines, and water resources was set up to supersede the state geological and economic advisory survey commission, the bureau of mines, the water front commission, and the water resources commission, and to take over all the functions of those agencies. A department of research and education, under the supervision of a commission of research and education, was provided for, to take over the functions of the Chesapeake biological laboratory and the Maryland weather service, and to develop a comprehensive research and educational program covering all the natural resources of the state.

Michigan

- A department of revenue was created. It is headed by a commissioner of revenue, who is appointed by the state civil service commission. The state board of tax administration is abolished, and its duties, together with the tax administration duties of certain other state agencies, are transferred to the new department.

Minnesota

- A department of education was provided for, to be maintained under the direction of a state board of education, to which board are transferred all the functions which were, prior to the establishment of a board of education under Laws 1919 Chapter 334, vested in the state superintendent of education, the state high school board, and the state library commission.

North Carolina

- An act of 1941 created a department of motor vehicles and provided for the transfer to that department of all the agencies in the department of revenue dealing with the regulation of motor vehicle traffic. Laws 1941 Chapter 327 authorizes the governor, in his discretion, to separate the statistical and research unit of the department of revenue and designate it as a department of tax research.

Pennsylvania

- A 1941 law made the civil service commission an independent administrative commission; a board of parole was created as an independent administrative board.

Tennessee

- A board of agriculture was created, to act in an advisory capacity to the department of agriculture.

Virginia

- Laws 1942 Chapter 217 creates a department of corrections consisting of a board of corrections and a commissioner of corrections, both appointed by the governor. Chapter 218 establishes in the executive department a parole board, members of which shall be appointed by the governor, who shall designate one of the members so appointed director of parole. Chapter 232 establishes in the department of finance a department of state police and a division of motor vehicles, headed by a superintendent of state police and a commissioner of the division of motor vehicles, each appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the general assembly. Chapter 390 provides for a department of mental hygiene and hospitals under the supervision of the existing hospital board.

Washington

- A highway advisory commission is created.

State Constitutions and Elections

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

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

The age and estimated length of the several constitutions, and the rank of the states according to the age and length of their constitutions, are shown in the accompanying table. As is indicated there, most of the existing state constitutions date from the nineteenth century, only three (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont) dating from the eighteenth century, and only seven having been adopted since the beginning of the present century.¹

In several other states since 1900, rather extensive amendments were proposed by constitutional conventions and

approved by the voters. These included Nebraska, New York, and Ohio; a similar group of amendments was proposed by the Virginia legislature and approved. A partial revision was also effected in Missouri in 1923. A rearrangement was proposed and approved in 1919 in Massachusetts. Several unsuccessful attempts at revision were made in the present century, in Arkansas (1917); Connecticut (1902); Illinois (1919 and 1922); New York (1915); Pennsylvania (1920).

The complete revision of state constitutions, therefore, has not been frequent. Although the "average age" of a constitution has been about 42 years, the "average life" of the constitutions in effect in 1943 was 71 years, meaning that in later years, constitutions have not been frequently revised, due perhaps to the many conflicting interests affected.²

If one may paraphrase a familiar expression, many of these states are constitutionally antiquated and contented. As some of the state constitutions have increased in age, the contrast between these and the newer ones in the matter of length has become striking. The average estimated length of the six oldest constitutions—those in the New England states—is 9,582 words, while the average estimated length of the 48 constitutions now in effect is 17,173—almost twice as long.

¹ Complete revisions were made in four states: Alabama, Louisiana (two complete revisions), Michigan, and Virginia; original constitutions were adopted in three: Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

*Prepared by W. Brooke Graves, Director of Recruiting, Third Regional Office, United States Civil Service Commission, and Irving J. Zipin, member of the Philadelphia Bar, now with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

² See Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research bulletin, *Just a Second*, No. 415, April 23, 1941.

AMENDMENTS

Oddly, the oldest constitutions do not necessarily have the most amendments; it is also notable that Louisiana, whose constitution is longest as well as among the most recent, has had 10 constitutional conventions, and a large number of amendments, although it has no constitutional provision for the calling of constitutional conventions. Nine of its conventions have resulted in complete revisions.

The total number of amendments to all 48 state constitutions is approximately 2,495; the average number is 52. Tennessee alone has had no amendments, although its constitution was adopted in 1870. New Hampshire can amend only through a convention. In South Carolina, final ratification rests in the legislature, rather than in the people. Thus, while some states have an inadequate provision for revision, or make an inadequate use of this procedure, others use theirs to excess, incorporating (as in Georgia) a large number of local and temporary amendments that do not belong in the constitution at all. Many states, where the amending procedure is simple, make of the amending process a device for acquiring more or less permanent legislation.

In view of these facts, it would appear that the numbers of amendments adopted in individual states, and averages of these numbers for groups of states, mean very little as an index of constitutional progress. In addition, the haphazard and excessive use of amending processes tends to develop constitutions of undue length, without improving their effectiveness as organic documents containing the essentials of a good state constitution. That is, they still do not contain guarantees of the fundamental rights of persons and property, an outline of the framework of the government, an indication of the nature and scope of governmental powers, and provision for orderly change.

CONVENTIONS

A total of 191 conventions of one sort or another had been called or held by

the several states through 1943. Of these, only 23 were held in the present century. Three met in the form of special constitutional commissions appointed by the governor. This device has much to commend it to the serious consideration of states contemplating revision. It provides an opportunity for the state to draft some of its outstanding citizens for important temporary service. The work is better and more quickly accomplished, at a fractional part of the cost of holding a convention. If, however, it is feared that the commission might not be sufficiently representative in character, its work may be referred to a popularly elected convention of short duration, for approval before a popular referendum.

Sixteen states have had only one convention and their present constitutions are the creations of those conventions. A number of states have held 10 conventions, or more—Georgia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The latter two have mandatory provisions for calling conventions at periodic intervals. However, it cannot be said categorically that the number of conventions increases in direct proportion to the facility with which conventions can be created. Louisiana, with no provision for calling conventions, has had 10 meetings; Mississippi, with no provision, has had 7; similarly, Arkansas has had 6; Alabama, requiring a majority vote of the legislature and a referendum, has had 6; Virginia, with the same provision, has had 8; while New York, with the same requirement plus a mandatory provision calling for a popular referendum every 20 years, has had 8. Neither is it true that those states having fewer conventions tend to have a larger number of amendments. Thus, Georgia has apparently 132 amendments; Louisiana, 108, while Tennessee, with only three conventions, has had no amendments. Probably the ease with which the constitution may be amended is more important than frequency of conventions.

CONVENTION PROCEDURE

Twelve states have no constitutional provision for the calling of constitu-

(Article continued on page 108)

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

State	Number of Conventions ^a	Effective Date and Age of Present Constitution ^b	Rank of States by Age ^c	Estimated Length (Number of Words)	Rank of States by Length	Number of Amendments Adopted ^d	Amendment Procedure By Legislature	
							Proposal	Ratification
Alabama.....	6	1901 (42)	31	25,378	43	47	3/5 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Arizona.....	1	1912 (31)	35	15,642	30	27 14*	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Arkansas.....	6	1874 (69)	18	19,305	36	32 8*	Majority members elected ^e	Majority vote on amendment
California.....		1879 (64)	22	46,404	47	194 16*	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Colorado.....	1	1876 (67)	20	23,095	39	42 10*	2/3 members elected ^f	Majority vote on amendment
Connecticut.....	2	1818 (125)	4	6,741	4	41	Majority of House Representatives; next Assembly, 2/3 each-House	Majority of voters in town meeting
Delaware.....	5	1897 ^h (46)	36	13,409	18	17	2/3 members elected, 2 successive sess.	None
Florida.....	5	1887 (56)	23	14,988	24	55	3/5 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Georgia.....	12	1877 (66)	21	32,478	45	133 ⁱ	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Idaho.....	1	1890 (53)	25	13,492	19	44	2/3 members elected	Majority voting at election

^a For dates of conventions and action taken at each, see *The Book of the States* 1941-42, pp. 48-55.

^b The number in parentheses under the year indicates the age in years of the present constitution, or the length of time since the last complete revision.

^c The rank by age begins with the oldest constitution, Massachusetts, and ends with the most recent, Louisiana. The constitutions of several states are the same age, thus accounting for the fact that the state with the most recent constitution is numbered (36).

^d The sources of information for these data are neither adequate nor uniform. In approximately three-fourths of the states, this information was obtained from the official or generally recognized annotated codes or statutes, and the latest pocket edition or supplement thereto. In the remaining states, reliance was placed on miscellaneous sources, such as state manuals, blue books, session laws, annotated constitutions, etc. It is believed that these figures are as nearly accurate as the condition of the available sources permits. In general, the numbers given include repealers or very minor changes in text; whole articles containing several actions adopted at one time were counted as a single amendment.

^e No more than three amendments may be submitted at a time.

^f Legislature may not propose more than six amendments at a time.

^g This number, included in the above total, indicates the approximate number of initiative proposals which were adopted. The figures are based on very incomplete data.

^h Although it is the usual practice to submit revisions of constitutions to the voters for their approval, this footnote indicates those instances in which this practice was not followed, i.e., constitutions promulgated or adopted by the state convention.

ⁱ This figure does not include a large number of amendments of a local and temporary nature, applying only to a single city or county. These amendments are, in fact, so numerous as to obscure the general and permanent provisions of the constitution. For example, 98 such amendments were adopted between 1937 and 1941.

^j No more than one amendment may be proposed to the same article at a given session, nor may the same article be amended more often than once in four years.

^k No new amendments may be submitted while an amendment is awaiting its second legislative action. The supreme court has ruled that if more votes are cast for than against an amendment submitted to the voters, it is ratified even though the total vote cast in favor of the amendment is less than a majority of the total number of

* Prepared by W. Brooke Graves, Director of Recruiting, Third Regional Office, United States Civil Service Commission and Irving J. Zipin, member of the Philadelphia Bar, now with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

—Continued

Amendment Procedure By Initiative		Citation	Procedure for Calling a Convention		Citation	State
Size of Petition	Referendum Vote		Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote		
		XVIII, 284	Majority mem- bers elected	Majority voting at election	XVIII, 286	Alabama
15% of total voters for governor at last election	Majority vote on amend- ment	XXI, 1 IV, 1 (2)	Majority vote	Majority vote on question	XXI, 2	Arizona
10% of legal voters for governor at last election, including 5% in each of 15 counties	Majority vote on amend- ment	XIX, 22 Amdt. VII				Arkansas
8% of total voters for governor at last election	Majority vote on amend- ment	XVIII, 1 IV, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XVIII, 2	California
8% of legal voters for secretary of state at last election	Majority vote on amend- ment	XIX, 2 V, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XIX, 1	Colorado
		XI				Connecticut
		XVI, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XVI, 2	Delaware
		XVII, 1	2/3 all members	Majority vote on question	XVII, 2	Florida
		XIII, 1, par. 1	2/3 all members	No referendum	XIII, 1, par. 2	Georgia
		XX, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote cast	XX, 3	Idaho

votes cast at the election at which the amendment was voted on.

No more than two amendments may be submitted at a time; no amendment may be resubmitted within five years.

A rearrangement of the constitution was made by inserting amendments at appropriate places; the original constitution, as amended and rearranged, is still in force. In Maine (1876) and Vermont (1913) the rearrangement was accomplished by the supreme court of the state; in Massachusetts (1919) by convention.

This number includes a convention authorized to be held in 1943, but at time of preparation of this table not yet held.

One of these was not a convention, but a special constitutional commission appointed by the governor, under authority of an act of the legislature.

Minimum vote on amendment, 35 per cent total cast.

Legislature is thus empowered to fix a smaller percentage. The percentage actually prescribed in Missouri is 5.

Rejected amendments may not be considered again until after three years. Minimum vote necessary, 35 per cent of total vote cast.

In spite of the constitutional convention of 1938, the

New York Constitution has been considered as the Constitution of 1894, as amended. Only 6 of the 9 proposals submitted by the Convention of 1938 (the first or omnibus proposal, contained 49 amendments) were approved by the voters, leaving in force without modification numerous articles of the earlier instrument.

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

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

The convention of 1876 used the constitution of 1868 as a basis but made numerous amendments to it. The present constitution, however, has generally been considered as the constitution of 1876.

The legislature, by two-thirds vote, may require a special election on amendments. The 15 per cent of legal voters is based upon the total number of votes cast for the candidate who received the most votes at the last general election. Any initiative measure rejected by the voters cannot be presented again within three years, unless by vote of 25 per cent or more of the voters.

Legislature may not propose amendments more often than once in six years.

Since 1910, amendments may be submitted only at 10-year intervals.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

—Continued

State	Number of Conventions ^a	Effective Date and Age of Present Constitution ^b	Rank of States by Age ^c	Estimated Length (Number of Words)	Rank of States by Length	Number of Amendments Adopted ^d	Amendment Procedure By Legislature	
							Proposal	Ratification
Illinois.....	6	1870 (73)	16	13,838	20	7	2/3 members elected ⁱ	Majority voting at election
Indiana.....	2	1851 (92)	9	7,816	5	16	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess. ^k	Majority voting at election ^k
Iowa.....	3	1857 (86)	10	7,997	6	16	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
Kansas.....	4	1861 (82)	13	8,052	8	35	2/3 members elected ^e	Majority vote on amendment
Kentucky.....	5	1891 ^h (52)	26	16,545	32	8	3/5 members elected ⁱ	Majority vote on amendment
Louisiana.....	10	1921 ^h (22)	36	63,179	48	210	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Maine.....	1	1820 ^m (123)		10,032	11	60	2/3 both houses	Majority vote on amendment
Maryland.....	4	1867 (76)	15	22,143	38	36	3/5 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Massachusetts.....	5	1780 ^m (163)	1	16,473	31	72	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
Michigan.....	5 ^o	1909 (34)	34	13,211	16	34	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Minnesota.....	1	1858 (85)	11	15,389	28	62	Majority both houses	Majority voting at election
Mississippi.....	7	1890 ^h (53)	25	15,302	27	24	2/3 each house, passed 3 several days	Majority vote cast
Missouri.....	6 ⁿ	1875 (68)	19	24,569	42	56 ^{9x}	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Montana.....	1	1889 (54)	24	17,409	33	22	2/3 members elected ^e	Majority vote on amendment
Nebraska.....	4	1875 (68)	19	11,677	13	110	3/5 members elected	Majority vote on amendment ^p

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS 103

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

—Continued

Amendment Procedure By Initiative			Procedure for Calling a Convention			
Size of Petition	Referendum Vote	Citation	Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote	Citation	State
		XIV, 2	2/3 each house	Majority voting at election	XIV, 1	Illinois
		XVI, 1				Indiana
		X, 1	Question man- datory every 10 years be- ginning 1870; legislature may consider at other times	Majority voting on the ques- tion	X, 3	Iowa
		XIV, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority voting at election	XIV, 2	Kansas
		Sec. 256	Majority mem- bers elected, 2 successive sessions	Majority vote on question; at least 1/4 qualified voters at last election	Sec. 258	Kentucky
		XXI, 1				Louisiana
		X, 2	2/3 both houses		IV, Pt. 3rd, 15	Maine
		XIV, 1	Question man- datory every 20 years be- ginning 1887	Majority voting at election	XIV, 2	Maryland
At least 25,000 voters; vote of 1/4 of all members 2 successive joint sessions of General Court	30% of total voters at elec- tion and ma- jority vote on amendment	XLVIII, 1-5				Massachusetts
10% legal voters for governor at last elec- tion	Majority vote on amend- ment	XVII, 1, 2	Question man- datory every 16 years be- ginning 1926	Majority voting at election	XVII, 4	Michigan
		XIV, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority voting at election	XIV, 2	Minnesota
		XV, (273)				Mississippi
Not more than 8% legal vot- ers at last elec- tion of justice of Sup. Ct., in each of at least 2/3 Cong. dis- tricts ^a	Majority vote on amend- ment	XV, 2; IV, 57	Question man- datory every 20 years	Majority vote on question	XV, 3, 4	Missouri
		XIX, 9	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XIX, 8	Montana
10% voters for governor at last election; electors in- cluding 5% of each of 2/5 of counties	Majority vote on amend- ment ^b	XVI, 1 III, 2, 4	2/3 members elected	Majority voting at election	XVI, 2	Nebraska

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

—Continued

State	Number of Conventions ^a	Effective Date and Age of Present Constitution ^b	Rank of States by Age ^c	Estimated Length (Number of Words)	Rank of States by Length	Number of Amendments Adopted ^d	Amendment Procedure By Legislature	
							Proposal	Ratification
Nevada	1	1864 (79)	14	12,662	15	32	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
New Hampshire	12	1784 (159)	2	8,020	7	88		
New Jersey	2	1844 (99)	7	6,276	3	32	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment ^e
New Mexico	1	1912 (31)	35	15,158	26	26	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment ^u
New York	8	1894 ^a (49)	27	19,036	35	108	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment ^t
North Carolina	6	1876 ^v (67)	20	8,861	10	19	3/5 each house	Majority voting at election
North Dakota	1	1889 (54)	24	17,606	34	36 8*	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Ohio	4	1851 (92)	9	15,417	29	56 7*	3/5 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Oklahoma	1	1907 (36)	33	35,630	46	30 10*	Majority members elected	Majority voting at election ^w
Oregon	1	1859 (84)	12	12,623	14	76 26*	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Pennsylvania	5*	1874 (69)	18	15,092	25	36	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
Rhode Island	5	1843 (100)	6	5,824	2	21	Majority members elected, 2 successive sess.	3/5 voters on amendment in town meetings
South Carolina	7	1895 ^h (48)	28	30,063	44	176	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment; ratification by majority next General Assembly
South Dakota	1	1889 (54)	24	19,305	37	42	Majority members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Tennessee	3	1870 (73)	16	8,190	9	None	Majority members elected; 2/3 members elected succeeding sess.	Majority of vote cast for members of legislature ^x
Texas	5	1876 (67)	20	23,177	41	84	2/3 members elected	Majority voting at election

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STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

—Continued

Amendment Procedure By Initiative		Citation	Procedure for Calling a Convention		Citation	State
Size of Petition	Referendum Vote		Vote in Legislature	Referendum Vote		
10% voters for justice of Sup. Ct. at last elec- tion	Majority voting at election	XVI, 1 XIX, 1-3	2/3 members elected	Majority voters at election	XVI, 2	Nevada
			Question man- datory every 7 years	Majority voters in town meet- ings	Pt. II, 99, 100	New Hampshire
		IX				New Jersey
		XIX, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on question	XIX, 2	New Mexico
		XIX, 1	Majority of leg- islature. Ques- tion manda- tory every 20 years begin- ning in 1957	Majority vote on question	XIX, 2	New York
		XIII, 2	2/3 members elected	Majority voting at election	XIII, 1	North Carolina
20,000 of elect- ors	Majority vote on amend- ment	Sec. 202 (Amdt. 28)				North Dakota
10% of electors including 5% in each of 1/2 of the counties	Majority vote on amend- ment	XVI, 1 II, 1a	2/3 members elected. Ques- tion manda- tory every 20 years begin- ning 1932	Majority vote on question	XVI, 2	Ohio
15% legal voters in last general state election	Majority voting at election	XXIV, 1 V, 1-3	Majority vote of legislature. Question man- datory every 20 years be- ginning 1907	Majority vote on question	XXIV, 2	Oklahoma
Not more than 8% legal vot- ers in last elec- tion for jus- tice of Sup. Ct. ^a	Majority vote on amend- ment	XVII, 1 IV, 1	Majority of leg- islature or ini- tiative peti- tion of 8% of legal voters	Majority vote on question	XVII, 1 IV, 1	Oregon
		XVIII, 1				Pennsylvania
		XIII				Rhode Island
		XVI, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority voting at election	XVI, 3	South Carolina
		XXIII, 1	2/3 members elected	Majority voting at election	XXIII, 2	South Dakota
		XI, 3	Majority mem- bers elected	Majority voting at election	XI, 3	Tennessee
		XVII, 1				Texas

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

—Continued

State	Number of Con- ventions ^a	Effective Date and Age of Present Constitution ^b	Rank of States by Age ^c	Esti- mated Length (Number of Words)	Rank of States by Length	Number of Amend- ments Adopted ^d	Amendment Procedure By Legislature	
							Proposal	Ratification
Utah.....	1	1896 (47)	29	13,261	17	15	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Vermont.....	11	1793 ^{b, n} (150)	3	5,759	1	40	2/3 vote Senate, ma- jority House; ma- jority members elected succeeding sess. ^y	Majority freemen voting on amend- ment
Virginia.....	8 ^o	1902 ^h (41)	32	23,101	40	83	Majority members elected, 2 succes- sive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
Washington.....	1	1889 (54)	24	14,650	22	16	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
West Virginia.....	2	1872 (71)	17	14,928	23	21	2/3 members elected	Majority vote on amendment
Wisconsin.....	1	1848 (95)	8	10,517	12	48	Majority members elected, 2 succes- sive sess.	Majority vote on amendment
Wyoming.....	1	1890 (53)	25	14,603	21	10	2/3 members elected	Majority of electors

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS*

—Concluded

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

tional conventions. Of the remaining 36 states, 20 provide, as an initial step, for a two-thirds vote of the legislature, 11 for a majority vote of the legislature, 1 for a three-fifths vote, and 1 (Oregon) for an alternative procedure by initiative petition signed by 8 per cent of the voters, besides a majority vote of the legislature. Eight constitutions contain mandatory provisions for calling conventions, five requiring a referendum on the question every 20 years, one every 10 years, and one every 7 years. Of these eight, only four stand by themselves; four are accompanied by provisions for calling conventions by a majority vote or by a two-thirds vote of the legislature.

AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

Only New Hampshire has no provision for amending its constitution; all others provide for amendment by legislative action. Thirteen states have additional and alternative provisions for amendment by initiative. Although the Tennessee Constitution is 73 years old, and ranks ninth in length, its amending procedure (which has never been successfully used) is one of the most difficult. Illinois has had only seven amendments, and Kentucky only eight. Four states have more than 100 amendments; of these, only California has an initiative provision for the amendment of its constitution. Georgia and Louisiana have simple amendment procedures, while South Carolina's requirement of ratification by the general assembly after approval by the people has not, judging by results, in any way discouraged the use of the amending process.

Of the 47 states which permit amendment, all except Delaware require a referendum, usually a majority of those voting on the amendment, but in a few instances a majority of those voting in the election. Extraordinary majorities are required in some cases. Provisions for the proposal and ratification of amendments are brought out in the table beginning on page 100.³

³ In the discussion on initiated amendments to constitutions, only the states which specifically mention amendments by the initiative have been considered. Provisions for initiated legislation

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

In those states where a majority or proportion of those voting "at the election" is required, another serious problem arises. This is illustrated by the recent experiences of Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, and Arkansas, in each of which noncontroversial and nonpartisan measures, with no opposition expressed, have failed to obtain approval because the blank ballots were sufficient to prevent a majority of the total votes cast "at the election." In Minnesota, this occurred in spite of the fact that the affirmative votes were 49 per cent of the total votes cast, or 635,815 to 287,286 negative votes out of a total of 1,301,573. This same amendment had been defeated three times previously, although there had been substantial favorable majorities on each occasion. If the procedure requiring a majority of those voting on the amendment, such as is the case in three-fourths of the states, had existed in Minnesota at this time, the favorable vote on this amendment would have been a 68 per cent majority.⁴

An instance from Indiana is even more striking. The movement to strike out Section 21 of the Constitution of 1851 was begun in 1897; it finally succeeded in 1932, after the fifth statewide referen-

exist in a total of 20 states; in some instances, by interpretation, initiated amendments may be customary under constitutional authorization of direct legislation. Such instances, if they exist, have been given no consideration in this study.

⁴ *Minnesota Municipalities*, December, 1940, pp. 478-79.

dum, but only with the aid of the state supreme court, which held that "a proposed amendment to the constitution is ratified if it receives the affirmative votes of a majority of the voters who vote on the proposed amendment, even though the affirmative vote so cast is not a majority of the voters who voted at the election at which the amendment is submitted."

It appears, therefore, that in some states, it has been necessary to resort to what is no less than judicial "amendment of the constitution" in order to secure the ratification and adoption of what are very often necessary and desirable constitutional amendments.

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

ATTEMPTS AT CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION 1941-1942

The last biennium has seen an unusual amount of interest in general constitutional revision. In 1941, a revised edition of the *Model State Constitution* was published. Discussion of the problem of revision in a number of states resulted in referenda in three states in 1942—Michigan, Missouri, and New Jersey.

Michigan. The Michigan Constitution of 1850 authorized referenda on the question of holding a constitutional convention, both by legislative action at any time, and, as a result of a mandatory provision calling for a referendum, at 16-year intervals. There have been eight referenda—four as a result of each method. Only two conventions resulted from the eight votes, but on three other occasions, the vote for a convention exceeded that against, but fell short of the required majority of the total vote cast at the election. Of the five constitutions submitted to the voters during the life

of the state, three were approved, two rejected. Since the present constitution became effective in 1909, it has been amended 34 times, yet—reports the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research⁵—"the basic framework has not been modernized except in a few respects. The population of the state has nearly doubled, and has changed in composition from 47.2 per cent urban to 65.7 per cent urban. The voting population has increased four-fold, and has experienced an almost complete turnover in its composition."

A bill to create a commission of 25 members to make a preliminary study of the problem of constitutional revision was passed by the legislature in 1941. Subject to popular approval, a convention of 96 delegates was to begin its deliberations at the state capital in September, 1943. The proposal was, however, rejected by the voters by a fairly close margin: No, 468,506; Yes, 408,188.

Missouri. The agitation for constitutional revision begun in Missouri in 1940 received impetus when the National Municipal League emphasized the problem at its Annual Conference on Government held in St. Louis, in November of that year. The Missouri Constitution, adopted in 1875, is now 68 years old. It provides for the usual methods of proposing amendments—legislative, initiative, and convention—and contains a mandatory provision for a referendum on the question every 20 years. A convention in 1922-1923 proposed a series of 21 amendments, of which 6 were ratified and 15 rejected by the voters. The referendum of November, 1941, assured the holding of another convention in 1943.

New Jersey. The situation in New Jersey is a very difficult one. A century old constitution, as short as the six from the New England States,* has been amended 32 times, in all. The movement for revision, which was started by the late Theron McCampbell, won the support of many influential people and organizations of the state. The League of Women Voters, here as elsewhere, or-

⁵ *Just a Second.* - No. 414, April 17, 1941.

ganized to aid the cause. But, although Governor Edison too lent his support to the movement, both parties ignored the convention issue. A commission created by the legislature finally presented the draft of a revised state constitution. At the time of writing, this draft had been approved by the Assembly and was awaiting Senate action which, if favorable, would insure a popular referendum on the proposed draft in the fall of 1943.

REFERENDA ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

In 1941, the voters of 7 states passed upon 83 proposals, of which all but 3 were approved. Of these, 70 were submitted in Georgia, all but one of them being approved; 64 of the 70 dealt solely with granting additional powers to some unit of local government, 62 of these specifying a particular unit in the proposition. The remaining 23 dealt with miscellaneous problems in the field of state government. No proposals of nationwide interest were presented.

In 1942, 98 proposals for amendment were voted on in 28 states (see table on page 114). The voters passed upon 26 additional initiated proposals and referenda. Although some proposals related to more than one subject, the various propositions can be grouped in some five or six categories, including governmental organization (56), taxes (26), bond issues (5), regulatory measures (15), political subdivisions (26), and miscellaneous (13).

The number of proposals for amendment has shown a tendency to decline in recent years, and seems to be consistently smaller in odd than in even-numbered years. The figures for the last five years

are: 1938, 203; 1939, 61; 1940, 189; 1941, 83; and 1942, 98.

REVISION NOW?

Whenever the proposal is made to revise a state constitution, it is always in danger of defeat from supposed friends who admit the need for revision but question the advisability of undertaking the project at the time. If business conditions are good, they favor postponement for fear of "rocking the boat." If times are bad, they fear that so important a venture should not be undertaken when men are worried and their minds disturbed. These reasons, as Governor Edison of New Jersey has pointed out, are often used to camouflage real reasons which would not bear public scrutiny. If one were to be guided by these prophets of disaster, there would never be a proper time to revise a constitution, and the task would never be undertaken.

It is to be hoped that the electorates of the several states will not be misled by any such arguments. Constitutional revision is urgently needed, not in one state but in many, and the time to act is now, in preparation for the new era, the coming of which we confidently await at the conclusion of the War. Our armed forces are fighting in distant parts of the world to preserve the democratic way of life. We do not want to save democracy in far away lands only to discover that we have failed to preserve it at home. We shall not strengthen the democratic tradition by declaring a moratorium on progress in state and local governmental affairs for the duration.

STATE PROPOSALS VOTED UPON IN 1942*

THE safely guarded right of voting for or against proposals to amend constitutions or change laws was exercised in 32 states during 1942. Election officials in 32 of the states submitted 124 proposals to a vote of the people in 1942, while in 1941 only 83 proposals were presented in 7 states. In 1940, the number was 189, compared with 61 in 1939. A high point was reached in 1938 when 203 proposals were submitted.

It will be noticed that smaller numbers of proposals have been presented to voters in odd-numbered years. This may be explained by the fact that some state constitutions require that the dates for voting on such measures shall coincide with regular general elections, which most often fall in even-numbered years. The decline in the number of proposals submitted in even-numbered years is significant in that it indicates, for the time being, a decline in the use of proposals to change laws and amend constitutions.

TYPES AND SUBJECTS OF PROPOSALS

Of the 124 different proposals submitted to voters in 1942, there were 98 constitutional amendments, 13 initiated proposals, and 17 referenda. Four constitutional amendments, originating by petition, have been classified both as constitutional amendments and initiated proposals—thus they are counted twice.

Organization, Personnel, and Elections

In 1942, a total of 56 proposals concerned with organization, personnel, and elections, was submitted. Of this number, 23 were approved and 33 were defeated. Among the more interesting proposals were a number affecting salaries paid

public officials. Constitutional amendments to increase compensation to members of the legislature were considered in six states. Maryland, Missouri, and Oregon approved such proposals, but they were rejected in California, New Mexico, and Utah. The Governor and the supreme court judges of South Dakota were concerned in two constitutional amendments involving proposed increases in compensation. Both proposals were defeated.

The repeal of a previously adopted constitutional amendment, designed to remove Missouri courts from politics, was attempted in 1942. The original amendment passed in 1940 had provided for nonpartisan elections of the judiciary. A bitter campaign was waged by both sides to sway the voters, but the repeal amendment failed. Women failed to gain the privilege of holding state office in Oklahoma when a constitutional amendment was defeated at the polls. In California, the voters defeated a constitutional amendment which would have empowered the legislature to determine the scope and extent of judicial review of decisions made by administrative officers.

Taxes

There were 26 tax proposals voted upon in 1942; of these, 18 were approved and 8 defeated. Among the more important were those presenting new taxes. A measure to levy a tax on cigarettes, revenue from which would provide for vocational training and public assistance, was defeated by Oregon voters. Defeat was also the lot of a constitutional amendment to permit the enactment of a state income tax law in Washington. The abolition of certain taxes was the purpose of several other measures. An initiated constitutional amendment to repeal the personal income tax law failed in California, and in Illinois efforts to

* Prepared by Abe Blunar and the Elections Unit, Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, Bureau of the Census.

abolish the tax on sales of food for human consumption were unsuccessful.

Bond Issues

Five bond issues were submitted to a vote in three states. The total amount of the four bond issues whose amounts were specified was approximately eight million dollars. Of this amount, five million dollars represented a state bond issue in Louisiana for the purpose of constructing buildings of correctional and charitable institutions; this sale of bonds was approved. Texas voters approved a constitutional amendment which requires the Controller of Public Accounts to certify that sufficient money is either available or anticipated to meet the requirements of appropriation bills, prohibits the passage of bills not certified unless approved by a four-fifths vote of the legislature, and authorizes the legislature to issue bonds to fund state obligations (in the form of a deficit in the state's general revenue fund) which are outstanding on September 1, 1943. Bond issues amounting to something over a million dollars for two Montana colleges were rejected.

Regulations

Fifteen regulatory proposals were presented to voters. These regulations affected persons and corporations—the relations between buyer and seller, between labor and management, between physician and patient, and between the individual and his government. Of the fifteen proposals, six were approved and nine defeated.

One measure which involved the relation between employer and employee, as well as that between buyer and seller, was the "hot cargo" and "secondary boycott" referendum in California. This vigorously contested measure was approved, resulting in the prohibition of agreements between employers and employees whereby an employer refuses to handle goods or perform services for another employer involved in a labor dispute. Also of great public interest was a birth control measure affecting physicians and patients in Massachusetts. This initiative measure, which was defeated, contemplated the exemption of registered physi-

cians and chartered medical schools from operation of the present law, which prohibits the dissemination of birth control information.

The milk industry in North Dakota was the subject of a regulatory measure in the form of a referendum providing for the posting of butter fat prices at creameries and cream stations, and at other places of business engaged in purchasing such products from the public. The purpose of this law, approved by the voters, is to prevent the unfair competition between large and small creameries which results when large creameries cut prices in one locality and make up for their losses in localities where there is no competition.

Political Subdivisions

There were 26 proposals affecting political subdivisions, of which 17 were approved and 9 defeated. One of the most important ones rejected was a Michigan proposed constitutional amendment that would have provided for a home rule charter for Wayne County (Detroit). A constitutional amendment to simplify and reduce the expense of publishing amendments to home rule charters of cities and villages in Minnesota was approved. The purpose for which bonds may be issued in excess of the debt limit of Orangeburg, South Carolina, was the subject of a constitutional amendment approved by voters of that state. A constitutional amendment approved by Florida voters authorizes the commissioners of Dade County (Miami) elected in 1942 to redistrict the county into five districts, and provides that the commissioners elected in 1944 shall serve a term of four years.

Other Proposals

Altogether there were 13 other proposals submitted which were concerned with a variety of subjects not easily classifiable into the subject categories already discussed. Of this number, six were approved and seven were defeated. Among the more significant proposals in this classification were two old-age pension laws. Idaho voters balloted on an initiative proposal to provide needy persons

over 65 with a \$40 a month pension, medical care, and \$100 for funeral expenses. It passed with a 68 per cent favorable vote and with the approval of the voters in every county in the state, but was subsequently repealed by the legislature at the 1943 session. An initiative proposal to broaden the existing old-age pension law in the State of Washington was defeated.

STATEWIDE LOCAL PROPOSALS

Biennially, in even-numbered years, the states of New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts submit local option liquor control questions to the voters in the cities and towns. While the scope of such elections is statewide, the decisions made by the voters in specific cities and towns are confined to the boundaries of the political unit within which the decisions are made.

But liquor control questions were not the only statewide local options submitted to the electorate. Voters in Massachusetts counties were asked to express preferences on several other questions. The first of these questions was: "Shall the pari mutuel system of betting on licensed horse races be permitted in this county?" Ten out of the 14 counties approved. The second question was: "Shall the pari mutuel system of betting on

licensed dog races be permitted in this county?" Eight of the 14 counties approved.

The third question submitted to Massachusetts voters was far from provincial. The citizens in 42 out of 164 state representative districts voted upon an instruction to the representatives of the legislature to request the President and the Congress to call a convention of "representatives of all free peoples," to frame a world federal constitution under which they might be united in a "democratic world government." All 42 districts voted favorably so to instruct their representatives.

STATES NOT VOTING ON PROPOSALS

The following states did not vote on state proposals at any time during the calendar year 1942: Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The state of Delaware is not included, since proposals are not submitted to a vote of the electorate. In Maine, even though elections on liquor control were statewide in scope, the decisions made by individual units of governments controlled the situation only within the boundaries of these individual units.

NUMBER OF STATE PROPOSALS APPROVED AND DEFEATED IN 1942 ELECTIONS, BY STATE*

State	Number of Proposals		Proposals Approved		Proposals Defeated	
	Total	Constitutional Amendments	Total	Constitutional Amendments	Total	Constitutional Amendments
Total.....	124	98	61	51	63	47
Alabama.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Arizona.....	6	4	3	2	3	2
Arkansas.....	18	15	7	6	11	9
California.....	1	1	..	..	1	1
Colorado.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware.....	9	9	6	6	3	3
Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	5	4	3	2	2	2
Idaho.....	1	1	..	..	1	1
Illinois.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana.....	1	1	1	1	..	..
Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas.....	10	10	10	10	..	..
Kentucky.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine.....	7	7	4	4	3	3
Maryland.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Massachusetts.....	3	1	..	..	3	1
Michigan.....	2	2	2	2	..	..
Minnesota.....	2	2	2	2	..	..
Mississippi.....	5	4	4	3	1	1
Missouri.....	4	2	..	..	4	2
Montana.....	1	1	..	..	1	1
Nebraska.....	1	1	1	1	..	..
Nevada.....	3	3	3	3	..	..
New Hampshire.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey.....	6	6	..	..	6	6
New Mexico.....	2	2	2	2	..	..
New York.....	2	..	1	..	1	..
North Carolina.....	1	1	1	1	..	..
North Dakota.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ohio.....	3	3	..	..	3	3
Oklahoma.....	7	4	4	3	3	1
Oregon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	1	..	..
Rhode Island.....	6	5	..	..	6	5
South Carolina.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee.....	5	5	1	1	4	4
Texas.....	2	1	..	..	2	1
Utah.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Vermont.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia.....	6	1	2	..	4	1
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	..	..
West Virginia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Initiated statutes and referenda account for the difference between the total and the number of constitutional amendments.

* Compiled from *State Proposals Voted Upon, 1942*, by Abe Blunar and the Elections Unit, Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, Bureau of the Census.

BALLOT LEGISLATION SINCE 1940*

SINCE 1940, ballot legislation has centered on extending absentee voting privileges to men in the armed services, outlawing subversive parties from the ballot, revising provisions for use of the voting machine, simplifying the vote for presidential electors, providing for the double stub and for separate ballots, and changing the system of registration.

In the past three years, soldiers and sailors have received widespread attention with respect to absentee voting and registration. The practice of absent voting began among Union troops in the Civil War. At the present time about one-half of the states provide for absent voting for persons serving with the armed forces. There are other states which include such persons in their general absent voter laws. Recent legislation on the subject is found in the 1941 Laws of Iowa, Maine, and North Dakota, and in the 1941 Laws of Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. The New York law, limited to the 1942 election, provided for a War Ballot Commission and also specified that a special election commission should be sent to each camp in the United States where as many as 500 New York voters might be stationed, and further provided the deadline date of December 10 for votes from men and women serving the United States in foreign lands. Several states allow commissioned officers to act as witnesses in the place of notaries. The Mississippi law of 1942 (Ch. 202) states that "Armed services throughout this bill shall be construed as including the army, navy, marine corps, nurses corps, coast guard and geodetic survey."

Parties advocating overthrow of the government by violence were denied a place on the ballot in several states in 1935. Further denials in recent laws, in-

cluding revisions in existing legislation on the subject, are found in the following states: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Sometimes the limitation applies directly to candidates—for example, Texas requires of every candidate for office a certificate of loyalty to the Constitution and Laws of the United States and of Texas.

Constitutional revision designed to authorize the use of the voting machine has taken place in three states in the past four years: Alabama, 1939; Louisiana, 1940; and Kentucky, 1941. In each case appropriate legislation has followed. A voting machine law in Illinois, inoperative for almost 40 years, was completely revised in 1941, thus bringing the total number of states having voting machine laws to 29. Also in 1941, New Jersey enacted a law requiring the presidential short ballot for the voting machine label.

On the paper ballot a single vote for all the presidential electoral candidates of a given party has become the rule in Idaho and New Jersey through legislation in 1941. In the following year Kentucky adopted the presidential short ballot, thereby joining the other 17 states which have removed the names of the electors from the ballot.

Miscellaneous legislation dealt with separate ballots and stubs. Delaware has recently provided for a separate ballot for presidential electors; and Oregon for a separate municipal ballot at local option.

As a further safeguard for the secrecy of the ballot the double stub has replaced a single stub in Georgia and Kentucky. Alabama has provided that in case of a contested election the black seal covering the number of the ballot may be broken. This device has long been in use in Colorado.

* Prepared by Spencer D. Albright, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

A number of states rewrote their registration laws. Permanent registration laws were adopted in Illinois (excluding Cook County), Louisiana, New Jersey, and West Virginia. Rhode Island has passed an absentee registration law.

The poll tax is not a feature of the ballot, but it may conveniently be discussed here. In 1941, Maine and Mississippi exempted persons in the armed

services. Tennessee and Texas authorized separate state elections in case national legislation should remove the poll tax for voter eligibility in the choosing of presidential electors, United States Senators, and Congressmen; and Arkansas repealed the penalty assessed for late payment of the poll tax. The only other states now assessing a poll tax are Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

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BALLOT FORMS*

State	Consolidated Ballot ^a	Official Endorsement	Numbered Stub ^b	Pattern ^c	Straight Ticket	Party Emblem	Marking	Presidential Short Ballot	Voting Machine Legislation
Alabama.....	★	....	S	P-C	★	★	X	....	Applied ^d
Arizona.....	★	....	S	P-C	★	....	X	....	Applied ^d
Arkansas.....	★	....	...	O-G	....	....	Scratch	....	Repealed
California.....	★	....	D	O-G	....	....	X	★	Applied ^d
Colorado.....	★	★	D	O-G	....	....	X	....	Repealed
Connecticut....	★	★	S	P-C	★	....	X	★	Applied ^e
Delaware.....	(1)	....	...	P-C	★	★	X	....	None
Florida.....	★	....	S	O-G	....	....	X	....	Applied ^e
Georgia.....	....	....	D	P-C	★	....	X ^f	....	Inoperative
Idaho.....	....	....	S	P-C	★	....	X	....	None
Illinois.....	....	★	...	P-C	★	....	X	★	Applied
Indiana.....	....	....	...	P-C	★	★	X	★	Applied ^e
Iowa.....	....	★	...	P-C	★	....	X	★	Applied ^e
Kansas.....	....	★	...	O-G	....	....	X	....	Inoperative
Kentucky.....	★	★	D	P-C	★	★	X	★	Applied
Louisiana.....	★	★	...	P-C	★	★	X	....	Applied ^d
Maine.....	....	★	...	P-C	★	....	X	....	Inoperative
Maryland.....	★	★	S	O-G	....	....	X	★	Applied ^d
Massachusetts..	★	★	...	O-G	....	....	X	★	Applied ^d
Michigan.....	....	....	S	P-C	★	★	X	★	Applied ^d
Minnesota.....	....	★	...	O-G	....	....	X	....	Applied ^d
Mississippi.....	★	★	...	O-G	....	....	X	....	None
Missouri.....	....	....	S	P-C	★	★	X	★	None
Montana.....	★	★	S	O-G	....	....	X	....	Applied ^d
Nebraska.....	....	....	...	O-G	....	....	X	★	Repealed
Nevada.....	★	....	D	O-G	....	....	X	....	None
New Hampshire..	★	★	...	P-C	★	★	X	....	Repealed
New Jersey.....	★	★	S	P-C	....	....	X	★ ^k	Applied ^e
New Mexico.....	....	★	S	P-C	★	★	X	....	None
New York.....	....	★	S	O-G	....	★	X	★ ^z	Applied ^e
North Carolina..	....	★	...	P-C	★	....	X	★	None
North Dakota...	....	★	...	P-C	....	....	X	....	None
Ohio.....	....	★	D	P-C	★	★	X	★	Inoperative
Oklahoma.....	★	....	D	P-C	★	★	X	....	Inoperative
Oregon.....	★ ⁱ	★	D	O-G	....	....	X	....	Repealed
Pennsylvania....	★	....	D	O-G	★	....	X	★	Applied ^e
Rhode Island...	★	....	...	P-C	★	★	X	★ ^z	Applied ^e
South Carolina ^h	....	....	...	....	....	....	Scratch	....	None
South Dakota...	....	....	...	P-C	....	....	X	....	None
Tennessee.....	★	★	S	O-G	....	....	X	....	Applied ^d
Texas.....	★	....	...	P-C	★	....	Scratch	....	Applied ^d
Utah.....	★	★	S	P-C	★	★	X	....	Repealed
Vermont.....	....	★	...	P-C	★	....	X	....	None
Virginia.....	....	....	...	O-G	....	....	X	....	Inoperative
Washington.....	★	....	S	P-C	★	....	X	★	Applied ^e
West Virginia...	★	★	...	P-C	★	★	X	....	None
Wisconsin.....	....	★	...	P-C	★	....	X	★	Applied ^d
Wyoming.....	....	....	...	P-C	....	....	X	....	None

^a A consolidated general election ballot includes all offices and measures voted on.

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

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

^d Machines used in a few urban areas.

^e Machines used extensively.

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

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

^h No Australian ballot.

ⁱ Separate ballot for presidential electors provided in *Laws* 1941, ch. 129.

^j Separate ballot for municipal elections at local option.

^k New Jersey requires the presidential short ballot for voting machines, which are widely used, and a group vote for electors on paper ballots.

* Prepared by Spencer D. Albright, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING

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

† Poll or head taxes are levied in many other states. Those listed here, however, provide that payment of the poll tax is a prerequisite for voting.

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

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

^c Must pay all poll taxes owed since 1901.

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

^e Except for irrigation district elections.

^f Tax, \$1.

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

^h Must have been citizen 90 days.

ⁱ City or town, 30 days.

^j All elections except school elections.

^k Must have been citizen five years.

^l For persons in military service only.

^m Must owe no past due taxes.

ⁿ A person may classify under any one of five heads: property, literacy, honorable service in any U. S. war, descent from those who thus served, or good character and understanding of duties and obligations under republican form of government.

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

^p For all parts of the state except Cook County.

^q Township.

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

^s School elections are exempted in periodic areas.

^t Permitted only in permanent systems.

^u Municipality, four months.

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

^w In 1941, Maine exempted persons in armed services from payment of \$3 poll tax.

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

^y Must have been citizen three months.

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

^{aa} All property taxes must be paid to date.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

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QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—Continued

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

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

^{ac} Absent voting for presidential electors only.

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

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

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

^{ag} For federal or state employees.

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

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

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

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

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

^{am} Legislation was approved in 1943 session to submit to voters a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18 years.

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

^{ao} Assessed upon citizens 21 to 60 years of age, except Indians, insane, blind, deaf or dumb, those who have lost one hand or foot, or are permanently disabled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{av} All elections except special elections.

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

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS

State	Mandatory (M) or Optional (O)	1944 Primary	1944 Run-Off Primary	Party Membership Tests—Open or Closed	Nonpartisan Primaries
Alabama.....	M	(*)	(b)	Closed	
Arizona.....	M	Sept. 12		Open	
Arkansas.....	O	Aug. 8	Aug. 25	Closed	
California.....	M	Aug. 29		Open	Judges, school, county, town- ship, and city officers
Colorado.....	M	Sept. 12		Closed	
Connecticut.....	No primary				
Delaware.....	O	(c)		Closed	
Florida.....	M	May 1	May 22	Closed	
Georgia.....	O	(d)	(e)	Open ^a	
Idaho.....	M	Aug. 8		Open	Judges
Illinois.....	M	April 11		Closed	
Indiana.....	M	May 2		Open ^a	
Iowa.....	M	June 5		Closed	
Kansas.....	M	Aug. 8		Closed	
Kentucky.....	M	Aug. 7 ^f		Closed	
Louisiana.....	M	Jan. 18	Feb. 29	Closed	
Maine.....	M	June 19		Closed	
Maryland.....	O	(*)	(*)	Closed	
Massachusetts.....	M	Sept. 19		Closed	
Michigan.....	M	Sept. 12		Closed	
Minnesota.....	M	Sept. 12		Open	Judges, members of legislature
Mississippi.....	M	Aug. 3 ^f	Aug. 24	Closed	
Missouri.....	M	Aug. 15		Open	
Montana.....	M	July 18		Open	Judges
Nebraska.....	M	(*)		Open	Members of legislature, judges, county and state superintend- ent of schools, university re- gents
Nevada.....	M	Sept. 5		Closed	Judicial and school officials
New Hampshire.....	M	Sept. 12		Closed	
New Jersey.....	M	Sept. 21 ^f		Closed	
New Mexico.....	M	Sept. 11		Open	
New York.....	M ^b	(*)		Closed	
North Carolina.....	M	May 27	June 24	Closed	
North Dakota.....	M	June 27		Open	Judicial officers, state superin- tendent of schools, tax com- missioner, all county officers
Ohio.....	M	May 9		Open	Judicial candidates, members of boards of education
Oklahoma.....	M	July 11		Closed	
Oregon.....	M	May 19		Closed	Judges, county superintendent of schools, superintendent of public instruction
Pennsylvania.....	M	April 25		Closed	
Rhode Island.....	No primary				
South Carolina.....	M	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Closed	
South Dakota.....	M	May 2		Closed	Judges and school officers
Tennessee.....	M	Aug. 3		Closed	Governor, members of General Assembly
Texas.....	M	July 22	Aug. 26	Closed	
Utah.....	M	Sept. 5	Oct. 3	Open	
Vermont.....	M	Sept. 12		Closed	
Virginia.....	O	Aug. 3 ^f		Closed	
Washington.....	M	Sept. 12		Open	Supreme and superior court judges, superintendent of pub- lic instruction, justices of the peace
West Virginia.....	M	May 9		Closed	
Wisconsin.....	M	Sept. 19		Open	Certain judicial and school board members
Wyoming.....	M	Aug. 22		Closed	Supreme and district court judges, county superintend- ents of schools

^a No date set; primary will be held in May.

^b Fourth Tuesday after first primary.

^c Date set by party authority.

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

^e But with petitions for minority party.

Primary for state officers held odd years; date given for 1943.

^g No date had been set at the time this book went to press.

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

6

The State Legislatures and Legislation

TRENDS IN STATE LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION: 1941-1943*

THE years 1941-1943 saw the lawmakers of the states concerned chiefly with problems related to national defense and the War. The needs of the postwar period also received consideration, particularly in the 1943 sessions. Laws relating to welfare, labor, finance and taxation, and other questions were numerous, but they too bore evidence of the all-engrossing problem of winning both the War and the peace to follow.

All of the state legislatures met in regular session in 1941 except those of Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. In 1942, these states (except for Alabama) and the states of New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina met regularly; the unusually large number of 15 legislatures met in special session. In 1943 all of the legislatures except those of Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia met in regular session.

No new commissions on interstate cooperation were added to the 44 which existed by the end of 1939, but these commissions extended their activities rapidly and set new records in interstate

cooperation. Permanent commissions were set up to replace temporary commissions in several states, including Iowa, Kansas, and Michigan, while hitherto unorganized commissions became active in several other states. In the years since 1941, the several commissions have cooperated in the handling of many defense activities, and have worked closely with the state defense councils. The larger appropriations many of the commissions received during these years indicate their growing success and activity.

WAR LEGISLATION

An estimated 550 laws were enacted by the legislatures in 1941 dealing with various aspects of defense. The 1941-1942 sessions gave particular attention to defense councils and to model laws covering sabotage, explosives control, protection of property, and state home guards. Every state had a defense agency by the end of 1942, 35 of them by statutory authority. Thirty-four states established state home guards in 1941-1942. Civilian defense was involved also in the creation by the Nevada legislature of a state police force in 1943. Sabotage prevention and explosives control laws were passed during that period by a score of states.

In 1941, defense housing laws were enacted in over 20 states. Almost one hundred bills on the same subject were presented to the 1943 sessions in 40 states. These laws would affect low-cost or war-housing programs, designed to assure safe-

*Information for this summary by Herbert Wiltsee was taken in part from "State Administration and Legislation" which appeared in volumes of the *American Year Book* for 1941 and 1942. The "Summaries of Laws Currently Received in the Library of Congress," put out by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress in 1941 and 1942 were also used. This section was written in April, 1943, while many legislatures were still in session.

and healthy homes for persons engaged in war work. Laws covering the use of public property in defense were enacted in several states. Such legislation makes it possible to sell, lease, lend, or donate property for essential defense and war purposes. The New York legislature in 1943, for example, authorized leasing of state property to private corporations engaged in war work.

Many restrictive proposals were introduced in the legislatures, but only a few states barred aliens from certain occupations. Several states adopted laws to prevent race and color discrimination in defense industries, sometimes relating them to measures relaxing hour limitations, as in the case of a New York law in 1942. A dozen states enacted laws in 1941 to combat un-American activities.

For the expeditious handling of emergency situations, several states gave large grants of authority to the governors. The governor of Massachusetts, for example, was given sweeping powers over manpower, transportation, public utilities, food, and civilian defense by a 1942 law. Similar powers were given the governors of Maine, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. Comparable authority was granted to the governor and/or defense council in New York, California, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, Washington, and Vermont. The California law set up a 14-man War Council to advise the governor, at the same time authorizing the latter to exercise wide powers during periods of extreme emergency. A War Cabinet established in Connecticut in 1943 was designed to study the most effective methods of organizing war activities and utilizing the state's resources.

Five states provided for soldier welfare and recreation, while the extension of bonuses and other benefits to servicemen was the subject of acts passed in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Servicemen likewise benefited from modification of state income and other tax laws in Virginia and a dozen other states. Absentee voting rights for the servicemen were safeguarded by new laws in Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and several more. Laws protecting the jobs and unemployment compensation benefits of

men entering the armed forces passed in about 10 states in 1943.

Wartime shortages induced the passage by nine legislatures in 1942 of laws providing severe punishment for the theft of tires. Federal action in placing the country on war savings time brought statutory ratification by most states which had conflicting laws, although several of the states, including Georgia, Michigan, and Ohio, returned to standard time in 1943, in response to rural pressure. Also motivated by wartime considerations was the reduction in the number of legal holidays in several states.

POSTWAR PROGRAMS

The need for the development of plans and programs for postwar reconstruction and development has led the states to pass laws, and to make financial and other administrative adjustments. Special postwar planning agencies were created in Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New York in 1942. In half a dozen states, in 1943, the legislatures created special bodies to plan for postwar state development, while others added to the powers of planning boards already in existence.

General fund surpluses, and reserves in the various state funds have been largely invested in war bonds in the last two years, in many instances through legislative action. All but a few states were thus investing reserves in earmarked funds as early as January, 1942. At a special 1942 session of the Virginia legislature, investment of surplus general funds was authorized to pay off outstanding issues of non-callable bonds as they come due.

In the early part of 1943, postwar reserve funds were set up under special legislative authority by about 10 states, including Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, and North Dakota. The Illinois law affected some sixty million dollars in surplus funds, while in Michigan, \$20,000,000 was placed in a postwar fund which is eventually to reach \$50,000,000. Closely related were the construction reservoirs for postwar public works, such as the Iowa fund of \$2,750,000 for postwar building.

Many state legislatures sanctioned the creation of similar postwar reserve funds by municipalities and other local governments. By the close of 1942 nine states had taken such action. In 1943, others including Arizona, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Rhode Island, were added to the list. The Massachusetts law passed in 1942 sanctioned the investment annually in defense bonds of 1 per cent of the total assessed property valuation of local jurisdictions. With an eye to the postwar importance of aviation, four states up to early April, 1943—Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, and New Jersey—gave legislative permission to all or certain of their cities and counties to establish and finance airports.

Recognition was made by several state legislatures of their obligation to educate and rehabilitate servicemen after the War. Montana and South Dakota acted to give these men the right to attend state educational institutions without payment of fees and tuition, while New Hampshire has provided scholarships for children of war veterans. North Dakota has set up a million-dollar veterans' postwar rehabilitation fund and a veterans' aid commission, while the Oregon legislature has provided for both the education and rehabilitation of veterans.

TAXATION AND FINANCE

State sources of revenue were unusually productive in the 1941-1943 period. Unprecedented surpluses or balances were created in many of the states, so that most of them were able to reduce their debts somewhat as a result. A desire to preserve for postwar purposes funds not immediately needed, coupled with the fear that revenues would fall off as the sale and use of consumer goods declined, acted to prevent the rapid repeal or decrease of tax rates except in a few instances. In fact, the needs of some of the states for additional revenues brought about new increases.

The 1941 legislative sessions continued most of the temporary tax laws of 1939 and 1940. Taxes repealed that year included the per capita road tax in Arkansas, the poll tax in Florida, and the oleomargarine tax in New Mexico. In 1942,

Mississippi and New York lowered their income taxes in some respects and Virginia exempted non-resident servicemen from the income tax, also repealing her tax on alcoholic beverages. New motor fuel taxes were imposed in Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia, which imposed levies on fuel consumed within these states, regardless of where purchased. Louisiana, in adopting a 1 per cent sales tax, was the only state to impose this type of levy in 1942.

Two states—Michigan and Virginia—relieved the tax burden on dealers in frozen motor vehicle stocks in 1942. Michigan exempted such persons completely from property taxes, while the Virginia law modified the retailers license tax by basing the levy on estimated 1942 sales rather than on actual 1941 sales. Minnesota, New Hampshire, and North Carolina have extended various types of tax relief to frozen merchandise dealers in 1943 sessions.

In 1943, South Dakota and West Virginia abolished income taxes outright, while four other states—Iowa, Maryland, New York, and Oregon—granted taxpayers substantial reductions in income tax payments. West Virginia also exempted from the 2 per cent consumers' sales tax all food purchased up to fifty cents, and Nevada reduced the tax rate on property valuation. Tennessee's poll tax was repealed in 1943.

Among the 1943 increases in tax rates are two Delaware measures. One enacts a 1 per cent "pay-as-you-go" tax on gross incomes, to expire at the end of 1944, and another levies a tax of one cent per ten cigarettes. Ohio continued its cigarette tax at the same rate. Indiana, North Dakota, and West Virginia imposed or re-enacted motor fuel and gasoline taxes, while Idaho, Utah, and Washington levied new or increased existing taxes on liquors. Taxes on "juke boxes" were imposed in Oklahoma and Oregon. The latter also levies a 3 per cent sales tax which must be approved by the voters in November before becoming effective. North Dakota re-enacted a 2 per cent retail sales tax and Nebraska increased its head tax for public assistance from \$2 to \$3 per year.

Administrative changes in tax and fiscal machinery were made in several states during these years. In Colorado a Department of Taxation and Revenue was created to handle assessment and collection procedures. Nine new laws in 1941 made delinquent tax collections more flexible, and 5 states passed laws permitting installment payment of taxes. In Massachusetts, an allotment system of state budgeting was adopted. Administrative changes occurred also in Idaho and Indiana. In the latter state, in 1943, the Tax Board was abolished and its powers and duties transferred to the newly-created State Board of Tax Commissioners.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

A great many statutes relating to child welfare, public health, public assistance, and unemployment compensation were considered in 1941-1943, as in preceding years. The relief rolls in most of the states during these years reached record low points, as booming war production created manpower shortages. At the same time contributions to state unemployment compensation funds increased rapidly. As reserves mounted and the cost of living increased, many states availed themselves of the opportunity to expand the provisions regulating the distribution of public assistance. Most of the governors recommended such action in their January, 1943, messages to the legislatures; 17 of them called for increased aid to dependent and underprivileged children, and others for upward revision of old-age assistance and unemployment compensation provisions.

An unusually large number of laws affecting child welfare was passed in 1941. By the close of that year, 44 states were taking advantage of federal funds on a matching basis for aid to dependent children. Eight states in that year raised the maximum age for aid to 18 years, as provided in the 1939 federal Social Security Law. Indiana increased its protection of adopted children; Maryland and Vermont set up commissions to study child welfare; Rhode Island set up a new home for malnourished children, chronic orthopedic, and underprivileged cases.

Delinquency among young people during the War drew the attention of the states in 1942 and 1943. Studies of the problem were conducted in several states, and the New Hampshire legislature in 1943 made the towns responsible for paying the expenses of delinquents placed in custody or on probation. The provision of day nurseries to care for younger children of working mothers was also considered by the states in 1943. California, Indiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, and Washington, among others, passed child care legislation.

Upward revision of old-age assistance grants was made by Arizona, Indiana, Oregon, and Rhode Island in 1941, all of which raised maximum grants from \$30 to \$40 a month. Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Virginia continued the upward trend in 1942, while Maine, Nevada, Tennessee, and Utah took similar action in 1943. In the latter year, Iowa and Michigan broadened eligibility bases for groups which might receive grants, or increased grants by administrative action. Missouri and California also considered increasing old-age assistance grants. At the end of 1942 the average payment per recipient for old-age assistance in all states was \$23.43, while the highest average was the \$41.06 paid in Colorado. Several states, including California, Colorado, Nevada, and Oklahoma memorialized Congress to amend federal regulations to permit old-age assistance recipients to do odd jobs and bring in up to \$50 a month without forfeiting state aid.

Administratively, several states took steps to increase cooperation between agencies within a state and between states in the matter of public aid. The Idaho Department of Public Assistance was authorized to make reciprocal agreements with other states on welfare services, similar action being taken by Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming. In 1942, Rhode Island was able to inform the other states that it had completely abolished its settlement requirements for receiving public assistance. Newcomers to the state are now immediately eligible for relief payments. Rhode Island is the first state to take

such action. The constitutionality of other state settlement laws was cast in doubt in 1942, however, as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Edwards v. the People of California* (62 Sup. Ct. 164, [1942]). Provision for medical care in Indiana, Iowa, Maine, and Washington, was liberalized in 1941. The next year, Rhode Island adopted the first compulsory cash sickness compensation law in the states. Under it, weekly benefits will be paid, beginning in 1943, from funds consisting primarily of employee contributions. The fund is administered by the state employment compensation board and covers only employees also included in the unemployment compensation system. Nonprofit hospital service plans were adopted in several states during these years, 29 states having legalized them by the end of 1941.

Six states—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Utah, and Vermont—adopted premarital examination laws in 1941. Idaho and Wyoming followed suit in 1943. By April of the latter year, 28 states required the examination of both male and female before issuance of marriage license, while Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas provided for the examination of the male. Minimum age provisions for marriage were raised in Arkansas and Virginia to 18 for the male and 16 for the female. Illinois repealed the three-day waiting period before issuance of marriage licenses in 1941.

Although the importance of birth records increased when the Social Security Act became effective in 1935, their value has been emphasized by recent rulings that defense and war industry employers hire only native-born Americans for certain types of work. Delayed birth registration statutes were adopted in eight of the states in 1941, adding to the six which had previously taken action. Others were added in 1942 and 1943.

Aroused by increasing venereal disease rates, the states are adopting stringent measures directed against prostitutes and their exploiters. Arizona, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia adopted control measures or strengthened their previous

acts during 1942. Six states—Arizona, Georgia, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and West Virginia—stiffened their provisions during the early part of 1943, while similar measures were pending before still other legislatures. The West Virginia and Mississippi laws provide for detention centers for venereal disease sufferers. Most of the new laws provide heavy penalties for exploiters of prostitutes and prostitution.

LABOR

In the 1941 legislative year, labor bills were generally concerned with industrial relations and other peacetime questions, while manpower shortages underlay much of the labor legislation considered by the states in 1942-43.

The amount of labor legislation in the years 1941-1943 was far from small. Wage-and-hour laws, occupational disease laws, and unemployment compensation matters were considered. New notes were struck in the field of labor law as the result, first, of strikes and disputes in defense and war industries, and second, of growing manpower shortages as the industrial and agricultural output of the nation reached unprecedented heights. The relaxation of laws to permit the employment of women and children in new ways was found to be necessary to increase production at a time when millions of men were leaving their normal peacetime pursuits for service in the armed forces.

In 1941, 18 states passed laws involving labor and industrial relations, 15 concerning labor disputes and mediation, and 10 forbidding discrimination by defense industries because of race, color, or creed. Except for the attention given to workmen's compensation, more interest has been shown thus far during the 1943 session in wage and hour bills than in any other type of bill designed to improve labor standards. Only 8 states were considering such laws as late as March, however.

Measures to provide additional manpower were heralded by administrative and legislative action in 1942. To increase farm labor, a Michigan law guaranteed that workers accepting jobs on

farms would not lose unemployment benefits. New York's war emergency dispensation act sanctioned the waiving of provisions which would conflict with the seven-day work week and multiple shifts in war work. A Virginia law passed in 1942 permits the state commissioner of labor to allow longer working days for women, and women are permitted to work on Sundays in South Carolina war industries, contrary to the previous law. Most of the other states found it possible to utilize existing machinery to waive restrictions, when necessary, without the passage of laws.

In 1943, manpower laws have bulked large. Maryland adopted and Delaware considered "work-or-fight" measures which apply to unemployed males, not in school, who refuse to accept employment. States which have altered laws to permit wider use of women workers include Arkansas, California, Delaware, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Washington law assures women equal pay for equal work, while the Indiana and Wyoming laws suspend all work-hour limits for women.

The employment of younger boys, previously restricted, has been made possible, especially in bowling alleys and in dairy and farm work, by several 1943 laws. Still other states have lowered the age limits to permit the same groups to obtain conditional chauffeur licenses. California, Indiana, Oklahoma, Nevada, and Texas took such action early in 1943. The authorization of shorter school terms or of unusual recesses to release students for farm work has been granted in North Carolina, California, and Utah, while New York continued authority previously granted to release pupils for planting and harvesting, and added new authorization to allow canneries to hire school children during busy seasons.

Prisoners are made available for work in Maryland and North Carolina, while older people have been encouraged (by facilitating their return to the assistance rolls and by assurances that they may accept work without loss through deduc-

tions from their grants) to accept work and leave assistance rolls in many other states. Rehabilitation programs have been started—as in Connecticut and Utah—to add physically handicapped persons to the labor supply. Indiana has prohibited policemen and firemen from retiring on pension during the War.

California has set up a farm production council for recruiting, distributing, transporting, and housing farm workers, and has appropriated \$1,500,000 for this work.

Special measures have also been taken to meet the shortage of professional workers. Legal requirements for practicing law were eased in 1942 in Michigan and Mississippi, and for pharmacists in the latter and other states. Laws in Illinois and Virginia did the same for physicians and surgeons. Delaware, Nevada, and Washington took similar action in 1943, while Kansas will permit nurses from outside the state to practice in Kansas for the duration. Most of the states are lowering teacher requirements either by administrative action or by statute.

Considerable attention has been given by the legislatures in the 1941-1943 period to measures which require legal responsibility of labor unions and their representatives. The Rhode Island Labor Relations Board was established in 1941 to assure equality of bargaining power of employer and employee, as well as to encourage collective bargaining. Maine, New Jersey, and North Carolina took somewhat similar action. In 1942, Mississippi adopted a labor relations act incorporating provisions limiting union activity. Under its provisions, penalties are provided for using violence to prevent persons from engaging in legitimate occupations.

This trend was continued in the 1943 sessions. Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas adopted laws tightening control over labor organizations and requiring their licensing and periodic filing of financial and membership reports. The intent of these bills, as expressed in the Texas law which went into effect without the signature of the governor, is to establish a public policy to regulate labor

unions, their officers, organizers, and other representatives. Identical laws in Idaho and South Dakota require unions to file annual statements and curb picketing, boycotting, and organizing of agricultural workers, while Arkansas has enacted an anti-violence bill. Directed against interference with traffic by strikers and strike-sympathizers was a Michigan act of 1943 making punishable the interference, without lawful authority, with vehicles engaged in transporting agricultural or commercial products. Similar measures were being considered by half a dozen other legislatures in April, 1943.

Along with these 1943 changes went measures to increase workmen's compensation. Over half the state legislatures meeting in 1943 considered such changes. Occupational disease compensation laws were liberalized in Indiana and Arizona, the latter providing compensation for approximately 35 diseases, under a system to be administered by the State Industrial Commission which also handles workmen's compensation. Other states are liberalizing compensation laws by increasing minimum and maximum weekly benefit limits, extending the period during which payments are to be made, and including new groups of workers under their coverage. A Rhode Island proposal would establish a curative center for rehabilitation of injured workmen, to be financed through the workmen's compensation fund.

One of the more liberal plans is embodied in a newly-enacted Indiana law which increases maximum weekly benefits from \$16.50 to \$18.20, total maximum benefits from \$5,000 to \$5,500, and burial allowance from \$150 to \$165. Employers are encouraged under the law, however, to hire handicapped persons since its terms provide for elimination from compensation coverage of injuries traceable to previous disabilities.

In the field of unemployment compensation, Indiana, New Hampshire, and West Virginia passed liberal amending acts, while California, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New York were considering similar action. Most of these new acts would apply the law to domestic

workers. All together, 16 states in their 1943 sessions (to the end of March, 1943) had legislated to improve workmen's compensation laws. In addition, six states have acted to protect benefit rights to men in the armed forces, while as many more are considering the matter.

STATE EMPLOYEES

The years 1941-1943 saw several changes in the state merit systems. Indiana and Kansas established civil service systems in 1941, and Virginia took similar action in 1942. The Virginia system is unique in that the governor, and not a citizen commission or board, is responsible for its administration. During the same period, the New Mexico system was repealed, and the Louisiana system was reorganized, the Civil Service Commission being replaced by the Department of State Civil Service.

Retirement plans assuring old-age security to state employees were adopted by several states during 1941-1943. Approximately half of the states now have such plans in operation. Vermont, Tennessee, and New Mexico passed laws making such provision during 1941. Michigan was added to the list in 1943, while proposals are also being considered in New Hampshire and Wisconsin. Under the Michigan plan, approximately sixteen thousand employees will be benefited, with retirement optional at 60 and compulsory at 70. Supreme court and circuit court jurists in Oregon are affected by a 1943 act setting up a retirement plan for them.

Teachers were benefited by Virginia's new state retirement system in 1942, as well as by retirement laws passed in Louisiana and New Jersey. States adopting pension systems for teachers and other school employees in 1943 include Arizona, Oklahoma, and Nevada, while bills are still pending in Missouri and Delaware. They are likewise beneficiaries of the retirement system for teachers and state employees that went into effect in North Carolina on January 1, 1942. Some forty-one thousand employees elected to come under that system.

Some state retirement systems have

provided for participation by the employees of local governments. With the passage of the Maine law of 1942 making this type of provision, a total of 9 states were permitting local government employees to participate. These states include New York, New Jersey, Ohio, California, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Minnesota.

Most of the states have faced the need in the past two years to compensate for outside influences affecting state services, Industrial and federal employment, and service with the Army and Navy have taken many public servants from the states. Surveys have shown the alarming effects of these developments in every state studied. As a result, government services have been impaired and in some cases even abandoned. For example, motor vehicle safety inspections were abandoned in Washington and greatly curtailed in Connecticut and New Jersey in 1942, while laws were submitted to the legislatures of Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina, Vermont, and Washington in 1943 to repeal or suspend the inspection laws.

To overcome the lure of more lucrative employment elsewhere, as well as to offset rises in the cost of living, state employees were given substantial salary increases in many states, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, and Rhode Island in 1942, and Colorado, among others, in 1943. Uniformly, these laws provided increases in salaries up to a certain amount. Other steps to supply personnel for needed state services include a measure for the re-employment of retired employees for the duration in Massachusetts, and the easing of civil service requirements for new employees in Massachusetts and other states.

HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

The impact of the War was reflected clearly in developments in the field of highways and motor vehicles. Because of wartime shortages and rationing, highway construction and repair were cut to the minimum. These factors also caused declines in revenues from sale of motor fuels and motor vehicle licenses in 1942

and 1943, but not rapidly enough to prevent the creation of surpluses. To prevent the diversion of these funds to other activities, 15 states, by late 1942, had passed anti-diversion measures.

In 1941, the states progressed toward uniformity in motor vehicle size and weight regulations, as well as in lighting provisions. Texas abolished its 7,000 pound load limit and allowed a maximum gross of 38,000. The Tennessee gross weight limit was raised from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds. A South Dakota law of 1943 allows a maximum length of 45 feet and permits 40,000 pounds gross weight for commercial motor vehicles.

The legislatures were not greatly concerned with commercial motor vehicle regulation in 1943 because the states, with the cooperation of the Council of State Governments, had agreed in 1942, by executive or legislative action, to apply uniform motor vehicle weight and length regulations. Reciprocity laws, affecting operation of private motor vehicles and commercial trucks and trailers, were passed by Wyoming, South Dakota, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Arizona, among others.

All of the states were brought face to face with the problem of providing new types of vehicle license plates as a result of the War Production Board's order of March, 1942, curtailing use of essential metals for that purpose. The 1943 license plates show the results in terms of unprecedented combinations of new and old plates, tabs, windshield stickers, and fiber-board. Highway speed limits were likewise affected by rubber and gasoline shortages. In many cases, these problems were solved by administrative or executive decisions; in others, legislative solution or approval was obtained. In Delaware, the State Highway Department has been vested with emergency war powers as a result of a 1943 law; discretionary powers over license plates and permits have been given to the governor or motor vehicle commissioner by Vermont and Georgia laws; and New Mexico has similarly endowed the highway commission with regard to speed limits. Other states are considering measures to give this power to the governors.

Other legislation affecting the highways includes the driver responsibility laws enacted by Indiana, Oregon, and Utah in 1943, requiring proof of financial ability to pay for damages. South Dakota and Washington adopted legislation setting up state automobile pools to save gasoline and rubber, following the lead of New Hampshire in 1942. These involve operation of state-owned cars by a state pool, which services and dispatches them on official state business only. Pennsylvania reduced various motor vehicle license fees, setting a flat \$10 annual registration fee for passenger ve-

hicles. In addition to the states which have lowered age limits to persons requesting chauffeur licenses, driver licenses may be issued to applicants of lower age in Indiana, Oklahoma, California, Texas, Michigan, and North Carolina, as a result of 1943 laws. The Washington legislature in 1943 adopted a special excise tax on motor vehicles, in lieu of general property taxes, bringing to 7 the number of states following this policy. Motor vehicles are still subject to general property taxes in 22 states; the other 19 impose no special or general property taxes on motor vehicles.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS

THE National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was organized in 1892 as an organization affiliated with the American Bar Association. The Conference promotes uniformity in state laws, on subjects where uniformity is deemed desirable and practicable, and prepares drafts of model laws for the states where such statutes are believed to be useful. Its members are commissioners appointed by the governors of the several states, and may be lawyers, judges, or law teachers. The number of commissioners in each of the states varies from one to five.

A committee of the Conference receives suggestions as to possible topics for uniform and model legislation and approves those deemed practicable. These subjects are then referred to special committees and are considered by them, after consultation with business and professional men and with any governmental agencies which would be affected. After complete consideration of each statute at the annual meeting of the Conference, and after approval by the representatives of at least 20 states

and by the American Bar Association, the laws are released for presentation to the legislatures.

During the 50 years of its existence, the Conference has drafted and approved about 93 model and uniform acts. Some of the earlier acts have been declared obsolete or have been superseded by later acts, leaving a total of 75 acts which are currently being recommended to the several legislatures.

In 1940, the Council of State Governments entered into a tentative program of cooperation with the Conference for the purpose of helping that organization to secure consideration of its acts by the legislatures. In 1942 this agreement was extended, and at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Council in November, 1942, attended by representatives of the Conference, the cooperative agreement was made permanent. The Council makes office space available to the Conference, provides a representative especially assigned to this work, a secretary, and also the services of the field staff of the Council.

(Article continued on page 132)

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
RECORD OF UNIFORM STATE LAWS ENACTED
 As Reported to May, 1943

State	Acknowledgment To Secure Attendance of out of State Witnesses	Arbitration	Bills of Lading	Common Trust Fund	Conditional Sales	Contribution Among Tortfeasors	Criminal Extradition	Declaratory Judgments	Desertion and Non-Support	Business Records as Evidence	Judicial Notice of Foreign Law	Official Reports as Evidence Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind	Federal Tax Lien Registration	Fiduciaries	Flag	Foreign Depositions	Fraudulent Conveyances	Illegitimacy	Insurers Liquidation	Interparty Agreement	Joint Obligations		
Total.....	13	37	6	30	6	9	4	31	40	18	12	18	5	9	22	17	16	10	18	7	6	4	4
Alabama.....			★				★	★	★														
Arizona.....	(a)	★		★	★		★	★								★	★						
Arkansas.....	(a)	★		★			★							★									
California.....		★		★					★	★							★	★					
Colorado.....		★						★							★								
Connecticut.....	(a)	★		★							★												
Delaware.....		★		★	★		★		★						★		★						
Florida.....		★			★		★																
Georgia.....																							
Idaho.....	(a)	★		★			★	★		★		★		★									
Illinois.....	(a)			★					★		★		★	★	★	★			★				
Indiana.....	(a)	★		★		★	★	★			★		★	★	★								
Iowa.....	(a)	★		★			★	★								★		★					
Kansas.....	(a)						★	★	★														
Kentucky.....											★												
Louisiana.....				★								★	★	★	★	★	★						
Maine.....		★		★			★	★			★					★	★						
Maryland.....	★	★		★			★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	★		★	★			
Massachusetts.....	(a)	★		★			★	★	★				★	★		★	★	★					
Michigan.....	(a)	★		★	★		★	★							★	★	★						
Minnesota.....		★		★			★	★		★	★							★					
Mississippi.....		★							★							★							
Missouri.....				★			★	★		★	★	★											
Montana.....	(a)	★					★	★		★	★	★		★									
Nebraska.....	(a)	★					★	★															
Nevada.....	(a)	★	★	★			★	★	★			★	★	★			★	★	★		★	★	
New Hampshire.....	(a)	★		★			★	★									★	★					
New Jersey.....		★		★		★	★	★	★		★				★		★						
New Mexico.....							★						★	★				★					
New York.....		★		★		★	★	★			★		★	★				★	★			★	
North Carolina.....	(a)	★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★			★				★	★				
North Dakota.....	(b)	★		★			★	★	★	★	★	★					★	★					
Ohio.....		★		★			★	★		★	★	★											
Oklahoma.....																							
Oregon.....	★	★					★	★		★	★			★						★			
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★		★		★		★	★			★	★	★	★			★			
Rhode Island.....		★		★			★			★	★			★	★	★			★				
South Carolina.....	(a)		★											★	★								
South Dakota.....	(b)	★			★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★				
Tennessee.....	(a)	★						★				★	★	★	★	★	★						
Texas.....								★	★														
Utah.....	(a)	★	★				★	★	★				★	★						★	★		
Vermont.....		★		★			★	★	★	★					★								
Virginia.....		★					★	★							★								
Washington.....	(a)	★		★	★			★	★		★					★							
West Virginia.....		★				★		★	★														
Wisconsin.....	(a)	★	★	★		★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★					★	
Wyoming.....		★	★				★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★					

*Amendment only.

^bAct and amendment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION
RECORD OF UNIFORM STATE LAWS ENACTED—Continued
As Reported to May, 1943

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Limited Partnership	Machine Gun	Marriage Evasion	Narcotic Drug	Partnership	Principal and Income	Proof of Statutes	Reciprocal Tax Transfer	Sales	Sales and Amendments	Simultaneous Death	Negotiable Instruments	Stock Transfer	Transfer of Dependents	Trust Receipts	Trustees Accounting	Trusts	Vendor and Purchaser Risk	Veterans' Guardianship	Vital Statistics	Warehouse Receipts	Wills—Probate (Foreign)	Unauthorized Insurers	State
24	9	5	40	22	12	24	14	34	11	23	48	31	6	14	4	5	4	35	3	47	9	4	..... Total
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Alabama
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Arizona
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Arkansas
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... California
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Colorado
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Connecticut
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Delaware
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Florida
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Georgia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	★	..... Idaho
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Illinois
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Indiana
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	★	..... Iowa
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	★	..... Kansas
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Kentucky
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Louisiana
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Maine
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	★	..... Maryland
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Massachusetts
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Michigan
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Minnesota
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Mississippi
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	..... Missouri
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Montana
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Nebraska
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Nevada
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... New Hampshire
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... New Jersey
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... New Mexico
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... New York
★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... North Carolina
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... North Dakota
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Ohio
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Oklahoma
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Oregon
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Pennsylvania
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Rhode Island
★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	★	..... South Carolina
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	★	..... South Dakota
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Tennessee
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(c)	★	★	★	★	..... Texas
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Utah
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Vermont
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Virginia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Washington
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... West Virginia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Wisconsin
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..... Wyoming

(c) Act and amendments.

The Council has interested the various commissions on interstate cooperation in the uniform law program but does not undertake to draft the bills for introduction, this work being assigned to the local commissioners of the Conference on uniform state laws.

The success of this cooperative plan is shown by statistics. In 1939, 122 uniform laws were introduced in the several state legislatures and 36 were enacted; in 1941, the first year of cooperation, 201 uniform laws were introduced, and 78 were adopted. While the War is a very serious obstacle to the consideration of uniform laws in 1943, progress thus far has been encouraging. In many states the program is being carried forward with approximately normal success.

In addition to the uniform laws shown in the accompanying table, the following have been adopted by two states or

less: Auto Liability Security, 2 states; Criminal Statistics, 1; Composite Reports as Evidence, 2; Expert Testimony, 2; Pistol, 2; Statute of Limitations, 0; Written Obligations, 2; Estates, 0; Property, 1.

Another activity of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is the drafting of model laws for the states where such statutes are believed to be useful. The Model Chattel Mortgage Act has been adopted by Indiana; the Model Business Corporation Act by Idaho, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Washington; the Model Mechanics' Lien Act by Florida; the Model Agricultural Cooperative Association Act by Utah; and the Model Execution of Wills Act by Tennessee.

Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico have also adopted a number of the uniform laws.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS DECLARING STATE LAWS AND
OTHER ACTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL: 1938-1942*

The United States Supreme Court may declare state laws and other state action invalid as contravening the federal Constitution, an act of Congress, or a federal treaty. The definition of state "laws" includes not only acts of the state legislature, but any legislative act where there has been a delegation of authority to subordinate agencies such as municipal councils and state boards or commissions.

State "action" may be expressed through its judicial, executive, and administrative branches of government, as well as through its legislative branch. Cases in which the Supreme Court has held such state laws or actions unconstitutional have been included in this report.

In addition to listing such cases, the state law or action affected by the charge of unconstitutionality is reported, together with the number of judges dissenting in each case. *Per curiam* decisions made on the authority of prior decisions holding a state law or action unconstitutional are also included.

I. STATE LAWS

Case	Citation	Laws affected	Judges dissenting
James v. United Artists Corp.	305 U. S. 410	W. Va. Code, Art. 13 c. 11, §2(i) as amended Laws 1935 c. 86 ^a	0
Gwin, White & Prince, Inc. v. Henneford	305 U. S. 434	Wash. Laws 1935 c. 180, §§4(e), 5(g), (m) of Title II (amending Laws 1933 c. 191)	1
Pierre v. Louisiana	306 U. S. 354	La. Code of Criminal Procedure (Dart, 1932) Title XVIII c. 2 ^b	0
Hale v. Bimco Trading Co.	306 U. S. 375	Fla. Laws 1937 c. 18995; Comp. Gen. Laws c. CVIII, §4151 (512)-(519)	0
Lanzetta v. New Jersey	306 U. S. 451	N. J. Laws 1934, c. 155, §4	0
Lane v. Wilson	307 U. S. 268	Okla. Stat. (1931), §5654 (Laws 1916, c. 24, §4)	2
Hague v. C.I.O.	307 U. S. 496	Jersey City, N. J. municipal ordinance	2
Pittman v. Home Owners' Loan Corp.	308 U. S. 21	Md. Laws 1937, c. 11 (Code, Art. 81, §213) ^c	0
Schnelder v. State ^d (Town of Irvington)	308 U. S. 147	Los Angeles Municipal Code (1936), §§28.00, 28.01; Milwaukee city ordinance; Worcester city ordinance; Irvington town ordinance	1
McCarroll v. Dixie Lines	309 U. S. 176	Ark. Laws 1933, Act 67; Laws 1934 Ex., Act 11, §22 (c)	3
McGoldrick v. Gulf Oil Corp.	309 U. S. 414	New York City sales tax (Local Law No. 24 of 1934 published as Local Law No. 25)	0
Thornhill v. Alabama	310 U. S. 88	Ala. Code (1923), §3448	1
Carlson v. California	310 U. S. 106	Cal. (Shasta Co.) municipal ordinance	1
Cantwell v. Connecticut	310 U. S. 296	Conn. Gen. Stat., §6294 as amended by §860d of 1937 Supplement	0
Smith v. Texas	311 U. S. 128	Tex. Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 333-350 ^b	0
Bacardi Corp. v. Domenech	311 U. S. 150	P. R. Laws 1936, 3d Session, No. 6 amended Laws 1937, No. 149 ^a	0
Best & Co. v. Maxwell	311 U. S. 454	N. C. Laws 1937 c. 127, §121 (e)	0
Hines v. Davidowitz	312 U. S. 52	Pa. Laws 1939, No. 304 (Pa. Stat. Ann., Purdon's Supp. 1940, Title 35, §1801-1806)	3
Wood v. Lovett	313 U. S. 362	Ark. Laws 1937, No. 264	3
Federal Land Bank v. Bismarck Lumber Co.	314 U. S. 95	N. D. Laws 1937, c. 249	0
Edwards v. California	314 U. S. 160	Cal. Welfare and Institution Code, §2615	0
United States v. Emory	314 U. S. 423	Mo. Rev. Stat. (1929), §1168	4
United States v. Texas	314 U. S. 480	Tex. Civil Statutes, Art. 7065a-7	0
Illinois Gas Co. v. Public Service Co.	314 U. S. 498	Ill. Commerce Commission order	0
Taylor v. Georgia	315 U. S. 25	Ga. Code, Title 26, §§7408, 7409	0
Cloverleaf Butter Co. v. Paterson	315 U. S. 148	Ala. Code (1940) Title 2, c. 1, §495	4
United States v. Pink	315 U. S. 203	N. Y. Insurance Law, §§27, 63	2
Puerto Rico v. Russell & Co.	315 U. S. 610	P. R. Laws 1921, No. 49 ^f	4
Tulee v. Washington	315 U. S. 681	Wash. Rev. Stat. (Remington), §5693; (Supp. 1940), §5703	0
Skinner v. Oklahoma	316 U. S. 535	Okla. Stat. Ann., Title 57, §§171 et seq.; Laws 1935, pp. 94 et seq.	0

* Unconstitutional as applied to facts in the case.

^b Law not unconstitutional, but unconstitutionally administered.

^c State tax on recordation of instruments invalid as applied to Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

^d Together with *Kim Young v. California*; *Snyder v. Milwaukee*; *Nichols, et al. v. Massachusetts*.

^e In conflict with U. S. treaty.

^f Violates insular organic act, 48 U.S.C. §737.

* Prepared by Agnes M. Brown, State Law Index, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. This report covers Volumes 305-317 of the United States Reports. It is supplementary to "United States Supreme Court Cases Declaring State Laws Unconstitutional, 1912-1938," Special Report No. 2, State Law Index, Library of Congress, which in turn supplements a similar report included in appendix II of "The Supreme Court and Unconstitutional Legislation," by Blaine Free Moore (1913).

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS DECLARING STATE LAWS AND OTHER ACTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL: 1938-1942*—Continued

II. OTHER STATE ACTION

Case	Citation	Action Affected	Judges dissenting
Sovereign Camp v. Bolln	305 U. S. 66	Mo. court judgment enforcing a certificate of fraternal benefit association contrary to interpretation by court of state of issue	0
Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada	305 U. S. 337	Refusal of curators of Mo. state university to admit colored person to law school ^a	2
Titus v. Wallick	306 U. S. 282	Ohio court judgment denying recovery on a foreign judgment	0
Kalb v. Feuerstein	308 U. S. 433	Wis. foreclosure proceedings ^b	0
Chambers v. Florida	309 U. S. 227	Fla. court conviction based on forced confessions	0
United States v. Shaw	309 U. S. 495	Mich. court decree allowing cross claim against the U. S. without specific statutory authority	0
White v. Texas	310 U. S. 530	Tex. court conviction based on forced confession	0
Hansberry v. Lee	311 U. S. 32	Ill. court decree holding petitioners bound by a judgment rendered in an earlier litigation to which they were not parties	0
Milliken v. Meyer	311 U. S. 457	Colo. judgment holding foreign judgment void on ground of inconsistency between findings and decree	0
American Federation of Labor v. Swing	312 U. S. 321	Ill. court decree asserting that the common law of the state limits peaceful picketing to cases in which the controversy is between employer and his employees	2
Smith v. O'Grady	312 U. S. 329	Neb. court's denial of writ of habeas corpus, thereby upholding a judgment based on plea of guilty induced by false statements of state enforcement officers	0
United States v. Alabama	313 U. S. 274	Ala. tax sales to enforce lien on U. S. property	0
United States v. Classic	313 U. S. 299	La. state officers' action in wilfully altering and falsely counting ballots cast in primary election	3
Bridges v. California	314 U. S. 252	Cal. court convictions for contempt of court	4
Miles v. Illinois Central Railroad Co.	315 U. S. 698	Tenn. court decree enjoining suit in courts of another state	4
Bakery Drivers' Local v. Wohl	315 U. S. 769	N. Y. court decree enjoining picketing	0
Cochran v. Kansas	316 U. S. 255	Kan. court's denial of writ of habeas corpus	0
Hill v. Texas	316 U. S. 400	Tex. grand jury commissioners' action in excluding negroes from grand jury	0
Ward v. Texas	316 U. S. 547	Tex. court conviction based on forced confession	0

^a Mo. Rev. Stat. (1929), §9622 held inadequate to avoid this discrimination.

^b In view of §75 of the federal bankruptcy act.

Together with *Times-Mirror Co. et al. v. Superior Court of California in and for the County of Los Angeles*.

III. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS PER CURIAM BASED ON DECISIONS FOUND IN PARTS I AND II.

Case	Citation	Basis of Decision
Canty v. Alabama	309 U. S. 629	Judgment reversed on authority of Chambers v. Florida , 309 U. S. 227
White v. Texas	309 U. S. 631	Judgment reversed on authority of Chambers v. Florida , 309 U. S. 227; Canty v. Alabama , 309 U. S. 629
Journeyman Tailors' Union Local No. 195 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, et al. v. Miller's Inc.	312 U. S. 658	Judgment reversed on authority of American Federation of Labor v. Swing , 312 U. S. 321; Thornhill v. Alabama , 310 U. S. 88; Carlson v. California , 310 U. S. 106
Lomax v. Texas	323 U. S. 544	Judgment reversed on authority of Chambers v. Florida , 309 U. S. 227; White v. Texas , 310 U. S. 530
Vernon v. Alabama	313 U. S. 547	Judgment reversed on authority of Chambers v. Florida , 309 U. S. 227; White v. Texas , 310 U. S. 530

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS IN 1943

State	Senate					House
	President	President Pro Tem	Secretary	Speaker	Clerk	
Alabama	L. Handy Ellis	James A. Simpson	J. E. Speight	George O. Miller	R. T. Goodwyn, Jr.	
Arizona	Paul C. Keefe	.....	W. J. Graham	O. L. McDaniel	Lallah Ruth (Mrs.)	
Arkansas	J. L. Shaver	G. W. Lookadoo	I. N. Moore	R. W. Griffith	Jack Machen	
California	Frederick F. Houser	Jerrold I. Seawell	Joseph A. Beek	Charles W. Lyon	A. A. Ohnimus	
Colorado	William E. Higby	C. P. Murphy	William C. Blair	Homer L. Pearson	Ira L. Sides	
Connecticut	William L. Hadden	Frank H. Peet	Clarence F. Baldwin	Harold E. Mitchell	Searls Dearington	
Delaware	I. J. MacCollum	Clayton A. Bunting	Vera G. Davis (Mrs.)	Benjamin F. Johnson	John F. Lynn	
Florida	Philip D. Beall	Ernest F. Householder	Robert W. Davis	Richard H. Simpson	Walter P. Fuller	
Georgia	Frank C. Gross	David S. Atkinson	Henry W. Nevin	Roy V. Harris	P. T. McCutcheon, Jr.	
Idaho	Edwin Nelson	C. A. Robins	Carl Kitchen	Milton Horsly	Lloyd A. Fenn	
Illinois	Hugh W. Cross	Arnold P. Benson	E. H. Alexander	E. J. Schnackenberg	R. R. Randolph	
Indiana	Charles M. Dawson	Thurman A. Biddinger	James Swan	W. H. Creighton	Noland C. Wright	
Iowa	Robert Blue	Frank C. Byers	W. J. Scarborough	H. W. Burma	A. C. Gustafson	
Kansas	Jess C. Denious	Kirk W. Dale	C. W. Miller	Paul Wunsch	W. T. Bishop	
Kentucky	Rodes K. Myers	Edwin C. Dawson	Robert Humphreys	Stanley S. Dickson	W. A. Perry	
Louisiana	Marc M. Mouton	Frank B. Ellis	R. A. Gilbert	R. Norman Bauer	Lee Laycock	
Maine	Horace A. Hildreth	.....	Royden V. Brown	F. A. Richardson	Harvey R. Pease	
Maryland	Arthur H. Brice	.....	C. Andrew Shaab	T. E. Conlon	Daniel J. Lyons	
Massachusetts	Jarvis Hunt	.....	Irving N. Hayden	Rudolph F. King	Laurence R. Grove	
Michigan	Eugene C. Keyes	George P. McCallum	Fred I. Chase	Howard Nugent	Myles F. Gray	
Minnesota	Archie H. Miller	.....	H. Y. Torrey	Lawrence M. Hall	Harry L. Allen	
Mississippi	Dennis Murphree	John W. Kyle	R. L. Brown	Sam Lumpkin	Heber Ladner	
Missouri	Frank G. Harris	Frank P. Briggs	R. E. L. Marrs	Howard Elliott	Leonard E. Newton	
Montana	Ernest T. Eaton	W. E. Keeley	Claude McAllister	G. W. O'Connor	Lewis R. Knox	
Nebraska	Roy W. Johnson*	.....	.....	Robert Crosby*	Hugo F. Srb*	
Nevada	Vail Pittman	Charles Ryssell	.....	Denver Dickerson	E. C. Mulcahy	
New Hampshire	Ansel N. Sanborn	.....	Florence Buckingham	Sherman Adams	C. J. Fretwell	
New Jersey	George H. Stanger	.....	O. F. Van Camp	M. G. Amlicke	Philip Wadsworth	
New Mexico	J. B. Jones	Claude E. Gamble	Eva Ellen Sabin	M. S. Smith	Gilbert Lopez	
New York	Thomas W. Wallace	J. R. Hanley	William S. King	Oswald D. Heck	A. B. Borkowski	
North Carolina	R. L. Harris	J. Hampton Price	S. Ray Byerly	John Kerr, Jr.	Shearon Harris	
North Dakota	Henry Holt	Norman Brunsdale	Walter Trout	Ralph G. Beede	W. M. Smart	
Ohio	Paul M. Herbert	F. E. Whittemore	T. E. Bateman	W. M. McCulloch	Otis R. Johnson	
Oklahoma	James E. Berry	Tom Anglin	J. W. Cordell	Harold Freeman	Lucien C. Spear	
Oregon	William H. Steiwer	.....	Zylpha Z. Burns (Mrs.)	William M. McAlister	W. F. Drager	
Pennsylvania	John C. Bell, Jr.	Charles H. Ealy	George F. Holmes	Ira T. Fiss	William E. Habbyslaw	
Rhode Island	Louis W. Cappelli	G. D. Greenhalgh	Armand H. Coté	Harry F. Curvin	H. R. Sullivan	
South Carolina	Ransome J. Williams	Edgar A. Brown	James H. Fowles	Solomon Blatt	Inez Watson	
South Dakota	Albert C. Miller	D. J. Tiede	Douglas Bantz	O. H. Hove	W. J. Matson	
Tennessee	Blair R. Maxwell	.....	Fred Graves	James J. Broome	G. Edward Friar	
Texas	John Lee Smith	Vernon Lemens	Bob Barker	Price Daniel	Clarence T. Jones	
Utah	Grant MacFarland	.....	D. Ray Owen, Jr.	W. R. White	J. Waldo Parry	
Vermont	M. R. Proctor	Lee E. Emerson	W. E. Brishin	Asa S. Bloomer	Clifton G. Parker	
Virginia	William M. Tuck	Vacancy	E. R. Combs	Thomas B. Stanley	E. G. Dodson	
Washington	Victor A. Meyers	Albert D. Rosellini	H. H. Henneford	Edward J. Reilly	S. R. Holcomb	
West Virginia	James Paull	.....	Fred B. Watkins	John A. Amos	J. R. Aliff	
Wisconsin	W. S. Goodland	Conrad Shearer	L. R. Larsen	V. W. Thomson	Arthur May	
Wyoming	R. H. Nichols	George A. Cross	Bessie E. Dailey (Mrs.)	Richard J. Luman	Herbert Fowler	

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

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

THE LEGISLATORS

Number, Terms, and Party Affiliations

State	Senate					House					Total Number of Legis- lators
	Demo- crats	Repub- licans	Other	Total	Term	Demo- crats	Repub- licans	Other	Total	Term	
Total	898	789	18	1,772	..	2,793	2,712	49	5,685	..	7,500
Alabama.....	35	0	..	35	4	105	1	..	106	4	141
Arizona.....	19	0	..	19	2	58	0	..	58	2	77
Arkansas.....	35	0	..	35	4	98	2	..	100	2	135
California.....	16	23	(a)	40	4	36	44	..	80	2	120
Colorado.....	11	24	..	35	4	10	55	..	65	2	100
Connecticut.....	12	21	3DR	36	2	69	196	6DR	272	2	308
Delaware.....	7	10	..	17	4	11	24	1 Independent	35	2	52
Florida.....	38	0	..	38	4	94	0	(a)	95	2	133
Georgia.....	51	1	..	52	2	204	1	..	205	2	257
Idaho.....	13	31	..	44	2	27	32	..	59	2	103
Illinois.....	23	28	..	51	4	69	84	..	153	2	204
Indiana.....	12	38	..	50	4	18	82	..	100	2	150
Iowa.....	5	45	..	50	4	10	98	..	108	2	158
Kansas.....	4	35	(a)	40	4	12	112	(a)	125	2	165
Kentucky.....	29	9	..	38	4	75	25	..	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	39	0	..	39	4	100	0	..	100	4	139
Maine.....	1	32	..	33	2	14	137	..	151	2	184
Maryland.....	20	9	..	29	4	101	22	..	123	4	152
Massachusetts.....	14	26	..	40	2	97	141	(b)	240	2	280
Michigan.....	7	25	..	32	2	26	74	..	100	2	132
Minnesota.....	Nonpolitical election			67	4	Nonpolitical election			131	2	198
Mississippi.....	49	0	..	49	4	139	0	(*)	140	4	189
Missouri.....	17	17	..	34	4	55	95	..	150	2	184
Montana.....	20	36	..	56	4	39	51	..	90	2	146
Nebraska.....	Nonpolitical election			..	2	Unicameral			..	..	43
Nevada.....	7	10	..	17	4	24	16	..	40	2	57
New Hampshire.....	9	15	..	24	2	167	276	..	443	2	467
New Jersey.....	3	18	..	21	3	14	46	..	60	1	81
New Mexico.....	21	3	..	24	4	33	16	..	49	2	73
New York.....	20	31	..	51	2	59	90	1 American Labor	150	2	201
North Carolina.....	48	2	..	50	2	108	12	..	120	2	170
North Dakota.....	4	45	..	49	4	7	106	..	113	2	162
Ohio.....	5	28	..	33	2	25	111	..	136	2	169
Oklahoma.....	40	4	..	44	4	94	24	..	118	2	162
Oregon.....	3	27	..	30	4	9	51	..	60	2	90
Pennsylvania.....	18	32	..	50	4	76	130	(b)	208	2	258
Rhode Island.....	18	25	1 Inde- pendent	44	2	59	41	..	100	2	144
South Carolina.....	46	0	..	46	4	124	0	..	124	2	170
South Dakota.....	4	31	..	35	2	6	69	..	75	2	110
Tennessee.....	30	3	..	33	2	78	21	..	99	2	132
Texas.....	31	0	..	31	4	150	0	..	150	2	181
Utah.....	17	6	..	23	4	39	21	..	60	2	83
Vermont.....	2	28	..	30	2	28	206	12	246	2	276
Virginia.....	32	2	(d)	40	4	88	3	(e)	100	2	140
Washington.....	27	19	..	46	4	57	42	..	99	2	145
West Virginia.....	22	10	..	32	4	50	44	..	94	2	126
Wisconsin.....	4	23	6 Pro- gressive	33	4	14	73	13 Pro- gressive	100	2	133
Wyoming.....	10	17	..	27	4	17	38	..	55	2	82

a 1 vacancy

b 2 vacancies.

c 7 vacancies.

d 6 vacancies.

e 9 vacancies.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF THE LEGISLATORS

137

State	Salaries*		Compensation Allowance for Transportation
	Regular Session	Special Session	
Alabama.....	\$10 per day ^a	\$10 per day	10c a mile, one round trip
Arizona.....	\$8 per day, 60 days	\$8 per day, 20-day limit	20c a mile, one way
Arkansas.....	\$1,000, 2 years	\$6 per day, 15-day limit	5c a mile
California.....	\$11,200 per year ^b	(^b)	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 ^c
Florida.....	\$6 per day	\$6 per day	10c a mile
Georgia.....	\$7 per day	\$7 per day	10c a mile, one round trip
Idaho.....	\$5 per day, 60 days	\$5 per day, 20-day limit	10c a mile, one round trip
Illinois.....	\$5,000, 2 years	.....	5c a mile ^d
Indiana.....	\$10 per day, 61 days	\$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 ^e	\$3 per day ^e	15c a mile, one round trip
Kentucky.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	15c a mile ^f
Louisiana.....	\$10 per day	\$10 per day	10c a mile ^g
Maine.....	\$600	\$5 per day	\$2 for 10 miles, one way
Maryland.....	\$1,000 per year	\$5 per day, 90-day limit	20c a mile ^h
Massachusetts..	\$2,500 per session	Determined at session	\$4.20 a mile (once)
Michigan.....	\$3 per day ⁱ	.....	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.....	\$125 per month	\$1/25 per month	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 ^k	\$6 per day ^k	10c a mile, one round trip
Oregon.....	\$8 per day, 50 days	\$8 per day, 20-day limit	10c a mile
Pennsylvania....	\$3,000 per session	\$500 per session ^l	5c a mile round trip, once a week ^m
Rhode Island...	\$5 per day	None	8c a mile
South Carolina..	\$10 per day, 40 days with pay	\$10 per day, 40 days with pay	4c a mile, round trip once a week
South Dakota...	\$5 per day, 60 days	\$5 per day	5c a mile, one round trip ⁿ
Tennessee.....	\$4 per day, 75 days with pay	\$4 per day, 20 days with pay	\$4 for 25 miles
Texas.....	\$10 per day ^o	\$10 per day	\$2.50 for 25 miles
Utah.....	\$4 per day	\$4 per day, 30-day limit	10c a mile
Vermont.....	\$400, 2 years	\$6 per day	20c a mile ^p
Virginia.....	\$720 each session	\$360 per session	10c a mile ^q
Washington.....	\$5 per day	\$5 per day, 60-day limit	10c a mile, one round trip
West Virginia...	\$500 per year	None	10c a mile
Wisconsin.....	\$2,400, 2 years	None	10c a mile, one round trip
Wyoming.....	\$12 per day	\$10 per day	8c a mile, nearest practical route

^a President of Senate and Speaker of House of Representatives receive \$12 a day

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

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

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

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

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

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

^h In terms of fixed amounts for each member.

* Compare with session table, p. 138, for limit to length of sessions.

ⁱ Allowance of \$500 to meet expenses while General Court is in recess.

^j For elected term.

^k \$2 a day after 60 days.

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

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

ⁿ \$200 expense a year.

^o \$5 a day after 120 days.

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

^q Distance computed by nearest mail route.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

State	Years in which Sessions are Held	Days on which Sessions Convene	Sessions Limit—Days		What is a Day? Defined as a "Calendar Day" by: Defined as a "Meeting Day" by:	
			Regular	Special		
Alabama	Odd	First Tuesday in May	60	30	Court	
Arizona	Odd	Monday after first Tuesday in Jan.	60	20	Court	
Arkansas	Odd	Second Monday in January	60	15	Court	
California	Odd	First Mon. after first day in Jan.	None ^a	None		
Colorado	Odd	First Wednesday in January	None	None		
Connecticut	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	150	None		
Delaware	Odd	First Tuesday in January	60	30	Custom	
Florida	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in April	60	20	Custom	
Georgia	Odd	Second Monday in January	60	None	Custom	
Idaho	Odd	First Monday after January first	60	20		
Illinois	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	None	None		
Indiana	Odd	Thur. after first Mon. in January	61	40	Custom	
Iowa	Odd	Second Monday in January	None	None		
Kansas	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	None	None		Custom
Kentucky	Even	First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	60	None		Constitution
Louisiana	Even	Second Monday in May	60	30		Custom
Maine	Odd	First Wednesday in January	None	None		
Maryland	Odd	First Wednesday in January	90	None	Custom	
Massachusetts	Odd	First Wednesday in January	None	None		
Michigan	Odd	First Wednesday in January	None	None		
Minnesota	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in January	90	None		Constitution
Mississippi	Even	Tues. after first Mon. in January	None	None		
Missouri	Odd	Wednesday after January first	None	None	Court	
Montana	Odd	First Monday in January	60	None	Custom	
Nebraska	Odd	First Tuesday in January	None	None		
Nevada	Odd	Third Monday in January	60	20	Custom	
New Hampshire	Odd	First Wednesday in January	None	None		
New Jersey	Annual	Second Tuesday in January	None	None		
New Mexico	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	60 ^b	None	Custom	
New York	Annual	Wed. after first Mon. in January	None	None		
North Carolina	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in January	None	20	Custom	
North Dakota	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in January	60	None	Court	
Ohio	Odd	First Monday in January	None	None		
Oklahoma	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in January	None	None		Custom
Oregon	Odd	Second Monday in January	50	20	Custom	
Pennsylvania	Odd	First Tuesday in January	None	None		
Rhode Island	Annual	First Tuesday in January	60	None		Custom
South Carolina	Annual	Second Tuesday in January	None	None		
South Dakota	Odd	Tues. after first Mon. in January	60	60	Court	
Tennessee	Odd	First Monday in January	None	None		Custom
Texas	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	None	30	Attorney Gen'l	
Utah	Odd	Second Monday in January	60	30	Court	
Vermont	Odd	Wed. after first Mon. in January	None	None		
Virginia	Even	Second Wednesday in January	60 ^c	30	Custom	
Washington	Odd	Second Monday in January	60	60	Custom	
West Virginia	Odd	Second Wednesday in January	60	None		Custom
Wisconsin	Odd	Second Wednesday in January	None	None		
Wyoming	Odd	Second Tuesday in January	40	None	Custom	

^a Split or bifurcated session.

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

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

THE STATE LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

DATES OF LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS AND NUMBER OF ENACT- MENTS 1941-1942*

139

State	Regular Sessions		Extra Sessions	
	Date ^a	Number of Acts ^b	Date ^a	Number of Acts ^b
Total		22,495		637
Alabama			Nov. 16, 1941-Nov. 20, 1941	8
Arizona	Jan. 13, 1941-Mar. 17, 1941	136	Apr. 6, 1942-Apr. 25, 1942 ^c	36
Arkansas	Jan. 13, 1941-Mar. 13, 1941	479		
California	Jan. 6, 1941-June 14, 1941	1,432	Dec. 19, 1941-Jan. 22, 1942	87
			Jan. 17, 1942-Jan. 18, 1942	5
Colorado	Jan. 1, 1941-Apr. 9, 1941	303		
Connecticut	Jan. 8, 1941-June 4, 1941	360	Oct. 19, 1941	1
Delaware	Jan. 7, 1941-May 2, 1941	317		
Florida	Apr. 8, 1941-June 6, 1941	922		
Georgia	Jan. 23, 1941-Mar. 22, 1941	522	Jan. 13, 1941-Jan. 22, 1941 ^d	0
Idaho	Jan. 6, 1941-Mar. 8, 1941	210		
Illinois	Jan. 8, 1941-June 30, 1941	599	Dec. 18, 1941-Jan. 15, 1942	15
Indiana	Jan. 9, 1941-Mar. 10, 1941	248		
Iowa	Jan. 13, 1941-Apr. 10, 1941	344		
Kansas	Jan. 14, 1941-Apr. 9, 1941	410		
Kentucky	Jan. 6, 1942-Mar. 3, 1942	305	Mar. 10, 1942-Apr. 8, 1942	4
Louisiana	May 11, 1942-July 9, 1942	369	Aug. 20, 1942-Aug. 29, 1942	14
Maine	Jan. 1, 1941-Apr. 26, 1941	544	Jan. 12, 1942-Jan. 24, 1942	41
Maryland	Jan. 1, 1941-Mar. 31, 1941	951		
Massachusetts	Jan. 1, 1941-Oct. 30, 1941	827	Jan. 26, 1942-Jan. 31, 1942	18
Michigan	Jan. 1, 1941-Oct. 11, 1941	389	Jan. 19, 1942-Jan. 27, 1942 ^c	16
			Feb. 9, 1942-Feb. 27, 1942 ^c	22
Minnesota	Jan. 7, 1941-Apr. 24, 1941	552		
Mississippi	Jan. 6, 1942-Mar. 23, 1942 ^c	345		
Missouri	Jan. 8, 1941-July 12, 1941	191	Nov. 4, 1942-Nov. 28, 1942 ^c	11
Montana	Jan. 6, 1941-Mar. 6, 1941	240		
Nebraska	Jan. 7, 1941-May 23, 1941	196		
Nevada	Jan. 20, 1941-Mar. 20, 1941	215		
New Hampshire	Jan. 1, 1941-June 13, 1941	260		
New Jersey	Jan. 14, 1941-Jan. 13, 1942	430		
	Jan. 13, 1942-Jan. 12, 1943	349		
New Mexico	Jan. 14, 1941-Apr. 12, 1941	251		
New York	Jan. 8, 1941-Apr. 3, 1941	960		
	Jan. 7, 1942-Apr. 24, 1942	952		
North Carolina	Jan. 8, 1941-Mar. 15, 1941	420		
North Dakota	Jan. 7, 1941-Mar. 7, 1941	356		
Ohio	Jan. 6, 1941-May 27, 1941	248		
Oklahoma	Jan. 7, 1941-May 23, 1941	332		
Oregon	Jan. 13, 1941-Mar. 15, 1941	519		
Pennsylvania	Jan. 7, 1941-July 15, 1941	355	Feb. 17, 1942-Apr. 10, 1942 ^c	28
Rhode Island	Jan. 7, 1941-Apr. 30, 1941	138		
	Jan. 6, 1942-Apr. 30, 1942	146		
South Carolina	Jan. 14, 1941-May 24, 1941	530		
	Jan. 13, 1942-Mar. 14, 1942	440		
South Dakota	Jan. 7, 1941-Mar. 7, 1941	375		
Tennessee	Jan. 6, 1941-Feb. 15, 1941 ^c	222		
Texas	Jan. 14, 1941-July 3, 1941	889	Sept. 9, 1941-Sept. 19, 1941	8
Utah	Jan. 13, 1941-Mar. 13, 1941	126	Mar. 17, 1941-Mar. 29, 1941	46
			May 19, 1941-June 12, 1941	45
Vermont	Jan. 8, 1941-Apr. 10, 1941	305	Sept. 10, 1941-Sept. 16, 1941	20
Virginia	Jan. 14, 1942-Mar. 28, 1942	522	Sept. 29, 1942-Oct. 1, 1942 ^c	24
Washington	Jan. 13, 1941-Mar. 13, 1941	272		
West Virginia	Jan. 8, 1941-Mar. 8, 1941	257		
Wisconsin	Jan. 8, 1941-June 6, 1941	363		
Wyoming	Jan. 14, 1941-Feb. 22, 1941	145		

^a Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional limitation.

^b Includes all acts and resolutions reported in the volumes published as the general laws, and in addition, initiated laws are counted as part of the total number. Local or

special laws published in separate volumes have not been counted.

^c Dates of convening and adjourning received from secondary sources.

^d Georgia constitutional preliminary special session.

* Compiled from State Law Index, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE*

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

† Abbreviation: Dis.—Discretionary.

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

* This table on legislative procedure, and those following, have been made up from returns to questionnaires sent out to the states during the 1941 legislative sessions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: HOUSE AND SENATE ACTION

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

^a Except by 2/3 vote.

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

^c First and second readings same day.

^d Often third reading by title.

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

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

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

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

^h Except by unanimous consent.

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

^j Requirements often waived.

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

^l No more than two readings same day.

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

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

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

^o Except by 3/4 vote.

^p Passed each time read.

^q Except in emergencies.

^r First two same day by consent of majority.

^s Except by 4/5 vote.

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

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

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: OFFICIAL RECORD

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

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

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

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

^d Others at request of one member.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: EXECUTIVE VETO

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

^a Bill returned to house of origin with objections, except in Georgia, where the governor need not state his objections, and in Kansas, where all bills are returned to the House of Representatives.

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

^c No provision for initiative or referendum in state.

^d Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

^e Unsigned bills do not become laws; no constitutional time limit specified.

^f Sundays not excepted.

^g No provision for initiative in state.

^h Bill becomes law if not filed with objections with secretary of state within five days after adjournment.

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

^j Governor has 10 days from time bill was presented to him in which to approve or disapprove.

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

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

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

ⁿ After delivery to governor.

^o Bill is dead if not signed following adjournment within 5 days of receipt by governor.

^p Governor may not veto items in budget submitted by himself after it has passed legislature with $\frac{2}{3}$'s vote.

^q Including majority elected.

^r No veto; bill becomes law 30 days after adjournment of session unless otherwise expressly directed.

^s Also may veto items in new bills declaring an emergency.

^t Also may veto items in any bill which contains items or sections.

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.....	February 1	Bud. Off. of Dept. of Rev.	Second Tuesday in June	Unlimited	Oct. 1
Arizona.....	October 1	Governor	By 5th day reg. session	Unlimited	July 1
Arkansas.....	Before session	Budget Comm. of Leg.	30 days after appt. of comm.	Unlimited	July 1
California.....	July 1 or before	Dir. of Finance	January	Unlimited	July 1
Colorado.....	October 1	Bud. & Effic. Commr.	10th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Connecticut....	August 1	Bd. of Fin. & Control	2nd week of session	Unlimited	July 1
Delaware.....	September 15	Bd. of Budget Dir.	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Florida.....	December 1	State Budget Comm.	1st day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Georgia.....	No date set	Budget Bureau	7th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Idaho.....	September 15	Budget Director	10th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Illinois.....	November 1	Director of Finance	4 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	July 1
Indiana.....	August 15	State Budget Comm.	With Governor's budget message	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.....	January 15 of even years	Division of Budget of Dept. of Finance	Not later than 20th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Maine.....	November 1	State Budget Officer	4th week after conv.	Unlimited	July 1
Maryland.....	As Gov. desires	Budget Director	20th day of session; 30th for new Governor	May strike out or reduce ^b	Oct. 1
Massachusetts..	September 15	Budget Commr.	Within 3 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	July 1
Michigan.....	December 1	Budget Director	10th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Minnesota.....	No date set	Commr. of Admin.	December 1	Unlimited	July 1
Mississippi.....	No date set	Asst. Dir. of Budget Comm.	December 1	Unlimited	July 1
Missouri.....	November 1	Budget Director	2 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	Jan. 1
Montana.....	November 15	State Bd. of Examrs.	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 ^b	July 1
New Hampshire..	October 1 of even years	Comptroller and Governor	February 15	Unlimited	July 1
New Jersey.....	October 15	Budget Commr.	2nd Tuesday of Jan.	Unlimited	July 1
New Mexico.....	September 15	Governor	15th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
New York.....	October 15	Director of Budget	On or before Feb. 1	May strike out or reduce ^d	April 1
North Carolina..	September 1	Budget Director	With Gov's. Bud. Mess.	Unlimited	July 1
North Dakota...	October 1	Budget Board	10th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Ohio.....	November 1	Supt. of Budget	2 weeks after conv.	Unlimited	Jan. 1
Oklahoma.....	November 1	Budget Officer	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Oregon.....	October 1	Budget Director	December 20	Unlimited	July 1
Pennsylvania....	November 1	Budget Secretary	No time specified	Unlimited	June 1
Rhode Island...	December 15	Budget Director	Jan. 1; Feb. 1 for new Gov.	Unlimited	July 1
South Carolina..	November 1	State Budget Comm.	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
South Dakota...	October 15	Secy. of Finance	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Tennessee.....	December 1	Div. of Accts. & Budget	January 14	Unlimited	July 1
Texas.....	Oct. 15 precedg. yr.	State Bd. of Control	January 1	Unlimited	Sept. 1
Utah.....	No date set	Director of Budget	20th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Vermont.....	October 1	Governor	2nd week of session	Unlimited	July 1
Virginia.....	September 15	Director of Budget	5th day of session	Unlimited	July 1
Washington.....	1st Mon. of Sept.	Director of Budget	5th day of session	Unlimited	April 1
West Virginia...	July 1	Director of Budget	10th day of session	May strike out or reduce	July 1
Wisconsin.....	November 1	Director of Budget	February 1	Unlimited	July 1
Wyoming.....	November 1	Governor	1st day of session	Unlimited	April 1

^a Legislative changes were pending at the time this book went to press.

^b Appropriations outside budget bill shall be limited to some single work or purpose.

^c Legislature can make unlimited changes, but must have three-fifths vote so to do.

^d May add items of appropriation provided such additions are stated separately from original items and refer each to single object or purpose.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR APPORTIONMENT OF STATE LEGISLATURES*

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As of January 1, 1943

State	Citation: Art. & Sec. of Const.	Basis of Apportionment		Apportioning Agency
		Senate	House or Assembly	
Alabama.....	IV, 50; IX, 198-203	Population, except no county more than one member.	Population, but each county at least one member.	Legislature.
Arizona.....	IV, 2, 1 (1)	Prescribed by constitution.	Votes cast for governor at last preceding general election, but not less than if computed on basis of election of 1930.	No provision for Senate, redistricting for House by County Boards of Supervisors.
Arkansas.....	VIII, 1-5	Population.	Each county at least one member; remaining members distributed among more populous counties according to population.	Board of Apportionment (Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General). Subject to revision by state supreme court.
California.....	IV, 6	Population, exclusive of persons ineligible to naturalization. No county, or city and county, to have more than one member; no more than three counties in any district.	Population, exclusive of persons ineligible to naturalization.	Legislature or, if it fails, a Reapportionment Commission (Lieutenant-Governor, Surveyor-General, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction). In either case, subject to a referendum.
Colorado.....	V, 45-49	Population.	Population.	Legislature.
Connecticut...	III, 3, 4; Amdts. II, XV, XVIII, XXXI	Population, but each county at least one member.	Prescribed by constitution: two members from each town having over 5,000 population; others, same number as in 1875.	General Assembly for Senate, no provision for House.
Delaware.....	II, 2	Districts specifically established by constitution.	Districts specifically established by constitution.	No provision.
Florida.....	VII, 3, 4	Population, but no county more than one member.	Population, i. e., 3 to each of 5 largest counties, 2 to each of next 18, 1 each to others.	Legislature.
Georgia.....	III, 2; (Par. ii, iii), 3 (Par. i)	Population.	Population, i. e., 3 to each of 8 largest counties, 2 to each of next 30, 1 each to others.	Legislature "may" change Senatorial districts. No provision for House.
Idaho.....	III, 2, 4, 5; XIX, 1, 2	One member from each county.	Total House not to exceed 3 times Senate. Each county entitled to at least one representative, apportioned as provided by law.	Legislature.
Illinois.....	IV, 6, 8	Population.	Population.	Legislature.
Indiana.....	IV, 4, 5, 6	Male inhabitants above 21 years of age.	Male inhabitants above 21 years of age.	Legislature.
Iowa.....	III, 34, 37	Population, but no county more than one member.	One to each county, and one additional to each of nine largest counties.	Legislature.
Kansas.....	II, 2; X, 1-3	Population.	Population, but each county at least one.	Legislature.

* From *Legislative Apportionment*, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley, California. Revised to January 1, 1943.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR APPORTIONMENT OF STATE LEGISLATURES*—Continued

As of January 1, 1943

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

^a Amendment adopted in November, 1942, provides that the two representatives from the parish of Calcasieu shall not be residents of the same ward.

^b The Supreme Court of Missouri has held that the initiative and referendum amendment adopted in that state withdrew this conditional grant of powers. State ex rel. *Lashly v. Becker*, 290 Mo. 560 (1921).

^c Amendment adopted in November, 1942, reduces the

membership of the House of Representatives to not more than 400, and not less than 375, and requires for each representative additional to the first, twice the number of inhabitants required for the first, with the provision that a town or ward which is not entitled to a representative all of the time may send one a proportionate part of the time, and at least once in every 10 years.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR APPORTIONMENT OF
STATE LEGISLATURES*—Continued

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As of January 1, 1943

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

SINCE the first legislative councils were established in Kansas and Michigan,¹ in 1933, seven other states, as shown in Table I, have adopted this device to provide advance consideration of important problems facing state legislatures before the convening of the regular sessions.

The legislative council works as a planning agency as well as a discussion group, enabling the legislators to assume responsibility for their own program. With the aid of a technical staff, in most instances, it is possible to reassemble factual information on current problems as quickly as they arise. Uniformly, the legislative councils have been charged with the collection of information concerning the government and the general welfare of the state.

TABLE I. LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Name of Council	Date Established
Connecticut	Legislative Council	1937
Illinois	Legislative Council	1937
Kansas	Legislative Council	1933
Kentucky	Legislative Council	1936
Maryland	Legislative Council	1939
Nebraska	Legislative Council	1939
Rhode Island	Legislative Council	1939
Virginia	Advisory Legislative Council	1936

Especially notable has been the work done by the legislative councils during the past decade on taxation and finance, public welfare, and education. The councils have made it possible for their legislatures to act promptly on the basis of current factual information as problems have come up. Heretofore, the solution of these problems has frequently lagged behind by at least a biennium, while data was being collected on which to base legislative action. Further, the councils have been able to minimize hasty and ill-considered legislation.

¹ Michigan's Legislative Council was abolished in 1939 by the Legislature.

TABLE II. COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Size of Council	Legislators Senators	Representatives	Administrative
Connecticut	5	2	2	1
Illinois	22	11	11	0
Kansas	27	11	16	0
Kentucky	21	8	8	5
Maryland	14	7	7	0
Nebraska	15	15	0	0
Rhode Island	5	2	3	0
Virginia	7	3	4	0

Interim committees are established in a majority of the states every biennium, and to these committees is assigned the task of assembling information on particular subjects during the interval between sessions. In Colorado, in 1933, and in New Mexico, in 1936, a committee on interim committees was created to coordinate the work of other interim commissions. The lack of expert aid, through a paid research staff, to assist the legislators in collecting information has, however, hampered these interim legislative committees so that their work is usually not comparable to that done by the legislative councils.

Table II indicates the size of legislative councils, which vary from 5 to 27 members. The larger councils have the advantage of being able to break up into subcommittees to study particular prob-

TABLE III. CHOICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Ex Office	By Presiding Officer	By Legislative Election	By Governor
Connecticut	★	..	..	..
Illinois	★a	★	..	..
Kansas	★a	★	..	..
Kentucky	..	★	..	★b
Maryland	★c	★	..	..
Nebraska	..	..	★	..
Rhode Island	..	★	..	..
Virginia	..	★	..	..

a Speaker and lieutenant governor.

b Five administrative members chosen by the governor.

c Speaker and lieutenant governor, minority floor leaders, and two committee chairmen.

TABLE IV. OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

State	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Secretary	Director of Research
Connecticut	Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin	.....	Frederick A. Scott	Frederick A. Scott
Illinois	Sen. Thos. P. Gunning	Sen. Richard J. Daley	Rep. Elroy C. Sandquist	J. F. Isakoff
Kansas	Lt. Gov. Jess C. Denious	Speaker Paul R. Wunsch	Franklin Corrick	Frederic H. Guild
Kentucky	Lt. Gov. Rodes K. Myers	Vacant	Vacant	Orba F. Traylor
Maryland	Sen. Arthur H. Brice	Speaker Thomas E. Conlon	Horace E. Flack	Horace E. Flack
Nebraska	Sen. John S. Callan	Sen. Stanley A. Matzke	.....	Roger V. Shumate
Rhode Island	Sen. Charles T. Algren	.....	Hon. Howard Proctor	.....
Virginia	Sen. John S. Battle	Hon. John B. Spiers	Cassius M. Chichester	Cassius M. Chichester

lems. This is the practice of the councils in Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, and Nebraska. This table also indicates that the councils are usually composed of legislators. Exceptions are Connecticut and Kentucky, where administrative representatives serve. The trend in the last few years has been away from administrative participation, however. The Virginia council members, formerly appointed by the Governor, have been designated by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House since 1942. The Kentucky council included five senators, five representatives, and five administrative officials when it was created in 1936; in 1938, three senators and three representatives were added. As this is written, the Connecticut legislature is considering a bill which would increase the present council to about fifteen members chosen by party caucus, and eliminate its administrative representatives.

In every state, since Virginia's practice was changed in 1942, council members serve for a fixed term—usually two years. Illinois senators serve a four-year term, while representatives serve for two years. 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 meet, and it is also customary to pay their actual expenses, including travel costs. The council staffs, of course, are paid salaries, usually from the council's budget.

The typical legislative council meets in regular session four times a year, and

in additional special sessions. The Nebraska council must meet twice a year, but usually meets four times (see Table VI, p. 150). Where distances are short, special sessions are likely to be frequent, but they ordinarily last only a few hours. The Maryland Legislative Council had 68 meetings between May, 1941, and December, 1942. When meetings are held less frequently, they generally last two or more days, as is the case in Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska. In several states, including these three, subcommittees of the council may hold frequent meetings between regular sessions of the council.

The legislative council plan is only 10 years old; it is not yet easy to gauge accurately its success in fostering legislation. Statistics showing what percentage of council recommendations become law do not present an adequate summary of the work accomplished. Observers in some of the states indicate that one of the chief council contributions has been to concentrate attention on really im-

TABLE V. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFFS

State	Number Full-Time	Number Part-Time	Annual Budget
Connecticut	1	..	\$ 500
Illinois	5	(a)	21,500
Kansas	7	7	32,500
Kentucky	..	..	5,000 ^b
Maryland	2	(a)	17,500
Nebraska	4	(a)	12,556
Rhode Island	..	..	..
Virginia	3	..	13,800

a Varies.

b Plus additional funds from other state sources.

TABLE VI. 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	quarterly	yes
Illinois	yes	yes	no	quarterly	yes
Kansas	yes	yes	yes	quarterly	yes
Kentucky	yes	yes	yes	on call	yes
Maryland	yes	yes	yes	monthly	yes
Nebraska	yes	yes	yes	semi-annual	yes
Rhode Island..	...	yes	no	weekly	...
Virginia	yes	no	no	on call	yes

portant measures, to provide discussion and debate in the next legislative session, regardless of whether favorable action was expected in that session. Measures recommended by the council, however, do have a better than average chance of passage. Of 118 measures introduced by the Maryland council in 1941, 99, or 83.9 per cent, were enacted into law. Many, however, were simply measures to repeal obsolete statutes. Of 24 bills prepared by the Kansas council for a special session in 1933, 15 were adopted. What is even more significant, a legislature seems more disposed to accept recommendations of the council as it becomes more familiar with the council's work.

Part of the valuable work done by the council is negative in nature. Frequently, research and deliberation by the council reveal certain legislation to be unnecessary or undesirable. Again, study may reveal that material available does not warrant the legislature's spending time on certain subjects.

In preparation for the legislative sessions of 1942-43, the councils prepared many proposals, some of which have passed the legislatures. The subjects cover almost every field of state government in which the legislatures work. In 1942, the Virginia legislature established a parole system and a department of corrections, and passed other related laws, as the outcome of legislative council reports and activity carried on since 1936. The Illinois council studied recommendations regarding aeronautics laws revision, constitutional revision, and jurisdiction over juvenile offenders. The Maryland council was particularly interested in public education, taxation, administrative rules and regulations, and insurance of state-owned property. The Nebraska council's

program covered education, mothers' pensions and aid to dependent children, and compensation of government employees. The Kansas council has made a detailed study of legislative reporting, resulting in the adoption of more economical and streamlined practices by the legislature.

In several states, a mutually beneficial relationship has developed between the legislative council and the administrative branch of government. Through informal conferences with administrative officials, corrective action has frequently been taken without legislation. Council research staffs have sometimes aided the administrative branch in analyzing problems. Some councils, for example the Nebraska council, render their legislatures additional service by acting as bill-drafting agencies.

The spread of the legislative council idea gives some evidence of its effectiveness in aiding the legislative process, and adding flexibility to relatively rigid constitutional processes. In addition to the councils mentioned above, Maine and Pennsylvania have created agencies which are similar in most respects to the legislative council. In a special session of 1940, the Maine legislature created a ten-man Legislative Research Committee, empowered to employ research assistance, and given powers and duties similar to those of the councils.

The Pennsylvania Joint State Government Commission, created in 1937, amended in 1939 to include 19 members, likewise carries on many legislative council activities. Legislatures of several other states, including Indiana, Missouri, and North Dakota, considered the creation of legislative councils during their 1943 sessions.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARIES*

THE movement to provide a technical service for legislators had its inception and early development in the first decade of the twentieth century, a period of general awakening to the need for improvement in government institutions. As did many other experiments of a public nature, legislative reference work had its roots in small beginnings; but it was gradually extended until today a properly conducted service comprises three main functions: reference and research on subjects of legislation, drafting of bills, and revisions of statutes.

Reference work, in its broader sense, may be considered as beginning with the state libraries, for they had been organized throughout the nineteenth century with the avowed purpose of giving service to state officials. But with the increasingly greater demands on the modern legislator, the limited time at his disposal, and the bewildering accumulation of material in state libraries, independent research or investigation became almost impossible. Until specialized collections on public affairs were built up, in which quantity was limited and availability emphasized, library resources remained inert in so far as potential usefulness to legislative members was concerned.

The first attempt to make the state library a more active agency in the service of government was the establishment in New York, in 1890, of a Division of Sociology within the state library. The first work of this Division was the preparation of a summary and index of legislation in all the states, for annual publication, and the gathering of material in the field of the social sciences for the use of legislators. The duties of the Division were gradually enlarged until it grew

into the present Legislative Reference Section of the state library, although its initial efforts in the field of comparative legislation have been discontinued.

Massachusetts was the second state to make an early though informal start in extending the reference service of its state library. From 1892 on, there appeared in the annual appropriation acts an item of one thousand dollars for the state library "for preparing an index to current events and such other matters contained in the newspapers of the day as may be deemed important by the trustees and the librarian." The Massachusetts State Library later created a special department known as the Legislative Reference Division. Neither of these specialized services, however, attracted any widespread attention at that time.

The Wisconsin department was the first to embrace what has come to be known as legislative reference work. It was the unique success of the Wisconsin experiment, inaugurated in 1901, which led to a recognition of the possibilities of the service and a concerted movement for its adoption in other states.

The idea of providing such a service in the state must be credited to Frank A. Hutchins, Secretary of the Free Library Commission, which had been created in 1895. His direct contacts with members of the legislature, whom he cultivated and advised, had made him aware of and responsive to their particular needs. At his suggestion, the legislature, in 1901, added an appropriation of \$1,500 to funds of the Commission with which to provide "for the use and information of the legislature, the several state departments, and such other citizens as may desire to consult the same, a working library . . . of the several public documents of this and other states, and to purchase . . . standard works of use and reference." It also directed the Commission to cooperate, during sessions of the

*Prepared by Eleanore V. Laurent, Assistant Librarian, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wisconsin.

legislature, with the State Historical Society in order that the members would be supplied with the necessary books.

By 1907, the legislators had become so dependent upon the service, which they regarded as peculiarly their own, that they provided an additional \$5,000 for an expansion of its activities, and a corresponding enlargement of the staff. Later in the same session, the annual appropriation was increased to \$15,000, \$6,000 of which was to be used for the employment of attorneys to draft bills, under the direction of Dr. McCarthy, who himself was not a lawyer. The act also specifically stated that the remainder of the appropriation was to be used for indexing session laws, statutes, private and special laws, and bills, and also for indexing documents and journals from the beginning of the history of the state. In succeeding years some new duties were added and some new techniques developed, but, on the whole, the policies and methods which Dr. McCarthy developed at the beginning are still used, not only in Wisconsin, but also in all other legislative reference bureaus.

So noteworthy was the success of the venture, that Dr. McCarthy's work soon became the model for similar projects in many other states. Interested public officials and influential persons throughout the country began to solicit his advice on how to inaugurate the new plan. Moreover, the idea was given further impetus through the establishment of a special course of study, under the direction of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin. Dr. McCarthy lectured on practical politics and the students were assigned to do some real work for the state commissions. In this way the library came to be regarded as a training school for the country.

The agitation for and widespread discussion of this movement resulted in an almost phenomenal increase in legislative reference services during the 15 years following the establishment of the Wisconsin department. State libraries proved to be a ready resource to embody the new experiments, and in some cases they began making provision for the work without waiting for authority or special

appropriation by the legislature. This was the situation in California where, as early as 1904, the state librarian established within the library a Law and Legislative Reference Section.

Indiana, in 1906, by order of the State Library Board, created a similar division in order to demonstrate the practical value of the work to the incoming legislature. The work was so favorably received that the legislature formally established the service by an act of 1906, and appropriated funds for its continuance. Dr. John A. Lapp was appointed its permanent director.

In 1906, a beginning was also made in Maryland by the establishment of the Baltimore Department of Municipal Research, which rendered service to the state legislators. The process associated with the establishment of departments in other states was somewhat similar, although there was great diversity in form of organization and extent of facilities. These differences, however, were relatively unimportant from the standpoint of the movement as a whole. The significant fact was that the idea rapidly took root, and that efforts were made to create whatever type of service existing conditions permitted.

A chronological survey indicates that by 1907 the movement was coming to fruition, for in that year services were inaugurated on a statutory basis in seven states: Alabama, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. A department was established in Iowa in 1908, and during the biennium 1909-1910 six more states installed such services (Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, and Montana). The year 1913 witnessed the beginnings of similar agencies in six more states (New Hampshire, West Virginia, Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, and California). Four more were established in 1914 (New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia). From 1915 to 1917 some type of legislative reference agency was created in Maine, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Arizona; but in the following decade, almost no new bureaus were organized.

The stage of development reached at that time can be estimated from a survey

made by John H. Leek in 1925 and a questionnaire sent out by the Wisconsin library in the same year. The results of both showed that 33 states were providing some sort of service, 10 or 15 of which were deemed substantial, and an equal number only nominal.

Not until the 1930's was there a revival of interest in the movement or any considerable expansion of activities. The progress made during the past decade can be almost wholly attributed to the efforts of the newly founded American Legislators' Association, and the establishment in 1930 of an affiliated organization as a central clearing house. This organization was known as the Interstate Reference Bureau, superseded later by the Joint Reference Library. The Association made the sponsorship of adequate technical services for legislators one of its major objectives.

The Council of State Governments, which replaced the American Legislators' Association and expanded its functions, has continued to encourage the organization of new bureaus and to assist those in existence in rendering a more effective service. Consequently, in recent years, the regular sessions of the state legislatures have usually resulted in the creation or reorganization of one or two agencies.

Arizona and New Mexico in 1937 established complete technical services which were largely in accordance with recommendations of the Council, but the statute creating the New Mexico service was repealed in 1941. Michigan, which previously had a limited service functioning only during the legislative session, provided by statute, in 1941, for a comprehensive service and a full-time director.

Dr. McCarthy's vision of a complete legislative reference service in every state of the Union has not yet been realized, but the data, as obtained by the Council of State Governments to March 1943, reveal comparative improvement in the situation since 1925 (see table on the following pages). In regard to legislative reference, the first aspect of the movement to receive attention, 27 states maintain either a department or a division within some department devoted exclu-

sively to reference work, although the facilities provided are by no means uniform. In addition, there are 16 states in which a state library, or a library or historical commission, is giving some service to legislators, but has neither a legislative reference division nor any special appropriation. There are only five states (Delaware, New Mexico, North Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah) in which a service was either never created or has been discontinued.

Public bill drafting services are less extensively provided, but the development in recent years has been more marked. Seventeen states now carry on this function in connection with their legislative reference departments, in several instances with the assistance of the state's attorney general. Six states (Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, New York, and Vermont) have created separate agencies to do bill drafting alone or in combination with statutory revision. However, full-time, permanent draftsmen have been employed in less than 10 states. Five states (Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, and West Virginia) provide no bill drafting assistance of any kind, and another three (Delaware, Tennessee, and Wyoming) rely entirely on private lawyers. In the remaining 17 states, drafting is a function of the office of the attorney general, and in a number of these cases the service has been restricted to a small percentage of the total bills of each session. In only 11 states has authorization been granted to codify or revise the statutes, and in four, separate agencies have been created.

In conclusion, it may again be stated that legislative reference services have not achieved all that their early advocates hoped for, but where carried on by competent persons they have proven of great value in helping legislators to do their work more efficiently. And whatever their shortcomings, they have shown that the basic theory underlying the movement is sound. The fundamental question is whether it is preferable that bills should be drafted and information furnished upon proposed measures by private and partisan agencies, or by non-partisan governmental agencies, open to all members on an equal basis.

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> Archibald MacLeish, Librarian	Legislative Reference Service Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Director	★	SD	....
ALABAMA Montgomery	<i>Department of Archives and History</i> Mrs. Marie B. Owen, Director	None	....	AG	....
ARIZONA Phoenix	<i>Department of Library and Archives</i> Mulford Winsor, Director	Legislative Bureau (No separate personnel)	★	★	★
ARKANSAS Little Rock	<i>State History Commission</i> Dallas T. Herndon, Secretary	Legislative Reference Bureau (No separate personnel)	★	AG	....
CALIFORNIA Sacramento	<i>State Legislature</i>	Office of Legislative Counsel Fred B. Wood, Legislative Counsel	★	★	★
COLORADO Denver	<i>State Library</i> Mabel Gillis, Librarian	Law and Legislative Reference Section Herbert V. Clayton	★	....	....
CONNECTICUT Hartford	<i>Attorney General's Department</i> Gail L. Ireland, Attorney General	Legislative Reference Office J. Ramsay Harris, Director	★	★	★
DELAWARE Dover	<i>State Library</i> James Brewster, State Librarian	Legislative Reference Department Muriel A. Naylor, Chief	★	....	....
FLORIDA Tallahassee	<i>Executive Department</i> Raymond E. Baldwin	Statute Revision Commissioner Frederick A. Scott, Deputy Commissioner	....	★	★
GEORGIA Atlanta	No legislative reference service	....	....	....	....
IDAHO Boise	<i>State Library</i> W. T. Cash, Librarian	None	....	AG	....
ILLINOIS Springfield	<i>State Library</i> Ella May Thornton, Librarian	None	★	....	....
INDIANA Indianapolis	<i>State Law Library</i> Clay Koelsch	None	....	....	....
IOWA Des Moines	<i>Illinois Legislative Council</i> J. F. Isakoff, Director	Legislative Reference Bureau Jerome Finkle, Executive Secretary	★	★	★
KANSAS Topeka	<i>Legislative Bureau</i> Herbert P. Kenney, Director	....	★	★	....
KENTUCKY Frankfort	<i>Iowa State Law Library</i> Geraldine Dunham, Acting Librarian	Legislative Reference Bureau Geraldine Dunham	★	AG, ★, SD	SD
LOUISIANA Baton Rouge	<i>Kansas Legislative Council</i>	Revisor of the Statutes and Secretary of Legislative Council , Franklin Corrick	★	★	★
MAINE Augusta	<i>State Library</i> Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Librarian	Research Director , Frederic H. Guild	★	....	....
MARYLAND Annapolis	<i>Library Commission</i> Essae M. Culver, Executive Secretary	None	★	AG	....
MASSACHUSETTS Boston	<i>State Library</i> Theresa C. Stuart, Librarian	None	....	AG	....
MICHIGAN Lansing	<i>The Department—see next column—is in the City Hall in Baltimore</i>	Legislative Reference Bureau Mrs. Marion B. Stubbs, Librarian	★	SD	SD
MINNESOTA St. Paul	<i>House and Senate Rules Committees</i>	Department of Legislative Reference Horace E. Flack, Director ^b	★	★, AG	....
	<i>State Library</i> Dennis A. Dooley, Librarian	House and Senate Counsels H. D. Wiggin, Fernald Hutchins	....	★	★
	<i>State Legislature</i> Advisory and Executive Boards of Legislative Service Bureau	Legislative Reference Division Ethel M. Turner, Legislative Reference Assistant	★	....	....
	<i>State Law Library</i> Paul Dansingberg, Librarian	Legislative Service Bureau Eugene F. Sharkoff, Director	★	★	★
		Mrs. Frances F. Royce, Chief, Bill Drafting Section	....	....	....
		None	....	....	....

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

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

^a B. B. Druker, Law Librarian, now in military service.

^b Dr. Flack is also Secretary and Director of Research of the Maryland Legislative Council.

^c The Legislative Reference Bureau was abolished by the 1941 session of the legislature.

DUAL PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OF LEGISLATORS*

WHETHER a member of the law making branch should be permitted to hold office or employment in another branch of the government, and more particularly, whether an officer or person so employed should be allowed to become a member of the law making branch, are very old questions, which have been considered in all countries having representative government. In the United States restrictions of some degree are almost universal. Even in colonial times it was considered desirable to exclude certain office holders from the legislative bodies, and tobacco inspectors and tax officials were denied such membership.

STATE PROHIBITIONS

A survey of the present-day situation discloses that 42 states, through their constitutions, deny eligibility to membership in the legislatures to persons holding other public offices.¹ Despite variations in phraseology, 35 of these states have provisions which are much of a pattern, their minimum conditions being in effect, that "no person holding any public office of profit or trust under the authority of the United States or of this state" shall be eligible to membership in the legislature.² Arizona, in 1938, adopted what is probably the strictest constitutional prohibition to be found in any state constitution: "No member of the Legislature *during the term* for which he shall have been elected or appointed, shall be eligible to hold any other office, or *be otherwise employed* by the state of Arizona, or any county or incorporated city or town thereof."

¹ Only Alabama, Idaho, Connecticut, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island have no such provisions.

² California, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, and Vermont are exceptions.

*Based on a study made in 1938 by Mulford Winsor, Director, State Legislative Bureau, Arizona Department of Library and Archives.

As might be expected, there is considerable variety of detail in the state provisions. Some go much further than the minimum condition just cited; others fall short of it in one respect or another; still others employ different wording to achieve the common objective. A number of these are worthy of note.

Several of the states broaden the prohibition to include more than mere office holding. Florida, Georgia, and Oregon include "appointments," North Carolina includes "places of trust," South Carolina mentions "positions of profit," and Virginia extends the prohibition to those holding "posts of profit or emolument." Similar results have been obtained in Vermont by construing the constitutional phrase "office of profit or trust" to mean "an office created directly or indirectly by Congress and for which emolument is provided from the treasury of the United States."

A number of states extend the prohibition to persons holding office under any "foreign government," "other government," or "other power."³ North Carolina takes the precaution of specifying "any other state." Michigan, Missouri, and New Mexico exclude all holders of county offices from legislative membership, while Arkansas, Illinois, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Virginia enumerate certain county offices as disqualifications. Kentucky, though raising no ban against holders of United States offices, draws the line against holders of county, city, and town offices. The New York provision makes no mention of occupants of state offices, but specifically excludes "an officer under any city government." This New York measure is unique for it imposes ineligibility for membership in the legislature upon anyone who "at the time of his election is,

³ Among these are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington.

or within 100 days previously thereto has been," a member of Congress or other United States officer or an officer under a city government.

Of the states which fall short of the prevailing style of non-eligibility provisions in some particulars, California, Kansas, and Nevada do not disqualify holders of state offices, Massachusetts disqualifies judges only (and not judges of the Court of Sessions), and Vermont lets the bars down to all except holders of "any office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress."

A noticeable feature of many of the earlier day constitutions, followed by some of the later ones, is the particularity with which members of Congress are singled out as objects of prohibition. So intense was the feeling of the constitution makers in this matter that they did not regard it as sufficient to say "no person holding any public office under the authority of the United States," but deemed it necessary to specify "no member of Congress, or any person holding any public office under the authority of the United States" should be a member of the legislature.

Not infrequently, interesting and odd prohibitions are found among the more stereotyped ones. Delaware declares that it will tolerate no person "concerned in any Army or Navy contract." Nebraska's modern version expresses a similar antipathy to "any person interested in any contract with or an unadjusted claim against the state." Georgia exploits the desire for membership in the legislature as a preventive of tax delinquency: "Nor any defaulter for public moneys, or for any legal taxes required of him, shall have a seat in either house." Any tax collector, assistant, or deputy is similarly disqualified in Kentucky "unless he shall have obtained a quietus six months before the election for the amount of such collections, and for all public moneys for which he may have been responsible." Maryland safeguards the public funds by ordaining that "no collector, receiver or holder of public money shall be eligible as senator or delegate . . . until he shall have . . . paid into the treasury all sums . . . charged to and due by him." West

Virginia, mindful of the day when railroad companies exercised a baneful influence on law making bodies, still bars salaried officers of railroads from the legislature. Two states, Maryland and Tennessee, apparently considering the arena of politics unsuited to the cloth, exclude clergymen from membership.

Offices most commonly exempted from the rules barring their occupants from membership in the legislature are officers in the militia (frequently qualified by the condition that no annual salary is attached), justices of the peace, notaries public, United States commissioners, and postmasters of the fourth class. A few states admit postmasters of all classes, and a few others admit those whose annual salaries do not exceed a certain amount, ranging from one hundred to five hundred dollars. Other exceptions found are officers of public schools, attorneys at law, officers appointed by courts, coroners, township and precinct officers, and commissioners of public charities. Numerous constitutional provisions denominate the offices which constitute a bar to legislative membership as "lucrative" offices, and specify that the exceptions made shall not be deemed to be lucrative.

Generally speaking, constitutional provisions of the class here discussed have been construed by the courts to apply to the eligibility of a person to become a legislator, rather than to his right to accept or enjoy the emoluments of another public office or employment after he qualifies. That this was the view held by the constitution makers finds confirmation in numerous instances in which clauses were inserted similar to one in the Maryland constitution which says, in effect, that "if any person shall, after his election as senator or delegate, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat." Conversely, the New Jersey constitution says of a person holding a prohibited office that "on being elected and taking his seat [in the legislature], his office shall be considered vacant."

The state constitutions contain not

only provisions relating to eligibility for legislative posts, but also to the extent to which qualifying legislators may enjoy honors or emoluments of other public offices. The regulations in this regard vary extremely. To be sure, except for the few which do not deal with the matter at all, the constitutions contain one introductory phrase with but slight variation: "No member of the legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected. . . ." Otherwise the differences are considerable.

The constitutions of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island make no reference to the subject, while those of Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Vermont contain provisions which merely insure that legislators shall vacate their seats upon accepting disqualifying offices. Virginia is content with a provision prohibiting election by the General Assembly of a member to any civil office of profit.

Alabama, Iowa, Indiana, Maine, and West Virginia prohibit appointment of a member of the legislature to any state office of profit which shall have been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during the term for which he is elected.⁴ Offices filled by popular election are excepted. Oregon prohibits the election of a legislator to any office the election to which is vested in the legislative assembly. Provisions of the Delaware, Massachusetts, and Mississippi constitutions, and of an Idaho statute, are given the same practical effect by prohibiting appointment while making no allusion to election. New Jersey narrows the prohibition by applying it only to appointments by the governor or by the legislature in joint session. Nevada and Ohio enlarge it by extending the effective period one year after the legislator's term.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma supplement the standard formula, which relates to offices created or

to the emoluments increased during the legislator's term, with the restriction that no such member shall receive any appointment from the governor, the governor and senate, or the legislature. Texas varies this additional prohibition to apply to any appointment "which may be made, in whole or part, by either branch of the legislature."

Discarding the standard formula, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming hold that no member of the legislature shall be appointed to any civil office under the state. Missouri adds "or any municipality thereof." New York's provision also harks back to the days before the direct election of federal senators and prohibits their appointment from the membership of the legislature. New Mexico follows the formula that no member shall be appointed to any civil office during his term, and for good measure adds that for one year thereafter he shall not be appointed to an office which was created or whose emoluments were increased during his term.

Arkansas is alone in flatly denying the right of a legislator to appointment or election to any civil office under the state during the term for which he shall have been elected. Other states have relatively stringent rulings; however. Georgia, Illinois, and Tennessee prohibit appointment of members of the legislatures not only to any office, but also to any "employment," "civil appointment," or "place of trust," by the governor, the governor and senate, or the general assembly. California, without specifying any particular appointing power, double bars and bolts the door against the designation of a legislator for "any office, trust, or employment." Michigan issues the stern edict, directed to all state authorities, that no civil appointment in the state shall go to a member of the legislature, and includes appointment to the United States Senate among the prohibitions.

As a further deterrent to exploitation of official position for personal gain, seven states add to the restrictions heretofore reviewed a provision to the effect that "no member shall be interested . . . in any contract with the state or any

⁴ Arizona, Florida, Maryland, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin have similar moderate provisions. In Kentucky, Louisiana, and Minnesota comparable provisions extend in application for a year beyond the expiration of a member's term except, in Kentucky, for popularly elected offices.

county thereof authorized by any law passed during his term." The Michigan, Texas, and West Virginia constitutions state the inhibition in the language quoted. South Dakota extends the "hands-off-contracts" period a year beyond the member's term. Nebraska phrases the prohibition so that it includes contracts with municipalities, and New Mexico, following suit in this particular, also extends the time a year. Finally, Oklahoma outdoes all the other states by not only specifying contracts with "the state, or any county or other subdivision thereof," but also by making the provision effective during the term for which the member is elected and "for two years thereafter."

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON

With the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the virtually universal adoption of the doctrine of separation of powers, all but a few of the original states decreed, though not in the same language nor to the same extent, that, with certain exceptions, no persons should exercise the powers of more than one of the three branches of government at the same time. A summary of the views by which this policy was justified, would read about as follows: (1) The presence of a legislator in some other public office operates against the principle of separation of powers. Inasmuch as the different branches of government are designed to operate upon one another as checks, the simultaneous employment of the same person in separate and supposedly distinct branches tends to defeat the separation of those branches; (2) The perquisites of office are a bait that may tempt the lawmaker away from the exercise of independent or impartial judgment; (3) A legislator holding another public office of employment is likely to slight the duties of one of the two offices, to the detriment of the public service; (4) A man dependent on the favor of an appointing power is not a fit person to share, as a member of the legislative branch, in bargaining with that appointing power with respect to legislation in which the latter is concerned.

This summary of reasons given for restricting membership in the legislature, for excluding persons in other branches of the government, or for prohibiting members from accepting other public appointment or employment, is not outdated. Investigation does not disclose any relaxation in recent years of constitutional inhibitions relating to the subject.

In less restrained language, though not particularly different in meaning, some political commentators express the view that the employment of members of the legislature in other branches of the government is a potent form of bribery or a form of coercion originating with the legislator and operating upon the appointing power. Franklin Hinchborn, the veteran observer, in his *Story of the California Legislature*, describes the practice as the "rewarding of the faithful"—a means by which the "machine" accomplishes its ends and graciously recognizes the members who assist it. James Bryce, the brilliant English author of *The American Commonwealth*, states the proposition thus: "[a legislator may sway the executive] towards a course it may not otherwise have taken, and the resulting gain to himself, or to some person who has invoked his influence, may be an illicit gain, probably not in the form of money, but as a job out of which something may be made."

While there appears to be no authoritative work extant in defense of dual office holding, there are, of course, two sides to the question. In presenting the views, as far as they are available, of those who believe there are circumstances under which the practice may be justified, the question requires some breaking down.

So far as is known, no one contends that elective officers, in other branches of the government, should be eligible for membership in the legislature. It is urged by a school of statesmen, however, that the prohibition against the "election" of a member of the legislature to another office, even though the election occurs during a legislative term in which the office is created or its emoluments increased, is unduly severe and accom-

plishes no good purpose. This view may be said to have the tacit support of 26 states which, by one wording or another—or, as in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, no wording at all—exempt from their prohibitory provisions offices which may be filled by popular election.

To the claim of strict separationists, that a member of the legislature should not be placed in the position of having his attitude toward a proposal to create an office or to increase its emoluments influenced by the anticipation of personal benefit, reply is made that the evil thus suggested is counterbalanced by the likelihood that an experienced legislator might well be the most available and competent person for the place. The claim has also been made that the state should not be denied the services of a competent legislator because of the technicality of legislative membership. Furthermore, it is pointed out that the prohibition weighs as heavily against a member who opposes the proposed legislation as against one who votes for it.

There is also the distinction between appointment to an office and to a mere position of employment. While all of the arguments of so-called "bribery" on one hand, or of "coercion" on the other, run against the practice of appointing members to jobs to the same extent as

with respect to appointments to office, the reply is made that appointment to a position which is vested with no sovereign authority or power is not a violation of the principle of separation of power. As a clerk or subordinate employee in a separate branch of the government, so the argument goes, the member of the legislature determines no policies, but simply carries out the instructions of his administrative superiors.

Finally, it is claimed that there are no substantial or just reasons for the denial of representation in the law making body of a department of the government in which a member is employed, than for the denial of such representation to industrial, business, or professional interests. In rebuttal to this last defense the separationists point out that a member of the legislature appointed to a place in another department was not elected as a representative or spokesman for that or any other department, but as a representative of the people, while the affiliations of so-called representatives of business or industrial interests are doubtless well known at the time of their election.⁵

⁵ The following citations are of particular significance: *Winsor v. Hunt*, 29 Ariz. 504; *Taylor v. Crawford*, 95 Florida 438; *Gragg v. Dudley*, 143 Okla. 281; *State of Washington ex rel. Charles A. Reynolds v. I. M. Howell and W. W. Black*, 70 Washington 476.

STATE REGULATION OF LEGISLATIVE LOBBYING*

BEFORE the close of the last century the states of Massachusetts and Wisconsin passed laws requiring lobbyists to register. Although these statutes have served as models for other states, it was the disclosures of the New York insurance investigation in 1905 that caused many other states to pass similar regulatory measures. This movement has continued until today 35 states have enacted laws regulating lobbying in some way—exclusive of the prohibitions against giving, offering, or receiving bribes which are found in all states.

REGISTRATION

Twenty-five states now provide for publicity in the form of registration of legislative agents who are employed in such capacities for compensation (see table, page 165). In most of these states, the responsibility of providing the docket for filing such information is delegated to the secretary of state. This docket is open to public inspection.

In California, Indiana, Mississippi, and Ohio, certificates are issued attesting to the fact that the legislative agent or counsel has filed his name and other required information with the person authorized to receive it. The Oklahoma statute provides that the written application of the legislative agent or counsel must be approved by a majority of either house before the agent or counsel may appear before any committee.

Most of the laws require that the registration of legislative counsel or agent take place at a specific time; written authorization signed by the employer within 10 days after entry of appearance is also a common requirement.

"COUNSEL" OR "AGENT"

Nine states draw a distinction between legislative counsel and agent (see table,

page 165). The compensated legislative counsel's activities center largely around his appearance before legislative committees, whereas the legislative agent does any act to promote or oppose legislation except to appear before a committee of the legislature as legislative counsel. The distinction appears to be of little significance except that separate appearance dockets may be kept for agents and counsels. There is no evidence that the lobby is more effectively controlled in the states that do draw such a distinction.

LIMITATIONS ON ACTIVITIES

Some states attempt to discourage personal solicitation of legislators. For example, Nebraska and South Dakota limit the scope of activities of legislative counsel or agent before the legislature to "appearing before regular committees thereof, when in session, or by public addresses, newspaper publications, or by written or printed statements, arguments, or briefs delivered or transmitted to each member of the legislature."

Idaho does not follow the usual procedure, required in most of the 25 states, of asking legislative counsel and agent to register and file the information, but stresses almost entirely legislative persuasion through appearance before committees and written statements, two copies of which must first be deposited with the secretary of state. South Dakota and Oklahoma also require that written copies of statements be placed on file before delivery to the legislature or its committees. Wisconsin requires that such statements be filed before or within five days after delivery.

EXEMPTIONS

A number of the state statutes grant special exemption to professional advisers who may draft bills, advise their clients, and render opinions as to the construction and effect of pending legis-

* Prepared by Belle Zeller, Professor of Political Science, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.

lation. A still larger number of statutes further exempts duly accredited counsels or agents of cities, counties, towns, villages, public boards, and public institutions from registering under the provisions of the law.

The Virginia statute does not apply to or interfere with the furnishing of information to bona fide newspapers, journals, or magazines. Some states, Kansas and Mississippi, for example, specifically exempt from the provisions of the law persons who appear in response to an invitation from the legislature or committee thereof. A blanket exemption is granted to "citizens of the State of California appearing in their own interest or behalf, who are not representing any group, organization, or corporation."

A familiar clause in these statutes prohibits the employment of any person to promote or oppose legislation when compensation paid is contingent in whole or in part upon the passage or defeat of legislative measures. The statute in Kansas states, however, that this provision shall not be construed "to prohibit any person having a claim against the state arising from personal injuries from employing legislative counsel to present such claim upon a contingent fee."

The Indiana statute restricts any member or employee of the "party central committee" from receiving compensation as legislative agent or counsel. Massachusetts extends this prohibition to district as well as state political committees.

STATEMENTS OF EXPENSE

Seventeen of the 25 states that require a legislative counsel or agent to register also make provision for the filing of statements of all expenses paid, incurred, or promised in connection with the promotion of legislation. Thirteen states require that the expense statements be filed within 30 days after the adjournment, four states within two months.

PENALTIES

These 25 states, of course, provide penalties for violations of the law. The penalties differ for the same offense from state to state, and different penalties are provided for violations of the various

clauses of the law within a particular state. In most of the states, the fine may be combined with or substituted for a prison term. However, the prison terms are not severe—in 11 states the maximum penalty runs from 30 days to one year. California is the only state that requires registration of lobbyists through rules of its senate and assembly, rather than by statute, but makes no provision for the customary punishment of lobbyists who fail to register.

Seven states provide for the disbarment of the guilty legislative counsel or agent for a period of three years from the date of conviction.

All of the states have provisions in their statutes or constitutions, or in both, concerning the offering or giving of bribes to members of the legislature and other public officials. Such an offense naturally carries with it more severe punishment than the penalties for failure to register or to file expense statements. The maximum terms for bribery run as high as 5, 10, or 14 years. In at least seven states the legislator who accepts the bribe may be punished more severely than the person who offers or gives the bribe.

There are 10 states which make no provision for the registration of lobbyists, but which do have statutory restrictions against improper influence upon legislation, other than bribery. These statutes carry special penalties, as indicated in the table on page 165. For example, in Alabama any person who, for or without a fee or reward of any kind, corruptly influences or attempts to influence the action of any member of the legislature, with respect to matters pending in that body, is guilty of a felony that carries the special penalty indicated in the table.

Most states prohibit lobbyists from going upon the floor of the houses of the legislature while in session except upon invitation of the legislature. The statutes of Missouri and West Virginia provide for punishment of violators.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

The indispensable and legitimate role which pressure groups should play in our

governmental system is recognized today. However, this brief analysis of the provisions of existing state lobbying laws discloses that the two cardinal weaknesses of the laws are lack of proper enforcement provisions, and failure to define lobbying more specifically.

Definition

While any definition should cover professional lobbyists who are compensated for their services, provision should also be made for the identification, through registration, of lobbyists who are relieved from their regular positions during the legislative session to perform lobbying duties without extra compensation.

The law should distinguish clearly between those practices which are permissible and those which are not. The existing statutes either make no attempt at definition or dispose of the question in such vague and meaningless phrases as to make them difficult, if not impossible, to interpret and enforce.

For example, in Texas one is guilty of lobbying if he attempts to influence a legislator "except by appealing to his reason." The statutes of a number of states apply to those who promote or oppose legislation "affecting the pecuniary interest of any individual, association, or corporation as distinct from those of the whole people of the state." In Oklahoma and Texas a person employed for a valuable consideration is guilty of lobbying when he *privately* attempts to influence the act or vote of any member of the legislature on measures before that body. In general, it may be said that where definitions of lobbying are not lacking altogether, they are, at best, extremely vague.

Some states do not define lobbying as such, and go no further than to explain the meaning of the terms "legislative counsel" and "legislative agent."

Enforcement

Enforcement of the existing lobbying laws is lax. Many of the statutes provide that "it shall be the duty of the attorney general, upon information, to bring prosecution for the violation of the provisions" of the law. Better results would undoubtedly be achieved, even with ex-

isting enforcement provisions, if there were present the disposition and desire on the part of public officials to invoke the law more frequently and to prosecute more vigorously. Examination shows, however, that attorneys general act only in cases of flagrant violations that have attracted wide publicity.

It is not sufficient for the authorized public official merely to provide the docket for the filing of appearance and expense statements of lobbyists. The information should be accessible to members of the legislature, who are in a better position to detect at once any overt violations of the law.

The wide variations in the application of the lobbying laws can be seen in the number of appearance statements filed in recent legislative sessions. In 1941, these ranged from 4 in Georgia, a state that requires a heavy registration fee, to 8 in South Carolina, 117 in New Hampshire, 139 in Nebraska, 222 in Massachusetts, 269 in California, and 950 in Wisconsin.

Expense Statements

Expense statements which are required in 17 states do not disclose large expenditures. They conceal more than they reveal. Some legislative agents and counsels file no expense statements; others state that they "received nothing and spent nothing." Clarification of what constitutes expenditures that must be recorded is needed in some statutes. However, some laws are more specific than others. The statutes of North Carolina and South Carolina apply to executive officers of all but public corporations who perform services of legislative agent or counsel "regardless of whether they receive additional compensation for such services." Massachusetts requires that when expenses of a legislative agent or counsel are part of a regular annual salary or retainer fee, the statement must specify the amount of the salary or retainer apportioned therefor. In case such employment is without such apportionment, then the total salary or retainer which includes such services must be stated.

Periodic and frequent investigations for the purpose of determining whether

or not the law has been violated would be a step in the right direction. Such examinations would disclose, for example, the difficulty of prosecuting violation of laws whose provisions are vague and indefinite. A specific agency should be charged with this responsibility. Either the attorney general or a legislative committee should examine these records and submit a formal report to the attorney general and to the legislature at every regular session. The publicity following such a report would cause enforcement agencies to act.

Conclusion

It is recognized that bad lobbying practices will not disappear through legislation alone. However, it is generally conceded that some regulatory prohibitions are needed as a check. So long as pressure groups and lobbyists greatly influence public policy, each of the 48 states should adopt a good regulative law, embodying the best features of those now in existence. These laws should require at least the registration of lobbyists and the filing of expense statements.

STATE REGULATION OF LEGISLATIVE LOBBYING*

State	Laws Limited To Corrupt Practices ^a	Registration Required	Legal Distinction: "Counsel" and "Agent"	Financial Report Required	Penalties for Violations		
					Fines	Imprisonment	Three Years Disbarment After Conviction
Alabama.....	★				Not less than \$500 and	1-2 yrs.	
Arizona.....	★					Not over 5 yrs.	
Arkansas.....							
California.....		★ ^b					
Colorado.....							
Connecticut.....		★		★	Not over \$1000 ^c and/or	Not over 1 yr.	
Delaware.....							
Florida.....		★				Not over 20 yrs. ^d	
Georgia.....		★		★	Not over \$1000 and/or	Not over 6 mos.	
Idaho.....		★			Not over \$200 and	Not over 6 mos.	
Illinois.....							
Indiana.....		★	★	★	\$200-\$1000 or	3 mos.-1 yr.	
Iowa.....							
Kansas.....		★	★		Not over \$5,000 and/or	Not over 1 yr.	★
Kentucky.....		★		★	Not over \$5,000 and/or Not over \$1,000 ^e	Not over 5 yrs.	
Louisiana.....	★				\$200-\$2,000 and	6 mos.-2 yrs. ^f	
Maine.....		★	★		\$100-\$500		
Maryland.....		★	★	★	\$100-\$1,000		★
Massachusetts.....		★	★	★	\$100-\$1,000		★
Michigan.....							
Minnesota.....							
Mississippi.....		★		★		Not over 3 yrs. ^g Not over 6 mos.	
Missouri.....	★				\$100-\$500 and	10 da.-1 yr.	
Montana.....	★					Not over 5 yrs.	
Nebraska.....		★		★	Not over \$1,000 ^c and/or	Not over 1 yr.	
Nevada.....							
New Hampshire.....		★		★	Not over \$1,000	Not over 5 yrs. ^d	
New Jersey.....							
New Mexico.....							
New York.....		★		★	Not over \$1,000 ^c and/or	Not over 1 yr.	

(Continued on following page)

STATE REGULATION OF LEGISLATIVE LOBBYING*—Continued

State	Laws Limited To Corrupt Practices ^a	Registration Required	Legal Distinction: "Counsel" and "Agent"	Financial Report Required	Penalties for Violation		
					Fines	Imprisonment	Three Years Disbarment After Conviction
North Carolina.....		★		★	\$50-\$1,000 and/or	Not over 2 yrs.	
North Dakota.....		★			\$100-\$1,000 ^b \$200-\$5,000 ^c		★
Ohio.....		★		★	\$200-\$5,000 and/or	1-2 yrs.	
Oklahoma.....		★			\$200-\$1,000 or	10 da.-1 yr.	
Oregon.....	★				\$50-\$500 or	3 mos.-1 yr.	
Pennsylvania.....							
Rhode Island.....		★	★	★	\$100-\$1,000 \$200-\$5,000 ^c		★
South Carolina.....		★		★	\$25-\$100 or	Not over 30 da.	
South Dakota.....		★	★	★	\$100-\$1,000 \$200-\$5,000 ^c		★
Tennessee.....	★					2-5 yrs.	
Texas.....	★				\$200-\$2,000 and	6 mos.-2 yrs. ^f	
Utah.....	★				\$500-\$10,000 ⁱ	Not over 5 yrs.	
Vermont.....		★	★		\$100-\$500		
Virginia.....		★		★	\$500-\$1,000 and/or	Not over 1 yr.	
Washington.....							
West Virginia.....	★				\$50-\$200 and	10 da.-6 mos.	
Wisconsin.....		★	★	★	\$100-\$1,000 ^j \$200-\$5,000 ^c		★
Wyoming.....							

^a Exclusive of bribery. Provisions may also be found in the constitutions of the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

^b Required by the Rules of the California Senate and Assembly. No punishment by fine and/or imprisonment is provided in the Rules. No person may appear in legislative chambers or before any committee thereof on pending legislation unless he has first registered and received certificate from Sergeant-at-Arms.

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

^d In Florida, offense for swearing falsely is perjury. In New Hampshire, prison term is provided for filing false statement.

^e 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.[★]

^f Prison term may be added at discretion of the court or jury. In Louisiana, for unlawfully going upon floor of legislature while in session, fine not to exceed \$100 may be imposed.

^g Longer term in state prison or penitentiary, shorter term with or without the fine in county jail.

^h Compensation on a contingent basis and failure to make known an interest in legislation is punished by imprisonment of not more than one year or by fine not exceeding \$200.

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 six 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.

* Prepared by Belle Zeller, Professor of Political Science, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

State Taxation and Finance

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN STATE TAXATION*

AN EXAMINATION of federal, state, and local revenues for the period from 1911 through 1941 reveals that state taxation, which yielded about three-quarters of a billion dollars two decades ago, had mounted to nearly two billions by 1931, and has now reached more than three and a half billions. The present showing would be nearly a billion dollars greater were payroll taxes included.

Local revenues have not increased as much recently as have those of the states. However, in the last two decades local tax income has approximately doubled, increasing from a little over two billion dollars in 1921 to more than five billion in 1941. Moreover, the upswing, except for the extraordinary levels of the period around 1930, and except for the slump of the depression following, has been essentially continuous until the past half dozen years, during which the local revenue volume has remained practically unchanged. It is important that two seemingly permanent factors have led to checking the increase in local taxes. First, most localities have recently been imposing rates which are about as heavy as possible. A large proportion of counties and cities, for instance, are now levying the maximum property tax rate permitted by law. Even where such is not the case, practical politics and long range

inability to pay more have operated to the same end. And second, decline in the rate of population growth is apparent and already has effectively checked advances in land values on which the local property taxes are heavily dependent, except for purely temporary flurries. The same general effect is apparent in the still more rapid decline of rural population.

PROPERTY TAXATION

One of the most fundamental characteristics of state and local tax systems prior to recent years has been their heavy dependence on property taxation. The data indicate that in 1932 the state governments of the United States derived considerably less than half as large a proportion of total tax revenues from property taxes as they did in 1902. Subsequently, the proportion has been reduced still further.

With so large a part of state and local revenues derived from property taxation, it was inevitable before the recent past that business activities largely dependent on the use of real estate should be called on to pay a predominant share of the total taxes. This policy victimized not only agriculture but also the steel industry, railroads, certain local public utilities, and all other enterprises the conduct of whose business required heavy dependence on real property.

The explanation of the rapid relative decline in state property taxes and of

* Prepared by James W. Martin, Director, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, and former Commissioner of Revenue of Kentucky.

the modest reduction in the percentage of state-plus-local taxes derived from property taxation does not lie altogether in absolute cuts in property levies—although some of these have occurred. The primary explanation must rest rather on an examination of the growth in the denominator of the fraction, that is, in total revenues.

RISE OF "ROAD TAXES"

The most revolutionary developments in the revenue field have been in motor vehicle and gasoline taxes. Neither motor registration nor motor fuel taxes were imposed at the time of the census of 1902, and the volume of revenue produced from the motor licenses 10 years later was almost negligible. Even by 1922 the total revenue from registration and gasoline taxes combined was only about one hundred and sixty-five million dollars annually. On the other hand, at the present time and during recent years these measures have produced, and continue to produce, around a billion and a quarter dollars annually. It is fair to say that while gasoline and motor registration taxes yield for the states in the aggregate about a billion and a quarter dollars, the total highway bill is almost two billions; but the availability of these sources of revenue, which were only becoming available 20 years ago, has meant relatively substantial relief to real property owners.

Enactment of legislation providing for motor vehicle license taxation had scarcely been completed in the several states when, commencing in 1919, the states began to employ motor fuel taxes as an important additional source of highway revenue. This legislation spread in the course of 10 years so that by 1931 all states levied gasoline taxes. Today motor fuel taxation constitutes the most important single revenue device employed by state governments generally, yielding over six hundred million dollars per year.

OTHER NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE

With growing demands for government services, there gradually emerged in several states the practice of levying

general revenue measures supplementary to the property tax. The increased use of corporation and death taxes prior to World War I, as well as enactment in a few states of individual and corporation income taxes, grew out of revenue exigencies faced in particular states and reform movements designed in considerable part to relieve the growth of the undue tax load on owners of real estate. The postwar conditions led to further demands from real estate owners for tax relief, and the demands were met in part by the imposition of a variety of new taxes. Some of these were adopted in the period from 1920 to 1923 while the revenue stringency of the postwar depression was acute.

Speaking broadly, these developments fell into three categories. First of all, there was an increasingly generous use of death taxation. Since the war had led the federal government to adopt an estate tax, the tax problem for administrators of estates became extremely acute. These difficulties, resting mainly on conflicting definitions of *situs* for tax purposes, were greatly enhanced by the increase in rates incorporated in new state legislation.

Income taxation was adopted by one state after another throughout the period of the 1920's. It introduced into state tax practice not only an element of gradation, which in principle was greatly to be desired, but also a series of administrative problems growing largely out of the technical character of the tax and the inevitable complications with the federal income tax and with the taxes imposed by other states. It is important to emphasize the place occupied by death and income taxes—the only state taxes that consistently exact a higher rate from the well-to-do than from the poor.

Concurrently a number of states adopted selective excises of one sort or another. For the time being, the most important of these was the tax on manufactured tobacco products; but excises on utility services, public amusements, soft drinks, cosmetics, etc., were also common. Such was the situation when the depression, beginning with the decade of the 1930's, was precipitated.

As is well known, the depression policy, particularly the New Deal policy beginning after 1932, called for heavy increases not only in federal but also in state and local expenditures. In the meantime, the collapse of business and industrial enterprise developed a partial breakdown in the state and local revenue systems. To meet the difficulties, many additional states resorted to the types of measures which have already been mentioned, and at least three tax plans not much used theretofore in this country were developed.

The first of the three state taxation measures growing out of the acute need for revenue in the early 1930's was the general sales tax, most of the states choosing the single-stage retail sales tax. Over half of the states adopted such a measure, though seven repealed the taxes or permitted them to expire. This means of raising revenue in many states is now the most important, aside from gasoline taxation. Like the income tax, the sales tax introduces many acute administrative problems which most of the states have met inadequately. Unlike the income tax, sales taxes are generally regressive in their effect; they constitute a more deflationary element in a depressed economy than does income taxation, or for that matter selective excises, if the bases of the latter are chosen with reasonable care.

The second tax product of state and local depression experience is the race track tax. As a matter of fact, state legislatures have introduced a number of imposts on the operation of racing; but the tax on parimutuel betting is the most usual. The revenues from this source are generally comparatively minor.

Repeal of the prohibition amendment grew very largely out of the depression revenue requirements. The new policy contemplates a third method of raising substantial public funds by excises on the sale of alcoholic beverages. The states, for the first time in our tax history, have imposed significant taxes of this sort and derive considerable revenues from them.

By 1938, the most important sources of state tax receipts were the general sales taxes, selective excises, and miscellaneous

licenses, which constituted approximately 40 per cent of total state tax revenues. Next in importance were motor vehicle taxes, accounting for a little over 36 per cent of state tax receipts, income and death taxes for 17 per cent, and property taxes for approximately 7 per cent.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

State revenue policies of the past score of years not only have represented a movement away from the heavy dependence on property taxes which characterized our economy of thirty-five years ago, but also have shown substantial trends toward certain administrative changes in state taxation which seem fundamental. The most obvious trend has been the growing practice of having a state tax department clearly differentiated from other departments of government and responsible for handling all or nearly all state tax administration work.

In the early days the active state tax administration agency arose essentially from two considerations. In the first place, by the last quarter of the nineteenth century, experience had demonstrated the gross inequalities between property assessments from county to county. Many of the states believed that an equalization agency could examine these variations and largely correct the situation by raising assessments in the counties where property was valued at a low percentage of full value and lowering them in counties in which property was valued at a high percentage. In the second place, experience had demonstrated that local property assessors could not fairly appraise the property of railroad companies, and a state plan of assessment was desired. The practice of assigning the job of assessing railroads and other utilities to a state tax department was made more urgent and hence greatly facilitated by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States which rendered legally possible so-called unit valuations of utility properties.

In the development of practically all state tax departments there has been a tendency to retain those functions which originally led to central taxing agencies,

but the task of administering other taxes has come to be even more important than the purposes sought when active state tax departments were being established. Unfortunately, in many states, as motor vehicle registration, gasoline, corporation, inheritance, income, and sales taxes of various sorts were adopted, the administration was not always assigned directly to the department charged with equalizing local assessments and appraising public utility properties. As a matter of fact, the problem of assigning administrative responsibility was one mainly of spoils; thus, that department which had greatest political influence at the moment often was given the task of administering any new taxes.

Of particular significance is the recently developed practice of putting all tax administration under one management—for providing *actual administrative*, not *merely statutory*, integration. This has large scale significance for administrative economy as well as for operating efficiency. Real unification is moving forward apace.

It is obvious that an attempted integration of state tax administration cannot be entirely successful without provision for merit selection, promotion, and retention of personnel. One specific illustration will emphasize the point. Sup-

pose that there is complete statutory integration but that the spoils system of appointment and promotion is retained in selecting personnel for the department. The local political organization actually names persons to occupy various positions. The director of income taxation, for example, will be named by the political party committee of his county. If he shows discrimination by making decisions favorable to his own county, the department head will be unable to dismiss him without approval from his county; and the approval will probably not be granted. Thus each division of the department will be headed by a person theoretically named by the department head but actually named by a different political party organization (and the word *different* is important). Moreover, every individual concerned, including the department head, will know the real facts of the situation and behave accordingly. Needless to say, little unification of actual policy can be expected so long as each employee is really responsible to some party organization, or to a person different from the one to whom every other responsible employee reports. Progress toward merit selection of tax administration has been considerable, but some of the "unified" states are still trying to operate under a spoils regime.

RECENT TRENDS IN STATE REVENUES*

IN CONSIDERING recent developments in state revenues and their bearing upon the future fiscal condition and policies of the states, several temptations must be avoided. One is to draw too close a comparison between the financial position of the states during the two World Wars. The first left state and local government finances relatively untouched, and citizens felt little strain on pocketbooks that had been normal for several years. The proportions of the present conflict are incalculably greater than those of World War I; this war is more intense and promises to be much longer in duration. Further, many Americans felt the sudden impact of war prosperity this time after long years of depression. This fact must be borne in mind in reading figures that reflect the buying and saving practices of a group long accustomed to neither, whose interest in state legislation is stimulated by a different kind of appeal than was addressed to it in pre-war years.

The other temptation is to draw unwarranted conclusions from the revenue figures of the last biennium. Cash balances and true surpluses have piled up in many state treasuries, with great potentialities for good or evil, so far as the sound fiscal position of the states and the whole national economy are concerned, potentialities which seem to be appreciated by the legislatures that have coped with the disposition of these funds. On the other hand, considerable pressure has been exerted upon legislators by those who advocate that state tax rates should be lowered to compensate in part for increases in federal taxes. This pressure is reflected in the lowering of income-tax rates in a number of states, and the out-

right repeal of income taxes in two states. The appeal reflected in these legislative programs disregards the intended effect of federal tax rates as a bar to inflation, and thus denies the use of taxation as a general instrument of fiscal policy as well as a method of raising public revenues. While such legislation is merely one indication of the refusal of various pressure groups in society to accept the controls necessary to avoid inflation, it also directly endangers future state finances. Postwar budgets will be subjected to extraordinary strains by governmental expenditures incident to demobilization of men and conversion of industry, and by the cumulative total of neglected replacements, repairs, and improvements. There is even the danger that if present trends continue, the coming war years will see deficits in state treasuries, since the income tax is the only state levy that may be expected to continue increasing. Revenues from other sources will rise in the coming war years only through inflation. Although dollar amounts of tax collections may increase in this way, the real value of state purchasing power will probably decline more than would have been the case had inflation been prevented.

1943—A YEAR OF DECLINING REVENUES

The difference between taxes based on income and taxes based on sales, so far as revenues to the states are concerned, becomes most apparent in time of war. In normal years, sales and income will fluctuate roughly together, since the total national product will usually be bought, and the proportion of tax-exempt sales will remain fairly constant. In wartime, however, an increasing part of a greatly stimulated production goes for the war itself and is largely exempt from taxes on sales. At the same time there is a sharp rise in income payments. Under these conditions, revenue from taxes based on

*Prepared by George H. Watson, Acting Executive Director, and Margaret Ermarth, Research Assistant, Federation of Tax Administrators. The tables relating to tax collections in the various states were prepared by Annemarie Davidson, Research Assistant, Federation of Tax Administrators.

sales may be expected to decline (with a few minor exceptions the decline has already begun), whereas taxes based on income will continue to yield larger collections from the same rates, as long as the national income continues to increase. Even though some states allow the deduction of federal income taxes paid or accrued, it appears that state income tax yields for 1943 will be the highest on record.

The difference between the revenue characteristics of income and sales taxes becomes even more significant when it is observed that excise taxes, or taxes based on sales, have amounted to about 50 per cent of state revenues (exclusive of payroll taxes) in recent years, whereas revenues from income taxes have amounted to only about 15 per cent. Thus, for 1943 and for future war years, it may be expected that declining revenues from excise taxes will more than offset increased revenues from income taxes in most of the states. Unless these declines are balanced by a decrease in expenditures, by tapping new sources of state tax revenue, or by changes in the rates of present taxes, we may anticipate that many existing surpluses will be cut down and possibly eliminated entirely; in some cases wartime deficits of a serious nature may result. The trends of some of the most important taxes are charted in Figure 1.

INCOME TAX REVENUES

Revenues from state income taxes have assumed new importance throughout the country since the national economy has been geared to the War, and they will undoubtedly increase in absolute amounts and relative importance as revenues from excise taxes fall off. After reaching a high point of nearly \$400,000,000 in 1938, based on high 1937 incomes, collections in 1939 fell with the recession to approximately \$330,000,000. In each succeeding fiscal year income tax collections have increased at an accelerated rate, passing the \$400,000,000 mark in 1941 and the \$500,000,000 mark in 1942. It should be noted, however, that individual income tax collections made only slight gains from 1941 to 1942, whereas corporation income taxes rose from \$153,000,000 to

\$269,000,000, an increase of 68 per cent.

Data for the first three quarters of the 1943 fiscal year continue the upward trend, although the rate of increase has fallen off considerably. Figures based on calendar years, which reflect more accurately the changes in taxable income, reveal substantially the same trend.

Individual variations among states are great. In the calendar year 1942, Mississippi collected more than twice as much (an increase of 103.5 per cent) from income taxes as it had in 1941, while collections for South Dakota, in contrast, decreased by 30.5 per cent. In most instances, variations can be accounted for to some degree by the distribution of war activities or by legislative changes. The 25 per cent cut in New York's individual income tax payments, by far the largest in the United States, offset increases in collections in other states to hold down the 1942 total for individual income tax collections. Iowa followed in 1943 with a 50 per cent cut, and Maryland with a cut of 33⅓ per cent; South Dakota and West Virginia repealed their laws this year, although South Dakota will collect the tax on 1942 income. Oregon has made several changes in its laws which, it has been estimated, will reduce taxes on 1943 incomes in that state by as much as one-third.

The tendency for income tax collections to rise will be offset in the future by several negative factors. As we approach more and more closely a state of full employment, the slack in our income-producing forces is being taken up, so that future increases in income will probably be largely inflationary. Still more legislatures, dazzled by large cash balances in the state treasuries, may repeal taxes or slash rates. The deduction of federal taxes, permitted in most states in computing the state income tax, will have an adverse effect on collections, particularly in the states that derive large revenues from taxing corporate income, although the full effect of recent increases will not be felt until 1944. More and more potential taxpayers are entering the armed forces, thereby reducing their taxable incomes almost to the vanishing point.

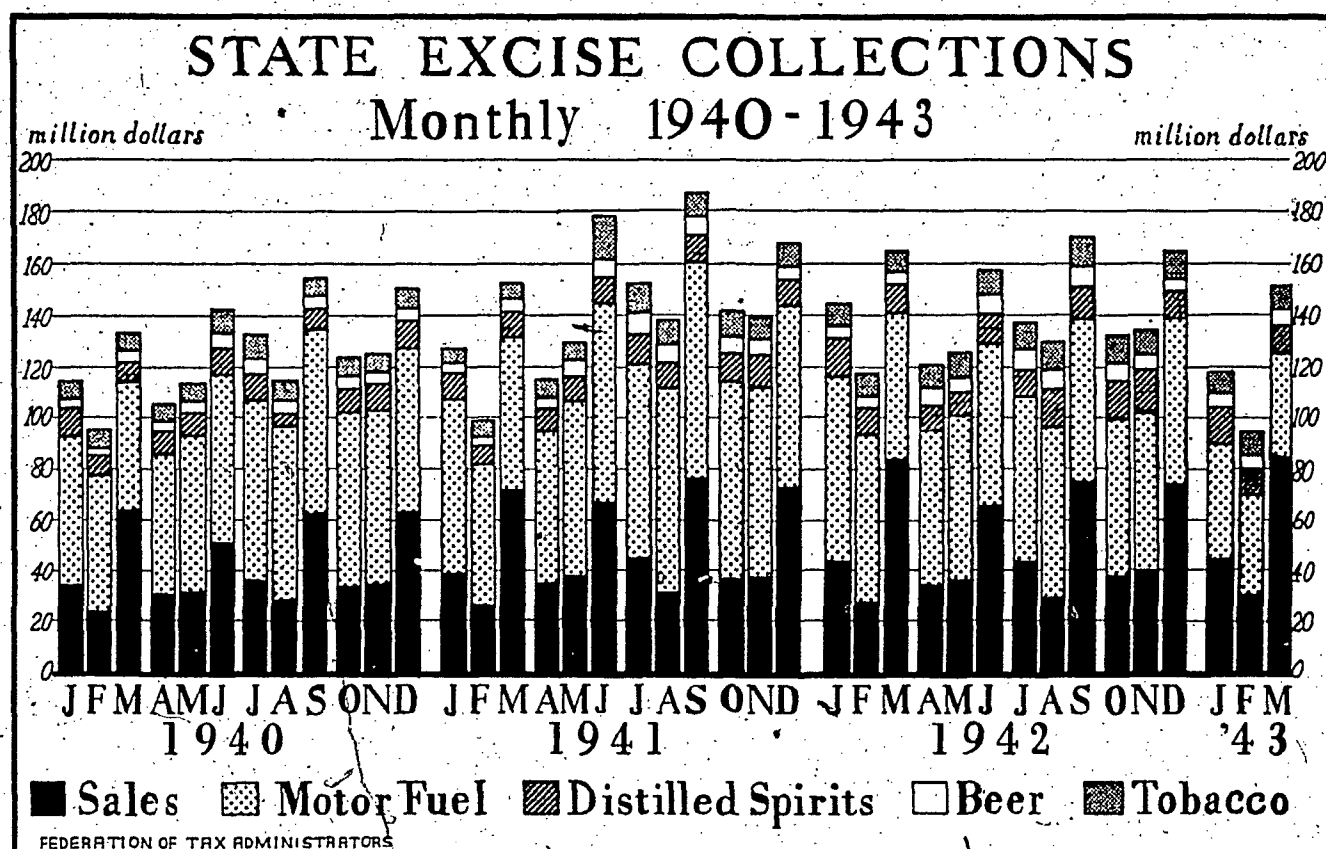


FIGURE 1

NOTE: The totals presented in Figure 1 are not totals of all excises for all states, but of the five largest excises for nearly all of the states. They should therefore be compared only with other amounts shown in the table, and not with figures from any other source which have not been adjusted to the same basis.

Predictions of widespread adoption of state income taxes by those states which do not now have them have been thus far unfulfilled, although other states may follow the example of Delaware in levying flat-rate income taxes similar to the federal Victory Tax.

SALES TAX REVENUES

General sales tax receipts of the states for the calendar year 1941 rose 18 per cent over those for 1940. This trend continued throughout the first three months of 1942 and then leveled off during the rest of the year. The all-time peak collection came in March, 1942, and March, 1943, reflecting sales during the previous month in some states and during the previous three months in others. The result of the variations during the rest of 1942, however, was but a 3.4 per cent increase over 1941, and collection figures for the first three months of 1943 indicate that the level will be maintained until consumer goods are further rationed, stocks run low, or excess purchasing power is drained away from the

consumer. Since the cost of living increased approximately 22 per cent during 1942, it is clear that sales tax collections during recent months reflect inflated prices and that the real value of the tax base has declined. It may therefore be considered that the decline in purchases is already well under way, and that the real return from sales taxes will continue to decrease. If adequate inflationary controls should be instituted, we may expect a sharp drop in sales tax collections to be followed by a period in which collections will be stable. As time goes on, further minor declines may occur. If effective controls in the form of general rationing, higher taxes, and firm price ceilings are not provided, inflationary pressures will result either in large sales tax collections on a limited quantity of high-priced goods, or in a black market where the sales tax will not be collected at all.

If, as some groups have strongly advocated, the federal government should enact a high-rate retail sales tax, the implications for state revenues are difficult to

divine. Should the federal and state taxes be jointly administered, it is possible that the enforcement prestige of the federal government might help to make collection of the state tax more complete. However, if the taxes are separately administered, it may be reasonably expected that the collection of the federal tax will result in the loss to the states of some revenue. In any case, the trend from now until the end of the War is definitely downward for state revenues from general sales taxes. The extent of the decline is virtually impossible to forecast, since dollar collections will depend very largely upon changes in the price level resulting from national economic policies determined by Congress.

MOTOR FUEL TAX REVENUES

Hardest hit of the excise taxes this year are levies on gasoline or motor fuel, the largest single source of state revenue in previous years. Although state gasoline tax collections in the 1942 fiscal year totaled \$942,000,000, \$28,000,000 above the record-breaking 1941 peak, a turning point in most states was reached by March, 1942. Before that month motor fuel tax yields had been higher each month than in the same month of the preceding years; from that time on, the decline was steady. The lowest months, as shown in Figure 2, were June and September, 1942, and January and February, 1943. The large decline in June collections for the 17 rationed states of the Atlantic Coast, the District of Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, was the direct result of drastic cuts in supplies (reaching 50 per cent on May 15) affecting these areas. August was the first full month of coupon rationing on the Eastern Seaboard, and September collections were correspondingly reduced. In October and November, the sale of gasoline under the rationing program became more stable, because a larger percentage of essential driving is done during these months, and the contrast between the effectiveness of rationing in the East and voluntary restriction in the rest of the country became more obvious. Collections for October in the rationed area were down 31 per cent as compared with

16 per cent for the rest of the states. November sales for the country as a whole were less drastically reduced because of the heavy buying immediately before nationwide rationing became effective. Consequently, December buying was light, and was reflected in very low January, 1943, collections. February collections showed the result of the ban on pleasure driving in the East. It is not expected that reductions of this magnitude, 36 and 38 per cent respectively for these two months, will be reflected in future collections, although the decline from the high level of collections during the 1942 fiscal year will continue.

These details reveal the importance of the sensitivity of excise collections to political-economic decisions. Each major shift in motor fuel revenues came as a result of a political decision, which in some cases had little to do with the tax base itself. Motor fuel tax collections may now be considered to be relatively predictable for the duration of the War, since the pertinent political decisions have been already put into effect. We may expect collections to sink gradually to a point from 40 to 50 per cent below the peak receipts of the 1942 fiscal year. The decline has been sharper, and the stabilized level will probably be lower, in the Eastern states. Trends from that point on will be determined by the availability of rubber and the stamina of automobiles now in use. This kind of a prediction is virtually impossible for the other excises, the bases of which are subject to political decisions not yet made.

It must not be assumed that the collection statistics provided here accurately represent the consumption of gasoline. The amount of tax-exempt motor fuel used by the federal government for military activities has increased greatly during the period covered. Accurate current statistics on tax-exempt motor fuel are not available, but it is presumed that actual consumption has increased rather than declined during the past 12 months.

TOBACCO TAX REVENUES

Revenues from tobacco taxes during 1942 increased 14.3 per cent over 1941, which in turn had shown an increase of

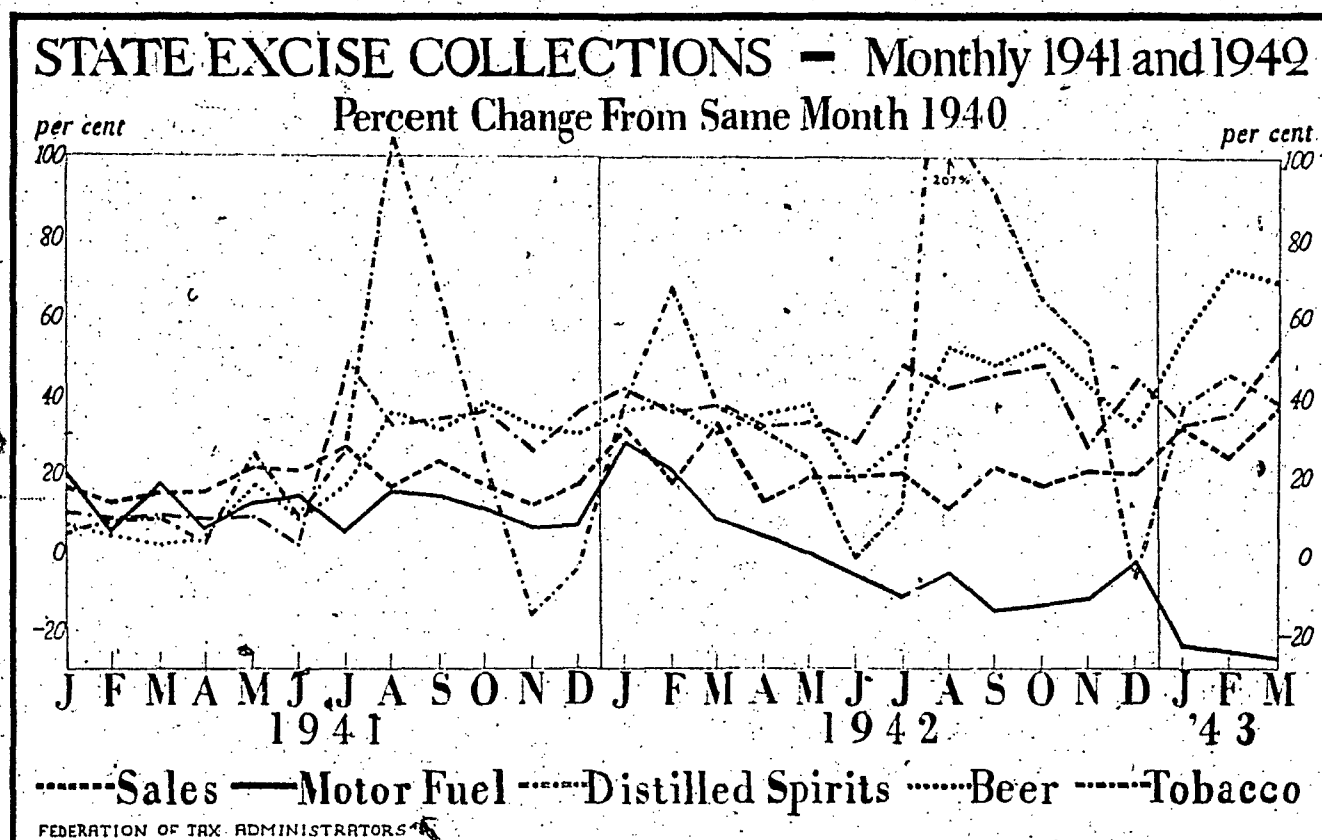


FIGURE 2

21.5 per cent over 1940. Unless shortages develop or tobacco products are rationed this trend will probably continue. The picture varies considerably from state to state: states with large Army camps and war industries report substantial increases in tobacco tax revenues; other states report continuing small decreases. A month-by-month comparison, too, shows that the trend toward increased collections is subject to considerable fluctuations. The coming into effect of heavier federal taxes on tobacco, on November 1, 1942, for instance, brought an increase of only 1.2 per cent for the month of November, compared with increases of more than 8 per cent during each of the preceding three months. January, 1943, shows a decrease of 5.4 per cent over January, 1942, while February shows a slight increase. The general upward trend, though probably at a slower pace, may be expected to continue regardless of regional and seasonal fluctuations.

Taxes on tobacco, especially cigarette taxes, may be expected to enjoy considerable popularity as new revenue sources during the war years. Levied at present by only 29 states, tobacco taxes enjoy the

political advantage of moral backing by those who disapprove of tobacco and those who favor letting luxury goods bear the brunt of sales taxes. Furthermore, they produce significant revenues with relatively little administrative difficulty. A new cigarette tax has been adopted in two more states—Delaware and New Mexico—thus far in 1943 (April 1), and has been proposed in the legislatures of several others.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE REVENUES

Revenues collected by states from alcoholic beverages have been steadily increasing over the last few years. Despite great variations in collections from month to month as a result of seasonal and legislative influences, annual collections for all states show a steady upward trend in proportion to total state tax revenues, as shown below:

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE REVENUES AS PER CENT OF STATE TAX COLLECTIONS (In millions of dollars)			
Fiscal Year	Total Revenues (Less Payroll Taxes)	Alcoholic Beverage Revenues	Per Cent of Total
1939.....	\$3,085	\$174	5.6
1940.....	3,305	192	5.8
1941.....	3,597	216	6.0
1942.....	3,873	251	6.6

Compared with the general upward trend in sales of non-necessity goods due to the vast increase in purchasing power, the consumption of alcoholic beverages has risen at an accelerated rate. The table below shows a comparison of the increases in revenue collections from the general sales tax and from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN SALES AND LIQUOR TAXES

Fiscal Year	Per Cent Increase in Sales Tax	Per Cent Increase in Liquor Tax
1940.....	11.3	14.7
1941.....	15.3	12.4
1942.....	10.8	18.5

Tax revenues in calendar year 1941 from distilled spirits increased 16.4 per cent over 1940, and 24.3 per cent in 1942 over 1941. One peak, reached in February, 1942, showed an average increase of 55 per cent over the same month in 1941; another, in August, showed a 50 per cent increase, and the third, in November, a 78 per cent increase. December collections, reflecting reduced sales in November, after higher federal taxes had gone into effect, equalled 1941. Sharp declines, however, of 15 and 14 per cent took place in January and February, 1943, compared with increases of 36 and 55 per cent in the same months of 1941.

The long-run prospect for revenue collections from the sale of distilled spirits does not lead to optimistic conclusions. Should general purchasing power maintain its upward trend, a proportionate rise in the demand for liquor may be anticipated, based on the inflexibility of controlled prices. However, the decline in revenues from liquor taxes is not caused by a slackening in consumers' demand, but is the result of curtailed supplies. The nation's 128 distilleries have been converted to the production of industrial alcohol; and the manufacture of whisky, gin, and other distilled spirits ceased on November 1, 1942. Stocks on hand are large enough to take care of the normal consumption for about four years. If the War continues beyond that time, the states may expect a considerable loss in revenues from this source. For the present, it may be assumed that revenues from distilled spirits will be

come stable at somewhat lower levels during the spring and summer months of 1943, since producers, wholesalers, and retailers have undertaken a voluntary rationing program, and official rationing is now in effect in most of the monopoly states. These factors render inevitable further decreases in revenue from this source in 1943.

The picture presented by the beer tax is similar to that of the tobacco tax. During 1942 the yields from beer taxes increased 13.9 per cent over 1941, which already had shown an increase of 30 per cent over the previous year. As in the case of tobacco taxes, the location of Army camps and war production centers accounts for considerable differences in beer tax revenues in various states. Although a month-by-month comparison shows strong seasonal variations in beer consumption, the trend in revenues, on the whole, is more stable than that of distilled spirits.

Up to the present, there has been no indication of a shift in consumption from distilled spirits to beer; such a shift, however, may be expected when the supply of high-proof liquors is exhausted. Another possibility which must be considered is the restriction of materials available for the manufacture of beer. In general, the increase in beer revenues may be expected to continue, though at a slower rate than has prevailed during previous years.

Revenues from the sale of wine are relatively insignificant, but they resemble distilled spirits collections in elasticity. A marked increase in wine drinking is undoubtedly the result of larger wartime incomes. It is possible that wine as well as beer may be used as a substitute for distilled spirits, but the consumption of high-proof wines may be expected to decrease since alcohol for fortifying will not be available.

4. SUMMARY

State revenues in recent years have been largely dependent upon the yield of excise taxes, as those of the federal government have been dependent upon income taxes. Since excise taxes depend upon the volume of spending, state tax

yields rose to record-breaking heights in 1941 and 1942, but they are now on the decline and may be expected to continue falling off for the duration of the War. This trend does not endanger the immediate solvency of most state budgets or the maintenance of essential services for the next two years. Most of the states ended the 1942 fiscal year with substantial surpluses which will have grown still larger by June, 1943, and a considerable decline may be experienced from the peak of 1942 without reducing revenues to depression levels. But the potential solvency of all the states is threatened if the War lasts long.

The fate of state revenues after the War will depend upon the success of plans for general economic readjustment, whose prediction is outside the scope of

this discussion. The revenue systems of the states and their fiscal relations with federal and local governments may be changed significantly if legislatures adopt the recommendations of the Treasury Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations, now being published.

Since revenue changes of the last few years have been so rapid and have shown such sensitivity to economic and political developments, annual totals of tax yields seem inadequate to present a sufficiently detailed picture of revenue trends. The Federation of Tax Administrators has therefore compiled the monthly collection statistics for three major excises, and the quarterly statistics for income taxes covering the period from January, 1940, to March, 1943, shown in the tables on the following pages.

STATE AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR TAXES*

As of April 1, 1943

State	General Property	Income	Sales	Gasoline
Alabama.....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Arizona.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Sup't Mot. Veh. Div.
Arkansas.....	Corporation Com.	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue
California.....	Tax Supervision Dept. ^a	Franchise Tax Com'r	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization
	Bd. of Equalization			
Colorado.....	Tax Commission	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Connecticut....	Dept. of Revenue	Tax Commissioner		Com'r Motor Vehicles
Delaware.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner		Highway Dept.
Florida.....	Comptroller			Comptroller
Georgia.....	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue		Com'r of Revenue
Idaho.....	Bd. of Equalization	Tax Commissioner		Tax Commissioner
	Dept. of Finance			
Illinois.....	Tax Commission		Dept. of Finance	Dept. of Finance
Indiana.....	Bd. of Tax Com'rs		Treasury Dept.	Auditor
Iowa.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Treasurer
Kansas.....	Com. of Rev. & Tax.	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue
Kentucky.....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue		Dept. of Revenue
Louisiana.....	Tax Commission	Collector of Revenue	Collector of Revenue	Collector of Revenue
Maine.....	Bureau of Taxation			Bureau of Taxation
	Bd. of Equalization			
Maryland.....	Tax Commission	Comptroller		Comptroller
Massachusetts..	Com'r Corp. & Tax.	Com'r Corp. & Tax.		Com'r Corp. & Tax.
Michigan.....	Bd. of Equalization		Bd. of Tax Adminis.	Secretary of State
	Tax Commission			
Minnesota.....	Com'r of Taxation	Com'r of Taxation		Com'r of Taxation
Mississippi.....	Ad Valorem Com'r ^b	Ch. Tax Commission	Ch. Tax Commission	Com'r Motor Vehicles
	Tax Commission			
Missouri.....	Tax Commission	Auditor ^c	Auditor	Dept. Oil Inspection
	Bd. of Equalization			
Montana.....	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization		Bd. of Equalization
Nebraska.....	Tax Commissioner			Dept. Agri. & Insp.
	Bd. of Equalization			
Nevada.....	Tax Commission			Tax Commission
New Hampshire..	Tax Commission			Com'r Motor Vehicles
New Jersey.....	Tax Commissioner			Tax Commissioner
New Mexico.....	Tax Commission	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue
New York.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission		Tax Commission
North Carolina..	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue
	Bd. of Assessment			
North Dakota...	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Auditor
	Bd. of Equalization			
Ohio.....	Tax Commissioner ^c		Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner
	Bd. of Tax Appeals			
Oklahoma.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
Oregon.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission		Secretary of State
Pennsylvania...	Sec'y of Revenue	Sec'y of Revenue		Sec'y of Revenue
Rhode Island...	Tax Administrator			Tax Administrator
South Carolina..	Tax Commission	Tax Commission		Tax Commission
South Dakota...	Director of Taxation		Director of Taxation	Treasurer
	Bd. of Equalization			
Tennessee.....	Sup't of Taxation ^d	Com'r Finance & Tax.		Com'r Finance & Tax.
	Bd. of Equalization			
Texas.....	Comptroller			Comptroller
Utah.....	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission
Vermont.....	Com'r of Taxes	Com'r of Taxes		Com'r Motor Vehicles
Virginia.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner		Div. Motor Vehicles
Washington.....	Tax Commission		Tax Commission	Director of Licenses
West Virginia...	Tax Commissioner		Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner
Wisconsin.....	Com'r of Taxation	Com'r of Taxation		Treasury Dept.
Wyoming.....	Bd. of Equalization		Bd. of Equalization	Highway Dept.

* The Tax Supervision Department is a division of the Corporation Commission with distinct duties in property tax administration.

^b The Ad Valorem Commissioner is a member of the State Tax Commission.

* Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

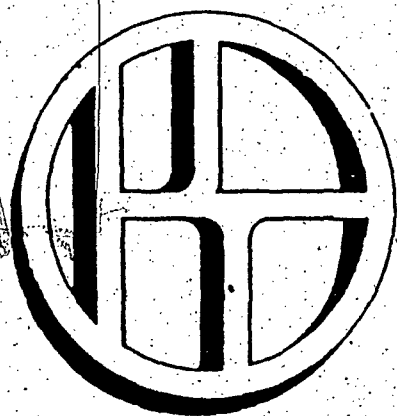
STATE AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR TAXES*—Continued

<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Liquor</i>	<i>No. of Agencies</i>	<i>State</i>
Dept. of Revenue Sup't Mot. Veh. Div. Com'r of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue Tax Commission Com'r of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue Treasurer Com'r of Revenue	Bd. of Liquor Cont. Tax Commission Com'r of Revenue	2 3 2 ^a	Alabama Arizona Arkansas
Motor Vehicle Dept.	.....	Controller	Bd. of Equalization	4	California
Dept. of Revenue	.....	Inherit. Tax Com'r Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	3	Colorado
Com'r Motor Vehicles	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2	Connecticut
Com'r Motor Vehicles	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Liquor Commission	4	Delaware
Com'r Motor Vehicles	.....	Comptroller	Beverage Dept.	3	Florida
Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	1	Georgia
Dept. Law Enforce.	.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	4	Idaho
Secretary of State Treasury Dept.	Dept. of Finance	Attorney General Bd. of Tax Com'rs	Dept. of Finance Alcoholic Bev. Com.	4 4	Illinois Indiana
Dept. Public Safety	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	3	Iowa
Highway Commission	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue	Director of Revenue	2	Kansas
Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	1	Kentucky
Collector of Revenue	Collector of Revenue	Collector of Revenue	Collector of Revenue	2	Louisiana
Secretary of State	Bureau of Taxation	Attorney General	Liquor Commission	5	Maine
Com'r Motor Vehicles	.....	Comptroller	Comptroller	3	Maryland
Dept. Public Works	Com'r Corp. & Tax.	Com'r Corp. & Tax.	Com'r Corp. & Tax.	2 ..	Massachusetts
Secretary of State	.....	Dept. of Revenue	Liquor Control Com.	5	Michigan
Secretary of State	.....	Com'r of Taxation	Liquor Control Com.	3	Minnesota
Com'r Motor Vehicles	Ch. Tax Commission	Ch. Tax Commission	Ch. Tax Commission	2 ^b	Mississippi
Com'r Motor Vehicles	.....	Treasurer	Dept. Liquor Cont.	7	Missouri
Registrar Mot. Veh.	.....	Bd. of Equalization	Liquor Control Bd.	3 ^c	Montana
Dept. Roads & Irrig.	.....	Tax Commissioner	Liquor Control Com.	5	Nebraska
Secretary of State	.....	.....	Tax Commission	2	Nevada
Com'r Motor Vehicles	Tax Commission	Attorney General	Liquor Commission	4 ..	New Hampshire
Com'r Motor Vehicles	.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2	New Jersey
Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	2	New Mexico
Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	1	New York
Com'r of Revenue	.....	Com'r of Revenue	Com'r of Revenue	2 ..	North Carolina
Highway Com'r	Laboratories Dept.	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	5 ...	North Dakota
Registrar Mot. Veh.	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2 ^d	Ohio
Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	1	Oklahoma
Secretary of State	.....	Treasurer	Liquor Control Com.	4	Oregon
Sec'y of Revenue	Sec'y of Revenue	Sec'y of Revenue	Sec'y of Revenue	1 ...	Pennsylvania
Tax Administrator	Tax Administrator	Tax Administrator	Tax Administrator	1 ...	Rhode Island
Highway Com'r	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	2 ...	South Carolina
Secretary of State	Sec'y of Agriculture	Director of Taxation	Sec'y of Agriculture	5 ...	South Dakota
Com'r Finance & Tax.	Com'r Finance & Tax.	Com'r Finance & Tax.	Com'r Finance & Tax.	2 ^d	Tennessee
Highway Commission	Comptroller	Comptroller	Liquor Control Bd.	3	Texas
Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	1	Utah
Com'r Motor Vehicles	Com'r of Taxes	Com'r of Taxes	Liquor Control Bd.	3	Vermont
Div. Motor Vehicles	.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2	Virginia
Director of Licenses	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Liquor Control Bd.	3	Washington
Road Commission	.....	Tax Commissioner	Tax Commissioner	2 ...	West Virginia
Motor Vehicle Dept.	Treasury Dept.	Com'r of Taxation	Treasury Dept.	3	Wisconsin
Secretary of State	.....	Inherit. Tax Com'r	Liquor Commission	5	Wyoming

* The Tax Commissioner and the Board of Tax Appeals together constitute the Department of Taxation.

^d Office of Superintendent of Taxation unfilled; duties performed by Deputy Commissioner of Finance & Taxation.

* Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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State Governments**

STATE MOTOR FUEL (GASOLINE) TAX COLLECTIONS*

Monthly, January 1941-March 1943^a
(In thousands of dollars)

State	1940 Total	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	1941 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Alabama ^b	\$15,468	\$1,379	\$1,315	\$1,233	\$1,454	\$1,453	\$1,590	\$1,522	\$1,632	\$1,715	\$1,713	\$1,766	\$1,612	\$18,324
Arizona	920	497	471	490	548	502	545	547	457	...	...	521	519	5,097
Arkansas ^b	11,330	1,010	974	853	1,002	1,000	1,080	1,099	1,178	1,273	1,168	1,274	1,197	13,108
California ^b	51,983	4,623	4,179	4,057	3,795	4,649	5,248	5,255	5,085	5,428	5,590	4,992	5,194	58,095
Colorado	9,554	686	661	615	727	839	952	973	1,054	1,093	939	869	805	10,213
Connecticut	11,010	903	823	786	872	968	1,106	1,066	1,174	1,233	1,041	1,048	966	11,986
Delaware ^b	2,324	188	173	164	186	209	216	234	248	264	212	213	197	2,504
Florida ^b	26,918	2,676	2,785	2,721	2,944	2,560	2,473	2,250	2,342	2,349	2,096	2,267	2,353	29,816
Georgia ^b	22,804	2,065	2,004	1,888	2,162	2,170	2,246	2,139	2,293	2,396	2,186	2,310	2,190	26,649
Idaho	336	277	289	385	423	456	464	527	562	522	493	427	516	5,161
Illinois	45,268	3,538	3,290	3,118	3,756	4,159	4,807	4,355	4,568	4,597	4,293	4,223	3,961	48,665
Indiana ^b	25,485	2,071	2,018	1,812	2,337	2,567	2,686	2,349	2,598	2,705	2,579	2,612	2,207	28,541
Iowa ^c	17,191	1,269	1,082	1,060	1,316	1,700	1,812	1,809	1,801	1,704	1,644	1,616	1,394	18,198
Kansas ^d	10,402	818	873	813	924	990	1,055	1,002	952	989	969	936	911	11,232
Kentucky ^b	14,342	1,096	1,232	1,096	1,148	1,188	1,348	1,662	753	2,043	1,744	1,177	1,653	16,140
Louisiana ^{b,c}	18,864	1,749	1,614	1,508	1,697	1,837	1,789	1,803	1,571	1,963	1,980	2,063	1,577	21,151
Maine	6,238	432	400	400	416	489	618	639	775	830	649	625	544	6,817
Maryland ^b	11,447	969	874	956	962	1,129	1,157	1,117	1,235	1,291	1,150	1,173	1,057	13,070
Massachusetts	22,259	1,828	1,612	1,544	1,747	1,980	2,125	2,161	2,340	2,399	2,017	2,058	1,876	23,687
Michigan ^a	32,559	2,472	2,478	2,299	2,665	3,069	3,333	3,168	3,485	3,493	3,038	3,078	2,896	35,474
Minnesota ^a	20,935	1,105	1,049	1,016	1,217	1,536	2,348	2,133	2,435	2,469	1,780	1,761	1,688	20,537
Mississippi	12,338	1,043	1,063	1,031	1,069	1,224	1,295	1,149	1,063	1,404	1,274	1,339	1,173	14,127
Missouri	13,967	1,125	1,110	1,027	1,234	1,289	1,443	1,302	1,430	1,426	1,380	1,312	1,255	15,333
Montana	6,379	394	364	370	558	559	699	657	753	821	621	585	497	6,878
Nebraska	12,312	895	874	790	957	1,035	1,124	1,125	1,246	1,278	1,138	1,555	998	12,615
Nevada ^{b,c}	1,402	101	84	84	104	117	138	152	184	184	155	147	126	1,576
New Hampshire	3,802	270	251	235	267	290	348	362	452	504	374	357	297	4,007
New Jersey ^c	26,753	2,300	2,013	1,929	2,216	2,420	2,604	2,528	2,895	2,814	2,360	2,525	2,296	28,900
New Mexico	5,221	411	405	413	417	467	467	520	573	545	517	482	478	5,695
New York ^b	73,055	5,370	5,331	4,273	5,195	6,655	6,976	6,432	8,066	7,317	6,438	6,582	5,824	74,459
North Carolina	26,893	2,549	2,362	2,261	2,487	2,727	2,659	2,648	2,740	2,826	2,854	2,743	2,597	31,453
North Dakota ^b	3,417	297	257	208	198	235	272	314	291	349	366	338	354	3,479
Ohio	54,013	7,544	1,594	6,803	1,586	4,588	5,290	5,721	5,588	5,776	5,786	5,599	5,880	61,755
Oklahoma ^b	14,747	1,250	1,190	1,096	1,260	1,276	1,616	1,572	1,948	1,938	1,933	1,728	1,805	18,612
Oregon	12,931	964	896	942	1,117	1,236	1,252	1,282	1,515	1,537	1,419	1,369	1,172	14,701
Pennsylvania ^b	4,596	356	329	313	356	385	416	415	476	460	372	389	358	4,625
Rhode Island	4,283	1,272	1,196	1,780	1,344	1,388	1,410	1,359	1,458	1,516	1,431	1,440	1,373	16,967
South Carolina	13,899	366	354	326	339	477	527	606	575	653	608	544	520	5,895
South Dakota ^b	5,621	1,930	1,976	1,670	2,087	1,861	2,141	1,930	2,180	2,481	1,993	2,344	1,885	24,478
Tennessee ^b	21,244	4,911	3,626	5,564	4,842	5,067	5,591	5,256	6,031	5,588	5,546	5,140	5,168	62,325
Texas	55,349	4,062	296	275	327	364	382	410	452	450	435	401	360	4,436
Utah ^c	2,797	193	185	175	196	198	266	270	327	354	277	272	228	2,941
Vermont ^b	20,647	1,819	1,711	1,707	1,806	2,058	2,188	2,114	2,293	2,400	2,209	2,210	1,993	24,508
Virginia ^b	17,183	1,268	1,315	1,549	1,678	1,626	1,618	1,937	1,980	1,755	1,697	1,518	1,568	19,509
Washington ^b	10,676	840	791	742	813	940	985	950	1,285	1,041	1,161	1,028	983	11,559
West Virginia ^b	22,861	1,626	1,510	1,404	1,745	1,997	2,404	2,241	2,519	2,489	2,278	2,216	2,003	24,432
Wisconsin	2,760	178	183	169	198	214	259	302	355	374	310	259	232	3,033
Wyoming ^b														

State	1942												Total	1943		
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	March
Alabama ^a	\$1,692	\$1,545	\$1,359	\$1,457	\$1,506	\$1,511	\$1,482	\$1,531	\$1,488	\$1,508	\$1,520	\$1,756	\$18,355	\$ 930	\$1,077	\$1,055
Arizona	553	514	458	484	488	486	478	481	457	488	513	549	5,949	838	687	433
Arkansas ^b	1,290	1,019	919	975	1,031	1,011	1,050	1,074	1,079	1,054	1,101	1,063	12,666	838	687	768
California ^b	5,094	5,190	4,316	3,865	4,377	4,147	4,207	4,558	4,619	4,485	4,692	4,398	53,948	4,487	2,597	2,818
Colorado	741	648	535	684	740	833	838	912	918	860	766	852	9,327	489	453	495
Connecticut	1,017	889	778	849	832	799	765	908	710	706	724	695	9,672	622	498	451
Delaware ^b	210	185	168	189	189	167	176	179	186	141	144	140	2,021	118	112	93
Florida ^b	2,697	2,373	2,168	2,383	2,123	1,887	1,707	1,737	1,471	1,479	1,598	1,767	23,390	1,630	1,420	1,363
Georgia ^b	2,354	2,098	1,787	1,987	1,911	1,760	1,692	1,721	1,440	1,485	1,642	1,664	21,541	1,518	1,307	1,201
Idaho	473	403	301	274	359	445	457	465	465	534	526	499	5,201	247	238	236
Illinois	3,996	3,431	2,836	3,373	3,872	4,044	3,885	3,880	3,762	3,709	3,693	4,075	44,556	1,912	2,270	2,246
Indiana ^b	2,393	2,159	1,747	2,145	2,221	2,203	2,170	2,205	2,076	2,137	2,197	2,234	25,887	1,309	1,431	1,387
Iowa ^b	1,428	1,133	1,000	1,403	1,633	1,640	1,561	1,486	1,340	1,310	1,398	1,535	16,867	878	746	974
Kansas ^b	944	916	782	844	864	858	859	816	829	775	792	938	10,217	602	691	794
Kentucky ^b	1,403	1,176	1,147	815	1,436	1,124	1,341	1,244	1,371	1,125	1,154	904	14,240	1,184	1,047	643
Louisiana ^b	1,744	1,808	1,819	1,285	1,491	1,596	1,551	1,515	1,516	1,558	1,608	2,037	19,528	905	1,242	1,156
Maine	511	441	398	422	396	450	460	546	403	439	448	390	5,304	336	312	224
Maryland ^b	1,172	1,009	923	998	949	910	818	1,125	844	805	937	822	11,312	776	670	648
Massachusetts	1,988	1,670	1,484	1,655	1,610	1,463	1,468	1,631	1,321	1,346	1,385	1,336	18,357	1,244	1,027	935
Michigan	2,857	2,568	2,224	2,406	2,894	2,452	2,649	2,829	2,805	2,627	2,584	2,612	31,507	1,710	1,800	1,726
Minnesota	1,802	1,566	1,340	1,717	1,739	1,989	1,903	2,027	2,036	1,626	1,857	1,483	21,085	1,262	1,069	998
Mississippi	1,315	1,257	861	1,026	1,030	1,270	989	1,061	1,082	1,066	1,132	978	13,067	830	812	891
Missouri	1,315	1,143	881	1,108	1,150	1,180	1,159	1,143	1,109	1,064	1,113	1,121	13,486	703	685	713
Montana	452	373	309	424	558	544	543	556	627	648	535	525	6,094	306	253	250
Nebraska	964	848	746	858	989	1,003	1,050	1,166	1,108	1,027	1,175	1,160	12,094	664	677	671
Nevada ^b	123	93	99	120	125	129	140	150	145	150	131	152	1,557	72	78	63
New Hampshire	304	264	227	254	232	235	236	293	232	225	226	208	2,936	175	155	136
New Jersey	2,432	2,185	2,081	2,155	1,979	1,887	1,998	2,120	1,718	1,779	1,748	1,627	23,709	1,593	1,111	1,233
New Mexico	481	406	355	389	410	434	448	435	407	411	383	479	5,038	294	295	301
New York ^b	5,060	5,507	4,824	4,758	4,822	4,830	5,013	5,927	4,673	4,690	4,125	4,427	58,656	3,431	2,267	1,826
North Carolina	2,707	2,379	1,966	2,326	2,102	2,057	2,033	2,178	1,744	1,746	1,925	1,960	25,123	1,747	1,486	1,247
North Dakota ^b	334	304	258	220	231	229	238	263	260	295	266	302	3,207	352	135	155
Ohio	4,645	5,317	4,732	3,860	4,435	4,763	5,109	4,971	4,988	4,685	4,955	5,062	57,522	4,657	3,636	3,290
Oklahoma ^b	1,886	1,565	1,400	1,464	1,438	1,581	1,591	1,633	1,601	1,571	1,537	2,795	20,062	903	1,190	1,076
Oregon	1,160	920	942	1,117	1,097	1,130	1,156	1,238	1,310	1,251	1,147	1,192	13,660	689	651	731
Pennsylvania ^b	382	347	308	335	326	287	276	337	286	270	272	259	3,685	282	199	149
Rhode Island	1,437	1,308	1,139	1,300	1,195	1,103	1,128	1,207	1,026	793	981	1,019	13,636	918	781	786
South Carolina	430	402	364	357	478	491	479	527	576	572	559	528	5,763	448	345	269
Tennessee ^b	2,620	2,155	1,806	1,716	1,960	2,131	1,695	1,964	2,152	1,846	2,048	2,271	24,364	1,764	1,404	1,851
Texas	5,621	4,899	4,252	4,892	4,565	5,132	4,990	5,012	4,672	4,675	4,497	5,889	59,096	2,703	3,507	3,936
Utah ^b	341	292	276	303	329	340	368	383	388	399	399	431	4,249	332	274	232
Vermont ^b	223	193	176	197	165	188	174	220	173	175	176	161	2,221	130	115	101
Virginia ^b	2,207	1,871	1,643	1,826	1,892	1,715	1,686	1,827	1,525	1,635	1,588	1,674	21,089	1,273	1,073	1,073
Washington ^b	1,332	1,341	1,547	1,492	1,504	1,433	1,637	1,742	1,600	1,462	1,637	953	17,680	1,030	948	1,017
West Virginia ^b	942	928	756	787	713	822	923	923	666	790	782	733	9,765	678	530	448
Wisconsin	1,911	1,623	1,353	1,773	1,884	2,070	2,007	2,176	2,084	2,029	1,990	1,971	22,871	1,209	1,057	1,150
Wyoming ^b	206	175	150	192	201	206	211	216	201	244	215	223	2,440	117	140	139

^a Collections by the state each month reflect sales of gasoline during the preceding month. The figures presented here represent gross collections, excluding license fees, unless otherwise indicated.

^b Net collections (refunds, if any, deducted).

^c Licenses included.

^d Use fuel tax collections included after July, 1941.

^e Rate increased from 3 to 4 cents per gallon, May 1, 1941.

* All states levy a gasoline tax but at varying rates. Unexplained omissions represent failure of state to report.

STATE PERSONAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS*

Quarterly, First Quarter 1941-First Quarter 1943^a
(In thousands of dollars)

State	1940 Total	1941 (Quarter ended)				Total	1942 (Quarter ended)				Total	1943 (Quarter Ended) March 31
		March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31		March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31		
Alabama ^a	\$2,647	\$1,555	\$801	\$727	\$738	\$3,821	\$2,428	\$1,297	\$1,058	\$1,081	\$5,864	\$2,548
Arizona	1,363		1,511					1,973				
Arkansas	724		961					2,364				
California	40,169		43,275					63,433			63,433	
Colorado ^a	3,361	656	1,425	576	970	3,627	941	1,842	656	1,141	4,580	1,047 ⁱ
Connecticut ^b	3,781	3,675	1,306	415	271	5,667	6,180	3,454	689	500	10,823	7,987
Delaware ^c	1,662		1,556					1,515				
Georgia	5,668		7,389					11,308				
Idaho	1,759		2,156					2,590				
Iowa ^a	5,030	2,427	1,789	887	664	5,767	2,424	4,085	810	1,037	8,356	1,850 ^a
Kansas	2,116		2,456					3,866				
Kentucky	4,906	1,067	2,482	1,083	923	5,555	1,313	3,917	1,368	1,292	7,890	1,258
Louisiana	5,540	691	2,818	1,354	1,297	6,223	1,042	4,012	1,907	1,630	8,591	961
Maryland ^a	7,637			6,940								
Massachusetts ^a	21,044				25,290	25,290						
Minnesota ^a	11,108		12,758					16,885				
Mississippi	2,017	533	1,232	614	687	3,066	993	2,732	1,221	1,294	6,240	1,458
Missouri	6,945	313	4,979	1,030	1,236	7,558	282	6,689	1,582	1,387	9,940	279
Montana	1,231		1,276					2,391				
New Hampshire ^d												
New Mexico	444		577					824				
New York ^a	144,704	21,800	112,346	4,888	27,973	167,007	18,127 ^a	117,248 ^b	7,244 ^b	35,720 ^b	178,339 ^b	26,077 ^b
North Carolina	12,697	11,058	11,315	1,298	1,800	15,471	17,257	2,197	1,854	2,896	24,204	24,578
North Dakota	590	258	240	161	110	769	345	502	226	144	1,217	886 ⁱ
Ohio ^d												
Oklahoma ^a	6,296	3,321	738	1,905	607	6,571	4,045	1,622	2,668	607	8,942	3,907
Oregon ^a	6,022	3,339	1,774	1,776	1,159	8,048	5,875	3,175	3,041	1,719	13,810	6,650 ⁱ
Pennsylvania ^b	24,504	2,463	25,074	1,385	2,053	30,975	3,859	36,066	3,047	3,076	46,048	6,021
South Carolina ^a	3,773	3,040	693	378	1,406	5,517	5,430	1,307	497	2,207	9,441	
South Dakota	792	331	373	76	128	908	257	225	85	64	631	406
Tennessee ^a	3,954	1,574	801	1,721	151	4,247	1,719	1,264	2,205	153	5,341	1,538
Utah	1,760	1,214	292	235	254	1,995	1,631	447	324	175	2,577	2,003
Vermont	806		914					1,375				
Virginia	5,205	415	3,242	470	2,650	6,777	956	5,282	562	3,982	10,782	1,219
West Virginia ^a	1,598		1,753					2,474				
Wisconsin ^a	7,046	14,647	2,165	2,552	2,776	22,140	24,231	4,934	3,874	3,991	37,068	31,096

^a Many states do not permit quarterly payment of tax, so quarterly figures for different states are not comparable. The most significant figures are those where the March quarter is largest, affording a comparison of 1943 with previous years. Note Alabama, Connecticut, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. Where quarterly figures are not available, calendar year totals are given in the Total column, or fiscal year totals in the quarter ending that state's fiscal year.

^b Corporate income tax only.

^c Individual income tax only.

^d Flat rate tax on intangible income not included.

* States having no form of income tax are omitted.

^e All of the tax in Minnesota is granted to local units; Massachusetts shares nearly all; substantial amounts are granted or shared in Colorado, Iowa, Maryland, New York and Oregon, smaller amounts in Alabama, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

^f Additional 2 per cent. tax on royalties and dividends effective January 1, 1943.

^g 50 per cent cut in individual income tax due in 1943.

^h 25 per cent cut in individual income taxes due in 1942 and 1943.

ⁱ Because of a bookkeeping change, 1943 March quarter corresponds to total of March and June quarters of previous years.

^j Amendments will cut 1943 collections by 30 to 40 per cent.

STATE CIGARETTE TAX* COLLECTIONS*—January 1941–March 1943 (In thousands of dollars)

State	1940 Total	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	1941 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Alabama ^a	\$3,363	\$ 281	\$ 273	\$ 297	\$ 298	\$ 321	\$ 326	\$ 345	\$ 327	\$ 379	\$ 355	\$ 328	\$ 357	\$ 3,887
Arizona ^a	759	70	63	64	67	66	68	68	64	65	66	73	78	812
Arkansas	1,564	136	132	124	130	143	150	158	168	170	177	188	173	1,849
Connecticut	2,916	222	223	242	241	275	291	319	293	281	305	293	308	3,293
Georgia ^a		259	231	255	262	291	287	301	305	299	306	291	316	3,403
Illinois ^d	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,038	1,108	1,056	1,209	972	1,141	7,524 ^d
Iowa	2,097	163	148	171	174	196	215	204	214	196	200	183	209	2,273
Kansas	1,236	102	87	100	108	123	136	129	127	122	134	109	125	1,402
Kentucky	1,794	161	142	139	154	163	190	192	175	187	190	176	177	2,046
Louisiana ^b	5,058	513	463	487	484	529	492	525	546	560	567	479	526	6,171
Maine ^a	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	232	130	135	111	113	118	839 ^a
Massachusetts	7,363	702	551	578	614	645	702	698	755	711	707	709	651	8,013
Mississippi ^c	2,679	213	235	222	229	217	268	234	270	264	259	289	250	2,950
New Hampshire ^c	965	73	62	72	72	97	100	115	106	88	88	84	96	1,053
New York	23,248	1,879	1,696	1,821	1,974	2,070	2,131	2,310	2,182	2,123	2,190	2,217	2,077	24,670
North Dakota ^a	530	43	39	37	39	40	44	44			58		49	
Ohio	8,688	661	643	744	737	908	802	942	891	857	974	747	1,011	9,917
Oklahoma	2,052	173	161	153	173	196	240	282	257	273	281	252	317	2,758
Pennsylvania														
Rhode Island	1,289 ^d	109	90	87	110	93	113	132	124	108	120	111	121	1,318
South Carolina ^a	2,650	250	230	224	241	264	257	264	260	274	283	257	244	3,048
South Dakota	617	50	43	47	47	54	60	62	63	55	57	50	55	644
Tennessee ^a	3,003	243	253	258	289	301	301	318	314	325	338	284	343	3,587
Texas	7,364	645	592	638	657	586	676	784	779	711	771	706	827	8,372
Utah ^b	376	31	26	26	29	30	43	42	37	34	39	33	36	406
Vermont	77													
Washington	2,205	178	171	183	197	206	188	232	224	216	242	211	202	2,4
Wisconsin	3,523	272	265	261	316	317	307	401	351	330	346	325	344	3,833

State	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	1942 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	1943 Feb.	March
Alabama ^a	\$ 345	\$ 330	\$ 357	\$ 360	\$ 384	\$ 395	\$ 429	\$ 390	\$ 386	\$ 389	\$ 392	\$ 424	\$ 4,581	\$ 350	\$ 345	\$ 408
Arizona ^a	67	67	75	74	77	74	81	77	82	87	91	97	949	89	81	93
Arkansas	168	164	176	175	196	196	214	244	227	241	246	231	2,478	225	189	205
Connecticut	291	230	295	275	267	302	365	306	371	307	260	304	3,573	221	234	347
Georgia ^a	311	245	278	280	312	328	348	339	341	364	320	380	3,846	308	284	369
Illinois ^d	970	939	986	1,034	1,002	1,168	1,173	1,025	1,113	1,169	881	1,067	12,527	807	814	1,051
Iowa	191	154	178	189	192	231	217	215	205	219	202	215	2,408	174	163	195
Kansas	126	106	116	128	121	160	171	159	154	172	119	168	1,700	131	126	148
Kentucky	190	147	166	143	198	201	202	254	191	190	201	212	2,295	177	188	223
Louisiana ^b	549	453	508	521	554	596	629	584	576	645	531	593	6,739	536	531	584
Maine ^a	109	101	95	94	111	114	137	161	135	133	127	100	1,417	126	68	90
Massachusetts	818	613	581	662	681	698	759	779	724	736	784	662	8,497	783	542	580
Mississippi ^c	243	269	249	236	257	260	276	310	268	314	311	298	3,291	290	271	202
New Hampshire ^c	77	63	76	76	85	104	107	94	90	88	71	97	1,028	72	61	78
New York	2,026	1,921	1,887	1,867	2,131	2,033	2,376	2,145	2,196	2,330	1,648	1,858	24,418	1,662	1,660	2,002
North Dakota ^a																
Ohio	745	677	855	771	960	925	988	988	912	953	784	1,062	10,620	638	717	717
Oklahoma	282	232	255	296	271	330	370	330	341	362	333	466	3,868	295	289	336
Pennsylvania																
Rhode Island	128	115	85	106	108	134	123	142	122	121	120	97	1,401	85	93	108
South Carolina ^a	268	228	264	254	269	280	299	303	298	292	266	285	3,306	282	245	307
South Dakota	54	40	55	54	52	67	72	74	67	69	61	71	736	45	52	63
Tennessee ^a	301	266	298	319	348	371	379	374	381	394	357	408	4,196	333	301	380
Texas	730	658	723	751	795	935	937	955	881	981	922	1,015	10,283	839	821	946
Utah ^b	35	29	35	32	41	46	63	55	58	52	43	56	545	45	37	54
Vermont																
Washington	209	220	223	242	227	253	295	251	270	289	256	250	2,985	215	237	
Wisconsin	291	282	275	330	306	365	419	364	399	339	288	340	3,498	254	254	299

^a License fees excluded unless otherwise indicated.

^b Licenses included.

^c Taxes on other tobacco products included.

^d New tax effective July 1, 1941.

^e New tax effective June 1, 1941.

^f Other tobacco products included first six months of 1940.

* Only states levying such a tax are included. Unexplained omissions of data for states listed represent failure of state to report.

STATE GENERAL SALES AND USE TAX^a COLLECTIONS*—January 1941–March 1943 (In thousands of dollars)

State	1940 Total	1941 ²												Total
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Alabama	\$ 8,008	\$ 960	\$ 656	\$ 614	\$ 830	\$ 843	\$ 862	\$ 973	\$ 797	\$ 813	\$1,078	\$ 967	\$ 990	\$10,384
Arizona ^d	4,136	420	375	381	416	411	425	480	396	409	401	425	415	4,953
Arkansas ^d	5,693	608	506	468	545	596	611	604	599	565	661	719	720	7,202
California	100,799	(f)	(f)	29,640	(f)	(f)	27,707	(f)	(f)	33,216	(f)	(f)	33,628	124,191
Colorado ^e	8,951	938	653	687	802	730	889	1,011	866	807	813	801	797	9,794
Illinois ^{d,h}	96,579	10,562	8,054	7,859	8,777	8,806	9,501	9,870	7,701 ^h	6,988	7,630	7,080	6,989	99,817 ^h
Indiana ^e	24,127	(f)	(f)	10,535 ^a	(f)	(f)	5,272	(f)	(f)	6,437	(f)	(f)	6,653	28,897
Iowa	15,392	(f)	(f)	4,356	(f)	(f)	3,681	(f)	(f)	4,541	(f)	(f)	4,700	17,278
Kansas	10,461	1,046	808	842	966	1,037	1,211	1,135	1,173	1,086	1,123	991	1,106	12,554
Louisiana ^b	6,024	574	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	574 ⁱ
Michigan ^b	64,366	7,124	5,412	5,665	6,276	6,660	7,150	7,255	6,900	6,901	7,050	6,780	6,719	80,892
Mississippi	6,746	695	898	537	571	776	579	646	808	665	793	885	855	8,708
Missouri ^d	24,004	2,344	2,010	2,140	2,334	2,808	2,660	2,546	2,464	2,427	2,558	2,598	2,417	28,906
New Mexico	4,208	358	326	342	347	389	411	411	437	443	470	463	457	4,854
North Carolina	12,806	1,567	1,051	1,050	1,287	1,345	1,386	1,265	1,132	1,247	1,380	1,442	1,421	15,573
North Dakota ^b	3,276	(f)	(f)	917	(f)	(f)	660	(f)	(f)	1,008	(f)	(f)	1,301	3,886
Ohio	51,960	5,128	3,945	4,609	5,201	6,541	5,429	6,424	5,259	4,893	6,197	4,856	5,929	64,411
Oklahoma	10,531	1,135	869	821	981	986	1,088	1,070	1,010	1,081	1,149	1,104	1,116	12,410
South Dakota ^h	4,296	419	309	399	369	379	443	422	(c)	634 ^h	(c)	612	(c)	3,986 ^h
Utah	4,336	829	(c)	624	(c)	837	(c)	900	(c)	852	(c)	911	(c)	4,953
Washington	15,123	3,226	(c)	2,918	(c)	3,179	(c)	5,000	(c)	5,007	(c)	5,522	(c)	24,852 ⁱ
West Virginia ^d	9,097	1,023	665	607	849	754	869	974	829	886	978	889	857	10,180
Wyoming ^b	1,980	206	1,147	188	179	175	200	225	239	229	249	188	182	2,407

State	1942												Total	1943		
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	March
Alabama	\$1,348	\$1,022	\$1,021	\$1,241	\$1,135	\$1,157	\$1,295	\$1,153	\$1,056	\$1,284	\$1,322	\$ 946	\$13,980	\$1,599	\$1,257	\$ 1,050
Arizona ^d	503	458	451	480	470	457	474	461	474	499	547	542	5,816	649	509	608
Arkansas ^d	789	647	609	702	686	773	662	647	689	753	867	739	8,563	909	752	738
California	(f)	(f)	34,028	(f)	(f)	30,124	(f)	(f)	32,478	(f)	(f)	33,019	129,649	(f)	(f)	37,280
Colorado ^e	1,033	715 ⁱ	693	857	806	849	960	920	828	109	969	1,016	9,755	1,149	854	869
Illinois ^{d,h}	8,503	6,621	6,390	6,784	6,870	6,901	6,797	6,560	6,552	6,710	7,126	6,920	82,734 ^h	8,068	5,985	6,416
Indiana ^e	(f)	(f)	15,682 ^a	(f)	(f)	4,968	(f)	(f)	5,710	(f)	(f)	5,812	32,172	(f)	(f)	16,847
Iowa	(f)	(f)	5,067	(f)	(f)	4,496	(f)	(f)	4,985	(f)	(f)	4,782	19,330	(f)	(f)	...
Kansas	1,269	982	963	1,023	1,066	1,194	1,069	1,089	1,118	1,254	1,017	1,292	13,336	1,487	990	1,205
Louisiana ^b	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	656	668	1,324 ⁱ	797	604	642
Michigan ^b	8,125	5,940	5,571	6,405	6,849	6,737	6,879	6,648	6,861	7,882	7,489	7,211	82,597	8,778	6,219	6,407
Mississippi	937	1,095	824	684	934	749	849	1,158	1,076	984	1,270	1,276	11,836	1,187	1,411	978
Missouri ^d	3,037	2,217	2,355	2,513	2,614	2,704	2,558	2,455	2,482	2,666	2,713	2,740	31,054	3,251	2,349	2,551
New Mexico	476	406	410	400	401	416	432	454	473	448	471	511	5,298	...	432	557
North Carolina	1,717	1,188	1,023	1,311	1,274	1,262	1,209	1,181	1,322	1,541	1,731	1,516	16,275	1,992	1,245	1,377
North Dakota ^b	(f)	(f)	1,182	(f)	(f)	875	(f)	(f)	1,027	(f)	(f)	1,202	4,286	(f)	(f)	1,206
Ohio	6,148	4,266	4,320	5,289	4,966	4,448	5,372	4,349	4,349	5,974	4,753	6,926	61,158	4,345	4,595	4,595
Oklahoma	1,383	1,082	981	1,182	1,105	1,140	1,118	1,113	1,147	1,267	1,323	1,323	14,164	1,525	1,185	1,290
South Dakota ^h	651	(c)	511	(c)	613	(c)	659	(c)	691	(c)	772	(c)	3,897 ^h	674	(c)	526
Utah	1,008	(c)	692	(c)	947	(c)	1,713	(c)	1,028	(c)	1,254	(c)	6,642	1,279	(c)	712
Washington	5,898	(c)	5,018	(c)	4,654	(c)	5,730	(c)	5,646	(c)	4,674	(c)	31,620 ⁱ	...	(c)	...
West Virginia ^d	1,197	839	716	950	905	914	1,032	841	891	1,034	955	893	11,167	1,239	1,239	804
Wyoming ^b	261	154	155	182	173	162	209	190	191	234	227	194	2,332	243	170	169

^a Collections by the states reflect sales during the previous reporting period, e.g. month, bimonth or quarter. Figures presented here exclude license fees, unless otherwise indicated.

^b Licenses included.

^c Bimonthly collections; South Dakota changed for sales tax after July 1, 1941.

^d Quarterly collections.

^e Includes service tax. ^f No use tax.

^g Gross income tax, including salaries and sales for resale; no use tax; March quarter includes annual collections.

^h Rate decreased from 3 to 2 per cent July 1, 1941.

ⁱ Former tax expired December 31, 1940; new tax at same rate effective September 1, 1942.

^j Rate increased from 2 to 3 per cent, May 1, 1941.

* Only states levying a sales and/or use tax are included. Unexplained omissions of data for states shown represent failure of state to report.

STATE FINANCES: 1942*

THE War's impact on state government finances was not fully felt in 1942, partly because most of the states' fiscal years ended on June 30. States collected more revenue and made greater expenditures in 1942 than in any previous year. These increases, however, may be temporary, as counteracting influences from the War will undoubtedly be felt in 1943 and subsequently.

REVENUE

The general revenue¹ of the states totaled \$6,100,000,000 in 1942 compared with \$5,600,000,000 in 1941. Over 81 per cent of this revenue was derived from taxes, of which the most important, in terms of yield, continued to be the sales and gross receipts levies and the unemployment compensation taxes. Increases over the previous year were well distributed through all of the taxes that reflected expanded business activity. Principal tax increases over the previous year are summarized in Table I, which also shows the relative yields of the different taxes in 1942.

The most important non-tax source of state revenue was federal grants for specific purposes, which totaled nearly \$0.8 million in 1942, representing an increase of about 8 percent over the corresponding figure for the previous year. Other non-tax revenue aggregated less than half the amount of federal aid received. Detailed revenue figures are shown for each of the states in the tables which appear on pages 189-194.

¹General revenue includes all revenues administered by the state government agencies, except non-tax income of trust funds, sinking funds, and public-service enterprises. State revenues that are earmarked for state aid to localities are included. (For explanation of "revenue" see the section on "Nature and Scope of Data.")

*Prepared by E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, Division of State and Local Government, Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

TABLE I. STATE TAXES, 1942 AND 1941
(In millions of dollars)

	1942	1941	Percent- age In- crease	Per cent Dis- tribu- tion 1942
Total taxes . . .	\$4,975	\$4,507	10.4	100.0
Total excluding unem- ployment compensa- tion taxes	3,899	3,606	8.1	78.4
Sales and gross receipts:				
Total	2,219	2,043	8.6	44.6
General sales, use, or gross receipts:				
Motor fuel	942	913	3.2	18.9
Other	644	555	16.0	12.9
License and privi- lege	686	677	1.3	13.8
Individual income Corporation	249	224	11.2	5.0
Income	271	198	38.4	5.5
Property	271	268	1.1	5.4
Death and gift	112	118	-5.1	2.3
Severance	62	53	17.0	1.2
Other	26	25	4.0	0.5
Unemployment com- pensation	1,076	901	19.4	21.6

EXPENDITURES

Of the \$5,800,000,000 general expenditure² of state governments in 1942 fiscal years, only \$1,900,000,000 was for the direct operation of state activities. State aid to local governmental units required \$1,800,000,000, capital outlays and debt service totaled \$1,000,000,000, and transfers to trust funds (mostly unemployment compensation) and to public service enterprises accounted for \$1,100,000,000.

Each of these major categories of expenditure, except capital outlays, was somewhat larger in 1942 than in 1941. For direct operation only, the largest increases in amounts were for hospitals and schools. Comparative data for direct operation expenditures in the two years

²General expenditure includes all expenditure administered by state government agencies, except that of trust and sinking funds and public-service enterprises.

and the per unit distribution in 1942 are shown in Table II.

TABLE II
STATE EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT OPERATIONS,
1942 AND 1941
(In millions of dollars)

	1942	1941	Percent- age In- crease	Per cent Distri- bution 1942
Total	\$1,862	\$1,809	2.9	100.0
General control..	171	174	-1.7	9.2
Public safety....	122	112	8.9	6.6
Highways	252	244	3.3	13.5
Natural resources	123	118	4.2	6.6
Health and hospitals	287	262	9.5	15.4
Public welfare...	511	518	-1.4	27.4
Schools	243	225	8.0	13.1
Other	153	156	-1.9	8.2

State aid to local governmental units increased almost 7 per cent from the 1941 figure to over one and three-fourths billion dollars in 1942. Schools were the principal object of state aid, the local governments receiving over three-quarters of a billion dollars from the states for this purpose in 1942. Aid for public welfare and highways nearly equally di-

vided an additional three-fourths billion dollars. Most of the remaining one-fourth billion dollars of aid to localities was granted without specifications for use, usually in accordance with some formula for sharing specific taxes.

Capital outlays aggregated \$600,000,000, decreasing almost 7 per cent from the amount in the previous year as the emphasis in new construction shifted from normal public works programs to construction necessitated by the War. Nearly three-quarters of the state debt-service expenditure of over \$400,000,000 was provision for debt retirement, the remaining one quarter going for interest on state debt. Further details of expenditures are shown for each of the states in the tables on pages 195-197.

STATE SINKING AND TRUST FUNDS IN 1942

The importance of sinking and trust funds as financial tools of state governments is illustrated by the fact that in 1942 the total revenue from these funds amounted to \$1,550,000,000, and total expenditures amounted to \$704,000,000, as compared with total revenue of \$6,114,000,000 and total expenditures of \$5,844,

TABLE III
SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA FOR STATE SINKING AND TRUST FUNDS 1942
(In millions of dollars)

Item	Sinking Funds	Unemploy- ment Com- pensation Funds	Total	Pension Funds ^a	Other Trust Funds— Workmen's Compen- sation Funds	School Trust Funds	Miscellaneous Trust Funds
Revenue	\$62	\$1,134	\$354	\$156	\$113	\$74	\$12
Contributions from gen- eral funds and public service enterprise funds.	50	1,076 ^b	64	37	(^c)	26	.2
Employee contributions.	...	...	65	65	...	...	...
Assessments on employers.	...	...	105	...	105	...	...
Earnings on investments.	12	58	95	36	8	42	8
Other .....	...	...	25	17 ^d	...	6	2
Payments	121	369	214	65	75	63	12
Debt redemption	116	...	4	...	...	...	4
Benefits .....	...	369	132	64	69	...	...
Other trust purposes.	...	...	56	...	...	52	4
Administration and other.	5	...	22	2	6	10	4 ^e
Assets at end of year.....	440	2,764	2,617	1,008	275	1,062	273

^a Includes state administered pension funds for local government employees.

^b Unemployment compensation taxes.

^c Less than \$50,000.

^d Contributions from local governments for whose employees the state administers pension systems.

^e More than half of this amount consisted of transfers to general funds for interest on bonds. The remainder was primarily for administration.

000,000 for state general and special revenue funds. It is worth noting that although these funds are reported separately here and are usually accounted for separately by state officials, they are an integral part of the state financial structure. This relation is emphasized by the fact that \$1,191,000,000, or 77 per cent of the total revenue of sinking and trust funds, was contributed by state general and special revenue funds. Sinking and trust funds had assets of \$5,821,000,000 at the end of 1942.

DEBT

The gross debt of the 48 states was reduced 6 per cent within their 1942 fiscal years. Of the \$3,300,000,000 gross debt outstanding at the close of the year, 76 per cent was in the form of general obligation bonds. Revenue and quasi-revenue bonds³ accounted for most of the remaining debt outstanding. Sinking-fund and other long-term debt offsets amounted to 15 per cent of the gross debt, leaving a net long-term debt at the close of the fiscal year of \$2,600,000,000.

During the fiscal year 1942, three-quarters of a billion dollars of state debt was issued, compared with nearly one billion retired. Nearly two-thirds of the total debt retired comprised short-term loans, and less than one-quarter of the bonded debt retired was refunded. Detailed figures showing gross and net debt outstanding and debt issues and retirements by each state may be found in the tables on pages 200-201.

PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES

Fifty-one public-service enterprises in 31 states contributed \$73,000,000 to the general revenues of the states in 1942. The alcoholic-beverage monopoly systems in 16 states were by far the most important of these commercial activities, with a combined net income of \$84,000,

000 derived from net sales of \$368,000,000.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF DATA

The statistics in the following tables were compiled by the Division of State and Local Government, United States Bureau of the Census, from its regular annual canvasses of official data of state governments, which have been carried on, with minor interruptions, since 1915.

The fiscal years covered are those that ended next preceding July 1, 1942. Thirty-seven states ended their fiscal years on June 30, 1942, and two others in March and May, 1942, respectively. Most of the revenues and expenditures, therefore, represent transactions within the 12 months ended June 30, 1942.

The figures for each state include transactions for all general, current, operating, special-revenue, working-capital, and bond funds of the state departments, institutions, and agencies, whether the accounting and recording control of these funds was centralized in the state's chief finance officer or whether it was decentralized among different accounting officials. Excluded from the figures for general revenues and general expenditures are the transactions of trust and sinking funds and public service enterprises, which are reported separately. This separation enhances comparability of data among the different states, as some of the states have no public service enterprises and as the magnitude of enterprises and trust funds in the states having them varies greatly. Because the Bureau of the Census separates transactions of trust and sinking funds and public service enterprises from its compilations of state finances, and because the Census tables include transactions of some state agencies whose finances may not be under centralized control, the figures reported as general revenues and general expenditures in the following tables may differ in some respects from the figures reported by the states in their annual financial reports.

Revenue, by Census definition, consists of additions to assets that neither increase liabilities nor represent recovery of expenditure. Excluded from revenue

³ Revenue bonds are obligations payable only from actual earnings of activities presumed to be self supporting, while quasi-revenue bonds are payable exclusively from earmarked taxes or other revenues. Neither revenue bonds proper nor quasi-revenue bonds carry a pledge of the full faith and credit of the government that issued them.

are receipts from incurrence of debt and other receipts that affect liabilities and assets equally. Revenue of the general government, other than that for trust and sinking funds and public service enterprises, is called general revenue. General revenue is divided into (1) taxes, (2) aid received from other governments, and (3) miscellaneous revenue that is largely made up of charges for current services. State taxes earmarked for distribution to local governments, by any formula, are included as state revenue if they are administered and accounted for by the state government.

Expenditures are defined as the aggregate of state costs for: (1) direct operation of state activities by the state's own organization; (2) state aid to local governments (including payments from earmarked revenues and grants appropriated especially for this purpose); (3) debt service (including interest, payments into sinking funds, and direct debt retirement without use of a sinking fund); (4) capital outlays (including permanent improvements to plant or equipment); and (5) contributions to state trust funds and public service enterprises. Excluded from general expenditures are sinking-fund retirements of debt and payments by trust funds and public service enter-

prises. Expenditures for direct operation, state aid, and capital outlays are functionalized by classification into 12 major categories, by purposes of expenditure.

Gross debt of states is defined as including all long-term and short-term debt of the state government and its various agencies and institutions. The principal type of state debt is general-obligation bonds that are based upon full faith and credit of the state. Other important types of debt include revenue bonds, which are payable only from earnings of the plant or activity that was brought into existence by the creation of the debt incurred, and quasi-revenue bonds, which are payable exclusively from earmarked taxes or other specified revenues. By deducting sinking-fund and other long-term debt offsets from gross long-term debt, data for net long-term debt are available which permit more valid comparisons of debt burden among the different states. A still more realistic indication, for some purposes, of the liability of taxpayers for state debt is found in the net amount of general obligation bonds outstanding, obtained by deducting from the gross amount of such bonds the sinking-fund and other offsets that are specifically applicable to these bonds.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE GOVERNMENTS: 1942 AND 1941*
Excluding Transactions of Trust, Sinking, and Public-Service Enterprise Funds
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total		Per Capita 1942 ^c	Taxes		Per Capita 1942 ^c	Aid Received from Other Governments ^b		Earnings and Miscellaneous	
	1942	1941		1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Total.....	\$6,113,832	\$5,457,771	\$46.97	\$4,914,765	\$4,417,648	\$38.22	\$809,780	\$735,543	\$329,287	\$304,580
Alabama.....	79,789	70,552	27.62	62,287	55,288	21.56	10,991	9,577	6,511	5,687
Arizona.....	34,175	26,357	69.02	26,574	20,081	53.67	6,447	5,378	1,154	898
Arkansas.....	56,022	48,190	28.51	45,822	36,940	23.32	7,785	8,980	2,415	2,270
California.....	517,261	452,428	71.99	436,137	369,093	60.70	65,010	64,581	16,114	18,754
Colorado.....	61,798	58,166	56.73	43,727	41,381	40.14	14,919	13,938	3,152	2,847
Connecticut.....	98,550	88,810	55.81	81,750	72,254	46.30	12,084	13,554	4,716	3,002
Delaware.....	16,107	16,328	58.47	13,376	13,079	48.56	1,918	1,922	813	1,327
Florida.....	82,212	77,163	42.36	68,139	66,192	35.11	11,249	8,273	2,824	2,698
Georgia.....	87,568	78,196	28.64	70,491	61,064	23.06	12,775	13,119	4,302	4,013
Idaho.....	23,000	20,968	48.22	15,135	14,800	31.73	6,045	4,421	1,820	1,765
Illinois.....	368,572	322,733	46.22	320,802	280,364	40.23	43,176	38,016	4,594	4,353
Indiana.....	154,079	138,877	44.29	124,397	110,099	35.76	21,008	21,103	8,674	7,675
Iowa.....	105,136	100,190	43.00	80,139	73,373	32.78	13,818	16,439	11,179	10,378
Kansas.....	66,760	60,805	38.85	49,502	44,556	28.81	12,872	12,163	4,386	4,086
Kentucky.....	83,321	74,706	30.29	66,918	60,430	24.33	12,600	10,600	3,803	3,676
Louisiana.....	112,797	101,079	46.51	92,053	82,914	37.96	14,781	13,001	5,963	5,164
Maine.....	40,342	35,968	49.06	29,059	27,562	35.34	5,993	6,159	5,290	2,247
Maryland.....	76,887	73,544	40.57	63,038	56,841	33.26	8,206	11,537	5,643	5,166
Massachusetts.....	223,828	206,010	52.39	170,139	159,958	39.82	27,491	26,043	26,198	20,009
Michigan.....	307,156	281,497	55.45	251,153	232,024	45.34	31,640	28,574	24,363	20,899
Minnesota.....	136,276	118,440	50.92	103,351	90,949	38.62	22,364	19,835	10,561	7,656
Mississippi.....	60,913	49,784	28.60	46,415	37,741	21.80	11,480	9,551	3,018	2,492
Missouri.....	136,693	116,777	36.60	106,005	92,507	28.38	26,283	19,109	4,405	5,161
Montana.....	27,380	25,104	52.49	17,225	15,302	33.02	7,098	7,111	3,057	2,691
Nebraska.....	38,685	37,569	31.12	25,679	24,587	20.66	9,541	9,924	3,465	3,058
Nevada.....	10,857	8,509	84.72	6,058	4,868	47.27	4,565	3,428	234	213
New Hampshire.....	24,217	22,454	50.69	17,530	16,009	36.70	4,413	3,949	2,274	2,496
New Jersey.....	202,685	177,032	47.96	176,646	151,283	41.80	17,973	18,695	8,066	7,054
New Mexico.....	25,937	24,372	49.80	19,937	18,000	38.28	4,864	5,314	1,136	1,058
New York.....	720,306	698,366	55.94	646,061	618,841	50.18	56,369	60,062	17,876	19,463
North Carolina.....	132,662	149,064	38.38	112,808	100,206	32.63	13,781	13,418	6,073	5,440
North Dakota.....	26,593	23,029	44.85	19,449	15,591	32.80	5,624	5,093	1,520	2,345
Ohio.....	358,380	309,233	51.71	301,448	257,043	43.50	41,582	36,728	15,350	15,462
Oklahoma.....	103,668	84,704	47.74	80,291	63,264	36.98	20,056	18,458	3,321	2,982
Oregon.....	64,973	52,643	61.03	45,464	36,152	42.71	13,490	10,398	6,019	6,093
Pennsylvania.....	491,635	437,529	50.60	400,530	354,045	41.22	58,725	48,753	32,380	34,731
Rhode Island.....	36,827	31,416	51.09	32,341	26,776	44.86	3,452	3,733	1,034	907
South Carolina.....	62,881	51,604	33.16	51,263	42,110	27.03	8,794	6,583	2,824	2,911
South Dakota.....	23,327	24,320	39.71	15,543	16,427	26.46	5,953	5,911	1,831	1,982
Tennessee.....	86,217	72,975	29.54	66,296	57,204	22.72	15,922	12,522	3,999	3,249
Texas.....	199,521	183,966	30.98	156,152	148,676	24.25	34,151	26,569	9,218	8,721
Utah.....	35,968	31,164	64.96	24,022	20,942	43.38	9,159	7,349	2,787	2,873
Vermont.....	16,757	16,038	48.69	13,127	12,396	38.14	3,096	3,122	534	520
Virginia.....	104,476	90,833	37.42	75,452	66,928	27.02	12,300	9,578	16,724	14,327
Washington.....	138,713	97,358	79.25	105,891	75,619	60.49	23,748	12,902	9,074	8,837
West Virginia.....	87,484	76,926	47.15	67,594	62,099	36.43	11,538	9,284	8,352	5,543
Wisconsin.....	151,180	130,330	48.11	122,908	105,621	39.11	18,803	16,186	9,469	8,523
Wyoming.....	13,261	13,647	57.19	8,641	8,169	37.26	3,848	4,600	772	878

* For details see table on page 194.

^b For details see table on page 192.

^c Based on estimated civilian population on May 1, 1942.

* Prepared by the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of the Census. The fiscal years included for 1942 are those ended between July 1, 1941, and June 30, 1942. All states ended their fiscal years on June 30, 1942, except the following: May 31, 1942—Pennsylvania; March 31, 1942—Washington; December 31, 1941—Missouri and Ohio; November 30, 1941—Massachusetts; September 30, 1941—Alabama, Maryland, and Wyoming; and August 31, 1941—Texas.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PUBLIC REVENUES FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, 1941*

State	Total State Sales	State License Fees	State ABC ^a Taxes	Miscella- neous State ABC Income	Gross State Receipts	Cost of State ABC Administra- tion, Collec- tion, Etc.
Total	\$363,656,443	\$56,987,017	\$233,666,384	\$2,508,119	\$656,817,963	\$14,610,993
Alabama.....	15,617,193	64,775	565,819	301,274	16,549,061	545,812
Arizona.....		144,113	796,530		940,643	110,000
Arkansas.....		293,255	2,207,538		2,500,793	70,000
California.....		5,526,222	11,879,379		17,405,602	1,309,358
Colorado.....		181,350	2,395,693	780	2,577,823	99,604
Connecticut.....		2,027,410	5,604,239		7,631,649	126,618
Delaware.....		136,321	699,064		835,385	77,922
Dist. of Columbia.....		714,975	2,016,264		2,731,239	43,375
Florida.....		448,940	5,083,373	5,070	5,537,383	259,984
Georgia.....		206,175	4,677,028	394,894	5,278,097	218,702
Idaho.....	4,455,427	60,039	794,828	1,193	5,311,487	82,357
Illinois.....		1,278,861	18,397,679		19,676,540	653,739
Indiana.....		2,572,944	5,888,147	11,781	8,472,871	343,912
Iowa.....	16,249,528	287,701	1,036,295	28,054	17,601,587	284,604
Kansas.....		42,650	699,237	2,776	744,663	39,085
Kentucky.....		660,724	8,375,176		9,035,900	63,937
Louisiana.....		516,711	4,792,350	11,043	5,320,104	111,000
Maine.....	8,084,972	328,655	1,332,392	180,742	9,926,761	193,994
Maryland.....		104,185	5,421,431	79	5,525,695	91,223
Massachusetts.....		494,226	9,430,370	832	9,925,427	158,599
Michigan.....	56,742,615	3,080,590	5,230,944		65,054,148	(b)
Minnesota.....		94,513	5,815,536	10,293	5,920,342	96,254
Mississippi.....		54,235	1,168,268		1,222,503	12,505
Missouri.....		1,013,080	5,176,974	3,947	6,194,001	212,672
Montana.....	6,543,386	648,517	806,047	1,890	7,999,841	713,825
Nebraska.....		126,308	1,697,154	8,995	1,832,458	124,028
Nevada.....		11,457	222,521		233,978	9,529
New Hampshire.....	5,694,733	166,024	685,077	78,952	6,624,587	102,640
New Jersey.....		503,144	10,040,202	37,296	10,580,642	650,715
New Mexico.....		48,324	734,684	3,112	786,120	55,042
New York.....		18,094,605	39,099,551	113,123	57,307,279	1,150,684
North Carolina.....		110,461	2,722,368	81	2,832,910	20,500
North Dakota.....		147,208	1,339,308	4,814	1,491,330	39,263
Ohio.....	70,391,963	6,205,680	12,024,534	33,507	88,655,684	1,200,627
Oklahoma.....		249,690	680,333		930,023	46,501
Oregon.....	11,888,581	385,538	684,379	271,139	13,229,637	391,280
Pennsylvania.....	97,939,897	6,581,280	17,973,937	595,251	123,090,365	2,376,740
Rhode Island.....			1,472,530	1,441	1,473,971	50,000
South Carolina.....		205,932	4,512,853		4,718,785	43,230
South Dakota.....		338,161	1,192,722		1,530,883	14,998
Tennessee.....		152,824	2,302,031	23,192	2,478,047	90,000
Texas.....		794,082	8,219,726	22,392	9,036,200	832,693
Utah.....	5,105,932	58,938	115,892	68,924	5,349,677	1,383
Vermont.....	2,229,554	69,350	1,105,789	1,083	3,405,776	38,790
Virginia.....	24,930,083	243,306	6,063,358	87,367	31,324,114	593,968
Washington.....	19,242,720	1,020,478	2,826,185	156,967	23,246,350	331,926
West Virginia.....	16,580,958	406,395	858,854	41,620	17,887,827	309,296
Wisconsin.....		74,940	6,472,533	3,888	6,551,361	218,071
Wyoming.....	1,958,903	11,727	329,267	317	2,300,214	(b)
Total, License States		37,368,024	181,232,796	659,829	219,260,648	7,443,704
Total, Monopoly States	363,656,443	19,618,993	52,433,588	1,848,290	437,557,314	7,167,253

* Symbol: ABC—Alcoholic Beverage Control.

^b Included in Cost of Sales Operations, etc.

* Prepared by Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

STATE TAXATION AND FINANCE

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PUBLIC REVENUES FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, 1941—Continued

Cost of Goods Sold	Cost of Sales Operations	Total State ABC Costs	Net State ABC Revenues	General Sales Tax	Local ABC Revenue	Total State and Local Revenue	State
\$249,810,309	\$19,306,304	\$283,727,607	\$373,090,356	\$29,206,423	\$36,467,161	\$438,763,940	Total
10,008,519	1,317,138	11,871,470	4,677,591		160,828	4,838,419	Alabama
		110,000	830,643	16,000	160,000	1,006,643	Arizona
		70,000	2,430,793	559,987	160,000	3,150,780	Arkansas
		1,309,358	16,096,244	*7,500,000		23,596,244	California
		99,604	2,478,219		400,000	2,878,219	Colorado
		126,618	7,505,031			7,505,031	Connecticut
		77,922	757,463			757,463	Delaware
		43,375	2,687,864			2,687,864	Dist. of Columbia
		259,984	5,277,399		1,234,584	6,511,983	Florida
		218,702	5,059,394		520,000	5,579,394	Georgia
3,064,572	323,086	3,470,014	1,841,472		30,000	1,871,472	Idaho
		653,739	19,022,801	6,674,000	9,000,000	34,696,801	Illinois
		343,912	8,128,959	568,000		8,696,959	Indiana
11,129,909	914,788	12,329,301	5,272,286	324,730	920,600	6,517,616	Iowa
		39,085	705,579		225,000	930,579	Kansas
		63,937	8,971,963		400,000	9,371,963	Kentucky
		111,000	5,209,104		1,449,058	6,658,162	Louisiana
5,166,661	405,159	5,765,814	4,160,948			4,160,948	Maine
		91,223	5,434,472		1,446,943	6,881,416	Maryland
		158,599	9,766,828		4,300,000	14,066,828	Massachusetts
41,544,137	1,931,007	43,475,145	21,579,004	6,000,000		27,579,004	Michigan
		96,254	5,824,088		1,000,000	6,824,088	Minnesota
		12,505	1,209,998	114,966	10,000	1,334,964	Mississippi
		212,672	5,981,329	95,000	1,000,000	7,076,329	Missouri
4,337,717	(^c)	5,051,552	2,948,289		365,000	3,313,289	Montana
		124,028	1,708,429		534,000	2,242,429	Nebraska
		9,529	224,450		213,214	437,663	Nevada
3,861,846	461,286	4,425,772	2,199,014			2,199,014	New Hampshire
		650,715	9,929,927		4,434,696	14,364,623	New Jersey
		55,042	731,078	100,000	175,000	1,006,078	New Mexico
		1,150,684	56,156,595	3,300,000		59,456,595	New York
		20,500	2,812,410	350,000	1,817,836	4,980,246	North Carolina
		39,263	1,452,068		560,000	2,012,068	North Dakota
46,960,145	2,348,244	50,509,016	38,146,669	2,300,000		40,446,669	Ohio
		46,501	883,522		25,000	908,522	Oklahoma
7,740,270	586,148	8,717,698	4,511,939		1,699	4,513,638	Oregon
69,663,309	6,443,358	78,483,407	44,606,958			44,606,958	Pennsylvania
		50,000	1,423,971		850,218	2,274,189	Rhode Island
		43,230	4,675,555			4,675,555	South Carolina
		14,998	1,515,885		50,000	1,565,885	South Dakota
		90,000	2,388,047		291,748	2,679,796	Tennessee
		832,693	8,203,507		1,051,338	9,254,845	Texas
3,271,697	613,266	3,886,345	1,463,332	178,937	155,550	1,797,819	Utah
1,962,766	89,207	2,090,763	1,315,012		36,650	1,351,662	Vermont
16,136,852	1,436,515	18,167,335	13,156,779		130,000	13,286,779	Virginia
12,832,161	1,187,613	14,351,701	8,894,649	553,802		9,448,451	Washington
10,500,504	1,171,472	11,981,272	5,906,555	571,000	250,000	6,727,555	West Virginia
		218,071	6,333,290		2,800,000	9,133,290	Wisconsin
1,629,245	78,018	1,707,263	592,951		308,200	901,151	Wyoming
		7,413,740	211,816,908	19,277,953	34,108,634	265,203,495 ^d	Total, License States
249,810,309	19,306,304	276,283,866	161,273,448	9,928,470	2,358,527	173,560,445	Total, Monopoly States

^c Included in Cost of State ABC Administration, etc.^d Includes profits of county operated stores in Maryland and North Carolina.

AID RECEIVED FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS, AND EARNINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1942*

Excluding Transactions of Trust, Sinking, and Public Service Enterprise Funds
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Aid Received from Other Governments			Earnings and Miscellaneous Contributions			
	Total	Federal Grants	Local Grants	Total	Charges for Current Services	from Public Service Enterprises ^a	Other
Total.....	\$309,780	\$786,585	\$23,195	\$329,287	\$221,818	\$76,127	\$31,342
Alabama.....	10,991	10,739	252	6,511	2,912	3,222	377
Arizona.....	6,447	6,359	88	1,154	1,120		34
Arkansas.....	7,785	7,785		2,415	2,166		249
California.....	65,010	64,343	667	16,114	11,013		5,101
Colorado.....	14,919	14,918	1	3,152	3,034		118
Connecticut.....	12,084	9,401	2,683	4,716	4,166		550
Delaware.....	1,918	1,918		813	558		255
Florida.....	11,249	11,233	16	2,824	2,718		106
Georgia.....	12,775	12,364	411	4,302	3,761	272 ^b	269
Idaho.....	6,045	5,788	257	1,820	798	860	162
Illinois.....	43,176	43,176		4,594	4,451		143
Indiana.....	21,008	21,008		8,674	7,984		690
Iowa.....	13,818	13,818		11,179	7,382	3,328	469
Kansas.....	12,872	12,872		4,386	4,334		52
Kentucky.....	12,600	12,541	59	3,803	3,248	20 ^c	535
Louisiana.....	14,781	14,097	684	5,963	2,908		3,055
Maine.....	5,993	5,378	615	5,290	2,150	2,978	162
Maryland.....	8,206	8,083	123	5,643	4,921	4 ^d	718
Massachusetts.....	27,491	27,239	252	26,198	26,095		103
Michigan.....	31,640	30,649	991	24,363	9,314	13,848	1,204
Minnesota.....	22,364	21,865	499	10,561	7,925		2,636
Mississippi.....	11,480	11,348	132	3,018	2,723		295
Missouri.....	26,283	26,283		4,405	4,360		45
Montana.....	7,098	6,201	897	3,057	1,244	4,638	175
Nebraska.....	9,541	9,502	39	3,465	3,450		15
Nevada.....	4,565	4,254	311	234	208		26
New Hampshire.....	4,413	3,691	722	2,274	1,119	1,019	136
New Jersey.....	17,973	15,570	2,403	8,066	7,259		807
New Mexico.....	4,864	4,632	232	1,136	1,062		74
New York.....	56,369	56,286	83	17,876	14,119		3,757
North Carolina.....	13,781	13,412	369	6,073	5,282		791
North Dakota.....	5,624	5,241	383	1,520	1,426		94
Ohio.....	41,582	41,368	214	15,350	6,050	8,659	641 ^e
Oklahoma.....	20,056	20,056		3,321	2,728		593
Oregon.....	13,490	11,278	2,212	6,019	2,444	3,112	463
Pennsylvania.....	58,725	57,480	1,245	32,380	12,826	18,000	1,554
Rhode Island.....	3,452	3,452		1,034	948		86
South Carolina.....	8,794	8,719	75	2,824	2,762		62
South Dakota.....	5,953	5,941	12	1,831	1,620	175 ^e	36
Tennessee.....	15,922	13,894	2,028	3,999	3,772		227
Texas.....	34,151	32,136	2,015	9,218	7,897		1,321
Utah.....	9,159	7,860	1,299	2,787	1,469	1,212	106
Vermont.....	3,096	2,719	377	534	398	20	116
Virginia.....	12,300	11,903	397	16,724	7,955	7,583	1,186
Washington.....	23,748	23,734	14	9,074	3,392	5,021	661
West Virginia.....	11,538	11,538		8,352	3,330	4,891	131
Wisconsin.....	18,803	18,803		9,469	8,553		916
Wyoming.....	3,848	3,710	138	772	467	265	40

^a From alcoholic beverage monopoly systems unless footnoted.

^b Contribution from Western and Atlantic Railroad.

^c Contribution from highway facilities and toll bridge.

^d Contribution from tobacco warehouse.

^e Contribution from cement plant.

* Prepared by the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of the Census.

STATE TAXATION AND FINANCE

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FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES^a, FISCAL YEAR 1941-42*

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total ^b	Social Security and Related Services					Public Roads	Development and Conservation of Natural Resources ^c
		Total ^b	Assistance Payments and Administration ^a	Employment Security Administration ^d	Health and Welfare Services ^e	Education ^f		
Total^b	\$659,466^b	\$483,199^b	\$374,568	\$74,034^b	\$34,598	\$25,686	\$119,518	\$31,062
Alabama	7,787	3,580	1,636	819	1,124	657	2,567	983
Alaska	640	495	282	87	126	50	....	96
Arizona	5,158	3,163	2,580	322	261	175	1,462	358
Arkansas	6,830	3,520	2,008	753	758	509	1,909	891
California	55,484	48,570	41,562	5,464	1,545	1,060	4,780	1,073
Colorado	13,367	10,991	10,139	496	356	264	1,662	450
Connecticut	6,636	5,214	3,432	1,354	428	283	871	268
Delaware	1,415	635	305	228	101	178	425	178
Dist. of Col.	1,995	1,485	885	321	279	53	458	....
Florida	8,202	5,889	4,400	814	676	356	1,408	548
Georgia	9,843	6,172	3,916	1,068	1,188	710	1,951	1,010
Hawaii	1,401	763	406	147	210	175	257	206
Idaho	4,863	2,600	2,051	313	236	198	1,563	502
Illinois	38,718	33,107	26,469	5,085	1,553	1,133	3,668	810
Indiana	18,273	14,034	11,286	1,967	781	641	2,911	688
Iowa	12,703	9,044	7,683	732	629	485	2,465	709
Kansas	11,216	6,669	5,622	576	471	382	3,603	562
Kentucky	10,231	5,227	3,338	896	993	615	3,514	875
Louisiana	9,988	7,614	5,922	899	793	498	1,163	713
Maine	4,575	3,212	2,530	460	222	203	827	333
Maryland	6,881	4,631	3,252	866	513	369	1,539	343
Massachusetts	25,849	23,484	19,460	3,271	754	588	1,484	292
Michigan	24,644	19,654	14,783	3,855	1,016	858	3,210	921
Minnesota	19,570	12,748	10,699	1,407	642	541	5,447	833
Mississippi	8,140	3,355	1,934	538	883	566	3,264	955
Missouri	20,944	14,747	11,603	2,293	850	728	4,619	850
Montana	5,648	2,841	2,287	325	229	197	2,204	406
Nebraska	8,419	5,355	4,526	447	382	324	2,237	503
Nevada	2,760	747	437	193	116	138	1,691	185
New Hampshire	3,043	1,731	1,215	352	164	158	928	227
New Jersey	12,525	10,138	6,136	3,275	727	588	1,450	349
New Mexico	3,410	1,430	911	202	318	192	1,472	316
New York	45,399	37,486	25,551	10,112	1,823	1,800	5,290	822
North Carolina	11,060	6,313	3,889	1,185	1,239	790	2,779	1,178
North Dakota	4,515	2,164	1,670	244	250	209	1,746	396
Ohio	36,201	28,539	23,356	3,957	1,227	1,094	5,710	858
Oklahoma	16,039	13,183	11,653	813	717	555	1,515	785
Oregon	8,142	4,759	3,447	995	318	333	2,392	658
Pennsylvania	41,181	33,073	25,254	5,956	1,863	1,496	5,603	1,009
Puerto Rico	1,904	879	....	....	879	359	362	303
Rhode Island	3,302	2,304	1,397	697	210	186	659	154
South Carolina	6,804	3,139	1,713	621	805	476	2,439	750
South Dakota	5,140	2,569	2,130	185	253	193	1,962	416
Tennessee	11,009	6,458	4,433	1,082	943	640	3,018	892
Texas	34,547	24,774	20,612	2,399	1,762	1,256	6,905	1,613
Utah	6,076	3,989	3,394	378	216	191	1,621	275
Vermont	2,346	1,140	720	238	182	174	802	231
Virgin Islands	7	7	....	....	7	....	....	....
Virginia	7,328	3,801	2,056	908	837	583	2,171	773
Washington	19,093	16,338	14,500	1,439	399	342	1,543	870
West Virginia	8,386	5,649	4,368	763	518	405	1,769	563
Wisconsin	15,930	11,846	9,989	1,178	680	618	2,692	774
Wyoming	3,021	1,067	741	183	143	113	1,535	306

^a Represents checks issued. Excludes federal payments directly to private recipients under federally administered programs to governmental units other than states, and payments which are shared taxes rather than grants.

^b Totals represent sums of unrounded figures; therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

^c Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind under the Social Security Act.

^d Unemployment compensation administration and employment service administration under the Social Security Act and from July-December, 1941 under the Wagner-Peyser Act; since January 1, 1942, includes federal expenditures for operation of employment services in the states.

^e Maternal and child welfare services and public health under the Social Security Act; vocational rehabilitation

under the Social Security Act and under the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1920, as amended; venereal disease control; and state and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors.

Agricultural and mechanical arts colleges, vocational education, and state marine schools.

^f Forestry, wildlife restoration, agricultural experiment stations, and agricultural extension work.

^g Includes \$875,000 of federal expenditures since January 1, 1942, for central office supplies; amount not distributed by states.

Excludes annual lump-sum payment by the federal government to defray part of local expenses, for use of the District as seat of federal government.

Prepared by Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

TAX REVENUE OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY MAJOR SOURCE: 1942*

Excluding Transactions of Trust, Sinking, and Public Service Enterprise Funds.
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Total Excluding Unemployment Compensation	General Sales Use or Gross Receipts	Sales and gross receipts— General Selected Commodities and Services		License and Privilege— Business Occupation			Income— Individual Income		Property	Death and Gift	Severance	Other	Unemploy- ment Compensa- tion
				Motor Fuel	Other	Specific Businesses	Non- business	Corporation Income							
Total	\$4,974,765	\$3,898,812	\$632,704	\$942,227	\$406,472	\$237,951	\$277,936	\$407,628	\$249,452	\$274,017	\$220,939	\$112,112	\$62,350	\$25,024	\$1,075,953
Alabama	62,287	51,643	9,311	17,746	4,271	2,063	4,127	3,822	2,008	1,886	5,302	125	469	513	10,644
Arizona	26,574	23,765	5,340	5,477	1,724	632	323	1,449	815	1,181	6,749	75			2,809
Arkansas	45,822	40,879	8,042	13,430	5,348	1,259	1,024	4,431	1,125	1,239	3,909	157	915		4,943
California	436,137	333,475	134,321	58,499	12,226	14,310	8,635	17,392	29,024	34,389	14,858	9,244	577		102,662
Colorado	43,727	38,484	10,277	8,562	2,479	870	2,010	3,106	3,096	1,218	5,660	1,178	28		5,243
Connecticut	81,750	57,784		11,820	9,312	8,286	4,424	6,665		10,326	2,100	4,851			23,966
Delaware	13,376	10,825		2,474	799	796	4,343	737	1,515			161			2,551
Florida	68,139	59,793		27,299	5,486	6,587	4,858	10,835			2,116	1,893		719	8,346
Georgia	70,491	58,793		25,970	9,277	1,110	2,047	3,163	4,512	6,775	5,096	543		300	11,698
Idaho	15,135	13,077		5,220	640	827	505	732	898	1,503	2,383	76	293		2,058
Illinois	320,802	230,869	85,589	44,304	36,804	21,856	5,031	28,327			325	8,227	406		89,933
Indiana	124,397	95,701	33,601	27,939	6,075	2,582	3,786	11,503			7,984	1,350		881	28,696
Iowa	80,139	70,870	21,190	15,341	3,599	1,828	1,075	13,824	6,815	1,119	4,336	1,491		252	9,269
Kansas	49,502	44,411	13,110	10,967	2,128	1,241	2,364	5,004	2,572	1,267	5,465	293			5,091
Kentucky	66,918	53,515		16,177	12,692	2,816	2,500	4,178	3,830	3,406	6,352	1,343	31	190	13,403
Louisiana	92,053	81,130	97	21,427	13,430	5,120	8,762	1,293	3,687	3,971	8,321	769	11,253		10,923
Maine	29,059	22,961		5,794	2,929	2,442	1,196	4,647			5,098	851		4	6,098
Maryland	63,038	47,938		12,746	7,373	3,349	4,260	4,704	5,272	1,666	6,205	2,048		315	15,100
Massachusetts	170,139	124,115		21,468	17,481	4,486	20,207	8,302	20,962	5,986	16,542	8,418		263	46,024
Michigan	251,153	183,902	82,728	34,650	5,083	4,780	11,715	26,971			13,669	3,711	595		67,251
Minnesota	103,351	91,350		20,509	6,174	11,958	3,729	8,842	10,069	7,371	10,913	1,460	10,220	105	12,001
Mississippi	46,415	42,379	9,907	14,390	4,938	833	2,918	1,264	2,311	2,713	2,674	87	344		4,036
Missouri	106,005	82,670	29,514	14,277	5,312	3,515	3,946	12,314	7,549 ^a	(*)	4,721	1,522		7	23,335
Montana	17,225	14,145		5,225	852	610	986	584	852	1,541	2,503	231	761		3,080
Nebraska	25,679	23,660		12,285	2,011	625	554	1,512			5,822	28		823	2,019
Nevada	6,058	4,649		1,750	253	81	623	472			1,388		82		1,409
New Hampshire	17,530	13,478		3,893	1,794	1,480	692	3,325	675		1,011	608			4,052
New Jersey	176,646	104,719		26,016	11,269	5,016	13,037	16,569			26,396	6,416			71,927
New Mexico	19,937	18,299	5,193	4,940	762	233	690	2,263	831 ^a	(^u)	2,485	54	829	19	1,638
New York	646,061	483,887	4	71,012	67,109	48,231	30,424	51,099	96,906	80,649	2,224	21,028		15,201	162,174
North Carolina	112,808	99,018	15,663	29,104	3,398	5,760	12,620	6,015	6,177	16,376	2,786	1,084		35	13,790
North Dakota	19,449	18,546	4,382	3,512	2,189	300	266	2,156	969 ^a	(*)	4,684	88			903
Ohio	301,448	228,494	64,411	58,550	32,715	16,988	13,519	32,292			7,343	2,676			72,954
Oklahoma	80,291	73,537	14,070	20,707	6,495	2,279	4,895	5,933	3,573	4,503	30	1,568	9,480	4	6,754
Oregon	45,464	35,847		12,923	759	1,681	2,477	5,213	7,175	4,755		709	121	34	9,617
Pennsylvania	400,530	290,502	3,677	66,685	32,068	19,004	63,202	32,745		39,938	17,922	14,606		655	110,028
Rhode Island	32,341	17,051		4,049	2,916	2,698	2,988	2,709				1,690		1	15,290
South Carolina	51,263	44,692		15,415	11,650	2,808	1,671	2,550	2,358	6,228	1,526	188	20	278	6,571
South Dakota	15,543	14,859	3,650	4,787	1,974	323	1,095	878	371	314	279	78	1,110		684
Tennessee	66,296	53,575		26,607	6,846	2,509	3,656	6,723	1,802	3,016	1,317	967		132	12,721
Texas	156,152	137,574		51,388	16,209	6,871	4,909	11,468			23,184	1,049	20,772	1,724	18,578
Utah	24,022	20,511	5,324	4,389	629	412	187	1,844	1,277	1,165	4,066	429	789		3,511
Vermont	13,127	11,253		2,981	1,670	584	1,397	2,060	827	547	562	226		399	1,874
Virginia	75,452	65,423		22,719	6,556	6,470	4,187	9,117	3,121	6,273	4,884	725	25	1,346	10,029
Washington	105,891	90,124	40,248	19,747	8,789	4,732	4,421	4,123			4,618	3,138	169	139	15,767
West Virginia	67,594	56,788	30,961	11,633	988	1,181	2,577	5,582	2,474		196	516		680	10,806
Wisconsin	122,908	110,466		22,558	10,662	3,358	2,635	16,000	14,004	22,696	14,421	4,059	61	12	12,442
Wyoming	8,641	7,386	2,094	2,866	329	171	443	891			514	78			1,255

* Corporation income tax is not separately reported and has been included with individual income tax.

* Prepared by the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician; United States Bureau of the Census.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF STATE GOVERNMENTS: 1942 AND 1941*

Excluding Transactions of Trust, Sinking, and Public Service Enterprise Funds
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total		Per Capita 1942 ^c	Direct 1942	Operation ^a 1941	State Aid Paid ^b		Capital Outlays		Debt Service ^f		Transfers to Unemployment Compensation and Other Trust Funds and to Public Service Enterprises	
	1942	1941				1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941
Total	\$5,843,887	\$5,499,141	\$44.84	\$1,862,203	\$1,789,982	\$1,789,193	\$1,653,694	\$618,750	\$676,467	\$427,943	\$430,271	\$1,145,798	\$936,933
Alabama	72,614	76,911	25.13	20,992	20,368	26,129	24,809	9,548	11,617	4,257	10,423	11,688	9,694
Arizona	33,319	26,860	67.29	13,808	12,829	11,456	6,217	4,990	5,362	235	259	2,830	2,193
Arkansas	47,208	44,972	24.03	19,952	19,434	10,108	7,890	3,336	4,545	8,396	9,509	5,416	3,594
California	523,982	431,309	72.93	91,488	111,918	196,371	185,377	33,892	32,560	95,490	17,368	106,741	84,086
Colorado	59,162	56,866	54.31	15,506	18,338	28,768	26,635	5,394	2,998	4,082	4,152	5,412	4,743
Connecticut	90,782	86,516	51.41	41,050	34,884	7,487	8,160	13,959	18,794	3,454	2,048	24,832	22,630
Delaware	16,473	16,619	59.80	5,635	5,855	5,316	5,199	2,675	2,752	290	367	2,557	2,446
Florida	80,279	77,033	41.36	34,993	31,383	25,845	24,939	10,867	13,413			8,574	7,298
Georgia	78,865	78,806	25.80	27,713	27,067	21,526	25,141	14,190	16,839	3,738	711	11,698	9,048
Idaho	22,552	21,334	47.28	10,799	10,483	3,665	3,923	5,066	4,073	964	830	2,058	2,025
Illinois	321,844	311,952	40.36	115,130	104,579	72,229	86,844	24,096	30,302	18,524	19,579	91,865	70,648
Indiana	141,151	134,982	40.57	34,869	31,700	54,407	50,248	20,719	26,559	831	1,082	30,325	25,393
Iowa	98,280	94,440	40.20	42,808	44,371	32,990	29,434	11,789	11,414	1,423	1,507	9,270	7,714
Kansas	62,520	59,731	36.38	22,401	21,200	23,809	20,263	9,124	11,285	2,016	2,069	5,170	4,914
Kentucky	76,864	68,911	27.94	32,197	30,607	10,741	10,579	16,499	12,528	3,381	3,331	14,046	11,866
Louisiana	124,967	115,518	51.53	48,339	44,601	33,793	31,175	13,603	17,806	16,076	11,797	13,156	10,139
Maine	39,875	35,895	48.50	17,681	16,612	6,909	7,278	5,394	4,869	3,610	2,802	6,281	4,334
Maryland	73,810	74,254	38.94	20,441	19,155	20,819	20,624	9,177	14,537	7,174	6,833	16,199	1,311
Massachusetts	213,754	202,303	50.03	50,967	51,242	88,855	81,309	7,157	8,133	19,896	22,962	46,879	38,657
Michigan	283,044	271,586	51.10	92,994	83,679	93,106	75,298	21,069	27,004	7,867	9,126	68,008	76,479
Minnesota	129,425	123,481	48.36	36,503	36,491	46,378	44,151	18,169	12,886	11,026	14,278	17,349	15,675
Mississippi	56,097	55,963	26.34	19,538	18,338	17,827	16,974	6,400	12,192	8,296	5,578	4,036	2,881
Missouri	132,950	117,088	35.60	61,041	57,122	23,878	16,735	14,032	12,538	10,654	10,974	23,345	19,719
Montana	25,060	26,085	48.04	13,327	12,800	2,260	1,690	5,174	6,304	915	1,795	3,384	3,496
Nebraska	36,621	38,108	29.46	14,101	13,968	13,989	13,040	6,276	8,600	94	152	2,161	2,348
Nevada	9,810	9,030	76.55	3,990	3,845	595	549	3,492	3,406	174	195	1,559	1,035
New Hampshire	24,555	26,447	51.40	12,326	12,569	2,131	1,893	4,027	4,363	1,932	4,282	4,139	3,340
New Jersey	198,812	184,026	45.31	48,865	49,454	51,544	48,069	11,212	18,225	13,397	11,105	73,794	57,173
New Mexico	26,494	25,789	50.87	12,073	10,635	4,993	3,355	5,213	7,328	2,354	2,919	1,816	1,552
New York	747,091	712,765	58.02	143,222	131,841	299,643	304,643	45,101	66,662	90,204	72,648	168,921	136,971
North Carolina	113,849	111,522	32.93	30,085	28,889	39,345	35,654	14,733	20,601	14,210	13,583	15,476	12,795
North Dakota	24,348	21,769	41.06	11,384	10,495	4,906	4,795	3,698	3,848	1,926	4,673	2,434	958
Ohio	336,545	318,228	48.56	98,909	95,133	136,771	132,574	24,031	26,540	668	5,008	76,166	58,973
Oklahoma	91,047	89,140	41.93	47,696	45,639	22,771	22,242	9,243	11,235	4,433	3,762	6,904	6,262
Oregon	60,331	49,908	56.87	29,279	26,600	5,215	3,275	10,607	9,540	5,521	3,198	9,709	7,295
Pennsylvania	483,621	497,203	49.77	198,884	213,712	89,921	35,777	56,456	46,393	23,126	112,643	115,234	88,678
Rhode Island	36,239	30,667	50.27	11,176	9,993	5,197	4,863	2,167	2,402	2,188	2,329	15,511	11,080
South Carolina	63,510	56,158	33.49	20,816	19,238	18,376	16,497	11,474	9,389	6,209	5,798	6,635	5,236
South Dakota	22,716	23,298	38.67	12,352	11,986	2,412	1,752	4,313	5,060	2,919	3,488	720	1,012
Tennessee	79,686	72,889	27.31	25,844	25,075	20,007	21,241	13,938	9,812	7,176	7,455	12,721	9,306
Texas	185,557	185,319	28.81	74,490	65,354	60,262	60,986	28,468	31,691	3,609	5,467	18,728	21,821
Utah	32,301	30,185	58.33	18,141	17,314	5,731	5,407	4,558	4,320	313	229	3,558	2,915
Vermont	16,313	15,972	47.40	8,101	7,974	2,522	2,314	2,427	2,761	1,358	1,312	1,905	1,611
Virginia	89,243	83,292	31.96	31,807	29,525	19,968	17,855	24,752	23,181	1,760	1,789	10,956	10,942
Washington	117,461	97,030	67.10	53,082	39,085	20,116	17,643	7,315	10,292	1,907	2,626	35,041	27,384
West Virginia	91,402	76,605	49.26	33,094	27,695	20,053	17,929	17,898	11,874	8,911	8,374	11,446	10,733
Wisconsin	137,873	120,968	43.88	27,518	24,681	74,992	67,398	16,975	12,935	512	615	17,876	15,339
Wyoming	13,585	13,408	58.58	4,796	4,226	3,061	3,051	4,012	4,699	447	241	1,269	1,191

* For details of 1942 direct operation expenditures see table on p. 196.

^b For details of 1942 state aid expenditures see table on page 197.

^c Based on estimated civilian population on May 1, 1942.

^d Includes \$7,276,000 intergovernmental charges.

* Prepared by the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of the Census.

DIRECT OPERATION EXPENDITURE OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY MAJOR FUNCTION: 1942*

Exclusive of Trust, Sinking, and Public Service Enterprise Funds
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General Control	Public Safety	Highways	Natural Resources	Health	Hospitals and Institutions for the Handicapped	Public Welfare	Correction	Schools	Libraries	Recreation	Miscellaneous
Total	\$1,862,203	\$170,551	\$122,066	\$251,503	\$123,314	\$54,273	\$232,753	\$510,760	\$72,953	\$243,305	\$2,558	\$8,347	\$69,820
Alabama	20,992	2,665	1,662	3,544	2,529	1,073	1,410	908	1,553	4,767	36	9	836
Arizona	13,808	1,098	434	1,708	1,115	371	484	6,289	286	1,710	4	12	297
Arkansas	19,952	1,978	608	3,178	1,814	903	2,059	4,682	372	3,654	67	24	613
California	91,488	13,043	12,163	12,426	12,595	3,427	11,256	3,513	3,897	14,446	172	291	4,259
Colorado	15,506	1,855	1,061	2,809	1,637	535	2,448	473	776	3,514	7	15	376
Connecticut	41,050	3,728	2,991	7,203	1,687	863	6,887	9,756	1,615	3,898	120	617	1,685
Delaware	5,635	634	441	1,025	460	237	1,096	553	217	729	16	6	221
Florida	34,993	2,743	2,340	4,485	5,093	1,172	2,390	9,897	1,004	5,035	21	27	788
Georgia	27,713	2,771	1,531	2,239	2,147	1,696	2,335	8,452	531	5,214	36	47	714
Idaho	10,799	680	392	1,814	1,387	274	469	4,473	292	692	9	18	299
Illinois	115,130	10,286	8,967	8,084	4,978	2,896	13,742	41,204	5,611	14,443	167	230	4,552
Indiana	34,869	3,084	3,017	7,592	2,748	968	4,742	1,914	2,081	6,679	84	362	1,598
Iowa	42,808	2,277	1,603	5,254	2,515	818	4,635	16,418	1,138	7,193	77	217	663
Kansas	22,401	2,699	1,081	4,902	1,843	948	2,127	554	1,189	6,522	36	73	427
Kentucky	32,197	4,487	1,315	6,222	1,881	1,671	1,757	7,616	1,223	4,931	11	110	973
Louisiana	48,339	5,125	1,688	3,987	2,885	1,601	7,268	17,056	1,021	6,794	137	121	656
Maine	17,681	1,031	1,095	1,796	2,004	453	2,141	6,166	560	1,813	44	26	552
Maryland	20,441	2,000	1,407	3,806	1,795	1,031	3,792	523	1,829	3,270	48	13	927
Massachusetts	50,967	8,149	4,718	5,013	1,832	1,723	15,166	2,564	3,604	3,284	89	110	4,715
Michigan	92,994	6,367	4,811	7,949	4,639	2,786	12,616	34,207	4,246	11,835	71	236	3,231
Minnesota	36,503	2,559	3,303	7,673	4,488	983	4,942	2,392	1,536	7,341	6	144	1,136
Mississippi	19,538	1,896	653	3,236	1,864	1,158	1,495	4,130	381	4,206	26	33	460
Missouri	61,041	4,483	2,010	6,623	2,333	910	4,115	32,108	1,662	4,729	130	55	1,883
Montana	13,327	684	706	2,577	1,236	367	804	5,029	277	1,353	6	8	280
Nebraska	14,101	1,088	1,028	3,300	1,411	469	1,852	400	711	3,418	39	22	363
Nevada	3,990	369	149	1,127	400	159	107	904	138	408	13	6	210
New Hampshire	12,326	727	683	3,252	1,134	288	1,331	2,839	261	1,309	38	167	297
New Jersey	48,865	5,680	6,158	6,659	2,462	1,356	9,361	6,826	3,065	3,479	90	231	3,498
New Mexico	12,073	1,451	682	2,790	921	481	604	2,396	274	2,226	11	48	189
New York	143,222	20,143	15,092	12,369	7,233	4,865	43,267	6,103	10,008	10,837	267	3,108	9,930
North Carolina	30,085	2,038	1,895	9,070	2,790	964	2,372	1,074	3,043	5,915	55	15	854
North Dakota	11,384	745	464	2,007	692	323	1,155	3,279	260	2,189	14	16	240
Ohio	98,909	6,794	4,536	17,652	3,317	1,509	7,586	41,024	3,002	9,360	81	202	3,846
Oklahoma	47,696	3,234	1,230	3,539	1,905	901	3,075	25,157	1,291	6,641	20	94	609
Oregon	29,279	1,763	1,408	5,089	3,207	552	1,868	9,818	448	4,267	52	66	741
Pennsylvania	198,884	14,130	11,260	22,889	6,719	3,224	23,005	90,958	4,836	14,882	93	329	6,559
Rhode Island	11,176	1,738	1,293	1,339	403	388	2,103	973	537	888	26	135	1,353
South Carolina	20,816	1,456	1,609	3,979	1,872	970	2,088	3,985	433	3,576	17	121	710
South Dakota	12,352	677	351	2,334	881	354	859	4,532	256	1,889	11	41	167
Tennessee	25,844	1,735	1,211	3,188	1,808	1,825	1,462	9,596	924	3,019		126	950
Texas	74,490	6,665	3,333	10,486	4,560	1,717	5,107	25,497	1,745	12,760	37	122	2,461
Utah	18,141	997	691	1,655	1,028	335	635	9,092	226	3,082	1	16	383
Vermont	8,101	730	430	1,886	684	321	752	1,825	383	791	23	36	240
Virginia	31,807	4,097	2,160	7,322	2,576	1,702	4,909	884	953	6,159	75	131	839
Washington	53,082	2,144	2,188	4,073	2,754	590	2,463	31,571	843	5,183	30	112	1,131
West Virginia	33,094	2,071	1,728	9,330	1,784	670	2,361	10,097	773	3,383	16	102	779
Wisconsin	27,518	3,148	2,218	236	4,435	1,232	3,887	862	1,497	8,471	118	275	1,139
Wyoming	4,796	609	272	787	833	214	368	191	147	1,151	11	22	191

*Prepared by the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of the Census.

STATE AID PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY PURPOSE: 1942*
Exclusive of Transactions of Trust, Sinking and Public Service Enterprise Funds
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Unspecified Purposes	Schools	Highways		Specified Purposes							Health	Hospitals	Other
				Maintenance and Outlay	Debt Service	Public Welfare			Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to Blind	General Relief	Old-Age Assistance			
Total	\$1,789,193	\$222,820	\$786,812	\$295,156	\$54,717	\$396,263	\$127,013	\$204,179					\$57,556	\$7,515	\$3,747	$5,768	$23,910
Alabama	26,129	1,690	12,193	8,772		2,933	596	1,568	719	50	387	86	68		
Arizona	11,456	2,652	6,647	1,643									514		
Arkansas	10,108	250	7,864	1,271	678								45		
California	196,371	2,763	88,055	31,755		63,239		53,032	7,290	2,917		727	9,832		
Colorado	28,768	79	2,367	3,809		22,291	2,332	18,001	1,754	204			222		
Connecticut	7,487	2,552	1,768		1,553	1,467	1,378		89		41		106		
Delaware	5,316		4,474		391	333	137		196				118		
Florida	25,845	2,603	13,029		9,848						310		55		
Georgia	21,526		16,684	4,374		468		407	42	19					
Idaho	3,665	430	2,235	1,000											
Illinois	72,229		16,658	19,176		36,395	27,271	1,763	5,945	1,416					
Indiana	54,407	2,300	18,929	15,180		17,963	209	13,288	4,461	5			35		
Iowa	32,990	13,561	1,441	8,302	8,367	1,125	1,125				194				
Kansas	23,809	7,242	2,166	4,243		10,076	1,660	6,389	1,680	347			82		
Kentucky	10,741		10,060	663								18			
Louisiana	33,793	12,114	17,220	152									4,307		
Maine	6,909	257	2,452	2,953		951	951						296		
Maryland	20,819	1,349	6,279	2,094	3,801	7,281	1,364	3,401	2,401	115			15		
Massachusetts	88,855	24,847	9,241	12,984		40,771	6,411	26,969	7,346	45	137	495	380		
Michigan	93,106	5,437	49,975	29,475		5,506	5,506				444	1,966	303		
Minnesota	46,378	911	16,141	6,516	1,679	20,257	3,559	13,926	2,772		6	409	459		
Mississippi	17,827	3,690	6,723	265	6,838							311			
Missouri	23,878		23,332	396								150			
Montana	2,260	75	1,813			317	317						55		
Nebraska	13,989		903	3,344		9,585	305	6,901	2,184	195	99		58		
Nevada	595		592			3				3					
New Hampshire	2,131	1,115	971										45		
New Jersey	51,544	7,685	22,084	8,476	1,347	11,466	4,029	7,331		106			486		
New Mexico	4,993	525	3,944	229									295		
New York	299,643	58,975	137,872	19,387		81,880	41,342	30,323	9,466	749	789		740		
North Carolina	39,345	1,208	31,585			5,655		4,123	1,532		879		18		
North Dakota	4,906	32	2,155	1,925		660	660				100		34		
Ohio	136,771	18,031	57,202	38,046		23,333	18,608		4,029	696	159				
Oklahoma	22,771		12,755	8,763	954								299		
Oregon	5,215	152	2,157	2,815	11								80		
Pennsylvania	89,921	11,034	57,748	19,626									1,513		
Rhode Island	5,197	861	872	48		3,400	914	1,931	555			2	14		
South Carolina	18,376	1,253	10,727	2,600	3,246	272	272				139		139		
South Dakota	2,412	210	1,460	575		127	115		12				40		
Tennessee	20,007	1,412	11,579	6,882									134		
Texas	60,262		44,971		12,799								2,492		
Utah	5,731		5,007	724											
Vermont	2,522		995	1,498							1		28		
Virginia	19,968	3,415	11,641	1,061		3,731	657	1,985	946	143		61	59		
Washington	20,116	4,225	3,082	9,146	53	3,466	3,466					142	2		
West Virginia	20,053	450	17,104			2,499	2,498		1						
Wisconsin	74,992	27,114	11,025	14,259	3,152	17,437	997	12,072	3,910	458	62	1,401	542		
Wyoming	3,061	321	635	729		1,376	334	769	226	47					

^a For police and fire protection on highways.

^b Includes \$4,243,000 to levee district.

^c Includes \$1,373,000 for firemen's pensions.

^d Includes \$1,909,000 for flood control to counties.

* Prepared by the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of the Census.

GROSS AND NET DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY CHARACTER, FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES: 1942*

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Gross Debt	Total	Long-Term Debt						Short-term Loans	Sinking Fund and Other Long-Term Debt Offsets For General Obligation Bonds Only		Net Long Term Debt General Obligation Bonds Only	
			General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Quasi-Revenue Bonds*	Serviced by Local Units	Obligations to Trust Funds	Other		Total	Bonds Only	Total	Bonds Only
Grand Total	\$3,270,654	\$3,106,921	\$2,493,133	\$213,868	\$230,480	\$118,145	\$48,284	\$3,011	\$163,733	\$486,601	\$414,918	\$2,620,320	\$2,078,215
General government	3,020,753	2,858,137	2,409,706	50,041	228,950	118,145	48,284	3,011	162,616	472,935	409,159	2,383,202	2,000,547
Public service enterprises	249,901	248,784	83,427	163,827	1,530				1,117	13,666	5,759	235,118	77,668
Alabama	76,656	74,899	63,259	831	5,480		5,329		1,757	2,870	2,807	72,029	60,452
General government	68,081	66,324	54,684	831	5,480		5,329		1,757	2,870	2,807	63,454	51,877
Public-service enterprises	8,575	8,575	8,575									8,575	8,575
Arizona	3,663	3,663	123	578	1,456	1,504		2		180		3,483	123
Arkansas	154,817	154,815	148,952		4,133	1,357	373		2	6,023	5,952	148,792	143,000
California	218,421	218,421	138,881	67,319		12,000	180	41		73,492	53,554	144,929	85,327
General government	132,068	132,068	119,847			12,000	180	41		63,343	49,783	68,725	70,064
Public-service enterprises	86,353	86,353	19,034	67,319						10,149	3,771	76,204	15,263
Colorado	24,089	24,066	2,155	1,899	20,012				23	380	117	23,686	2,038
Connecticut	30,213	30,213	30,213									30,213	30,213
General government	19,813	19,813	19,813									19,813	19,813
Public-service enterprises	10,400	10,400	10,400									10,400	10,400
Delaware	5,307	5,307	5,174					133		74	74	5,233	5,100
Florida													
Georgia	26,679	26,547	10,825		15,380			342	132	384	248	26,163	10,577
General government	23,804	23,672	7,950		15,380			342	132	136		23,536	7,950
Public-service enterprises	2,875	2,875	2,875							248	248	2,627	2,627
Idaho	3,601	2,581	1,977	95	509				1,020	33		2,548	1,977
Illinois	150,745	150,745	144,412		4,519		1,814			6,358	6,337	144,387	138,075
General government	150,733	150,733	144,400		4,519		1,814			6,358	6,337	144,375	138,063
Public-service enterprises	12	12	12									12	12
Indiana	7,960	7,902		1,762	6,140				58	688		7,214	
Iowa	2,611	2,587	1,137	1,450					24	86	86	2,501	1,051
Kansas	15,522	15,522	13,440		2,082					978	968	14,544	12,472
Kentucky	9,324	9,310		6,317	512		2,481		14	608		8,702	
General government	5,389	5,375		2,382	512		2,481		14	72		5,303	
Public-service enterprises	3,935	3,935		3,935						536		3,399	
Louisiana	184,133	182,227	161,146		19,101		1,980		1,906	2,242		179,985	161,146
General government	150,778	148,872	127,791		19,101		1,980		1,906	2,242		146,630	127,791
Public-service enterprises	33,355	33,355	33,355									33,355	33,355
Maine	26,485	26,485	26,323		162					152	152	26,333	26,171
General government	25,745	25,745	25,583		162					92	92	25,653	25,491
Public-service enterprises	740	740	740							60	60	680	680
Maryland	52,452	52,452	40,272	6,000	6,180					2,348	1,875	50,104	38,397
General government	45,252	45,252	40,272		4,980					1,875	1,875	43,377	38,397
Public-service enterprises	7,200	7,200		6,000	1,200					473		6,727	
Massachusetts	111,187	97,627	17,311			80,316			13,560	20,659	1,374	76,968	15,937
General government	108,748	95,188	14,872			80,316			13,560	20,659	1,374	74,529	13,498
Public-service enterprises	2,439	2,439	2,439									2,439	2,439
Michigan	51,840	51,634	32,069	8,610	3,363		7,592		206	30,461	30,448	21,173	1,621
General government	49,605	49,399	32,069	6,375	3,363		7,592		206	30,448	30,448	18,951	1,621
Public-service enterprises	2,235	2,235		2,235						13		2,222	

Minnesota	105,176	105,176	104,046	250	790	90	1,577	715	103,599	103,331
Mississippi	82,499	82,499	24,998	703	54,421	2,377	1,681	15	80,818	24,983
Missouri	94,492	94,492	89,751	342		4,399	5,383	5,383	89,109	84,368
Montana	13,161	13,161	3,703	4,849	4,609		1,157	708	12,004	2,995
General government	9,002	9,002	3,703	690	4,609		1,157	708	7,845	2,995
Public-service enterprises	4,159	4,159		4,159					4,159	
Nebraska	1,384	1,384		1,384					1,384	
Nevada	669	669	669				82	82	587	587
General government	649	649	649				82	82	567	567
Public-service enterprises	20	20	20						20	20
New Hampshire	19,042	19,042	16,655	1,407		980	1,566	1,566	17,476	15,089
General government	15,515	15,515	14,535			980	1,077	1,077	14,438	13,458
Public-service enterprises	3,527	3,527	2,120	1,407			489	489	3,038	1,631
New Jersey	109,694	109,694	106,143			3,551	47,254	47,254	62,440	58,889
New Mexico	27,426	27,371	1,705	244	24,718	704	664	175	26,707	1,530
New York	713,746	662,763	644,277	3,200		14,597	50,983	156,733	506,030	502,141
General government	710,401	659,418	644,132			14,597	50,983	156,733	502,685	501,996
Public-service enterprises	3,345	3,345	145	3,200					3,345	145
North Carolina	136,013	135,979	127,459	1,604	308	6,608	34	27,650	108,329	106,219
North Dakota	23,958	22,777	21,144	68			1,000	565	20,880	19,304
General government	20,898	20,834	19,269				1,000	565	18,994	17,429
Public-service enterprises	3,060	1,943	1,875	68					1,886	1,875
Ohio	13,141	13,141		6,053			6,133	955	12,565	
General government	9,057	9,057		1,969			6,133	955	8,931	
Public-service enterprises	4,084	4,084		4,084					3,634	
Oklahoma	40,132	40,123	36,737	3,386			9	843	39,280	36,025
Oregon	31,289	31,289	29,724	316	1,249				14,359	12,974
Pennsylvania	290,644	200,644	108,567	40,800	51,277		90,000	31,680	168,964	76,887
General government	249,844	159,844	108,567		51,277		90,000	31,680	128,164	76,887
Public-service enterprises	40,800	40,800	40,800	40,800					40,800	
Rhode Island	29,333	29,333	29,333				5,387	5,387	23,946	23,946
General government	28,471	28,471	28,471				5,071	5,071	23,400	23,400
Public-service enterprises	862	862	862				316	316	546	546
South Carolina	88,039	87,189	58,080	27,709		1,400	850	1,659	85,530	56,610
General government	63,174	62,324	58,080	2,844		1,400	850	1,659	60,665	56,610
Public-service enterprises	24,865	24,865	24,865	24,865					24,865	
South Dakota	32,415	32,415	32,056	359				2,865	29,550	29,191
General government	31,540	31,540	31,181	359				1,990	29,550	29,191
Public-service enterprises	875	875	875					875		
Tennessee	98,508	98,508	95,995			2,513	12,027	12,027	86,481	83,968
Texas	21,242	20,967	10,508	7,284	3,137	38	275	3,181	17,786	7,747
General government	21,142	20,867	10,408	7,284	3,137	38	275	3,181	17,686	7,647
Public-service enterprises	100	100	100						100	100
Utah	2,590	2,590	1,926	193	104		367		2,590	1,926
Vermont	6,650	6,650	5,752		330	568			6,650	5,752
General government	6,320	6,320	5,752			568			6,320	5,752
Public-service enterprises	330	330			330				330	
Virginia	27,818	26,174	19,256	6,918			1,644	6,916	19,258	13,374
Washington	17,257	17,257	10,498	6,490		269		5,332	11,925	5,435
General government	11,502	11,502	10,498	735		269		5,332	6,170	5,435
Public-service enterprises	5,755	5,755	5,755	5,755					5,755	
West Virginia	79,660	79,660	73,962	5,698				5,545	74,115	68,747
General government										
Public-service enterprises										
Wisconsin	5,403	5,403				4,797	606		5,403	
Wyoming	3,568	3,568	2,520	1,048					3,568	2,520

* Obligations payable exclusively from earmarked taxes or funds and not full faith and credit indebtedness; these bonds differ from revenue bonds, which are payable only from actual earnings of self-supporting activities.

* Prepared by the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of the Census.

(In thousands of dollars)

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State	Total	Debt Issued					Debt Retired					Recapitulation of Funding and Refunding Transactions		
		General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Quasi-revenue Bonds ^a	Other Long-term Debt	Short-term Loans	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Quasi-revenue Bonds ^a	Other Long-term Debt	Short-term Loans	Funding	Refunding ^b
Grand Total	\$746,621	\$129,054	\$22,604	\$11,797	\$11,349	\$571,817	\$982,819	\$289,513	\$23,011	\$18,359	\$31,337	\$620,599	\$17,226	\$74,112
General government.....	727,667	128,502	6,565	10,597	11,349	570,654	958,022	284,828	3,838	18,349	31,337	619,670	17,226	67,560
Public-service enterprises.....	18,954	552	16,039	1,200		1,163	24,797	4,685	19,173			929		6,552
Alabama	6,608	868	40			5,700	7,255	2,312	46	193		4,704		868
General government.....	6,608	868	40			5,700	7,005	2,062	46	193		4,704		868
Public-service enterprises.....							250	250						
Arizona	7,788		250		490 ^a	7,048	7,159	9	22	22	26 ^c	7,080		
Arkansas	45,552	45,526		26			44,655	44,307		135	213 ^d			45,526
California	41,412					41,412	142,852	9,450	5,387		2,002 ^a	126,013		
General government.....	41,412					41,412	137,451	9,436			2,002 ^a	126,013		
Public-service enterprises.....							5,401	14	5,387					
Colorado	827		35	769		23	3,342	482	111	2,749				35
Connecticut							3,137	3,137						
Delaware	1,165	1,165					186	186						
Florida														
Georgia	3,643	52				3,591	7,210	195		3,335		3,680		52
General government.....	3,591					3,591	7,015			3,335		3,680		
Public-service enterprises.....	52	52					195	195						52
Idaho	1,973	884	28	41		1,020	1,972	289	49	134		1,500		36
Illinois	187			187			12,176	12,012		164				
Indiana	138					138	654	98	436			420		
Iowa	377		374			3	1,309	1,100	207			2		
Kansas							1,322	1,080		242				
Kentucky							4,726		1,678	24		3,024		
General government.....							3,126		78	24		3,024		
Public-service enterprises.....							1,600		1,600					
Louisiana	8,761	6,820				1,941	12,048	5,932		288		5,828		
General government.....	8,699	6,820				1,879	10,881	4,827		288		5,766		
Public-service enterprises.....	62					62	1,167	1,105				62		
Maine	1,200	1,200					3,271	3,253		18				
General government.....	1,200	1,200					2,917	2,899		18				
Public-service enterprises.....							354	354						
Maryland	8,059	859	6,000	1,200			11,587	5,209	6,000	378				6,000
General government.....	859	859					5,587	5,209		378				
Public-service enterprises.....	7,200		6,000	1,200			6,000		6,000					6,000
Massachusetts	20,617	7			7,050 ^e	13,560	41,061	7,189			18,282 ^c	15,590		
General government.....	20,617	7			7,050 ^e	13,560	40,704	6,832			18,282 ^c	15,590		
Public-service enterprises.....							357	357						
Michigan	1,130		200	930			33,304	32,070	701	524		9		
Minnesota	21,671	19,289			4 ^c	2,378	29,823	26,760		169	516 ^c	2,378		17,631

Mississippi	\$ 1,061	\$	\$	\$1,061	\$	\$	\$ 5,107	\$ 2,937	\$ 22	\$2,137	\$	\$ 11	\$	\$
Missouri	886	500	135	251			6,749	6,732	17					
Montana	751	500	135	251			898	544	64	290				251
General government	135						878	544	44	290				251
Public-service enterprises	159		159				20		20					
Nebraska	266	266					126		126					84
Nevada	3,466	1,866				1,600	159	159						
New Hampshire	3,466	1,866				1,600	3,328	1,700	28			1,600		
General government						1,600	3,225	1,625				1,600		
Public-service enterprises	3,551				3,551 ^f		103	75	28					
New Jersey	2,383	404		1,839		140	40,610	31,720			8,890			
New Mexico	368,224	15,001				353,223	1,714	228	8	1,334	29 ^c	115		62
New York	368,224	15,001				353,223	418,614	39,039	1,635			377,940		
General government						353,223	416,964	39,024				377,940		
Public-service enterprises	60		60				1,650	15	1,635					
North Carolina	2,964	670	39			2,255	8,040	6,936	120	8	889 ^c	87		60
North Dakota	1,324	170				1,154	4,454	1,448	30		35	2,941		670
General government	1,640	500	39			1,101	2,362	253			35	2,074		170
Public-service enterprises	96		47			49 ^f	2,092	1,195	30			867		500
Ohio	96		47			49 ^f	785		770			15		
General government			47				207		192			15		
Public-service enterprises	17,832	17,226				606	578		578					
Oklahoma	1,769		461	1,308			20,876	2,901	124			17,851	17,226	
Oregon	139,185			4,185		135,000	5,552	3,685	511	1,356				
Pennsylvania							57,806	6,500		3,506		47,800		
Rhode Island	17,702	6,550	10,967			185	1,433	1,433						
South Carolina	7,837	6,550	1,102			185	4,130	3,454	341		72 ^f	263		292
General government	9,865	9,865					4,130	3,454	341		72 ^f	263		292
Public-service enterprises	200					200	10,195	9,380	15			800		
South Dakota	200					200	9,070	8,255	15			800		
General government	3,879	3,879					1,125	1,125						
Public-service enterprises	1,594		1,434			160	2,694	2,694						
Tennessee							3,736	2,483	177	845	5 ^f	226		
Texas							311	180	12	32	87			
Utah							1,157	1,147		10				
Vermont							1,147	1,147						
General Government	1,634					1,634	10			10				
Public-service enterprises	27	2	25				1,615	333	260			1,022		
Virginia	27	2	25				4,516	485	4,012		19 ^c			25
Washington							621	485	117		19 ^c			25
General government	5,850	3,500	2,350				3,895		3,895					
Public-service enterprises	205				205		6,063	5,623	440					
West Virginia	205				205		272				272 ^a			
Wisconsin	2,520	2,520					2,830	2,800		30				2,520
Wyoming														

^a Obligations payable *exclusively* from earmarked taxes or funds and not full faith and credit indebtedness; these bonds differ from revenue bonds, which are payable only from actual earnings of self-supporting activities.

^b Represents refunding bonds issued—actual bonds refunded totaled \$72,108,000; of the \$2,004,000 difference, \$1,984,000 was for Arkansas and \$20,000 was for Colorado.

^c Debt serviced by local units.

^d Consists of \$93,000 debt serviced by local units and \$120,000 obligations to trust funds.

^e Includes \$2,000,000 debt serviced by local units.

^f Obligations to trust funds.

^g Includes \$256,000 obligations to trust funds.

* Prepared by the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of the Census.

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME PAYMENTS*

WITH income payments to individuals advancing a record 20 per cent on a nationwide basis between 1940 and 1941, all states showed substantial gains in this flow of income. The gain, naturally, was not equally distributed among the several states. Relative increases ranged widely in diversely constituted areas, from 15 per cent in Vermont and New York to 33 per cent in North Dakota.

Farm states benefited greatly from the marked participation of agriculture in the 1941 increase in income payments. Thus, while many of the highly industrialized states scored better than average advances—Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois being important exceptions—equally impressive gains were made also in the important agricultural states of Iowa, Kansas, the Dakotas, and Wyoming. This is in contrast to 1940 when a lag in agricultural income limited the rise in income payments in many states. In 1941, the service industries (communication, finance, services proper, and miscellaneous) were the major industrial sectors of the economy that responded sluggishly.

It is evident therefore that the income payment flows generated by the war effort in 1941 were not restricted to those few states which received the bulk of the primary contract awards. For this, there are two obvious reasons.

First, there is the fact that existing figures on the state distribution of war orders cover only primary contracts. Subcontracting and purchasing of materials are important elements of the war production program; and the geographical location of primary contracts often indicates little more than the place of final

assembly. In other words, the total of armament production, including that on secondary and tertiary, as well as that on primary contracts, is not distributed geographically in the same fashion that defense contract awards are divided.

Even more pervasive in its effects on the state distribution of income are the repercussions upon all industries resulting from armament outlays. When, for example, the income of persons in Michigan is increased through work on defense orders, these persons increase their purchases of food from the farm states, of clothes made in the East, and of tourist services in the Northeast, South and Far West. Thus the income derived from a war contract, even a secondary one, let in a particular state finds its way to many other states.

Despite the unprecedented expansion induced by war expenditures, there were six states in which income payments were still under the 1929 level: Nebraska, Oklahoma, New York, South Dakota, Vermont, and Illinois. Two of these—Nebraska and South Dakota—appear to be explained by the results of the droughts. In Oklahoma, the singular lack of recovery in the oil industry was largely responsible. In Vermont, agriculture, a relatively important industry, has responded slowly. In New York and Illinois there has been a less than average recovery in manufacturing, mining, contract construction, and service industries which are relatively important in these two states.

The fact that certain states continued below pre-war levels serves to raise the question of the extent to which pre-war trends were continued into the two war years. That is, did the states that had smaller relative declines than the national average from 1929 to 1939 continue to do better than the national average from 1939 to 1941? Conversely, did

* By Daniel Creamer and Charles Merwin, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. (Based on article in *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1942.)

the states that sustained larger relative declines than the national average over the pre-war decade continue to lag behind the national average over the war period?

Measured in terms of total income payments, continuity of trend was maintained in 24 states. A closer examination, however, discloses that in several of these states the maintenance of continuity resulted from a shift in the source of income payments. For example, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee had a better than average experience over the pre-war decade because of the relatively rapid rate of manufacturing developments. Their relative prosperity continued during the war period, but this was largely due to a disproportionate increase in government payrolls (in this case, payments to the armed forces).

Special situations, as the latter, which cannot be regarded as continuing or initiating a structural change, also affected certain of the agricultural states. Thus, North Dakota, Kansas, and Mississippi had a less than average experience in the pre-war period but a better than average record in the two war years. The latter resulted very largely from price increases for agricultural products rather than from changes in the composition of agricultural production or from the expansion of the physical volume of production.

Because of the effect of special circumstances on regional pre-war and war trends, the discussion should not be based on a measure such as total income payments to individuals that is so broad as to conceal important differences. Income originating in commodity-producing industries other than agriculture may well be an appropriate base because of the critical importance of these industries in conditioning the economic structure of a region. It is necessary first, however, to have clearly in mind the content of income payments and their method of measurement.

CONTENT OF STATE INCOME PAYMENTS

In the table on page 204 are presented estimates of income payments to individuals classified by state and by type of payment for the year 1941. Income payments comprise (1) salaries and wages net of payroll deductions for social insurance; (2) other labor income such as pensions, compensation for injuries, direct and work relief, and social insurance benefits; (3) entrepreneurial income, representing the net earnings, before owners' withdrawals, of unincorporated businesses (including farmers); and (4) dividends, interest, and net rents and royalties received by individuals.

The total of income payments to individuals differs from national income principally because retained earnings of corporations are excluded from the former aggregate and included in the latter. Another difference between the two series—of considerably less magnitude—arises from the manner in which social insurance payroll deductions and benefits are handled. Finally, income payments include, and national income excludes, such transfer items as direct relief and adjusted service certificates (the Soldiers' Bonus).

Income payments are distributed among the states on a where-received basis, a convention dictated largely by the nature of available data. A state distribution of salaries and wages and entrepreneurial income on a where-produced basis would not be markedly different from the where-received distribution shown here. But a where-produced distribution of the capital return items—that is, an allocation of these items to the state in which the capital was located rather than that in which the owner resided—would result in estimates strikingly different from, and equally as significant as those shown here. Unfortunately, the data necessary for a where-produced allocation of these capital return items are not available.

INCOME PAYMENTS, BY TYPE OF PAYMENT AND BY STATES,* 1941

(In millions of dollars)

State	Net Salaries and Wages	Other Labor Income	Entre- preneurial Income	Dividends, Interest, etc.	Total
Total	\$60,144	\$ 4,259	\$14,687	\$12,543	\$91,622
Alabama	637	58	222	68	985
Arizona	176	22	60	31	289
Arkansas	272	53	234	56	614
California	4,226	346	1,064	1,023	6,658
Colorado	400	56	157	89	701
Connecticut	1,307	44	153	337	1,840
Delaware	185	6	31	81	303
District of Columbia	797	39	70	129	1,034
Florida	634	63	168	190	1,055
Georgia	782	63	249	112	1,206
Idaho	149	17	97	17	280
Illinois	4,591	287	952	882	6,712
Indiana	1,653	99	405	210	2,367
Iowa	665	62	548	146	1,421
Kansas	477	52	283	103	915
Kentucky	643	63	254	116	1,075
Louisiana	654	67	181	127	1,028
Maine	341	24	71	78	514
Maryland	1,036	46	166	251	1,498
Massachusetts	2,709	188	358	713	3,968
Michigan	3,318	151	493	395	4,358
Minnesota	940	103	447	174	1,663
Mississippi	297	48	210	51	605
Missouri	1,369	116	433	299	2,215
Montana	220	24	110	29	383
Nebraska	337	41	211	70	658
Nevada	69	5	15	17	107
New Hampshire	214	15	34	58	320
New Jersey	2,639	134	373	591	3,737
New Mexico	120	18	65	22	225
New York	9,023	563	1,643	2,625	13,854
North Carolina	861	60	315	143	1,379
North Dakota	122	17	155	19	312
Ohio	3,970	230	700	644	5,544
Oklahoma	501	77	279	119	976
Oregon	513	39	160	60	773
Pennsylvania	5,331	334	782	1,095	7,542
Rhode Island	437	24	51	110	621
South Carolina	463	42	125	41	672
South Dakota	124	19	133	21	297
Tennessee	752	64	246	110	1,172
Texas	1,794	160	917	458	3,230
Utah	210	24	64	27	325
Vermont	128	9	39	31	207
Virginia	979	51	218	147	1,396
Washington	1,003	81	237	124	1,444
West Virginia	701	53	115	78	947
Wisconsin	1,271	95	434	211	2,011
Wyoming	104	7	60	15	186

* By Daniel Creamer and Charles Merwin, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Reprinted from *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1942.

STATE TAXATION AND FINANCE

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SALARIES, WAGES, AND ENTREPRENEURIAL NET INCOME,
BY INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATES, 1941*

(In millions of dollars)

State	Agriculture	Other Commodity- Producing	Distributive	Service	Government
Total	\$ 7,240	\$27,475	\$17,538	\$15,066	\$ 8,197
Alabama.....	156	305	176	126	105
Arizona.....	43	54	58	43	40
Arkansas.....	192	78	100	78	60
California.....	445	1,508	1,447	1,309	645
Colorado.....	97	120	153	116	74
Connecticut.....	42	842	237	259	91
Delaware.....	14	107	47	36	16
District of Columbia.....		103	158	201	419
Florida.....	88	151	223	214	130
Georgia.....	163	276	243	202	154
Idaho.....	83	43	56	35	30
Illinois.....	385	2,200	1,456	1,121	435
Indiana.....	223	976	428	303	143
Iowa.....	448	212	261	193	105
Kansas.....	207	139	195	132	92
Kentucky.....	163	272	208	158	106
Louisiana.....	115	208	214	168	136
Maine.....	37	153	86	84	56
Maryland.....	47	477	284	262	141
Massachusetts.....	48	1,300	682	602	393
Michigan.....	192	2,114	729	512	297
Minnesota.....	305	314	369	271	139
Mississippi.....	175	88	90	73	83
Missouri.....	216	497	540	386	177
Montana.....	97	79	76	44	36
Nebraska.....	155	68	151	112	65
Nevada.....	8	24	26	12	14
New Hampshire.....	10	116	47	52	25
New Jersey.....	64	1,522	601	589	279
New Mexico.....	53	32	44	28	29
New York.....	214	3,575	2,764	3,152	1,091
North Carolina.....	234	413	212	180	145
North Dakota.....	149	15	55	34	25
Ohio.....	263	2,296	1,043	775	336
Oklahoma.....	204	160	174	142	104
Oregon.....	99	210	182	116	72
Pennsylvania.....	185	3,113	1,319	1,043	519
Rhode Island.....	6	267	91	82	50
South Carolina.....	90	193	103	89	116
South Dakota.....	114	24	47	43	31
Tennessee.....	160	302	229	181	133
Texas.....	554	541	678	522	330
Utah.....	41	71	78	49	36
Vermont.....	25	60	34	32	17
Virginia.....	128	363	280	223	211
Washington.....	130	362	301	216	240
West Virginia.....	46	435	166	114	60
Wisconsin.....	276	671	359	270	141
Wyoming.....	53	29	40	19	24

* By Daniel Creamer and Charles Merwin, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Reprinted from *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1942.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INCOME PAYMENTS AND LABOR
INCOME^a IN MANUFACTURING, MINING, AND CONSTRUCTION,
FOR SELECTED YEARS, BY STATES*

State	Percentage Change in Total Income Payments			Labor Income in Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction		Per cent Distribution, 1939
	1940-41	1939-41	1929-39	Per cent Change		
				1939-41	1929-39	
Total.....	20	30	-14	64	-23	100.0
Alabama.....	30	45 ^b	-17	81 ^b	-14 ^b	1.0
Arizona.....	25	24	-6 ^b	36	-38	.2
Arkansas.....	28	34 ^b	-16	43	-32	.3
California.....	19	31 ^b	-3 ^b	82 ^b	-11 ^b	5.0
Colorado.....	16	22	-6 ^b	36	-17 ^b	.5
Connecticut.....	26	40 ^b	-10 ^b	93 ^b	-17 ^b	2.6
Delaware.....	21	42 ^b	-8 ^b	106 ^b	-7 ^b	.3
District of Columbia ^c.....	..	..	..	..	..	.3
Florida.....	16	28	16 ^b	66 ^b	-9 ^b	.6
Georgia.....	23	34 ^b	-6 ^b	58	-5 ^b	1.0
Idaho.....	18	26	-2 ^b	32	-15 ^b	.2
Illinois.....	19	29	-24	60	-34	8.2
Indiana.....	28	38 ^b	-8 ^b	77 ^b	-15 ^b	3.3
Iowa.....	23	21	-9 ^b	35	-16 ^b	.9
Kansas.....	23	32 ^b	-24	44	-31	.6
Kentucky.....	20	28	-13 ^b	52	-13 ^b	1.1
Louisiana.....	19	24	-4 ^b	49	-15 ^b	.8
Maine.....	20	29	-10 ^b	57	-11 ^b	.6
Maryland.....	24	36 ^b	-2 ^b	82 ^b	1 ^b	1.6
Massachusetts.....	19	28	-18	60	-33	4.8
Michigan.....	27	42 ^b	-13 ^b	83 ^b	-9 ^b	6.9
Minnesota.....	16	20	-5 ^b	43	-16 ^b	1.3
Mississippi.....	26	42 ^b	-22	61	-23	.3
Missouri.....	17	22	-17	40	-26	2.1
Montana.....	18	28	-9 ^b	57	-26	.3
Nebraska.....	17	23	-27	31	-28	.3
Nevada.....	14	23	14 ^b	39	4 ^b	.1
New Hampshire.....	16	20	-12 ^b	53	-30	.5
New Jersey.....	20	33 ^b	-13 ^b	78 ^b	-19 ^b	5.1
New Mexico.....	17	25	18 ^b	33	20 ^b	.2
New York.....	15	22	-22	55	-34	13.8
North Carolina.....	21	30	8 ^b	47	18 ^b	1.7
North Dakota.....	33	41 ^b	-22	36	-33	.1
Ohio.....	24	33 ^b	-16	72 ^b	-24	8.0
Oklahoma.....	18	23	-24	28	-47	.8
Oregon.....	23	31 ^b	-4 ^b	70 ^b	-5 ^b	.7
Pennsylvania.....	20	29	-21	66 ^b	-30	11.2
Rhode Island.....	22	30	-17	67 ^b	-27	1.0
South Carolina.....	23	37 ^b	9 ^b	60	21 ^b	.7
South Dakota.....	25	27	-22	23	3 ^b	.1
Tennessee.....	26	37 ^b	-7 ^b	59	-1 ^b	1.1
Texas.....	19	27	-2 ^b	40	(^b)(^d)	2.3
Utah.....	18	30	-9 ^b	52	-28	.3
Vermont.....	15	22	-21	61	-35	.2
Virginia.....	24	38 ^b	2 ^b	68 ^b	-9 ^b	1.3
Washington.....	29	43 ^b	-9 ^b	72 ^b	-14 ^b	1.3
West Virginia.....	19	30	-9 ^b	52	-10 ^b	1.7
Wisconsin.....	22	29	-18	55	-28	2.6
Wyoming.....	22	27	-4 ^b	20	-33	.1

^a That is, salaries and wages plus entrepreneurial income.

^b Better than national average.

^c Omitted from analysis.

^d Less than 1 per cent.

* By Daniel Creamer and Charles Merwin, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Reprinted from *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1942.

INDEXES OF STATE ECONOMIC ABILITY AND FISCAL LOADS*

FAIR contrasts among states can best be reported comparatively by an index of economic ability and by a series of indexes relating ability to revenue and to associated operations.¹ This article, therefore, will set forth an index of the economic ability of the various states upon which will be constructed indexes for six factors: total state and local revenue, state revenue, local revenue, federal aid to state and local governments, state and federal aid to local governments, and state and local debt.²

An index of economic ability is no novelty. The frequent indexes of this type acquire or lose validity in proportion to the degree to which they accurately measure the data for a given objective. Here the objective is to measure comparatively the economic income of the various states used in paying taxes and debts or supplemented by fiscal aid.

INDEXES OF ECONOMIC ABILITY

Three measures are chosen to show income, of which the first and obvious choice is that of income payments by states. The second and third are, respectively, value of the output of basic industries, and retail sales. In turn, three items go to make up the output of industries, namely, the value added by manufacturing, and the values of farming, and of mineral production. Data of

income produced are for 1940, while data of retail sales and the output of industries are for 1939.

The choice of these years illustrates the fact that when an index is built upon the concept of income, the base reflecting ability must necessarily vary from year to year. This variance is at once an advantage and a disadvantage—an advantage because the index better measures current and changing conditions, and a disadvantage because long-time ability is not measured. For example, the factor of taxable wealth might be incorporated in the index. Aside from the practical fact that authentic data of the full valuation of taxable wealth are not available, this factor is omitted in order to avoid the artificial combination of the two concepts of wealth and income into a hybrid index. If dependable information on full valuations were available, the procedure would be to construct a separate index for long-time in contrast to current economic ability.

Following the choice of the indicated three measures of ability, all the states are listed in Part I of the accompanying table according to their per capita for income produced, output of industries, and retail sales. The position of each state, in relation to the average for the entire United States, is shown on this table by "ranks" expressing the percentage of the national average per capita which each state's per capita represents. Allowing one-third weight to each of the three factors, the position of each state is revealed by a composite index which gives an average rank for each state, and an average position in respect to all three factors.

Index Computed from Per Capitas

The use of three measures of income serves to refine the final average rankings and to correct abnormalities resulting from reliance upon one factor. An ex-

¹ For a consideration of this subject and related tables of state and local finance, see Bureau of the Census report, *Financing Federal, State, and Local Governments: 1941* (September, 1942).

² Of the six factors, the three regarding revenues comprise all general government operations, exclusive of public service enterprises. While the two fiscal aid factors include small amounts for public service enterprises, the aids are essentially for general government. The sixth factor of state and local public debt embraces general government and public service enterprises.

*Prepared by Wylie Kilpatrick, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

ample is Nevada. This state, with the highest average ranking of 164, has rankings for the three factors of 150 for income produced, 164 for output of industries, and 178 for retail sales. A number of states have rankings so similar for all three factors that their average ranks are only moderately affected. In these and other rankings, a figure below 100 indicates less than average ability, while a ranking above 100 indicates above average economic ability.

By this measure of economic ability, 26 states were below the national average, and 22 states and the District of Columbia were above it. The group of states whose ability most closely approaches the national average is the Rocky Mountain group, with an average rank of 99. The three neighboring Pacific Coast states had the highest regional rank—124. Close behind, however, were three other regions. Forming the northeastern part of the United States, these groups consist of the states north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi River. Lowest area rank is that of 59 for the group composed of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The two other southern areas had the next lowest ranks of 67 and 72.

INDEX OF STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE

Not until the index of economic ability is linked to public finance factors does this index have any specific meaning for the appraisal of comparative financial operations. State and local units have not ability in general but do have ability to collect revenue, to spend, and to borrow. Restated, their ability in general may be compared with their exercise of this ability for the different purposes of public financial administration.

The linking of the ability index to the selected series of financial factors is illustrated by the index of total state and local revenue contained in Part II of the accompanying table. After listing the states according to their per capita of total state and local revenue, each state is ranked by the per cent that its per capita represents of the national average per capita of this type of revenue. This

revenue rank for each state is divided by the corresponding rank of economic ability and multiplied by 100, in order to express the resulting index in full comparable figures.

Such an index serves to answer the questions, What per cent is the revenue load of economic ability; that is, to what extent is ability used by collections of revenue? What is the relation of the revenue load of a given state to the national averages of revenue and of ability?

The index of the revenue load, showing comparative weights in relation to national averages, results in a rank below 100 when the revenue load is less than average, and in a rank above 100 when the weight is above average.

The ranking of a given state obviously depends upon the way in which the two factors of revenue and economic ability are combined. New York combines a high ability with its large use for revenue collections, resulting in a high rank of 132 for its revenue load. Nevada combines a high ability with its lighter use for revenue so as to result in the below average revenue rank of 90. Mississippi combines an abnormally low ability with a relatively heavier revenue to result in a high revenue rank of 128. Thus, a high revenue rank may indicate that a state is making ample use of large resources, or that limited resources are being strained by inescapable public costs.

That relatively heavier loads rest upon smaller resources is disclosed by dividing the states into areas of above and below average economic ability. Of the 22 states and the District of Columbia which were of above average ability, 16 were below average in their indexes of total state and local revenue. Of the 26 states below average ability, 14 were above average in their revenue load indexes.

Separate State and Local Indexes.

Two accompanying indexes rank revenue loads separately for state and local revenue, in addition to the previous consideration of total state and local revenue. The three revenue indexes, set forth in Part II of the basic table, are comple-

mentary and are to be examined in relation to each other. State and local revenue trends may be very different when considered separately; and when the two revenues are added together, the resulting trend may or may not be similar to the two separately. Different measures of the three revenue classes are needed to understand their different behavior.

The index of total state and local revenue is of value in overcoming the dissimilarities in the separate trends of state and local revenue. In over half of the states, the revenue loads of the three classes were strikingly different. In another dozen states the differences were important, but not large. Revenue loads in the remaining states rather closely correspond in all three classes.

INDEXES OF FISCAL AID

Indexes of fiscal aid are the converse of those of taxes or revenues. Fiscal aid indexes measure not loads but the outside revenues supplementing, if not substituting for, the revenues raised from the sources of the respective state or local governments. Of the various types of fiscal aid, two are here chosen for measurement: (1) federal aid to state and local governments, which consists primarily of aid to states; and (2) state and federal aid to local governments, which is mostly state aid to localities.

Fiscal aid trends do not fit into a simplified pattern which permits of ready generalization. Many of the poorer states have relatively high index rankings for federal aid shown in Part III of the accompanying table. These indexes, it will be recalled, express the per cent of their economic capacity which federal aid represented. Thus, a state may have a high fiscal aid index which expresses the relation between moderate aid and low capacity. For example, Arkansas has an ability index of 47, and a rank of 71 for federal aid, resulting in a federal aid index of 151.

Poorer states may often get above average aid, but the assistance is not in proportion to need, that is, in proportion to the lack of economic ability. Of the 23 states with above-average economic abil-

ity, 11 had federal aid indexes above the United States average; and of the 26 states below average in ability, half were above and half were below average in their federal aid indexes.

No fair interpretation of the federal aid system would conclude that assistance is intentionally distributed so as to favor or to discriminate against either the rich or poor states. Rather is the conclusion warranted that the system is haphazard in operation, so that distributive justice is achieved by accident, or is missed in the same way. For example, the state with the highest economic ability, Nevada, also has the highest index of federal aid. This combination is perhaps the fortuitous result of many federal aids working blindly together.

The richer states need make less of an effort and the poorer states must make more of an effort to finance comparable programs of state aid to communities. In practice, the poorer states must devote a larger portion of their resources to finance smaller programs of state aid than the comparable fiscal aid loads of many states with ample resources.

INDEX OF DEBT

A tempting conclusion in considering state and local debt is that debt is proportionate to economic resources. For example, the highest index of debt loads is that of 207 for New York State. The next highest ones are—in the order named—for Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, New Jersey, and Mississippi. This group, however, includes states with economic abilities both well above and well below average. Another tempting conclusion is that debt loads are in inverse proportion to economic ability. The lowest debt loads, however, are those of Indiana and Wisconsin, both of which states have above average ability.

Instead of accepting either of the above specious conclusions, the relation of state and local debt to economic capacity must be more exactly defined. With the exception of the Middle Atlantic region (New York and neighboring states on the Atlantic), all four of the richer areas had debt indexes somewhat lower than their indexes of eco-

conomic ability. The richer states, although having debts larger in amount, were forced to tap their resources to a less degree proportionately than were the poorer states, with a smaller volume of debt. Debt load indexes of the three southern areas were substantially higher than their indexes of economic ability.

The group formed by Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas furnishes an illustration of this point. With an ability index of 72, this area had a debt load index of 107, or 35 points higher. In contrast, the Pacific region had the same debt index, but its ability index was 17 points higher than its debt index, and 42 points higher than the ability index of four southwestern states.

Viewing individual states instead of regions, most of the states with above average resources had less than average debt loads. A majority of the states with under average resources had debt indexes either above average or higher than their indexes of economic ability.

The relatively heavier drain upon resources to support debt in the poorer states is similar to other processes of financing government. Cross comparisons between indexes should be examined to show the degree to which this conclusion applies to individual states. Variations among areas, as well as among indexes, permit generalizations only in relation to a specific time, a specific area, and a specific type of fiscal operation.

INDEXES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE, 1941*

PART I. INDEX OF ECONOMIC ABILITY

(Per capitas of states are divided by the national per capita to obtain the "ranks" of states. "Average ranks" are the averages of the ranks for the three indicated series.)

State	Economic Income Per Capita ^a	Rank	Output of Industries Per Capita ^b	Rank	Retail Sales Per Capita ^c	Rank	Average Rank
Total.....	\$ 532	100	\$277	100	\$322	100	100
Alabama.....	242	46	146	53	155	48	49
Arizona.....	451	85	255	92	330	102	93
Arkansas.....	242	45	130	47	154	48	47
California.....	742	139	291	105	472	147	130
Colorado.....	517	97	227	82	368	114	98
Connecticut.....	767	144	438	158	423	131	144
Delaware.....	831	156	279	101	418	130	129
District of Columbia.....	1,192	224	69	25	620	193	147
Florida.....	444	83	120	43	337	105	77
Georgia.....	290	54	149	54	202	63	57
Idaho.....	446	84	280	101	339	105	97
Illinois.....	637	120	362	131	364	113	121
Indiana.....	491	92	368	133	314	98	108
Iowa.....	444	83	323	117	326	101	100
Kansas.....	410	77	235	85	262	81	81
Kentucky.....	298	56	161	58	185	54	57
Louisiana.....	347	65	186	67	208	65	66
Maine.....	477	90	242	87	335	104	94
Maryland.....	588	111	276	100	344	107	106
Massachusetts.....	703	132	292	105	402	125	121
Michigan.....	594	112	408	147	356	111	123
Minnesota.....	501	94	274	99	368	114	102
Mississippi.....	202	38	109	39	131	41	39
Missouri.....	471	89	232	84	292	91	88
Montana.....	544	102	316	114	399	124	113
Nebraska.....	419	79	214	77	300	93	83
Nevada.....	800	150	454	164	572	178	164
New Hampshire.....	516	97	264	95	375	116	103
New Jersey.....	643	121	390	141	382	119	127
New Mexico.....	320	60	216	78	243	75	71
New York.....	749	141	273	99	418	130	123
North Carolina.....	299	56	242	87	180	56	66
North Dakota.....	360	68	234	84	242	75	76
Ohio.....	605	114	444	160	355	110	128
Oklahoma.....	341	64	203	73	219	66	68
Oregon.....	542	102	266	96	412	128	109
Pennsylvania.....	574	108	324	117	318	99	108
Rhode Island.....	663	125	351	127	391	121	124
South Carolina.....	267	50	151	54	177	55	53
South Dakota.....	372	70	232	84	260	81	78
Tennessee.....	294	55	173	62	211	65	61
Texas.....	399	75	238	86	284	88	83
Utah.....	445	84	275	99	313	97	93
Vermont.....	485	91	166	60	344	107	86
Virginia.....	381	72	214	77	238	74	74
Washington.....	600	113	253	91	392	122	109
West Virginia.....	374	70	262	95	215	67	77
Wisconsin.....	496	93	313	113	342	107	104
Wyoming.....	606	114	405	146	404	125	128

^a Data for 1940 from "Income Payments by States," *Survey of Current Business*, Vol. XXI, No. 8 (August, 1941), p. 14.

^b Comprises the values of farming and mining production and the value added by manufacturing. Data for 1939, reported by the Bureau of the Census.

^c Data for 1939, reported by the Bureau of the Census.

* From *Financing Federal, State, and Local Governments: 1941*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, September, 1942.

INDEXES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE, 1941*

PART II. INDEXES OF STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC REVENUES

(Per capitas of states are divided by the national per capita to obtain the "ranks" of states. To secure the "indexes," these per capita ranks are divided by the corresponding average ranks of economic ability and multiplied by 100.)

State	Total State and Local Revenue, 1941 (Except Fiscal Aid)			State Revenue, 1941 (Except Fiscal Aid)			Local Revenue, 1941 (Except Fiscal Aid)		
	Per Capita	Rank of Revenue	Index of Revenue Load	Per Capita	Rank of Revenue	Index of Revenue Load	Per Capita	Rank of Revenue	Index of Revenue Load
Total.....	\$ 77.57	100	100	\$37.68	100	100	\$39.89	100	100
Alabama.....	42.77	55	112	23.92	63	129	14.43	36	73
Arizona.....	81.97	106	114	42.82	114	123	39.15	98	105
Arkansas.....	30.78	40	85	20.17	53	113	10.61	27	57
California.....	107.55	139	107	57.90	154	118	49.65	124	114
Colorado.....	81.27	105	107	40.90	108	110	40.37	101	103
Connecticut.....	105.11	135	94	45.69	121	84	59.42	149	103
Delaware.....	73.03	94	73	52.66	140	109	20.37	51	40
District of Columbia.....	66.76	86	59	.....	.....	.....	66.76	167	114
Florida.....	75.78	98	127	37.52	100	130	38.26	96	125
Georgia.....	36.64	47	82	20.71	55	96	15.93	40	70
Idaho.....	72.55	94	97	32.42	86	89	40.13	101	104
Illinois.....	85.44	110	91	36.98	98	81	48.46	121	100
Indiana.....	67.43	87	81	35.02	93	86	32.41	81	75
Iowa.....	77.01	99	99	32.95	87	87	44.06	110	110
Kansas.....	66.68	86	106	27.55	73	90	39.13	98	121
Kentucky.....	37.49	48	84	23.52	62	109	13.97	35	61
Louisiana.....	59.95	77	117	38.81	103	156	21.14	53	80
Maine.....	73.73	95	101	35.80	95	101	37.93	95	100
Maryland.....	74.05	96	91	37.60	100	94	36.45	91	86
Massachusetts.....	100.96	130	107	42.86	114	94	58.10	146	121
Michigan.....	88.71	114	93	49.19	130	106	39.52	99	80
Minnesota.....	80.68	104	102	38.04	101	99	42.64	107	105
Mississippi.....	34.49	44	128	17.99	48	123	16.50	41	105
Missouri.....	56.19	72	82	29.94	79	90	26.25	66	75
Montana.....	86.57	112	99	34.61	92	81	51.97	130	115
Nebraska.....	57.66	74	89	21.96	58	70	35.70	89	107
Nevada.....	114.04	147	90	48.18	128	78	65.86	165	101
New Hampshire.....	93.98	121	117	37.88	100	97	56.10	141	137
New Jersey.....	112.14	145	114	40.80	108	85	71.34	179	141
New Mexico.....	61.45	79	111	43.95	117	165	17.50	44	62
New York.....	126.25	163	132	49.58	132	107	76.67	192	156
North Carolina.....	48.46	62	94	30.21	80	121	18.25	46	70
North Dakota.....	60.49	78	103	28.42	75	99	32.07	80	105
Ohio.....	84.83	109	85	47.81	127	99	37.02	93	151
Oklahoma.....	49.91	64	94	29.25	78	115	20.66	52	76
Oregon.....	83.85	108	99	39.65	105	96	44.20	111	102
Pennsylvania.....	79.77	103	95	40.93	109	101	38.84	97	90
Rhode Island.....	85.09	110	89	39.82	106	85	45.27	113	91
South Carolina.....	39.29	51	96	23.25	62	117	16.04	40	75
South Dakota.....	71.69	92	118	33.39	89	114	38.30	96	123
Tennessee.....	47.37	61	100	20.50	54	88	26.87	67	110
Texas.....	50.04	64	77	27.60	73	88	22.44	56	67
Utah.....	77.88	100	108	44.83	119	128	33.05	83	89
Vermont.....	89.89	116	135	36.43	97	113	53.46	134	156
Virginia.....	48.69	63	85	29.45	78	105	19.24	48	65
Washington.....	83.15	107	98	48.26	128	117	34.89	87	80
West Virginia.....	52.47	68	89	36.28	96	125	16.19	41	53
Wisconsin.....	81.36	105	101	37.86	100	96	43.49	109	105
Wyoming.....	88.49	114	89	42.82	114	89	45.67	114	89

* From *Financing Federal, State, and Local Governments: 1941*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census September, 1942.

INDEXES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE, 1941*

PART III. INDEXES OF FEDERAL AND STATE AID AND OF DEBT

(Per capita of states are divided by the national per capita to obtain the "ranks" of states. To secure the "indexes," these per capita ranks are divided by the corresponding average ranks of economic ability and multiplied by 100.)

State	Federal Aid to States and Localities, 1941			State and Federal Aid to Localities, 1941			State and Local Public Gross Debt, 1940		
	Per Capita	Rank of Federal Aid	Index of Aid	Per Capita	Rank of State Aid	Index of Aid	Per Capita	Rank of Debt	Index of Debt Load
Total	\$ 6.38	100	100	\$13.62	100	100	\$153.61	100	100
Alabama	4.43	69	141	10.45	77	157	75.21	49	100
Arizona	10.61	166	178	12.66	93	100	153.42	100	107
Arkansas	4.52	71	151	4.64	34	72	109.89	72	153
California	9.58	150	115	26.91	198	152	222.76	145	112
Colorado	12.21	191	195	23.88	175	179	142.44	93	95
Connecticut	6.24	98	68	5.64	41	28	118.16	77	53
Delaware	7.52	118	91	20.06	147	114	102.18	66	51
District of Columbia	16.47	253	172	16.47	121	82	18.26	12	8
Florida	4.85	76	99	13.64	100	130	223.03	145	188
Georgia	4.04	63	110	7.95	58	102	48.39	31	54
Idaho	9.79	153	158	4.92	36	37	128.98	84	87
Illinois	6.28	98	81	12.42	91	75	124.96	81	67
Indiana	6.66	104	96	15.63	115	106	48.88	32	30
Iowa	6.78	106	106	11.70	86	86	76.66	50	50
Kansas	7.04	110	136	11.22	82	101	64.77	42	52
Kentucky	4.36	68	119	4.23	31	54	47.81	31	54
Louisiana	4.52	71	108	10.98	81	123	166.78	109	165
Maine	5.06	79	84	8.51	62	66	80.74	53	56
Maryland	5.20	81	76	11.98	88	83	186.26	121	142
Massachusetts	6.78	106	88	20.82	153	144	150.29	98	81
Michigan	5.77	90	73	17.74	130	106	135.95	88	72
Minnesota	7.31	115	113	16.67	122	120	124.48	81	79
Mississippi	4.89	77	197	8.28	61	156	85.07	55	141
Missouri	6.58	103	117	4.88	36	41	88.18	57	65
Montana	12.43	195	173	4.83	35	31	112.55	73	65
Nebraska	11.36	178	214	14.04	103	124	95.58	62	75
Nevada	26.70	418	255	5.08	37	22	96.15	63	38
New Hampshire	7.40	116	113	4.87	36	35	79.89	52	50
New Jersey	5.11	80	63	13.17	97	76	292.37	190	150
New Mexico	9.34	146	206	11.94	88	124	130.29	85	120
New York	5.52	86	70	23.37	172	140	391.91	255	207
North Carolina	3.84	60	91	9.83	72	109	128.90	84	127
North Dakota	7.49	117	154	8.25	61	80	79.55	52	68
Ohio	6.94	109	85	21.06	155	121	110.17	72	56
Oklahoma	8.46	133	196	11.30	83	122	84.50	55	81
Oregon	8.78	138	127	3.55	26	24	172.38	112	103
Pennsylvania	6.50	102	94	5.45	40	37	162.82	106	98
Rhode Island	6.96	109	88	8.19	60	48	251.92	164	132
South Carolina	6.91	108	204	8.79	64	121	84.73	55	104
South Dakota	9.33	146	187	4.66	34	44	123.76	81	104
Tennessee	4.68	73	120	7.79	57	93	143.00	93	152
Texas	4.90	77	93	9.57	70	84	114.49	74	89
Utah	11.35	178	191	10.42	77	83	75.96	49	53
Vermont	7.62	119	138	8.91	65	76	67.25	44	51
Virginia	3.76	59	80	6.65	49	66	75.87	49	66
Washington	10.09	158	145	20.36	149	137	152.27	99	91
West Virginia	5.27	83	108	9.25	68	88	70.79	46	60
Wisconsin	5.73	90	86	18.52	136	131	48.22	31	30
Wyoming	17.72	278	217	15.75	116	91	151.04	98	77

* From *Financing Federal, State, and Local Governments: 1941*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census September, 1942.

INSURANCE OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTY*

Methods Employed by the States to Insure Against the Loss or
Destruction of State-Owned Physical Property

State	Insured with		Losses Paid from Current Ap- propriations (No Insurance Fund Created)	Self-Insurers		Date Fund Created
	Private Underwriters Individual Policy on Each Risk	Master Policies Covering Several Risks		Losses Paid from Limited Fund which Does Not Accumulate	Accumulated Insurance Fund ^a Losses Paid from	
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★^{b, c}	1923
Arizona.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	(d)	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	(e)	.....	.....	.....	★^f	1917
Georgia.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....
Indiana.....	★	.....	(g)	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★^h	1936
Louisiana.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★ⁱ	1913
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	★^d	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	.....	.....	★^d	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	★^j	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★^k	1919
Ohio.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★^l	1930
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★^m	1915
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	1931
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★^{b, n}	1900
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	(e)	.....	.....	.....	★	1905
Texas.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★^{b, o}	1903
Wyoming.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Most states using this method set an upper limit to the fund or earned surplus beyond which the premiums or lump sum appropriations are reduced. North Dakota provides free insurance after aggregate liquid assets reach \$1,500,000.

^b State insurance fund extended to cover county property also.

^c Alabama charges insured departments the commercial premium less 40 per cent. State insurance fund savings amount to an estimated \$2,077,000 by 1941.

^d Some property insured with commercial companies.

^e Some fire insurance policies with commercial companies.

^f Florida charges the commercial premium. Insurance fund net earnings totaled \$1,403,000 by 1941.

^g Property under control of Executive Department of Indiana thus insured.

^h Kentucky charges the commercial premium. Fund totaled \$627,000 in 1941.

ⁱ Michigan fund balance totaled \$970,000 in 1941.

^j Self-insurance covers losses due to fire and physical damage to automobiles.

^k North Dakota fund assets totaled \$2,164,000 in early 1941.

^l Oregon fund balance totaled \$168,000 in 1940.

^m Pennsylvania fund balance totaled \$950,000 in 1942.

ⁿ South Carolina premiums may not exceed those charged by commercial companies. Insurance fund net profits represented by assets totaled \$1,850,000 in 1941.

^o Wisconsin charges insured departments the commercial premium less 50 per cent. Fund assets totaled \$4,972,000 in 1941.

* Based on *Self-Insurance on State Property*, prepared by the Maryland Legislative Council (1942).

8

State Merit and Retirement Systems

MERIT SYSTEMS IN THE STATES—1943*

A SURVEY of merit systems at the state government level discloses that at least some employees in each of the 48 states are currently under a formal program of this nature. These programs range considerably in their scope. In some states, service-wide merit systems are found which affect almost all state employees. In other states, the merit system is more limited in its jurisdictional scope, being restricted to departmental programs affecting only employees in one or more designated departments.

The growth of the merit system in state government has been largely a compound of two factors: the movement toward service-wide merit systems, which had its inception in 1883, when New York became the first state to adopt such a system; and the more recent establishment of departmental merit systems in those departments of the several states which participate in administering the federal security program. Most of these latter have been established since 1939, when Congress, in amending the Social Security Act, required the establishment of merit system programs in state departments cooperating in the administration of the Act.

At the present time, service-wide merit system laws have been adopted in 20 states, as shown in the first of the ac-

companying tables. While these laws have much in common in their general principles, they differ from one another at several points. Among the main points of variance are: the structure of the administering agency; its powers, duties, and line of responsibility; and the number of positions covered by the merit system provisions. Within the scope of its jurisdiction, the typical agency is usually responsible for administering employment lists of persons who have been tested and found qualified for such employment. To a greater or lesser degree it also participates in the establishment of position-classification and pay plans, prescribes attendance and leave regulations, exercises jurisdiction over promotion, demotion, and transfer of employees, and certifies payrolls for compliance with the merit system law.

Political activity by covered employees is usually banned or confined within narrow bounds under merit system regulations. Although discharges for reasons other than the employee's performance and conduct are usually prohibited, and discharged employees are given the right to a hearing, there is considerable variation in the amount of power given to the individual civil service commission to reverse or modify the discharge.

Departmental merit systems, listed in the second of the following tables, adhere to the same general pattern as the service-wide systems. Details of the typical departmental merit program are con-

* Prepared by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

tained in a code of rules adopted by a "merit system council"—a group of private citizens appointed for that purpose. In states having statutory service-wide programs, the broader program usually replaces the departmental program that would otherwise be required by the Social Security Act, although there are some exceptions to this rule.

In six of the 20 service-wide merit system states, the program is based in whole or part on provisions in the state constitution. Four of these states, California, Colorado, New York, and Ohio, have constitutional provisions enunciating the merit principle and calling for implementing legislation. In Michigan, a "self-executing" constitutional amendment replaced previous legislation in 1941, and created a civil-service commission with broad powers to adopt rules implementing the basic principles of the constitutional mandate. In Louisiana, a constitutional provision requires a two-thirds vote of both branches of the legislature in order to amend or repeal the state's merit system law.

Several state merit system laws provide that the administering agency shall participate in the development and coordination of in-service training programs for state employees. State agencies in California, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin are empowered to render technical assistance to cities and other political subdivisions within those states.

Aside from those states in which personnel programs for the state service have been embodied in formal merit systems, there are other instances in which laws and administrative regulations governing personnel matters are found. In Kentucky, for example, a personnel system has been established as a part of a state reorganization program; in New Hampshire, a position classification plan for the state service is being established. These and other similar programs likewise contribute constructively to the development of state employment standards and practices.

STATE MERIT AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
MERIT SYSTEMS IN THE STATES—SERVICE-WIDE*
As of March 1, 1943

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<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Legal Basis</i>
Alabama.....	State Personnel Board	1939	Stat.
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	State Personnel Board	1913	Stat. (1913); Cons. (1934)
Colorado.....	Civil Service Commission	1907	Stat. (1907); Cons. (1918)
Connecticut.....	Personnel Department	1937	Stat.
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	Civil Service Commission	1905	Stat.
Indiana.....	State Personnel Board	1941	Stat.
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Department of Civil Service	1941	Stat.
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	Department of State Civil Service	1940	Stat. (1940); Cons. (1940)
Maine.....	State Personnel Board	1937	Stat.
Maryland.....	Department of State Employment and Registration	1921	Stat.
Massachusetts.....	Department of Civil Service and Registration	1885	Stat.
Michigan.....	Civil Service Commission	1937	Stat. (1937); Cons. (1940)
Minnesota.....	Department of Civil Service	1939	Stat.
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Civil Service Commission	1908	Stat.
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	Department of Civil Service	1883	Stat. (1883); Cons. (1894)
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	Civil Service Commission	1913	Cons. (1912); Stat. (1913)
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	Department of Civil Service	1939	Stat.
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	Department of Civil Service	1937	Stat.
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	State Personnel Department	1942	Stat.
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	Bureau of Personnel	1905	Stat.
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....

* Prepared by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

MERIT SYSTEMS IN THE STATES—DEPARTMENTAL*

As of March 1, 1943

State	Name of Agency	Established	Agencies Covered†
Alabama	Merit System Council	1940	County Depts. of P. W.
Arizona	Merit System Council	1937	Social Security; P. H.; P. W.
	Merit System Council	1940	U. C.; E. S.
Arkansas	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; P. W.; E. S. and U. C. Divisions of Labor Dept.
California			
Colorado	Merit System Council	1940	County Departments of P. W.
Connecticut			
Delaware	Advisory Board	1939	H. D.; U. C.; Old-Age Welfare; Comm. for Blind; Mothers' Pension Comm.; Bd. of Charities
Florida	Merit System Division	1937	U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Industrial Comm.
	Merit System Committee	1940	P. W.
	Merit System Council	1941	St. Bd. of Health and Crippled Children's Comm.
Georgia	Merit System Council	1937	U. C.
	Merit System Administration	1940	P. W.
	Merit System Council	1939	H. D.
Idaho	Merit System Council	1937	U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Industrial Accident Bd.
	Merit System Council	1939	P. W., including Division of Public Health
	Civil Service Advisory Board	1939	State Fish and Game Comm.
Illinois	Merit System Council	1940	County Departments of P. W.
Indiana			
Iowa	Merit System Council	1939	H. D.; U. C.; Bd. Soc. Wel.; Crippled Children's Serv. of Ed. Dept.
Kansas	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; U. C. and E. S. Div. of Labor Dept.; Bd. of Soc. Wel.
Kentucky	Merit System Committee	1940	P. W.; U. C.; Div. of Public Assistance; Child Wel. Serv.
Louisiana	Merit System Council	1940	P. W.; Employment Security Div. of Labor Dept.
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi	Advisory Committee on Personnel	1940	U. C.
	Merit System Council	1940	P. W.
	Merit System Council	1941	P. H.
Missouri	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; U. C.; Social Security Comm.
Montana	Merit System Council	1940	P. W.; U. C.; Maternal and Child Health Div. of H. D.
Nebraska	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Labor Dept.; Dept. of Assistance and Child Welfare
Nevada	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Labor Dept. Bd. of Relief, Work Planning, and Pension Control
New Hampshire	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; P. W.; U. C. and E. S. Divisions of Bureau of Labor
New Jersey			
New Mexico	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; P. W.; U. C.
New York			
North Carolina	Merit System Council	1940	Bd. of Charities and P. W.; Comm. for Blind; U. C.; E. S.; H. D.
North Dakota	Merit System Council	1940	P. W.; U. C. and E. S. Div. of Workmen's Comp. Bd.
Ohio			
Oklahoma	Merit System Council	1940	P. W.; Div. of U. C. and Placement
Oregon	Board of Examiners	1937	U. C.
	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.
	Merit System Council	1940	P. W.
Pennsylvania	State Civil Service Commission	1941	Liquor Control Board; Bureau of Employment and U. C.; Dept. of Public Assistance
Rhode Island			
South Carolina	Merit System Council	1940	U. C.
	Merit System Council	1940	P. W.
	Merit System Council	1939	H. D.
South Dakota	Merit System Council	1937	U. C.
	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; Social Security Comm.
Tennessee			
Texas	Merit System Council	1940	U. C.; E. S.; P. W.
	Merit System Council	1942	Bd. of Health and Crippled Chil. Div. Ed. Dept.
Utah	Merit System Council	1942	P. W.; H. D.; Employment Security
Vermont	Merit System Council	1939	H. D.; P. W.; U. C.; Old-Age Assistance Dept.
Virginia			
Washington	State Personnel Board	1941	H. D.; E. S.; U. C.; Dept. of Social Security
West Virginia	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; U. C.; Dept. of Public Assistance
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	Merit System Council	1940	H. D.; P. W.; U. C.; Employment Security Comm.

† Abbreviations: E. S.—Employment Service; H. D.—Health Dept.; P. W.—Pub. Welf.; U. C.—Unemployment Comp. Note: The administration and personnel of the state employment services were transferred to the federal service by executive order on January 1, 1942. However, personnel vacancies occurring in the employment service offices are being filled in a number of states from eligible registers established by state merit system agencies.

* Prepared by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

STATE MERIT AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

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STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT AND ASSETS OF STATE RETIREMENT TRUST FUNDS:

1941*

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Revenue				Expenditure			Assets at Close of Year
	Total	Em- ployee Contri- butions	Govern- ment Contri- butions	Earn- ings on Invest- ments	Total	Pay- ments to Benefi- ciaries	Other	
Total	\$149,649	\$60,733	\$54,885	\$34,031	\$58,611	\$57,236	\$1,375	\$931,175
Alabama	88	88	88	88	88	88		
Arizona	376	165	194	17	117	117		723
Arkansas	9,860	4,446	3,707	1,707	3,716	3,673	43	41,414
California	329	213	91	25	179	172	7	1,108
Colorado	3,030	1,552	1,006	472	1,084	1,084		16,413
Connecticut	7	3	4		1	1		60
Delaware	748	672	76		177	170	7	885
Florida								
Georgia								
Idaho								
Illinois	3,931	2,122	1,754	55	1,915	1,856	59	5,280
Indiana	4,420	1,481	2,048	891	1,346	1,306	40	25,738
Iowa								
Kansas	264	214	50					
Kentucky	981	476	500	5	21		21	907
Louisiana	1,403	483	813	107	162	145	17	4,153
Maine	538	140	365	33	412	412		805
Maryland	1,752	608	913	231	636	622	14	8,676
Massachusetts	8,203	3,793	2,482	1,928	4,758	4,758		53,134
Michigan	1,500	1,239	217	44	1,585	1,566	19	2,636
Minnesota	2,290	1,526	483	281	1,282	1,246	36	7,883
Mississippi								
Missouri								
Montana	394	255	104	35	197	187	10	1,044
Nebraska								
Nevada	98	53	36	9	60	56	4	362
New Hampshire	136	63	71	2	7	6	1	261
New Jersey	12,733	4,103	4,621	4,009	5,067	4,995	72	101,162
New Mexico	114	2	112		57	57		113
New York	43,684	16,077	17,769	9,838	15,244	14,668	576	259,240
North Carolina	82		79	3	14	8	6	182
North Dakota	161	109		52	109	104	5	1,712
Ohio	16,533	6,706	5,620	4,207	7,514	7,339	175	116,062
Oklahoma								
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	22,919	7,961	6,988	7,970	8,671	8,584	87	215,837
Rhode Island	834	246	552	36	476	476		1,237
South Carolina	194	32	160	2	124	107	17	160
South Dakota								
Tennessee	2		2		2	2		
Texas	2,803	2,462	150	191	416	373	43	9,247
Utah	515	412	50	53	291	283	8	2,204
Vermont	87	28	28	31	50	49	1	970
Virginia	436	166	270		434	434		83
Washington	2,211	1,560	572	79	755	728	27	3,574
West Virginia	116	19	86	11	65	65		385
Wisconsin	5,859	1,335	2,817	1,707	1,572	1,492	80	47,442
Wyoming	18	11	7		7	7		81

* Prepared by Wylie Kilpatrick and the staff of the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of the Census. In addition to trust funds, retirement payments from current funds are included in government contributions and in payments to beneficiaries.

COVERAGE AND BENEFICIARIES OF SELECTED STATE SYSTEMS FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT, BY TYPE OF EMPLOYEE PROTECTED: 1941*

State and Type of Employee	Type of Government Covered ^a	Number of Employees ^b			Employee Monthly Pay Roll			Total Monthly Benefit Payments (in thousands)	Monthly Benefit Payments ^c by Type		
		Total of State or Department for which Pensions Provided	Covered by Pension Systems	Per cent of Covered to Total Employees	Total of State or Department for which Pensions Provided (in thousands)	Covered by Pension System (in thousands)	Number of Beneficiaries		Per Retirant	Per Disabled	Per Survivor
Arizona											
Teachers.....	S, L	3,500	3,500	100	\$600.0	\$600.0	136	\$6.8	\$50	\$50	...
Arkansas											
Teachers.....	S, L	13,500	12,100	90	5,500.0	4,150.0	317	5.9	19	14	...
Supreme Court judges	S	21	7	33	6.5	4.4	1	0.4	437	...	...
California											
General.....	S, L	42,329	30,329	72	6,029.3	4,640.7	783	41.2	59	37	\$ 92
Teachers.....	S, L	49,500	49,500	100	NR	NR	4,346	178.0	44	33	...
Judges.....	S, L	242	242	100	167.3	167.3	3	1.1	344	416	...
Colorado ^d											
General.....	S	4,519	4,019	89	NR	468.3	125	9.1	77	63	...
Supreme Court.....	S	40	40	100	15.0	15.0	4	1.0	250	...	...
Connecticut											
General.....	S	13,415	11,963	89	1,730.7	1,555.2	295	18.8	82	(c)	...
Florida											
Judges.....	S	110	7	6	30.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	...	...
Teachers.....	S, L	15,223	13,190	87	1,583.2	1,371.9	111	3.3	32	22	...
Illinois											
General.....	L	1,550	1,550	100	333.3	333.3	15	1.5	100	...	NR
Utility.....	L	329	329	100	60.0	60.0	22	NR	NR	...	NR
Judges.....	S, L	286	28	10	2,500.0	200.0	4	16.0	400	...	...
Indiana											
Teachers.....	S, L	22,000	21,000	95	NR	NR	2,000	78.0	39	40	770
Police.....	S	371	365	98	51.2	51.1	5	0.4	...	...	...
Field examiners.....	S	94	88	94	29.3	28.6	12	1.1	97	72	...
Kansas											
School.....	S, L	NR	13,348	NR	NR	NR	.....	.....	...	...	...
Kentucky											
Teachers.....	S	19,500	18,530	95	1,500.0	1,424.0	.....	.....	...	...	...
Louisiana											
Teachers.....	S, L	NR	15,539	NR	NR	NR	206	6.7	34	21	62
Judges.....	S	72	72	100	36.4	36.4	2	1.2	611	...	...
Maine											
General.....	S, L	6,398	6,398	100	486.0	486.0	74	4.8	65	...	...
Prison officers.....	S	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	4	0.4	89	...	...
Teachers.....	S, L	9,555	NR	NR	974.0	NR	.....	.....	...	...	...
Maryland											
General.....	S	10,000	5,300	53	833.0	NR	179	7.8	44	...	...
Teachers.....	S, L	NR	6,544	NR	NR	838.1	512	27.6	58	36	38
Police.....	S	196	196	100	26.3	26.3	1	0.1	75	...	...
Massachusetts											
Teachers.....	S, L	22,263	20,763	93	NR	NR	2,444	181.6	76	39	...
Michigan											
Teachers.....	S, L	30,794	30,794	100	4,803.9	4,803.9	1,770	111.0	67	41	...
State college.....	S	2,820	1,373	49	287.0	253.3	40	2.6	66	...	...
Police.....	S	661	528	81	84.9	68.6	1	0.1	...	...	62

Minnesota											
General (including teachers).....	L	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	130	\$ 10.2	\$ 78	...	...
General.....	S	NR	11,905	NR	NR	NR	358	24.2	68	...	...
Teachers.....	S, L	16,500	7,671	46	\$2,111.3	\$981.2	939	31.2	NR	...	NR
Montana											
Teachers.....	S, L	6,193	5,504	89	500.0	440.0	304	9.9	33	\$ 22	...
New Hampshire											
Teachers.....	L	2,796	323	12	300.2	38.4	.....	.....	...	...	...
Police.....	S, L	281	281	100	380.0	380.0	7	0.5	71	...	...
Firemen.....	L	287	273	95	43.9	41.9	3	0.3	74	...	\$ 93
New Jersey											
General.....	S, L	16,415	9,797	60	2,249.1	1,358.6	291	19.4	69	58	68
Teachers.....	S, L	NR	29,430	NR	NR	5,155.7	2,689	296.1	110	...	82
Police.....	S	340	340	100	64.8	64.8	26	3.3	429	124	107
Judicial.....	S	92	92	100	62.6	62.6	3	2.3	750	...	...
Miscellaneous.....	S	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	96	9.1	101	42	140
New Mexico											
Teachers.....	S, L	7,228	NR	NR	779.0	NR	99	5.3	55	48	...
New York											
General.....	S, L	125,000	96,897	78	18,333.3	14,146.2	5,626	366.3	64	77	71
Teachers.....	S, L	NR	48,393	NR	NR	10,840.0	4,982	NR	NR	NR	...
Military.....	S	66	66	100	2.5	7.5	66	7.5	113	...	...
North Carolina											
Police.....	S, L	3,613	1,684	47	506.3	237.5	.....	.....	...	...	...
North Dakota											
Teachers.....	S, L	NR	7,767	NR	NR	NR	157	6.2	40	(°)	...
Ohio											
General.....	S, L	NR	55,200	NR	NR	NR	2,047	61.5	31	82	...
School (nonteacher).....	S, L	NR	12,000	NR	NR	NR	968	22.9	24	11	15
Teachers.....	S, L	45,000	45,000	100	5,700.0	5,700.0	5,168	296.8	62	35	44
Highway patrol.....	S	307	307	100	51.9	51.9	.....	.....	...	...	...
Rhode Island											
General.....	S	4,638	3,347	72	578.4	415.0	96	4.9	54	26	12
Police.....	S	82	82	100	14.4	14.4	6	0.5	...	80	84
Teachers.....	S, L	5,840	5,840	100	972.0	972.0	468	25.3	NR	NR	NR
South Carolina											
Police.....	S, L	1,500	1,251	83	175.1	146.0	108	7.3	...	68	...
Texas											
Teachers.....	S, L	NR	47,754	NR	NR	NR	.....	.....	...	...	...
Utah											
Teachers.....	S, L	5,690	4,890	86	693.3	637.3	139	9.9	65	135	35
Firemen.....	L	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	45	2.9	64	...	...
Vermont											
Teachers.....	S, L	2,910	595	20	226.9	46.4	91	2.7	31	19	...
Motor vehicle inspectors.....	S	33	33	100	5.6	5.6	.....	.....	...	...	...
Washington											
Teachers.....	S, L	17,058	12,808	75	2,439.3	1,831.5	1,144	43.6	39	30	...
Judges.....	S	61	61	100	16.8	16.8	5	1.1	212	...	...
West Virginia											
Teachers.....	S, L	19,700	17,000	86	2,166.7	1,800.0	718	27.5	38	...	...
Wisconsin											
General.....	S, L	26,133	16,680	64	3,541.1	2,591.1	1,906	57.6	30	25	39
Conservation wardens	S	862	87	10	92.8	14.4	18	1.2	77	...	53

* "S" indicates state; "L" indicates local.

° NR represents an item not reported; leaders (....) indicate "none."

* Number and amount of benefits for disabled included in figures given for retirants.

* An act to include teachers and municipal employees under the state retirement system was signed by the governor on April 21, 1943.

* Prepared by Wylie Kilpatrick and the staff of the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of the Census. Table comprises state retirement systems reporting coverage and beneficiaries; systems not so reporting are omitted. Data as to number and pay rolls of employees are for January, 1942, and data as to number of beneficiaries and benefit payments are for the last month of the 1941 fiscal year.

EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS:
JANUARY 1943*
(In thousands of dollars)

State	General Governmental Functions ^a			Public Service Enterprises ^a			
	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Number Part-time, Temporary, and Other Employees	Total Payroll	Alcoholic Beverages —Monopoly Systems— Employees	Payroll	Other Employees	Payroll
Alabama.....	3,683	822	\$572.9	593	\$65.4	383	\$40.3
Arizona.....	2,118	1,015	404.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	5,381	234	518.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	22,316	3,332	4,189.3 ^c	.....	.....	576 ^c	114.7 ^c
Colorado.....	4,234	389	565.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	9,032	1,237	NR	.....	.....	2	NR
Delaware.....	1,949 ^b	(b)	184.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	7,713 ^b	(b)	869.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	4,800 ^{b, d}	(b)	479.0 ^d	.....	.....	NR	NR
Idaho.....	1,589	872	332.6	244	22.5	NR	NR
Illinois.....	16,946	5,501	2,678.2	.....	.....	NR	NR
Indiana.....	8,380	1,092	1,086.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	7,255	82	805.8	653	79.1	.....	.....
Kansas.....	5,096	257	624.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	7,775 ^b	(b)	846.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	10,880 ^{b, e}	268	1,139.8 ^e	.....	.....	NR	NR
Maine.....	4,517	351	494.0	271	32.8	NR	NR
Maryland.....	8,683 ^b	(b)	700.0	.....	.....	NR	NR
Massachusetts.....	18,533 ^b	(b)	2,294.8	.....	.....	3 ^f	0.6 ^f
Michigan.....	9,671	5,183	2,340.2	656	99.3	NR	NR
Minnesota.....	9,975 ^b	(b)	1,301.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	3,886	1,019	430.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	8,913	2,414	1,183.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	2,737	177	390.7 ^g	396	38.9 ^g	35	6.0
Nebraska.....	2,731	610	345.3	.....	.....	NR	NR
Nevada.....	866 ^b	(b)	141.0	.....	.....	NR	NR
New Hampshire.....	1,849 ^b	1,402	439.3 ^b	211	30.5	15	2.3
New Jersey.....	12,180 ^b	(b)	1,788.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	2,102	340	292.8	.....	.....	NR	NR
New York.....	52,215 ^b	(b)	7,283.7	.....	.....	NR	NR
North Carolina.....	12,313 ^{b, i}	(b)	1,239.2 ⁱ	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1,957	180	203.9	.....	.....	330	47.6
Ohio.....	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Oklahoma.....	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Oregon.....	5,600 ^j	.....	760.0 ^j	NR	NR	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	26,322	14,938	5,314.2	3,970	570.5	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	4,384 ^b	(b)	519.6	.....	.....	19	2.4
South Carolina.....	6,376 ^b	(b)	689.7	.....	.....	4	0.7
South Dakota.....	1,944	644	277.6	.....	.....	121	18.5
Tennessee.....	4,980	1,014	615.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	NR	NR	NR	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	2,529 ^{b, k}	(b)	305.6	336	43.7	.....	.....
Vermont.....	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Virginia.....	8,500	3,499	1,128.2	925	121.7	42	2.9
Washington.....	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
West Virginia.....	8,863 ^b	(b)	944.9	686	100.7	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	7,173 ^{b, l}	(b)	936.1 ^(l)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	746 ^m	117	133.2 ^m	29	4.6	.....	.....

^a NR indicates "not reporting;" leaders (....) indicate "none."

^b "Number of permanent full-time employees" includes number of part-time, temporary, and other, for which information was not reported.

^c Information for "other general functions" employees includes 473 Compensation Insurance Fund employees and Veterans Welfare Board employees reported as public-service enterprise personnel. Pay rolls for these workers, included in the figure reported for "other public-service enterprises," have been separated on the basis of average pay.

^d Partial data; do not include information for department of health, offices of secretary of state and attorney general, judicial department, and recreation.

^e Information for state police and Port of New Orleans not included.

^f Public service enterprise information is incomplete.

^g Information does not include pay for 102 temporary employees of the Liquor Control Board who are paid on a commission basis.

^h Data for water resources board not included.

ⁱ Data for central prison not included.

^j Data for public welfare not included; data for general governmental functions includes data for alcoholic beverages—monopoly systems.

^k Data for unemployment compensation employees not included.

^l Information is for December, 1942.

^m Information for hospitals and correctional institutions not included.

* Prepared by the Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician, Bureau of the Census. Table excludes data for persons on work relief and employees of contractors.

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Planning and Housing

STATE PLANNING IN 1942*

THE national emergency required that state planning commissions and boards concentrate their efforts in 1942 on the preparation of materials for war agencies. These included maps and other data for use by local and federal war agencies in connection with the location of camp sites and recreational facilities for troops, airports and flight strips, war industries, emergency housing, and the required utilities. It is important to realize, however, that many earlier studies by state planning commissions proved to be the basis for some of the most effective war planning done throughout the country.

In Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and in some other states, assistance was given to industrial firms in converting available plant space and equipment to defense production, and to manufacturers engaged in production for civilian consumption, in obtaining necessary raw materials or substitutes. The Arkansas State Planning Board, in cooperation with the War Relocation Authority, prepared a study of sites for relocating Japanese evacuees. In Missouri, the Planning Board prepared special reports on the location of enemy aliens. A unique plan was developed under the direction of the Minnesota Resources Commission for pooling state-owned machinery with other pools in smaller towns, and with the center at

the University of Minnesota, where actual production of needed articles is combined with the training process. The Massachusetts State Planning Board prepared a comprehensive plan for the reconstruction of areas which may be devastated by actions of war, a survey of workers' transportation problems for the purpose of formulating plans which will result in the saving of tires and gasoline, and a directory of machine equipment in principal factories. The planning boards of Florida and Kansas sponsored inventories of trucks, busses, and automotive repair equipment. Another state planning board which was notably successful in developing an effective program for war transportation was that of New Jersey. In Georgia, a study was made of the canning industry, and extensive work was done with agricultural agencies in providing grading equipment to assist in increasing the volume of farm products for prompt carload shipments. Planning agencies in a number of agricultural states directed studies of production and conservation of food for civilians, the armed forces, and the Allies.

Many state planning boards studied the mineral and other natural resources of their regions for strategic war materials. For example, in Connecticut deposits of iron, mica, tungsten, and kaolin were analyzed and found workable under present conditions. In Idaho, New York, and South Carolina, wood pulp

*Prepared by the American Society of Planning Officials.

and timber products were included in the analyses.

State planning boards cooperated in the organization of local defense councils, and in the determination of needs of defense areas for additional community facilities, transportation, and evacuation systems; and many members of planning agencies served concurrently as administrative staff for these councils.

Studies of economic and physical resources and of population movements were begun in Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Minnesota to determine how each community would fit into the war and postwar programs, with emphasis on the problems of reversion of present war industries and projects to postwar civilian uses in terms of full employment. The Virginia State Planning Board made an interesting survey of population trends in the light of sugar rationing statistics, and gave valuable consultative assistance in the development of the Hampton Roads area.

Wherever possible, state planning boards continued the preparation of local and state plans for six-year and other long-term public works programs, the development of interest and aid in the establishment of local planning and zoning agencies, and assistance to county and city officials in planning and initiating surveys necessary for setting up effective

planning and zoning ordinances. Mapping and classification of state owned lands was continued.

The newest publication in the field of state planning is *Alabama Planning*, published by the Alabama State Planning Commission, which issued another interesting report earlier, entitled *Alabama Planning and Local Planning in Six North Alabama Towns. Recent Trends in Important Manufacturing Industries in New York*, first published in 1941, was brought up to date and published again, in 1942, by the New York Bureau of Planning. One of the best guides to a complete physical, social, and economic community survey is *The Eliza Survey*, published by the Washington State Planning Council. Other important reports published in 1942 include: *Report of Urban Negro Housing in North Carolina*; *Parks and Recreational Areas in South Carolina*; *Franconia Notch Reservation Study and Report* (New Hampshire); *The Piscataqua Regional Defense Area of New Hampshire and Maine: A Survey of Its Resources, Problems, and a Plan for its Post-war Development*; *Report on Rehabilitation Plan of Ocean Bluff Neighborhood of Marshfield, Massachusetts*; *Arkansas' Natural Resources—Their Conservation and Use*; and *Gazetteer of Maryland*, an official state reference manual.

PLANNING AND HOUSING

STATE PLANNING AGENCIES*

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State	Name of Agency	Date Organized ^a	Status Statutory	Status Governor's Board	Number of Board Members	Appropriation 1942-1943
Alabama.....	Alabama State Planning Commission	1935	★	.....	11	\$50,000
Arizona.....	Arizona Resources Board	1934	★	.....	5	.....
Arkansas.....	Arkansas State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	15	20,100
California.....	California State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	8	19,000
Colorado.....	Colorado State Planning Commission	1935	★	.....	13	21,271 ^b
Connecticut.....	Connecticut Development Commission ^c	1939	★	.....	11	75,000 ^d
Florida.....	Florida State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	5	25,000
Georgia.....	Georgia State Planning Board	1937	★	.....	8	20,500
Idaho.....	Idaho State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	7	750
Illinois.....	Illinois State Planning Commission	1935	★	.....	20	25,000
Indiana.....	Indiana State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	11	1,250
Iowa.....	Iowa State Planning Board ^e	1937	★	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Kansas State Planning Board	1934	.....	★	23	2,750
Kentucky.....	Committee on State Planning ^f	1936	★	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	Louisiana State Planning Division ^g Department of Public Works	1942	★	.....	3	20,000
Maine.....	Maine State Planning Board ^h	1935	★	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	Maryland State Planning Commission	1933	★	.....	5	9,900
Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	10	50,000 ⁱ
Michigan.....	Michigan State Planning Commission	1937	★	.....	11	29,000
Minnesota.....	Minnesota Resources Commission	1934	.....	★	12	21,700
Mississippi.....	Mississippi Board of Development ^j	1940	★	.....	3	25,000
Missouri.....	Missouri State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	10	5,000
Montana.....	Montana State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	5	10,000 ^k
Nebraska.....	Nebraska State Planning Board ^k	1937	★	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	Nevada State Planning Board	1937	★	.....	11	500 ^l
New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission ^m	1935	★	.....	5	33,422 ^m
New Jersey.....	New Jersey State Planning Board	1934	★	.....	9	16,120
New Mexico.....	New Mexico State Planning Board	1939	★	.....	3	7,000
New York.....	Planning Bureau, Division of Commerce	1941	★	.....	.....	50,900
North Carolina.....	North Carolina State Planning Board	1937	★	.....	9	.....
North Dakota.....	North Dakota Advisory Resources Board	1939	.....	★	10	.....
Ohio.....	Ohio State Planning Board ⁿ	1934	.....	★	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board	1935	★	.....	5	10,000 ^o
Oregon.....	Oregon Economic Council	1939	.....	★	19	7,500
Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania State Planning Board ^p	1939	★	.....	10	64,000
Puerto Rico.....	Puerto Rico Planning, Urbanizing, and Zoning Board	1942	★	.....	3	100,000
Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	9	13,010
South Carolina.....	South Carolina State Planning Board	1938	★	.....	9	10,600
South Dakota.....	South Dakota Advisory Resources Board	1939	.....	★	4	.....
Tennessee.....	Tennessee State Planning Commission	1935	★	.....	9	40,000
Texas.....	Texas Planning Board ^q	1935	★	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	Utah State Publicity and Industrial Development Commission	1941	★	.....	3	100,000 ^r
Vermont.....	Vermont State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	5	13,500
Virginia.....	Virginia State Planning Board	1938	★	.....	12	35,257 ^s
Washington.....	Washington State Planning Council	1934	★	.....	9	105,725 ^t
West Virginia.....	West Virginia State Planning Board ^u	1941	★	.....	12	5,000
Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin State Planning Board	1935	★	.....	18	50,000
Wyoming.....	Wyoming State Planning and Water Conservation Board ^v	1939	★	.....	8	4,915 ^x

^a Date given is creation of present agency. In many instances present board or commission supersedes an earlier planning agency.

^b Additional funds—\$1,000 to \$2,000—will probably be added from contributions of counties in which zoning work is being carried on.

^c Agency also does state promotional work.

^d Somewhat more than half of the regular appropriation of \$75,000 is available for the work of the Research and Planning Division. The Governor has allocated \$5,000 to the Commission for special activity.

^e Abolished 1939.

^f Functions of Kentucky State Planning Board established 1934, repealed 1936, transferred to three members of Governor's Cabinet.

^g Functions and duties of 1936 statutory commission transferred to new Department of Public Works by Reorganization Act of 1940. This Act declared unconstitutional in 1942 but reenacted July 1, 1942.

^h Abolished 1937.

ⁱ Approximate figure. For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1942 the Board had an appropriation of \$40,155 for personal services and \$10,625 for expenses. For the seven-month period December 1, 1942—June 30, 1943, the Board has \$23,238 for personal services and \$4,726 for expenses.

^j This sum made available through the State Water Conservation Board and State Engineer.

^k Abolished 1941.

^l Approximately this sum available to the State Planning Board in services and staff assistance provided by the State Highway Department.

^m The total fund appropriated for the Commission July 1, 1942—June 30, 1943, was \$115,403 of which \$29,822 was allotted to the Research and Planning Division. The sum of \$3,600 was appropriated by the legislature to be administered by the Commission for the study of minerals of the state.

ⁿ Board expired 1939.

^o Of the sum appropriated to the Planning and Resources Board, \$10,000 is available to the Division of State Planning.

^p Board created by statute 1936, has functioned since 1939 as part of Department of Commerce statutory state promotional agency.

^q Statute creating Board expired 1939.

^r Statute of 1935 creating Board repealed 1941. Law enacted March 13, 1941, created State Publicity and Industrial Development Commission.

^s Approximate.

^t Does not include General Education Board grant of \$23,750.

^u Includes \$28,500 for the Council; \$2,225 for Columbia Basin Investigations; \$75,000 for Industrial Development for first half of biennium.

^v First Board appointed 1935. Law created new statutory Board, March 7, 1941.

^w Board created by statute 1935, merged with Water Conservation Board by law in 1939.

^x Appropriation for administration, \$4,915; for cooperative fund, \$5,300.

* Prepared from material compiled by the National Resources Planning Board.

THE STATES' ROLE IN HOUSING*

THE role of the states in providing housing for families of low or moderate income continues to be relatively minor. Like the development of many other governmental functions during the past 10 years, the housing program has involved the establishment of a federal-local form of organization. The chief activity of the states has been the passage of enabling legislation to facilitate the establishment and operation of local public housing agencies, commonly known as housing authorities; to provide for the establishment and state regulation of limited dividend housing corporations which may furnish housing for families with incomes higher than the income of the groups served by the public housing program; and to authorize various financial institutions to invest in mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

Some of the major provisions of state enabling legislation for public housing are shown in the tabulation accompanying this article. A number of states have passed or are considering the passage of laws facilitating the participation of local housing authorities in the war housing program, or facilitating direct federal war housing operations within their boundaries.

The limited dividend housing legislation has been completely unproductive of results, except in New York State where about thirty million dollars' worth of large scale housing under state supervision has been built in New York City, and in Massachusetts where one large scale rehabilitation project was under-

taken under sponsorship and control of the state housing board. New York State has its own program of loans and subsidies for public housing and loans to limited dividend corporations. It is the only state with a current program of direct financial aid to housing.

A few of the state housing agencies, commonly called state housing boards, have control over the affairs of local housing authorities but, either as a matter of practice or of specific limitation in the enabling legislation, they exercise practically no control over the housing projects of local authorities when such projects are financed with federal funds.

Related but not restricted to housing is the legislation enacted during 1941 and 1942 in New York, Michigan, Illinois, and Kentucky, authorizing the formation and operation of private urban redevelopment corporations to engage in the reclamation of slums and blighted areas. No corporation has acted under any of these laws to date.

The highest courts in 23 states have upheld the validity of local housing authority enabling legislation, including in most cases the particular provision that the real property of local authorities is tax exempt because public housing is a public purpose. Late in 1942, the Ohio Supreme Court handed down a decision denying tax exemption to local housing authorities. In the light of previous decisions, the Ohio edict appears to be untenable, but until it is corrected by judicial or legislative action, further locally-owned public housing in Ohio will be prevented and the federal government may take title to all of the locally-owned projects to which it has extended aid.

*Prepared by the National Association of Housing Officials.

STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY LEGISLATION*

State	State Tax Exemption for Authorities	Cooperation of Local Public Bodies ^a	Application of State Laws ^b	Express War Housing Powers
Total.....	38	38	.....	32
Alabama.....	★	★	All cities and incorporated towns, and counties	.....
Arizona.....	★	★	All cities, towns, and counties	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000, groups of municipalities, counties, and groups of counties	★
California.....	★	★	All cities and counties	.....
Colorado.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000	.....
Connecticut.....	★	★	Cities, boroughs, and towns over 10,000	★
Delaware.....	★	.....	Any county or part of any county	.....
Florida.....	★	★	Cities over 2,500, counties, and groups of counties	★
Georgia.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000, groups of municipalities, counties, and groups of counties	★
Idaho.....	★	★	All cities and villages	.....
Illinois.....	★	★	Cities, villages, and incorporated towns over 25,000 and counties	★
Indiana.....	★	★	All cities, towns, and counties	★
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	★	★	All cities, groups of municipalities, counties, and groups of counties	★
Louisiana.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000, groups of municipalities, parishes over 55,000, and groups of parishes	★
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 1,000, and counties	★
Massachusetts.....	★	★	All cities and towns	★
Michigan.....	★	★	All cities and incorporated villages	★
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	★	★	All cities, groups of municipalities, counties, and groups of counties	★
Missouri.....	★	(c)	Cities over 5,000	.....
Montana.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000, and counties	★
Nebraska.....	★	★	Cities over 5,000 and counties	★
Nevada.....	.....	★	All cities, towns, and counties ^d	★
New Hampshire.....	★	★	All cities	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	All municipalities and counties	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	Municipalities over 3,000 and State Housing Authority Board	★
New York.....	★	★	Authorities must be created by special acts of legis- lature	★
North Carolina.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 5,000, groups of municipalities, counties, and groups of counties	★
North Dakota.....	★	.....	Cities over 5,000, and counties	★
Ohio.....	.....	★	Any two or more political subdivisions less than a county.	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 7,500, and counties	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	All cities over 30,000, and counties	★
Rhode Island.....	★	★	All cities	★
South Carolina.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 5,000, groups of municipalities, counties, and groups of counties	★
South Dakota.....	.....	★	Cities and counties ^d	.....
Tennessee.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 2,000, groups of municipalities, counties, and groups of counties	★
Texas.....	★	★	All cities, counties, and groups of counties	★
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	★	★	Cities and towns over 10,000	.....
Virginia.....	★	★	All cities, groups of municipalities, counties, and groups of counties	★
Washington.....	★	★	All cities and counties	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	All cities and counties	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	All cities	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Most important provisions of typical housing cooperation laws authorize local public bodies to: (1) dedicate, sell, convey, or lease any of their properties to a housing authority (or the federal government); (2) cause parks, playgrounds, recreational, or other community facilities to be furnished adjacent to or in connection with housing projects; (3) provide suitable streets, sidewalks, etc., within project areas; (4) re-zone and change city map in conformity with housing projects; (5) enter into agreements relating to exercise of their powers, including the

repair, elimination, or closing of unsafe or insanitary dwellings; and (6) make grants and loans to housing authorities.

^b A housing authority for a group of counties is called a regional housing authority; and a housing authority for a group of municipalities is called a consolidated housing authority.

^c Cities that have housing authority projects have powers to cooperate under Home Rule charters.

^d For limited war housing purposes only.

* As compiled by the Federal Public Housing Authority, March, 1943; last column corrected to March, 1943, by the National Association of Housing Officials.

State Parks and Forests

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE PARK SYSTEMS*

STATE parks or related areas established primarily for recreation, ranging in size from a fraction of an acre to more than two million acres, have been established in virtually all of the states. According to figures gathered by the National Park Service, there are 1,397 of these properties, containing a total of 4,342,863 acres. It should be noted that this figure includes the Adirondack (larger than any other state park in the United States) and Catskill Parks in New York State. Reference is made to this fact for the reason that these two properties are frequently included in state forest totals. However, they are used primarily for recreation, and are in fact subject to much more stringent restrictions as to cutting of trees and building of roads and structures—set by the state constitution—than are most state parks.

The properties included in this total are variously designated as parks, monuments, recreational reserves, parkways, historic sites, memorials, and waysides. Each of these terms is subject to wide variation in meaning in the different states, several of them using the designation "park" for recreational and cultural holdings of all sorts. One result of the failure to distinguish between the several kinds of property included in

state recreational systems is the tendency to place certain types of development in areas which are not suitable for them.

There are very great variations in the relative adequacy of the several state systems. None is as yet fully adequate—not even in New York State, where the ratio between attendance and population is the highest of any state. In numerous states, particularly in the South, the ratio is very low. This condition is due to a combination of factors, of which the most important ones are relative inadequacy of areas, unscientific distribution of areas, incomplete development, and—again largely in the South—the newness of the state park idea and consequent lack of public knowledge concerning what such areas have to offer.

It is estimated that attendance before the War at state parks, monuments, etc., in 38 states, totaled seventy million persons, with a probable total attendance for all states of approximately seventy-five million.

STATE FORESTS

The United States Forest Service reports a total state-owned forest acreage of 15,780,160—a figure which includes the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, but not other forested parks. Much of this, however, is simply in state ownership—particularly in some western states which possess extensive federal land grants—without being under the organized and perfected administration which is char-

*Based on *A Study of the Park and Recreation Problem of the United States*, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1941.

acteristic of state forest management in such states as Pennsylvania, or Connecticut, for example.

Though established for other primary purposes, state forests make a contribution of considerable volume and importance to outdoor recreation, varyingly coordinated with other state recreational facilities such as state parks. Pennsylvania's state forests, more than 1,650,000 acres in extent, provide inhabitants of the Keystone State with almost their only opportunity for what are sometimes referred to as extensive types of recreation. Some portions of them are almost certainly worthy of delimitation as state parks, with the special type of development and administration suited to parks. In Massachusetts, much of the 171,000 acres in state forests is most valuable for recreation and is being extensively developed for that purpose. Thought is being given in the Bay State to the advisability of delimitations and changes in classification, such as seem to be advisable in Pennsylvania. Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota also maintain state forests which are administratively organized and are utilized to a considerable extent for recreation.

Though 42 states are shown as owners of forest lands, only in relatively few of them, as indicated above, do these lands make an appreciable contribution to recreation requirements.

STATE WILDLIFE AREAS

Though in the aggregate there is a considerable acreage of state holdings in the form of public shooting grounds, game and other wildlife refuges, preserves and sanctuaries, game farms, fish hatcheries, etc., their recreational use is a minor factor by comparison with that of state parks or state forests. Their contribution to recreation—a variable but important one—is rather that of improving hunting and fishing on other lands, public and private.

STATE PARK LEGISLATION

Most of the legislation establishing the present primary state agencies was passed

only in the last decade. As shown in the following tabulation, 26 states have either passed initial legislation establishing a statewide organization for park work, or have completely reorganized the basis of their functioning since 1930. Of these, only three had a statewide park organization before that time. New Hampshire is the only state which had established its present organization before 1910, and the Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Indiana state park agencies are operating under legislative authority passed between 1910 and 1920. As indicated in the tabulation, 14 states established their present state park agencies in the period between 1920 and 1930.

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF PRESENT STATE PARK AGENCIES

	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-
Number of agencies.....	1	6	14	26

Thus, it is evident that few state park agencies have had long experience under existing laws, and there is, therefore, continual legislative activity with respect to this public service. In comparison with agencies which have been established for a longer period of time, it is to be expected that the scope and objectives of state park organizations, as well as their form of organization and *modus operandi*, have not been as definitely determined.

In the following tabulation, the frequency of various types of state park organizations is shown. Arizona has made no provision for a state park organization.

TYPES OF STATE PARK AGENCIES CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OR COMMISSION

Alabama	Michigan	Tennessee
California	Minnesota	Vermont
Georgia	New Jersey	Virginia
Indiana	New York	West Virginia
Iowa	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Kentucky	Oklahoma	
Massachusetts	Rhode Island	

PARK BOARD OR COMMISSION

Arkansas	Missouri	Texas
Colorado	Montana	Utah
Delaware	Nevada	Washington
Louisiana	New Mexico	Wyoming
Maine	South Dakota	

PARK OR RECREATION AND FORESTRY COMMISSION
Connecticut New Hampshire

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OR COMMISSION
Florida Mississippi South Carolina
Maryland Pennsylvania

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
Kansas Nebraska

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS
Idaho Illinois

HISTORICAL SOCIETY DIVIDED AUTHORITY
North Dakota Ohio

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT NONE
Oregon Arizona

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

It will be noted also that in three states in which there is a department of conservation this agency does not have charge of all state parks, but that other agencies or independent commissions have control of one or more of them. This is also true in the case of two other states in one of which a state park board is the primary authority and in the second the forestry department is responsible for this function.

From the above tabulation it is evident that departments of conservation occur with greater relative frequency east of the Mississippi River, while state park boards or commissions are more usual west of that dividing line.

In many states, forestry and fish and game departments are authorized to acquire and administer areas for recreational purposes supplementing the function of the primary agency.

State park agencies in 10 states have an executive type of organization, while the board or commission form has been adopted in 37 states. In the former the responsibility for the formulation of policies is vested in an individual executive or administrator, while in the latter the board or commission has this authority.

In Maryland, the Board of Regents of the State University is the park authority, while in New York the system is organized into 11 regions, of which 10 are under regional park commissions,

the membership of these varying from 3 to 10 members.

All primary state park agencies have the power to develop and maintain recreational areas; however, some of them lack certain powers necessary to the proper growth and functioning of their systems. By virtue of their establishment as agencies of state governments, all state park authorities may receive and expend appropriations, but there is considerable variety in other provisions with regard to financing.

Increased attention has been given in recent years to the extension of the cooperative powers of the various agencies with other states, local governments, the federal government, other state departments, and private persons. Due to the increased concern of the federal government in this field of public service, and due to recently inaugurated cooperative programs with the states, much legislation enabling them to take advantage of this federal aid has been enacted.

A few have various powers to cooperate with other departments and with private persons, and it is evident that the greatest deficiency is in the legal provision necessary for cooperative action between states.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Interstate compacts as a means of furthering the mutual interests of participating states have long been resorted to. Such agreements have been made ever since the formation of the Constitution, and, indeed, even before its adoption. But no compact respecting any park, parkway, or recreational area had been concluded prior to 1937, at which time, as the result of the work of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation and the Council of State Governments, the Palisades Interstate Park Commission was created, as a joint corporate municipal instrumentality of the States of New York and New Jersey, to manage and operate both the New York and New Jersey sections of the Palisades Interstate Park. This compact was subsequently ratified by the 75th Congress. The same Congress also approved an interstate compact or

agreement between the State of Ohio and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to the development, use, and control of the Pymatuning Lake for fishing, hunting, and recreational purposes, and which had previously been ratified and approved by the respective general assemblies.

Palisades Interstate Park was established in 1900. Under the New York enactment, provision was made for a board of 10 commissioners, 5 of whom must be citizens of the State of New York, and 5 of whom may be residents of the State of New Jersey. Under the provisions of the New Jersey enactment, provision was likewise made for 10 commissioners, 5 of whom were required to be citizens of that state. Each Commission was directed to give regard to the laying out and maintenance of such park as may be established by the other state along the Palisades and the Hudson River, so as to form, as far as may be, a continuous park.

The relationship thus created has been referred to as an interstate compact. This, however, is erroneous. While it was the obvious purpose, and has also been the practice, to appoint identical members to the two separate commissions, this policy rested upon comity, and without legal assurance that it would be continued. It was this lack of permanency, together with administrative and operating problems which had developed during the 36 years of the park's existence, that led to the adoption of the compact.

Resort to interstate compacts as a means of meeting the increasing demand for additional and extensive park, parkway, and recreational areas is feasible, logical, and of distinct advantage to the participating states. There are many interstate areas throughout the nation possessing inherent or potential park and recreational values, but which, because of legal and practical barriers, cannot be acquired in entirety by any one state.

Where territorial barriers preclude one state from acting alone, a single authority makes possible the acquisition of an area as a unit. Once acquired, permanency of administration is assured.

Administration, development, and maintenance of the area, as a single unit by a single authority, equally representative of the participating states, insures uniformity in keeping with the highest park standards, and from which substantial economies should be realized. Cooperation with other agencies—federal, state, and local—is simplified. Police officers will be unhampered by state boundary lines. The advantages of a mobile police force, with uniform jurisdiction and authority over the whole area, are obvious. Matters of personnel, taxation, rules, orders, regulations, gifts, trusts, charges, revenue, and kindred matters commonly attending park administration and operation, readily lend themselves to definite and satisfactory solution.

No participating state need surrender or subordinate its powers or prerogatives to the other. Authority deemed incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the compact may be withheld. Appropriations, both as to amount and purpose, are determinable by the legislature of each state.

While a primary purpose of such compacts is to insure permanency of administration, it is left to the participating states to stipulate the terms upon which the compact may be terminated. On the other hand, added authorities and duties may be conferred by a participating state, to be exercised exclusively within its territorial limits, without the necessity of concurrence by the other. Additional jurisdiction, authority, and duties may be conferred by action of the participating states. The compact, once adopted, becomes a contract protected by the federal Constitution against legislation impairing its obligations.

AMOUNTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR STATE PARK PURPOSES*

Fiscal Year 1941

State	Agency	Total	Appropriations	Operating Income	Concessions	Other ^a
Alabama	Division of State Parks, Monuments, and Historic Sites	\$ 63,243	\$ 38,000	\$ 23,542	\$ 1,701	.....
	Museum of Natural History	16,093	14,442	1,651	.....	.....
Arizona	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	State Parks Commission	16,410	11,000	.....	5,410	.....
California	Division of Parks and Beaches	292,439	215,994	59,414	15,775	\$1,256 ^a
Colorado	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	Division of Parks	296,025	188,370	107,655	.....	.....
Delaware	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Forest and Park Service	46,170	36,007	7,963	.....	2,200 ^b
	Federation of Women's Clubs	3,147	3,147	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Department of Public Works	8,580	4,830	.....	750	3,000 ^c
Illinois	Division of Parks and Memorials	354,154	354,154	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	Division of Lands and Waters	648,567	61,240	176,805	65,420	345,102 ^d
Iowa	Division of Lands and Waters	185,062	155,894	7,720	3,449	17,999 ^e
Kansas	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	Division of Parks	134,703	41,000	.....	.....	93,703 ^f
Louisiana	State Parks Commission	112,395	103,215	.....	.....	9,180 ^g
Maine	State Park Commission	12,298	5,000	4,282	.....	3,016 ^h
	Baxter Park Authority	3,419	1,419	.....	.....	.....
	University of Maine	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Division of State Parks	25,572	11,450	384	175	13,563 ⁱ
	University of Maryland	1,242	600	642	.....	.....
	Tercentenary Memorial Commission	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	Division of Parks and Recreation	110,139	110,139	.....	.....	.....
	Mt. Everett Reservation Commission	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....
	Mt. Greylock State Reservation Commission	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
	Hampshire County Commission	500	500	.....	.....	.....
	Middlesex County Commission	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	Division of Parks	394,050	394,050	.....	.....	.....
	Mackinac Island State Park Commission	30,500	30,500	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	Division of State Parks	114,223	89,200	.....	25,023 ^j	.....
Mississippi	Park and Forest Service	53,789	21,500	32,116	173	.....
Missouri	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	State Park Commission	10,931	.....	10,796	135	.....
Nebraska	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission	43,995	15,000	4,035	.....	24,960 ^k
Nevada	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	Forestry and Recreation Department	36,829	16,081	20,363	385	.....
New Jersey	Division of Forests and Parks	156,815	144,001	12,814	.....	.....
	Palisades Interstate Park Commission	960,701	115,965	152,687	21,500	670,549 ^l
	Commission on Historic Sites	2,378	2,378	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a State park contingent fund.^b Trust fund.^c Lease of cottage sites.^d Donation of Indiana Lincoln Union, \$50,000; highway reimbursement, \$12,350; rotary fund, sand, coal, balance, \$172,714; gravel royalty, \$109,469; miscellaneous, \$569.^e Boats and docks, \$1,640; land management, \$1,948; court costs, \$29; telephone and electricity, \$792; refunds,

\$2,640; sand and gravel royalty, \$5,174; ice royalty \$1,199; miscellaneous, \$4,577.

^f Concessions, admissions, and use of facilities.^g Dedicated for land acquisition.^h Carryover, \$1,016; Governor and council, \$2,000.ⁱ Bond issues, \$13,050; miscellaneous, \$513.^j Emergency work relief funds.^k Fish and game general fund.^l Gift.

STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

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AMOUNTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR STATE PARK PURPOSES*—Continued

Fiscal Year 1941

State	Agency	Total	Appropriations	Operating Income	Concessions	Other
New York	Allegheny State Park Commission	\$106,995	\$106,995	.....	.....	.....
	Central New York State Park Commission	126,506	126,506	.....	.....	.....
	Finger Lakes State Park Commission	187,631	187,631	.....	.....	.....
	Genesee State Park Commission	75,248	75,248	.....	.....	.....
	Long Island State Park Commission	1,498,883	1,498,883	.....	.....	.....
	Niagara Frontier State Park Commission	207,292	207,292	.....	.....	.....
	Palisades Interstate State Park Commission	1,131,295	874,718	\$131,695	\$60,204	\$64,678 ¹
	Taconic State Park Commission	129,566	123,566	.....	.....	6,000 ¹
	Thousand Islands State Park Commission	13,196	13,196	.....	.....	.....
	Division of Lands and Forests	81,300	81,300	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society	8,818	8,818	.....	.....	.....
	Division of Forestry	56,608	34,200	14,344	.....	8,064 ^m
North Dakota	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society	91,412	87,095	.....	4,317	.....
	Department of Forestry	85,090	56,339	28,751	.....	17,153 ⁿ
	Akron Metropolitan Park District ^o	23,613	.....	6,460	.....	.....
Oklahoma	Division of State Parks	60,280	45,000	15,280	.....	.....
	Old Fort Gibson Stockade Commission	600	.....	600	.....	.....
Oregon	Will Rogers Memorial Commission	59,139	17,139	.....	.....	42,000 ^p
	State Highway Commission	196,993	.....	.....	.....	196,993 ^q
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Parks	69,471	69,471	.....	.....	.....
	Bushy Run Battlefield Commission	2,500	2,500	.....	.....	.....
	State Park and Harbor Commission	32,940	32,940	.....	.....	.....
	Valley Forge Park Commission	126,542	126,542	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	Division of State Parks	158,654	120,220	23,484	2,309	12,641 ^r
South Carolina	Division of State Parks	88,641	40,096	48,545	.....	.....
South Dakota	State Park Board	83,044	42,000	10,530	9,514	21,000 ^s
Tennessee	Division of State Parks	136,009	110,836	25,173	.....	.....
Texas	State Parks Board	151,953	116,114	.....	35,839 ^t	.....
	Gonzales State Park Commission	1,710	1,710	.....	.....	.....
	San Jacinto State Park Commission	22,009	17,410	.....	.....	4,599 ^u
Utah	Department of Publicity and Industrial Development	1,010	1,000	.....	.....	10 ^v
Vermont	Forest Service	20,281	20,031	.....	.....	250 ^v
Virginia	Division of Parks	83,539	83,539	.....	.....	.....
Washington	State Parks Committee	92,735	92,735	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	Division of State Parks	136,055	115,528	20,527	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Division of Forests and Parks	60,000	40,000	20,000	.....	.....
Wyoming	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^m Transfer from State Highway and Public Works Commission to purchase toll road rights in Mt. Mitchell State Park.

ⁿ Trust fund income.

^o Administers Virginia Kendall State Park.

^p Special fund, Will Rogers Memorial Commission.

^q Highway Commission allotments from gasoline tax.

^r Balance of bond issues, \$8,916; federal allotment and balance, \$3,725.

^s State Highway Commission, \$15,000; Game and Fish Commission, \$6,000.

^t Unspecified.

^u Rent of hall.

^v Governor's appropriation.

* Prepared by Herbert Evison, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
NATIONAL FOREST AREAS*
 As of June 30, 1940

State	Gross Area within Established Boundaries	Part of Gross Area under Forest Service Administration
	Acres	Acres
Total	206,453,323	155,677,306
Alabama	2,435,901	599,364
Arizona	12,158,282	11,465,125
Arkansas	3,498,701	2,155,484
California	24,749,731	19,286,611
Colorado	15,158,260	13,649,451
Connecticut .....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....
District of Columbia .....	.....	.....
Florida	1,241,955	989,779
Georgia	1,661,322	629,129
Idaho	21,477,524	10,968,670
Illinois	812,654	177,337
Indiana	781,467	60,155
Iowa	218,446	4,042
Kansas .....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,393,521	425,632
Louisiana	1,274,066	529,351
Maine	878,032	48,081
Maryland	4,318	976
Massachusetts	1,651	1,651
Michigan	5,095,081	1,965,404
Minnesota	5,041,824	2,528,842
Mississippi	2,776,405	1,009,745
Missouri	3,321,513	1,215,820
Montana	18,973,857	16,253,438
Nebraska	207,209	206,026
Nevada	5,245,677	4,990,221
New Hampshire	806,322	664,146
New Jersey .....	.....	.....
New Mexico	10,078,674	8,748,935
New York .....	.....	.....
North Carolina	3,588,126	970,111
North Dakota	764,441	520
Ohio	1,466,109	57,784
Oklahoma	344,269	158,399
Oregon	17,171,408	14,095,421
Pennsylvania	746,703	449,876
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....
South Carolina	1,422,604	558,874
South Dakota	1,400,109	1,104,114
Tennessee	1,204,000	547,162
Texas	1,714,374	644,937
Utah	8,958,449	7,767,131
Vermont	580,520	167,094
Virginia	4,123,663	1,384,745
Washington	10,706,908	9,251,972
West Virginia	1,836,140	901,562
Wisconsin	2,016,924	1,366,004
Wyoming	9,116,183	8,658,185

* Source: *Development of Collective Enterprise*, by Seba Eldridge and others. University of Kansas, 1943. Based on Chapters written by John Ise.

STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

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STATUS OF STATE FORESTS AND CERTAIN OTHER FOREST AREAS*

State	Acreage in State Forests		State Parks or Forest Parks (Acres)	State Game Refuges, Preserves, Farms, Hatcheries	
	No. of Units	No. of Acres		No. of Units	No. of Acres
Total	732	7,116,811	3,570,269	1,033	10,249,551
Alabama.....	23	7,189	25,400	3	200
Arizona.....	1	36,000 ^a	7,585	71	38,287
Arkansas.....	1	5,810	13,613	12	213,317
California.....	2	7,980 ^b	293,129	22	9,625
Colorado.....	1	70,826	120	18	500
Connecticut.....	20	69,107	11,726	11	2,163 ^c
Delaware.....	2	1,975	15	8	8
Florida.....	5	30,142	15,305	2	20
Georgia.....	2	1,080	6,636	6	386
Idaho.....	1	448,000 ^d	5,918	12	315
Illinois.....	1	3,482	14,070	20	7,207
Indiana.....	11	39,621	13,579	11	18,838
Iowa.....	3	10,200	19,500	26	4,000
Kansas.....	1	3,000	14,749	4	3,400
Kentucky.....	2	18,624 ^e	6,554	8	1,900
Louisiana.....	3	11,000	822	13	521,000
Maine.....	1	19,317 ^f	5,960	37	439,828 ^g
Maryland.....	8	59,142	2,488	14	5,651
Massachusetts.....	74	171,360	3,247	22	2,878
Michigan.....	12	1,000,000	36,000	.....	1,269,615
Minnesota ^h	31	1,335,170	44,728	178	3,500,250
Mississippi.....	1	23,000	8,124	38	(i)
Missouri.....	5	35,073	7,845	5	455
Montana.....	7	520,000	1,440	15	(i)
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	2,450	23	4,900
Nevada.....	.....	.....	10,864	3	12,757
New Hampshire.....	113	42,164	2,621	24	17,544
New Jersey.....	8	54,372 ^j	3,400	13	10,284
New Mexico.....	1	258,000	4,939	209	2,833,624
New York.....	310	379,185	2,597,145 ^k	39	30,210
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	9,266	7	35,892
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	63,988	.....	225,000
Ohio.....	9	60,000	640	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	34,460 ^l	6	17,138
Oregon.....	1	71,000	16,316	18	538 ^m
Pennsylvania.....	23	1,650,937	33,548	.....	507,406
Rhode Island.....	2	532	7,466	.....	25 ⁿ
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	14,650	9	(i)
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	61,440	2	16,907
Tennessee.....	8	40,000	.....	.....	26,000
Texas.....	5	6,400	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	1,710	17	40,000
Vermont.....	21	50,000	6,500	23	11,000
Virginia.....	1	588	15,684	17	17,254
Washington.....	1	355,000	28,057	26	560 ⁿ
West Virginia.....	6	51,345	23,897	7	615
Wisconsin.....	5	170,190	13,675	33	401,763
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	59,000	8	291

a Tax delinquent land reverted to and title confirmed in state—Man melle Boundary.

b Includes school land tract of 7,000 acres.

c State-owned; an additional acreage is leased for the public for hunting and fishing by the State Board of Fisheries and Game.

d Operated under forest management, although not designated as a state forest.

e Includes the University of Kentucky Demonstration Forest of 15,000 acres.

f Indian Township held by the state and managed for the interest of the Indians.

g Not state-owned; semi-private.

h Estimate.

i No figures available.

j Includes Jackson Forest area.

k Includes 2,397,145 acres of Forest Preserves on 2 areas.

l Does not include state parks in development stage.

m Very large areas of federal and private land included in game refuges; none in state ownership.

n State owns 8 game farms, 18 hatcheries, no refuges or preserves, although very large areas of public and private land are used for this purpose.

* Source: *Development of Collective Enterprise*, by Seba Eldridge and others; University of Kansas, 1943. From chapters written by John Ise.

Labor, Health, and Welfare

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION*

THE TABLES shown on the following pages give a comprehensive picture of state labor legislation in force today. Since the full content of the laws cannot be given in tabular form, descriptive phrases are used to suggest the general types of laws. An explanation of some of the terms used in these tables follows.

MINIMUM WAGE LAWS

Flat-Rate Type. Sets a specific rate for the minimum wage in the statute.

Wage Board Type. Provides for a board representing employers, employees, and the public to set rates, by industry, through wage orders having the effect of law.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

State Labor Relations Act – Wagner Type. Follows the general pattern of the National Labor Relations Act, establishing the right of employees to bargain collectively and outlawing certain unfair labor practices on the part of the employer, such as discrimination against employees for union activity and interference with, restraint, or coercion of employees in their right to organize.

A State Labor Relations Act, including unfair practices of employees, adds to the content of the Wagner type provisions outlawing certain unfair labor practices on the part of employees, such

as coercion and intimidation of fellow employees.

Anti-Injunction Law of the Norris-La Guardia Type. Applies to state courts the limitations on issuance of injunctions in labor disputes which the Federal Norris-La Guardia Act applies to the federal courts. Many of these laws also outlaw “yellow dog” contracts by which employees agree, as a condition of employment, not to join a labor organization.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK

Industrial home-work laws are of two general types, although no distinction is made in the table here. The earlier type of law was aimed at the tenement sweatshop, where family and neighbors gather to perform work sent in from factories. These older laws forbade work in homes by others than members of the family living there, and in some cases regulated sanitary conditions under which the work was performed. The more modern type of law prohibits industrial home work in industries where obvious health hazards exist, regulates the distribution of home work by a licensing system requiring the employer to conform to certain standards, and empowers the labor commissioner to prohibit home work in industries where it undermines labor standards.

Wage collection laws enable a worker who has not been paid his wages to assign his claim to the labor commissioner,

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

who, if he is unable to collect the claim through mediation, is authorized to take legal action to recover the wages.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The *elective* type of law allows the employer to choose between accepting the terms of the act or full liability for workmen's injuries in court. The *compulsory* type of law requires that the employer comply with its terms.

A *state fund* insures employers through a state agency, to cover workmen's compensation claims.

In states with *competitive* state funds, employers may insure for workmen's compensation through the state fund, private companies, or self-insure.

The *exclusive* state fund means that employers are required to take out insurance for workmen's compensation only through state fund.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION*

*As of January 1, 1943

State	Type of Law	Administration			Numerical Limitation on Coverage ^a	State Fund		Occupational Disease Coverage
		Agency in Labor Dept.	Independent Board or Commission	Court		Competitive	Exclusive	
Alabama.....	Elective	....	....	★	8	....	....	....
Arizona.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	3	★	....	....
Arkansas.....	Compulsory for private employment ^b	....	★	....	5	....	....	Schedule ^c
California.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	★	....	Blanket ^e
Colorado.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	4	★	....	....
Connecticut....	Elective	....	★	....	5	....	....	Blanket
Delaware.....	Compulsory	....	★	....	3	....	....	Schedule
Florida.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	3	....	....	....
Georgia.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	10	....	....	....
Idaho.....	Compulsory	....	★	....	1	★	....	Schedule
Illinois.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	....	....	Blanket
Indiana.....	Elective ^{d, f}	★	....	....	1	....	....	Blanket
Iowa.....	Elective ^{d, f}	....	★	....	1	....	....	....
Kansas.....	Elective	....	★	....	5	....	....	....
Kentucky.....	Elective	★	....	....	3	....	....	Schedule
Louisiana.....	Elective ^d	....	....	★	1	....	....	....
Maine.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	6	....	....	....
Maryland.....	Compulsory	....	★	....	1	★	....	Schedule
Massachusetts..	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	....	....	Blanket
Michigan.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	1	★	....	Schedule
Minnesota.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	....	....	Schedule
Mississippi.....	No Law	No Law	No Law	No Law	No Law	No Law	No Law	....
Missouri.....	Elective	....	★	....	11	....	....	Blanket
Montana.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	★	....	....
Nebraska.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	....	....	Schedule
Nevada.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	....	★	....
New Hampshire..	Elective for private employment ^b	....	....	★	5	....	....	....
New Jersey.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	1	....	....	Schedule
New Mexico.....	Elective	....	....	★	4	....	....	....
New York.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	★	....	Blanket
North Carolina..	Elective ^d	....	★^e	....	5	....	....	Schedule
North Dakota...	Compulsory	....	★	....	1	....	★	Blanket
Ohio.....	Compulsory	....	★	....	3	....	★	Blanket
Oklahoma.....	Compulsory	....	★	....	2	★	....	....
Oregon.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	1	....	★	....
Pennsylvania....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	1	★	....	Schedule
Rhode Island...	Elective ^d	★	....	....	4	....	....	Schedule
South Carolina..	Elective ^d	....	★	....	15	....	....	....
South Dakota...	Elective ^d	★	....	....	1	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	Elective for private employment ^b	....	....	★	5	....	....	....
Texas.....	Elective ^f	....	★	....	3	....	....	....
Utah.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	3	★	....	Schedule
Vermont.....	Elective ^d	★	....	....	11	....	....	....
Virginia.....	Elective ^d	....	★	....	7	....	....	....
Washington.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	1	....	★	Blanket
West Virginia...	Elective	....	★	....	1	....	★	Schedule
Wisconsin.....	Compulsory	★	....	....	3	....	....	Blanket
Wyoming.....	Compulsory	....	....	★	1	....	★	....

^a Acts exempt employers having less than the stated number of employees.

^b Voluntary for public employment.

^c "Schedule" means covering one or more specified diseases.

^d Compulsory for public employment.

^e "Blanket" means covering all occupational disabilities.

^f Compulsory for certain private employments.

^g Part of Labor Department but completely independent in operation.

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

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

As of January 1, 1943

State	State Labor Relations Act		Anti-Injunction Laws of Norris-LaGuardia Type		Regulation of Industrial Home Work	Wage Collection by Labor Department
	Wagner Type	Including Unfair Practices of Employees	Limiting Injunctions in Labor Disputes	Outlawing "Yellow Dog" Contracts		
Alabama.....
Arizona.....	★
Arkansas.....	★
California.....	★	★	★
Colorado.....	★	★
Connecticut.....	★	★
Delaware.....
District of Columbia..
Florida.....
Georgia.....
Idaho.....	★	★
Illinois.....	★	★	★
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★
Iowa.....
Kansas.....
Kentucky.....
Louisiana.....	★	★
Maine.....
Maryland.....	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	★	★	★
Mississippi.....
Missouri.....	★
Montana.....
Neb.
Nevada.....	★
New Hampshire.....	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....
North Dakota.....	★	★
Ohio.....	★	★
Oklahoma.....
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★ ^a	★	★	....
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★
South Carolina.....
South Dakota.....
Tennessee.....	★
Texas.....	★
Utah.....	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....
Virginia.....
Washington.....	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★ ^a	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	★

^a Anti-injunction law in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin applicable only to certain labor disputes.

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

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
STATE MINIMUM WAGE AND MAXIMUM HOUR LAWS*
As of January 1, 1943

State	Minimum Wage Laws		Maximum Hours ^a	
	Flat-Rate Type	Wage-Board Type	Daily	Weekly
		Applicable to		
Alabama.....
Arizona.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Arkansas.....	Women	.....	9	54
California.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Colorado.....	Women—Minors	8	.....
Connecticut.....	Men—Women—Minors	9	48
Delaware.....	10	55
District of Columbia.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Florida.....
Georgia.....	10	60
Idaho.....	9	.....
Illinois.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Indiana.....
Iowa.....
Kansas.....	Women—Minors	9	49½
Kentucky.....	Women—Minors	10	60
Louisiana.....	Women—Girls	8	48
Maine.....	Women—Minors ^b	9	54
Maryland.....	10	60
Massachusetts.....	Women—Minors	9	48
Michigan.....	10	54
Minnesota.....	Women—Minors	.....	54
Mississippi.....	10	60
Missouri.....	9	54
Montana.....	8	48 ^c
Nebraska.....	9	54
Nevada.....	Women—Girls	.....	8	48
New Hampshire.....	Women—Minors	10	48
New Jersey.....	Women—Minors	10	54
New Mexico.....	8	48
New York.....	Women—Minors	8	48
North Carolina.....	9	48
North Dakota.....	Women—Minors	8½	48
Ohio.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Oklahoma.....	Women	9	54
Oregon.....	Women—Minors	8	44
Pennsylvania.....	Women—Minors	8	44
Rhode Island.....	Women—Minors	9	48
South Carolina.....	12	60
South Dakota.....	Women—Girls	.....	10	54
Tennessee.....	10½	57
Texas.....	9	54
Utah.....	Women—Minors	8	48
Vermont.....	9	50
Virginia.....	9	48
Washington.....	Women—Minors	8	48
West Virginia.....
Wisconsin.....	Women—Minors	9	50
Wyoming.....	8	48

* Applies to women or women and minors unless otherwise noted; occupational coverage varies from state to state.

^b Covers only packing of fish products.
^c Men and women in retail occupations.

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

STANDARDS RECOMMENDED FOR STATE CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION

Compared with Existing State Standards*

<i>Suggested Standards^a</i>		<i>States Meeting Suggested Standards</i>
Minimum Age....	16 years for factory work; 16 for all employment during school hours; 14 outside school hours for nonfactory work.	15 states approximate this standard (Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin). Of these, 10 have a 16-year minimum in factories at any time (Florida, Louisiana, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah), and one (Connecticut) has this minimum in factories and stores at any time.
Hazardous Occupations.....	Minimum age 18, for work in a comprehensive list of hazardous occupations. Minimum age 18, for work in any occupation found hazardous for such minors by a specified administrative agency.	Few, if any, states extend full protection in this respect to minors up to 18 years of age, though many state laws prohibit employment under 18 in specified hazardous occupations. 20 states and District of Columbia have an administrative agency with such authority (Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin); 9 other states have such an agency with power extending to minors under 16.
Maximum Daily Hours.....	8-hour day for minors under 18.	12 states and District of Columbia have an 8-hour day for minors of both sexes up to 18 years (California, Louisiana, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin); 7 other states have this standard for girls up to 18 (Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming).
Maximum Weekly Hours.....	40-hour week for minors under 18.	2 states (New Jersey and Wisconsin) have established a 40-hour week for minors under 18; Wisconsin has a 24-hour week, and Florida, North Carolina, Rhode Island and West Virginia have a 40-hour week for children under 16. 4 states (Louisiana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah) have a 44-hour week for minors under 18; 4 other states (Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Virginia) have a 44-hour week for minors under 16.
Night Work.....	Prohibited for 13 night hours for minors under 16. Prohibited for 8 night hours for minors 16 to 18.	12 states meet this standard (Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin). 10 states and District of Columbia meet this standard (Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington).
Employment Certificates.....	Required for minors under 18.	16 states and District of Columbia require employment certificates for minors under 18 (California, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and where continuation schools are established, Oklahoma). 1 state (Alabama) requires employment certificates to 17; 5 states require age certificates at least to 18: Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts—educational certificate, Montana and Tennessee.

* 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, January 1, 1943.

STATE EXPENDITURES FOR CERTAIN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES*

SPECIALIZED health programs are partially dependent upon availability of certain central health services which are operated for the state as a whole and which affect all branches of public health work. Such central services include the recording, analysis, and preservation of vital statistics; maintenance of public health laboratories; education of the public and training of professional personnel in approved principles and practices of public health; and licensure of professions significant to health—particularly those constituting the healing arts. For the most part, these services operate as direct state contributions available from the central office and, with the exception of licensing activities, find greatest development in the health department proper. That is, there is less disparity among the various agencies of state government with respect to assignment of responsibility for providing the central services discussed in this report than for operation of more specialized health programs.

In support of this statement, it will be recalled that the collection and processing of vital statistics is almost exclusively a health department responsibility, Massachusetts being the only state where some other agency is officially responsible for this service. Health educational activities, likewise, are predominantly functions of the health department, though in a few states there is collaboration between the health department and the state university, or the department of education, in the carrying on of certain aspects of the program.

In so far as operation of laboratory facilities is concerned, health departments are almost exclusively responsible

for diagnosis of disease and analysis of drinking water, but it is not uncommon for other state agencies—particularly public service divisions of state universities, departments of agriculture, and independent state laboratories or laboratory departments—to be charged with bacteriological and chemical analysis of milk, food, and drug samples. Licensure of professional groups is effected largely by individual examining and licensing boards representing the various professions. At the same time this function is included, in a few states, in the regulatory authority of the state health department.

A considerable degree of variation characterizes the development of the central state services affecting all branches of public health work. States differ with respect to the amount of analytical study that is made of vital statistics records and the extent to which the information obtained is utilized. They also follow diverse practices from the standpoints of items recorded, methods of collecting and submitting records, and administrative relationships between the state agency and local registrars.

Inequalities of emphasis mark the development of the major branches of service of state-owned public health laboratories also. While all states operate laboratory facilities for diagnosis of communicable diseases and analysis of water samples, aid in the diagnosis of noncommunicable illnesses is provided by the state far less commonly. In five jurisdictions, no state agency makes either bacteriological or chemical analyses of milk, and in an equal number analysis of foods and drugs is not considered a state function. About half of the state health departments maintain laboratories which engage in the manufacture of biologicals for preventive or therapeutic purposes. Typhoid fever vaccine and silver nitrate are the mate-

*From *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 58, No. 7, February 12, 1943, United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

rials most commonly prepared. Usually, where the state supervises diagnostic procedure of private laboratories, such supervision covers serological tests only; however, some nine states extend this supervision to cover all types of tests having public health significance.

Differences in organization of health education programs are illustrated by the fact that about half of the state health departments maintain special units or employ full-time personnel for the sole purpose of disseminating health educational material among the public at large or special groups thereof. In the remaining states, all educational work is done by the separate division chiefs or their representatives.

Finally, variation is inherent also in the development of state licensure of professions and facilities rendering health services. Certain branches of the healing arts are not permitted to practice in some states; in other jurisdictions, state licensure of sanitation personnel, of bar-

bers and beauticians, and of hospitals is not required.

Annual expenditures for the aforementioned central health services, which affect all branches of public health work, total more than ten and three-quarters million-dollars. Of this amount, nearly two-thirds is state appropriated, one-fifth represents federal grants, and the remainder is either contributed by voluntary agencies, or paid as examining fees by professional licensees. Neither state wealth nor geographic position appears to exert any appreciable weight upon the amount expended by an individual state for central health services. Of the two factors, however, geographic position seems to be the more influential.

From the standpoint of each separate service included in this discussion, about one-third of the total amount was charged to professional licensure, slightly more to laboratory services, and the remainder was evenly divided between vital statistics and health education.

APPROXIMATE TOTAL AND PER CAPITA ANNUAL EXPENDITURES BY ALL OFFICIAL STATE AGENCIES*

For Central Office Services Affecting All Branches of Public Health Work, and
Percentage Distribution According to Type of Central Service

State	Approximate annual expenditure ^a , for central office services affecting all branches of public health work		Per cent of reported total expenditure for central office services affecting all branches of public health work which was devoted to the particular service indicated			
	Total	Per Capita	Vital Statistics	Laboratory Services	Health Education (Including Professional Training)	Licensure
Total.....	\$10,478,100	\$.080	12.6	38.8	13.9	34.7
Alabama.....	228,400	.081	18.5	56.5	21.6	3.4
Arizona.....	65,000	.130	(b)	18.2	33.7	48.1
Arkansas.....	114,100	.059	28.0	22.1	15.1	34.8
California.....	614,400	.089	6.3	10.8	7.6	75.3
Colorado.....	122,300	.109	9.1	17.2	2.4	64.3
Connecticut.....	198,000	.116	10.2	51.3	4.5	34.0
Delaware.....	20,800	.078	10.6	59.6	8.2	21.6
District of Columbia.....	82,800	.125	14.0	56.8	(b)	29.2
Florida.....	261,500	.138	24.4	23.7	6.6	45.3
Georgia.....	204,900	.066	16.1	50.9	33.0	(b)
Idaho.....	58,100	.111	14.5	48.9	10.8	25.8
Illinois.....	631,200	.080	11.5	18.6	8.4	61.5
Indiana.....	194,700	.057	7.1	16.8	25.0	51.1
Iowa.....	180,000	.071	8.7	33.7	11.5	46.1
Kansas.....	131,500	.073	16.7	25.0	10.4	47.9
Kentucky.....	160,700	.056	9.7	16.3	23.8	50.2
Louisiana.....	152,900	.035	29.0	28.1	9.7	33.2
Maine.....	42,800	.051	14.5	38.8	19.6	27.1
Maryland.....	164,300	.090	12.8	41.9	10.7	34.6
Massachusetts.....	443,700	.103	9.4	39.4	8.9	42.3
Michigan.....	716,500	.136	6.2	57.1	16.3	20.4
Minnesota.....	224,400	.080	16.0	(b)	36.6	47.4
Mississippi.....	137,200	.063	18.0	34.9	38.1	9.0
Missouri.....	193,900	.051	23.5	25.1	11.7	39.7
Montana.....	63,800	.114	9.1	28.5	10.7	51.7
Nebraska.....	136,700	.104	5.1	14.3	6.0	74.6
Nevada.....	29,900	.271	7.0	36.1	20.1	36.8
New Hampshire.....	59,100	.120	11.5	48.6	8.3	31.6
New Jersey.....	370,300	.089	10.3	37.3	3.7	48.7
New Mexico.....	83,800	.158	16.7	28.8	18.0	36.5
New York.....	1,416,400	.105	8.1	83.5	8.4	(b)
North Carolina.....	270,500	.076	10.8	43.2	19.6	26.4
North Dakota.....	65,700	.102	11.0	36.2	9.7	43.1
Ohio.....	261,700	.038	8.8	26.0	3.4	61.8
Oklahoma.....	179,300	.077	22.0	21.2	14.0	42.8
Oregon.....	135,700	.125	2.9	31.2	13.0	52.9
Pennsylvania.....	579,900	.059	25.5	23.6	9.5	41.4
Rhode Island.....	80,500	.113	11.1	72.9	4.2	11.8
South Carolina.....	105,800	.056	18.5	25.7	27.4	28.4
South Dakota.....	81,200	.126	10.5	37.7	16.5	35.3
Tennessee.....	239,700	.082	12.8	31.9	43.4	11.9
Texas.....	320,600	.050	11.3	24.1	15.0	49.6
Utah.....	55,200	.100	13.8	29.3	23.9	33.0
Vermont.....	28,600	.080	(b)	40.2	7.3	52.5
Virginia.....	143,200	.053	32.0	28.9	23.8	15.3
Washington.....	98,300	.057	15.1	36.5	17.9	30.5
West Virginia.....	116,700	.061	17.5	39.9	27.8	14.8
Wisconsin.....	181,400	.058	10.0	52.6	23.3	14.1
Wyoming.....	30,000	.120	19.0	39.4	4.3	37.3

* Expenditures for the services considered represent index rather than absolute amounts. Because of variations in fiscal periods, figures cover the most recent year for which information was available at the date of interview. In some instances, because of overlapping and interweaving of activities, estimates were accepted in the absence of precise expenditure records. All funds disbursed by official state agencies for vital statistics, laboratory services, health education—including professional training, and professional licensure—are included, irrespective of their

source. State appropriated moneys constitute 64 per cent of the total; federal grants-in-aid, 20 per cent; and contributions by voluntary agencies, and licensing fees, 16 per cent. Approximately 5 per cent of the total sum expended for central services was made available for activities pertinent to venereal disease control, and maternity and child health services.

^b Expenditures for this service as a separate activity were not procurable, and therefore are not a part of the amount listed in the column total.

* From *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 58, No. 7, February 12, 1943, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. Totals shown in the original publication have been adjusted, following deletion of the Territories.

EXPENDITURES FOR INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

EXPANSION in the industrial hygiene activities of state health departments during the past few years denotes an awakening interest in the problem of disabilities of industrial employees incurred through employment, and the possibilities of reducing such illnesses and accidents through elimination of hazards associated with particular industries. At the same time, an indication of further development of organized programs lies in the apportioning of total appropriations for industrial health activities. Less than 10 per cent is assigned to health department programs, while more than 90 per cent is allotted to miscellaneous activities, chiefly inspectional services.

To a varying degree, all states have taken steps toward raising the health standards of industrial workers. In some states, measures are limited to stipulation of working hours and to regulation of conditions of employment for women and children. In others, state authority extends to control of sanitation and safety of industrial establishments. Periodic inspections and suggestions for correction are relied upon, in the main, for rectifying conditions deemed dangerous. When necessary, legal action may be resorted to in securing corrections. Activities of a third group of states are broadened still further and include educational and advisory service to industries regarding elimination of health hazards, detailed technical investigations of the presence and concentration of toxic dusts, gases, fumes, and other substances conducive to physical disability of employees, and recommendations for removal of the hazardous conditions found.

For the most part, departments of labor and industrial commissions are charged with inspectional power, and

operate in accordance with the legal authority with which they are vested. Efforts are concentrated upon reduction of industrial accidents rather than upon prevention of occupational illnesses. Another indication of the more widespread interest shown in industrial accidents is the fact that all but 5 jurisdictions require central reporting of accidents sustained through employment, while only 33 require that illnesses so contracted shall be reported to a state agency. Health department activities, unlike those of labor departments and industrial commissions, are concerned chiefly with illness prevention.

In two-thirds of the states where occupational illnesses are reportable, the health department—either singly, or jointly with another state agency—is the receiving agency, but in no instance are reports of industrial accidents forwarded thereto. It is the established policy for health departments to initiate industrial hygiene activities on a voluntary basis, and to expand them by virtue of increasing requests from industry for the type of service offered.

While medical and nursing care constitute extremely important elements in plans for industrial health service, arrangements for such care and for dispensary facilities are usually made by the individual employer and not by an administrative agency of state government.

Certain aspects of workmen's compensation schemes, particularly arrangements for medical, surgical, and hospital care of beneficiaries of the system, are closely allied with other health measures for industrial workers. However, administration of workmen's compensation activities is usually carried on as a separate enterprise in state governmental organization. Industrial accidents are covered by statewide compensation plans in all but 5 jurisdictions, but occupa-

* From *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 58, No. 2, January 8, 1943, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

tional illnesses are compensable in only 25.

State wealth, geographic position, and industrial development are all factors which appear to have a bearing upon a state's expenditure for industrial health services. Inasmuch as there is interrelationship among these factors, it is difficult to distinguish between direct and indirect influence. It is estimated that, in all, approximately five million dollars are expended annually by state agencies

for the purpose of lowering illness and accident rates, since 41 states, including 92 per cent of the total labor force, reported a disbursement of over four and one-half million dollars. This represents, for the 41 states supplying fiscal data, an average cost per worker of \$0.096, or a corresponding cost of \$0.052 in the median state. Figures quoted are exclusive of state expenditures for workmen's compensation activities, only part of which are pertinent to this study.

APPROXIMATE TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURES
PER MEMBER OF THE LABOR FORCE BY ALL OFFICIAL STATE
AGENCIES FOR INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

State	Approximate Total Annual Expenditure ^a for Industrial Health Services ^b	Labor Force in 1940 ^c	Approximate Annual Expen- diture ^a Per Member of the Labor Force ^c for Industrial Health Services ^b
Total.....	\$4,681,000	52,789,499	\$.096 ^e
Alabama.....	33,900	1,017,188	.033
Arizona.....	18,800	180,247	.104
Arkansas.....	(d)	678,859	(d)
California.....	306,500	2,948,427	.104
Colorado.....	43,500	421,493	.103
Connecticut.....	95,900	770,003	.125
Delaware.....	(d)	114,260	(d)
District of Columbia.....	(d)	344,033	(d)
Florida.....	(d)	786,804	(d)
Georgia.....	23,500	1,225,705	.019
Idaho.....	16,800	191,196	.087
Illinois.....	495,000	3,360,823	.147
Indiana.....	47,200	1,331,378	.035
Iowa.....	32,700	957,869	.034
Kansas.....	26,200	669,815	.039
Kentucky.....	(d)	998,700	(d)
Louisiana.....	5,200	884,164	.006
Maine.....	(d)	330,421	(d)
Maryland.....	31,500	767,091	.041
Massachusetts.....	192,500	1,844,260	.104
Michigan.....	66,300	2,125,877	.031
Minnesota.....	43,900	1,101,464	.040
Mississippi.....	4,000	808,462	.005
Missouri.....	57,300	1,521,086	.038
Montana.....	24,600	224,994	.109
Nebraska.....	15,000	501,013	.030
Nevada.....	15,000	47,979	.313
New Hampshire.....	17,900	206,919	.087
New Jersey.....	97,400	1,857,340	.052
New Mexico.....	4,900	177,908	.028
New York.....	917,100	5,962,199	.154
North Carolina.....	23,500	1,333,773	.018
North Dakota.....	4,100	235,661	.017
Ohio.....	432,800	2,765,687	.156
Oklahoma.....	28,900	804,582	.036
Oregon.....	35,000	453,382	.077
Pennsylvania.....	907,100	3,986,000	.228
Rhode Island.....	36,900	321,644	.115
South Carolina.....	10,200	730,780	.014
South Dakota.....	(d)	239,826	(d)
Tennessee.....	8,500	1,071,904	.008
Texas.....	22,100	2,454,924	.009
Utah.....	38,700	181,244	.214
Vermont.....	10,100	141,407	.071
Virginia.....	38,000	1,031,289	.037
Washington.....	(d)	716,501	(d)
West Virginia.....	306,200	634,957	.482
Wisconsin.....	125,000	1,227,552	.102
Wyoming.....	21,300	100,409	.212

^a Expenditures for the health services considered represent index, rather than absolute amounts. Because of variations in fiscal periods, figures cover the most recent year for which information was available at the date of interview. In some instances, because of overlapping and interweaving of activities, estimates were accepted in the absence of precise expenditure records.

^b In so far as they could be separated, figures for industrial health services cover industrial hygiene programs organized as such, plus miscellaneous activities affecting the health of industrial workers—such as inspection of factories for sanitation and safety, inspection of mines, regu-

lation of working conditions of women and children, and the like.

^c Labor force includes all employed persons 14 years of age or over, plus those engaged in public emergency work and those seeking employment.

^d Information not available for industrial health activities as such.

^e This figure represents the average expenditure per worker in the 41 states which supplied cost data. It is based upon the labor forces of these 41 states which totals 48,580,095 persons, or 92 per cent of the labor force of the entire United States.

* From *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 58, No. 2, January 8, 1943, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency Washington, D. C.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND RELATED PROGRAMS*

SOCIAL security for individuals and families in the United States has been a major concern of both federal and state governments since 1933, when public provision for income maintenance was first made in this country on a nationwide scale. Until the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, however, no concerted nationwide attempt had been made to establish a plan for preventing as well as alleviating the distress caused by loss of income through unemployment, disability, old age, or death of the family breadwinner.

In the fiscal year 1940-41, nearly half of all governmental expenditures made were for general community services, social security services, and social security payments to individuals. At the federal level, expenditures for these purposes represented nearly a third of the total, and for states and localities combined these expenditures accounted for nearly three-fourths of all disbursements. To provide a basis for determining the relationship of insurance and assistance payments under the Social Security Act to other socio-economic factors, the Social Security Board records data: (1) on the number of beneficiaries and amount of payments under social insurance and related programs; (2) on recipients and amounts of payments under programs for public aid in the United States; and (3) on total expenditures for these and related purposes.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

The series of programs to provide insurance protection against the temporary or permanent interruption of family income through unemployment, disability, old age, or death of the chief breadwinner includes federal retirement and survivors insurance systems; state and local

retirement systems for public employees; federal and federal-state unemployment insurance systems; and state workmen's compensation systems. These programs differ widely in scope, coverage, administration, and methods of financing.

Retirement and Survivors Insurance

In 1941, close to \$1,077,000,000 was paid out under federal, state, and local programs for contributory and noncontributory retirement and survivors insurance. Because of the mobility of workers in the United States and the need to maintain employment and wage records over long periods and through many changes in employers and states of residence, a federal program for industrial and commercial workers was established by the Social Security Act. States and localities provide, in varying degrees, retirement programs for their public employees—mainly for teachers, policemen, and firemen—though in some states the programs cover all employees appointed under state civil service systems.

Federal Programs. The federal government operates noncontributory retirement and survivor programs for regular members of the armed forces and for war veterans; noncontributory retirement programs for certain groups of employees in the judiciary and protective services; contributory retirement systems for federal civil service employees and similar groups; and contributory retirement and survivors insurance programs under the Social Security Act for industrial and commercial workers, and under the Railroad Retirement Act for employees of railroad carriers and their subsidiaries. Payments under federally-administered programs for retirement and survivors insurance amounted to \$793,000,000 in 1941, of which \$433,000,000, or more than half, represented payments by the Veterans Administration to veterans and their survivors.

*Prepared by Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board.

It is estimated that in 1941 approximately 84 per cent of total pay rolls in the United States were covered by federal contributory retirement and survivors' insurance programs. At some time in 1941, from forty to forty-one million workers were in employment fields covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program under the Social Security Act; some 1.9 to 2.0 million were covered by the Railroad Retirement Act; and 2.7 to 3.2 million were federal civilian workers, most of whom were protected under programs for federal employees. For a large part of the nation's labor force such protection was lacking, mainly because the Social Security Act excludes from old-age and survivors insurance coverage agricultural labor, domestic service, employment in non-profit organizations as well as self-employment.

Retirement and survivor payments under the federal contributory insurance systems went to residents of all states in 1941, and the \$283,000,000 paid out under these programs represented \$2.16 per capita for the population of the continental United States. Largest in point of coverage, though not in payments as yet, is the federal old-age and survivors insurance program administered by the Social Security Board through its nationwide network of area, regional, and field offices. Benefits under this program are paid to retired workers aged 65 and over, to the aged wives and dependent children of such workers, and to the widows, dependent children, or dependent parents of deceased insured workers. This system is the newest of the federal programs and monthly benefits have been paid only since the beginning of 1940; hence by 1942 relatively few persons had reached age 65 with sufficient wage credits under the program to qualify for retirement benefits.

As of December 31, 1942, monthly benefits aggregating \$10,800,000 were in current-payment status for nearly 600,000 persons under the old-age and survivors insurance program. In addition, nearly 100,000 benefits were in deferred or conditional-payment status, awaiting the termination of conditions—such as current employment or deductions—which re-

quire withholding payments; and approximately 600,000 workers eligible for retirement benefits had postponed filing claims because they preferred to remain at work.

Under presidential authorization of February 6, 1942, emergency funds were allocated for a program of civilian war benefits administered by the Social Security Board to provide monthly payments, based on wage records, to dependents, residing in the United States, of civilians who were killed, disabled, interned, or reported missing as a result of enemy action. For the most part, these benefits have been paid to dependents of civilian workers employed in the islands of the Pacific.¹ On October 5, 1942, the program was expanded to include survivor benefits for dependents of persons in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands who are injured as a result of enemy action. The program also provides survivorship and disability protection to certain members of civilian defense organizations who suffer death or injury in line of official duty. The disability protection afforded is described later.

State and Local Programs. Estimates for 1941 indicate that approximately \$284,000,000 was paid in benefits under state and local retirement programs, or approximately one-fourth of the total paid out under all public contributory and noncontributory retirement and survivors' insurance programs administered by government. State and local pay rolls covered by these retirement programs amounted to nearly 2.6 billion dollars in 1941; an estimated 3.2 to 3.6 million employees were engaged at some time in that year in employment for state and local governments, but not all such workers were covered by retirement programs. (See table on page 220, which shows coverage and beneficiaries of state retirement

¹A federal law (Public, No. 784) approved December 2, 1942, provides benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the United States. Certain persons receiving civilian war benefits under the program administered by the Social Security Board became eligible for benefits under this law which is administered by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

systems in 1941, and table on page 219, which shows state expenditures for retirement.)

Unemployment Insurance

Protection against wage loss in time of involuntary unemployment is afforded under two nationwide programs in the United States: the federal-state system for industrial and commercial workers established under the Social Security Act and the laws of the states; and the federal system for railroad workers. In 1942, \$350,400,000 was paid in unemployment benefits, the smallest annual total since benefits became payable under both programs. The number of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits in December, 1942—less than 196,000—was the smallest monthly figure reported since the programs have been in full operation.

Distributions of unemployment insurance payments in 1941, when compared with the coverage of the programs, indicate the wide variations among states in extent of compensated unemployment. The \$358,900,000 paid in benefits in that year reflect state differences in wage rates, benefit provisions, and unemployment; nearly 49 per cent of the total benefits paid went to workers in four states (California, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania) which had only about one-third of the workers covered by unemployment insurance programs in March, 1940. Workers in the other 47 jurisdictions, with approximately two-thirds of the total number of workers, received only slightly more than half the total benefits paid in 1941.

Federal-State Programs. There is wide diversity among states in the coverage of their unemployment compensation laws, in their benefit provisions, and in their financial provisions (see tables on pages 255 and 256). Benefit payments have constituted greater proportionate drains on the unemployment funds of some states than of others. As of June 30, 1942, for example, the funds available for benefits in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Missouri, New Jersey, and Ohio represented more than 10 times the amount of benefits paid in each case

in the year of highest total payments; for the country as a whole this ratio was less than 5.

Several states, concerned with the problem of conversion unemployment, have amended their laws since January 1, 1941, (see *The Book of the States*, 1941-1942, p. 187) to provide for shorter waiting periods, higher maximum and minimum benefits, and longer duration, in order that their programs may afford more nearly adequate protection against the hazard of involuntary unemployment. Many states have also enacted legislation to permit workers with wage credits under their laws to retain such credits while serving in the armed forces of the United States.

The federal government granted nearly \$52,000,000 to states in the fiscal year 1941-42 for the administration of state unemployment compensation laws. The federal treasury at the close of that year held in the unemployment trust fund \$2,900,000,000 to the credit of the individual state accounts, representing state deposits of contributions collected, plus federal interest on individual accounts, less state withdrawals for benefit payments and amounts transferred to the railroad account in the same fund.

Federal Program. The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, enacted June 25, 1938, removed employees of railroads and certain of their subsidiaries from coverage under state laws as of July 1, 1939.

Ten states² in March, 1940, had 53 per cent of the total number of workers in the United States who were covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; unemployed railroad workers in these states received 56.6 per cent of the total payments under this program in 1941. At the end of the fiscal year 1941-42 the railroad account in the unemployment trust fund had a balance of \$266,000,000.

Disability Insurance

Protection against loss of income from disability is not included in any nationwide social insurance program for indus-

²California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin.

trial and commercial workers, though loss of earnings through temporary or permanent incapacity for work is a major cause of insecurity among wage earners.

Rhode Island, on April 29, 1942, enacted a cash sickness insurance law providing for weekly payments ranging from \$6.75 to \$18 for workers covered by the state unemployment compensation law. Payments under this program, which is administered by the State Unemployment Compensation Board, are scheduled to begin in April, 1943. The program is to be financed by contributions of covered workers levied at a rate of 1 per cent of wages or salaries, excluding amounts in excess of the first \$3,000 a year from any one employer.

The disability benefits payable under the Railroad Retirement Act and federal contributory and noncontributory programs for civilian and military personnel at present protect only a relatively small proportion of the population in the younger or middle-age groups.

Civilian War Benefits. The federal program for emergency benefits to civilians affected by enemy action includes provision for benefits to any civilian citizen of the United States 16 years of age or over, residing in the United States, who is permanently or totally disabled by action of the armed forces of the enemy, or by any action of the armed forces of the United States or cooperating nations, to repel an attack or threatened attack occurring after December 6, 1941. The program provides disability protection for civilians in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands who are members of, or trainees, in the United States Citizens Defense Corps, or are members of the Civil Air Patrol, or of the Aircraft Warning Service. This program does not cover military personnel, seamen, and persons eligible for benefits under federal laws administered by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Monthly total-disability benefits, payable after a seven-day waiting period, range from a minimum of \$30 to a maximum of \$85, depending on wage or earning rates, if any, monthly partial-disability benefits, depending on

the degree of partial disability, range upward from a minimum of \$10. Benefits for persons dependent on the disabled person for support are provided and a lump-sum payment up to \$100 is made toward burial expense. Medical benefits, administered by the Public Health Service, comprise medical treatment or reimbursement for medical expenses and other services.

Workmen's Compensation. In 1941 approximately \$300,000,000 was paid under federal and state workmen's compensation laws as compensation for disability or death resulting from causes connected with employment. These payments included: compensation to survivors of workers killed by work accidents; disability benefits; medical benefits; and payments for deaths or injuries sustained in prior years.

In all states except Nebraska and Wyoming, payments in 1941 were above the 1940 level, reflecting the higher 1941 accident rates resulting from an increase in volume of employment and accelerated production. Except for Arkansas, where the large increase was due to the fact that the state law was in operation only 24 days in 1940, the increases ranged from 2 to more than 70 per cent, with 23 states showing increases of from 10 to 20 per cent. The variations among the states as to relative increase in payments reflect not only the uneven incidence of industrial activity in 1941 but also differences in the lag of workmen's compensation awards as compared with accident rates. The degree of maturity of the state laws also greatly affects the amount of payments for injuries incurred in prior years. Thus, some states show exceptionally large increases merely because the laws providing workmen's compensation protection are relatively new.

PUBLIC AID

In 1942, public aid totaling \$1,500,000,000 was paid in the continental United States to recipients of public assistance and to persons employed on federal work programs (see table on page 258). This sum represents the smallest annual total since 1933, when the federal work programs were started on a nation-

wide basis. The decline in annual expenditures for public aid since 1940, and the increase in annual payments under retirement and survivors insurance programs in the same period, have brought total disbursements under each of these two types of social security programs to nearly the same level for 1942.

Federal-State Programs

Public assistance programs under the Social Security Act have reflected the increased employment opportunities afforded by the defense and war production programs, not by a decline in total assistance payments, but by a tendency toward stabilization or decline in the number of recipients.

These programs, administered by states with the aid of federal funds, are designed to furnish, on a needs basis, regular monthly payments to needy aged or blind persons, and to children deprived of parental support. Federal funds may not be used under any of these programs for aid to persons who are living in public institutions. All states and territories have plans for old-age assistance approved by the Social Security Board and are thus entitled to federal grants to meet one-half the payments to the needy aged, up to a maximum federal-state total of \$40 a month per recipient. In addition, the federal government advances to states 5 per cent of the amount granted for assistance payments, permitting the addendum to be used toward administrative expenses, assistance payments, or both. All jurisdictions, except Alaska, Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, and Pennsylvania, had approved plans for aid to the blind by the end of 1942; federal grants meet half the administrative costs and half the assistance payments to recipients up to the same maximum as for old-age assistance. All jurisdictions except Alaska, Iowa, and Nevada had approved plans for aid to dependent children. Under the federal-state programs for aid to dependent children, the federal grants defray half the total cost of administration and payments up to a federal-state total of \$18 a month for the first child, and \$12 for each additional dependent child aided.

There is wide diversity among the states in both range and levels of average payments to recipients under these three public assistance programs. Such variations derive to a large extent from limitations on state and local funds made available for these programs. The table on page 260 indicates the proportions of total expenditures for assistance in the fiscal year 1941-42 met from federal, state, and local funds for these programs.

Federal-state administrative facilities have been used since February 6, 1942, to render civilian war assistance to persons in need because of enemy attack or because of action to meet the danger or occurrence of such attack. Federal funds allocated by the President for this purpose have been furnished to the states as advances or reimbursement for aid to persons evacuating Alaska and Hawaii, to repatriated Americans, to volunteer civilian defense workers, and to survivors of ships sunk by the enemy. As of the end of 1942, 34 states had entered into agreements with the Social Security Board for federal-state cooperation in civilian war assistance to persons in need because of enemy action, and 41 had entered into similar agreements providing for assistance and services to enemy aliens and others in need because of the restrictive action of the federal government. The latter program is financed from federal funds, allocated by the President, which were also used to provide services and financial assistance to enemy aliens, American-born Japanese, and their dependents in the voluntary and controlled relocation of persons moved from prohibited areas on the West Coast.

State-Local Programs

Beginning with 1936, which year marked the discontinuance of federal participation in general assistance, and the initiation of the federal-state programs for special types of public assistance, this program has represented a greatly reduced share of total public aid. Especially sharp declines, both in number of cases aided and in amount of expenditures, occurred during the years 1941 and 1942.

General assistance programs, in the main, serve needy persons who fail to meet the age, residence, or other eligibility requirements for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, or aid to dependent children, and sometimes provide aid to supplement inadequate payments under other public aid or insurance systems. The proportion of state and local funds used to finance general assistance and the revenue sources utilized by states are shown in the table on page 262.

Federal Programs

Payments to individuals under federal public aid programs have comprised assistance payments certified by the Farm Security Administration to needy farmers, and earnings of persons under the work program of the Civilian Conservation Corps, under the student and out-of-school work programs of the National and on other federal agency projects of the Work Projects Administration, and on other federal agency projects financed in whole or part from emergency federal funds. Beginning with July, 1942, all these programs, except the WPA program and the student work program of the NYA, were dropped from the public-aid series compiled by the Social Security Board, because they were changed in character or because payments under the program had become negligible in amount. Because of a drastic reduction in appropriations for the Farm Security Administration, assistance payments under the program are now limited to families in need because of natural disasters. In July, 1942, liquidation of the CCC was started, as directed by Congress. The out-of-school work program of the NYA was modified in the same month to provide training for inexperienced youth for work in war industry, and need was waived as a criterion for enrollment. Reports of data for other federal agency projects financed from emergency funds were also discontinued since these projects were of negligible importance even in the few states in which they were in operation. For the year 1942, therefore, the amount of payments to individuals under federally administered programs for public aid was

scarcely more than half that disbursed in the previous year. Instead of representing more than half the total payments under all public aid programs included in the series, as in 1941, and approximately two-thirds as in 1940 and 1939, these wholly federal programs accounted for only about one-third of total payments in 1942.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Expenditures of federal, state, and local governments for social security services, including public health services, hospitals, maternal and child welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, and institutional and other care, amounted to \$868,000,000 in fiscal years ended in 1941, or approximately 4 per cent of all governmental expenditures. At the federal level, amounts spent for these purposes represented 1 per cent of all expenditures, while for state and local governments combined, the proportion was about 7 per cent. In addition approximately \$5,237,000,000, or 22 per cent of the total, was spent by government for general community services, such as education, libraries, sanitation, recreation, low-cost and defense housing, public roads, and conservation and development of natural resources. These expenditures represented about 6 per cent of all federal and 43 per cent of all state and local outlays for the year.

Federal aid is made available under the Social Security Act to share the cost of state programs for vocational rehabilitation, public health services, and maternal and child welfare, through grants certified by the United States Office of Education, Public Health Service, and Children's Bureau, respectively. Grants under this Act for all purposes except vocational rehabilitation amounted to nearly \$470,000,000 for the fiscal year 1941-42 (see table on page 264). Federal grants to states in that year for social security and related programs represented nearly three-fourths of all federal grants to states.

The basis of employment service operations, originally maintained as a federal-state program with federal grants to states under the Wagner-Peyser Act, was

first modified in 1938 when benefits were payable under 28 state unemployment compensation programs. Federal grants to states for unemployment compensation administration, under Title III of the Social Security Act, were adjusted to include the cost of employment service operations in connection with registering unemployed workers who filed claims for unemployment benefits, certifying claims for benefit payments, and placing insured workers. In July, 1939, administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act was transferred from the United States Department of Labor to the Social Security Board, to provide closer coordination of administrative and financial operations at the federal level. With the outbreak of War in December, 1941, the need for prompt utilization of the labor resources of the nation, without regard to state lines, prompted the governors of the states, at the request of the President, to turn over to the Social Security Board as of January 1, 1942, the facilities, personnel, and records of state and local employment offices for uniform national operation. Beginning with that date, these offices have been financed solely with federal funds. On September 17, 1942, an executive order of the President transferred from the Federal Security Agency to the War Manpower Commission the United States Employment Service of the Social Security Board, the National Youth Administration, the apprenticeship training service, and the training-within-industry service so as to consolidate within that Commission, during the war emergency, all federal

authority over placement and employment training.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL INCOME

Social security and related programs represent the cooperation of federal, state, and local governments and individuals toward utilizing a small part of the national income for insurance protection, for payments to persons who suffer the risks against which they are insured, for public aid to needy individuals through assistance payments or employment on work projects, and for health, welfare, and other services which will contribute to the general well-being of individuals, families, communities, states, and the nation. Total national income payments in 1942 rose to \$115,500,000,000, an increase of 25 per cent over 1941. In this period, income payments from compensation for work, entrepreneurial services, and dividends and interest combined increased 25 per cent, while income from all other sources, such as under programs for social insurance and public aid, declined by 14 per cent, although increases occurred under individual programs. The amounts paid out under such programs are negligible in relation to total national income, but they represent in many instances the sole source of maintenance for the individuals and families who are the recipients. These payments, together with governmental expenditures for public health services, education, and the like, represent a national investment in manpower to prevent or remedy the effects of needless waste of human resources.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DATA: COVERAGE AND FINANCING* (Corrected to January 1, 1943)

State	Minimum Size of Firm Coverage ^a	Coverage		Experience Rating			Financing		Date Benefits first Payable
		Workers With Wage Credits in 1942 (in thousands)	Ratio of Employed Covered Workers to Employed Labor Force, March 1940 (Percent)	Estimated Average Employer Contribution Rate, 1942 (34 States)	Percentage of Rated Employers with Reduced Rates, 1942 (34 States)	Percentage of Rated Employers with Rates of Less than 1 Per cent, 1942 (34 States)	Funds Available as of June 30, 1942		
							Amount (in thousands)	Ratio to High Year of Benefits	
Total		39,700 ^b	49	1.7	67.4	25.8	\$2,891,615	4.8	
Alabama	8	725	31	1.4 ^c	87.1	26.0	31,400	3.9	Jan., 1938
Alaska	8	34	(^d)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	2,231	4.2	Jan., 1939
Arizona	3	149	41	2.4	42.7		6,004	3.2	Jan., 1938
Arkansas	1 in 10 days	408	24	2.4	51.5		10,754	3.6	Jan., 1939
California	4	3,178	52	2.4 ^e	29.6		227,389	3.5	Jan., 1938
Colorado	8	328	36	1.7	67.9	47.1	15,219	3.7	Jan., 1939
Connecticut	4 in 13 weeks	954	68	2.1 ^c	84.8		76,21	6.2	Jan., 1938
Delaware	1	140	62	.9	95.2	68.3	10,197	12.1	Jan., 1939
District of Columbia	1 at any time	342	56	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	28,233		Jan., 1938
Florida	8	665	38	2.2 ^e	68.5		16,851	2.6	Jan., 1939
Georgia	8	779	32	2.0 ^e	80.3		34,914	7.0	Jan., 1939
Hawaii	1	191	(^d)	1.0 ^e	97.5	88.5	9,865	34.1	Jan., 1939
Idaho	1 and \$78 in 1 quarter	139	35	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	4,067	1.0	Sept., 1938
Illinois	6	2,986	60	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	276,501	6.3	July, 1939
Indiana	8	1,140	50	1.8	57.4	42.4	73,910	4.5	Apr., 1938
Iowa	8 in 15 weeks	487	26	1.8	65.9	42.8	26,410	5.1	July, 1938
Kansas	8	315	25	1.9 ^e	65.6	30.5	18,769	8.2	Jan., 1939
Kentucky	8 or \$50 to each of 4 workers during each of 3 quarters	516	31	2.3 ^e	36.6	1.2	46,023	9.5	Jan., 1939
Louisiana	4	623	36	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	23,487	3.3	Jan., 1938
Maine	8	273	48	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	10,307	2.3	Jan., 1938
Maryland	4	800	54	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	42,047	4.1	Jan., 1938
Massachusetts	1	1,663	70	1.5 ^e	75.1	30.9	123,865	4.0	Jan., 1938
Michigan	8	1,846	59	1.7	85.3		123,943	3.1	July, 1938
Minnesota	1 ^f	637	37	2.0	57.3	39.2	30,584	3.1	Jan., 1938
Mississippi	8	334	15	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	6,907	3.1	Apr., 1938
Missouri	8	1,069	42	1.4	81.5	62.5	87,553	12.1	Jan., 1939
Montana	1 or in excess of \$500 in 1 year	130	34	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	6,482	2.1	July, 1939
Nebraska	8	233	23	1.4 ^e	63.6	56.9	10,628	5.8	Jan., 1939
Nevada	1 and \$225 in 1 quarter	74	54	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	2,039	1.9	Jan., 1939
New Hampshire	4	176	55	2.4 ^e	61.2	0	10,309	3.8	Jan., 1938
New Jersey	8	1,738	60	1.6	70.5	45.7	210,678	13.2	Jan., 1939
New Mexico	2 in 13 weeks or \$450 in 1 quarter	104	34	2.1	53.0	38.3	3,723	3.0	Dec., 1938
New York ^g	4 in 15 days	5,406	65	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	350,202	3.5	Jan., 1938
North Carolina	8	928	37	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	41,013	5.0	Jan., 1938
North Dakota	8	57	12	1.9 ^e	67.7		2,547	4.1	Jan., 1939
Ohio	3 at any time	2,740	61	1.2	90.2	44.6	250,032	10.2	Jan., 1939
Oklahoma	8	423	27	1.5	75.3	25.6	22,742	5.4	Dec., 1938
Oregon	4 on 1 day and \$500 in same quarter	454	45	2.3	45.6		19,854	3.4	Jan., 1938
Pennsylvania	1	3,858	71	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	261,476	3.7	Jan., 1938
Rhode Island	4	384	73	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	27,326	2.9	Jan., 1938
South Carolina	8	467	32	2.0	68.0	36.4	18,580	7.5	July, 1938
South Dakota	8	69	15	1.3 ^e	59.1	44.5	3,861	9.8	Jan., 1939
Tennessee	8	672	33	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	24,299	3.9	Jan., 1938
Texas	8	1,636	31	1.3	87.0	36.2	72,877	6.8	Jan., 1938
Utah	1 and \$140 in calendar quarter	187	50	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	6,800	2.8	Jan., 1938
Vermont	8	98	36	2.1 ^e	50.5	0	5,369	5.9	Jan., 1938
Virginia	8	892	36	1.5 ^e	88.4	0	30,872	5.3	Jan., 1938
Washington	1 at any time	758	45	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	39,428	4.2	Jan., 1939
West Virginia	8	518	55	2.0 ^e	64.6	31.0	31,796	2.6	Jan., 1938
Wisconsin	6 in 18 weeks ^h	861	41	1.4	64.8	25.6	71,278	7.6	July, 1936
Wyoming	1 and \$150 in 1 quarter	70	36	2.7	39.2		3,177	2.6	Jan., 1939

^a Requires employment of specified minimum number of workers in at least 20 weeks, except where otherwise stated.

^b Adjusted for duplication arising from employment of individuals in more than one state.

^c Law provides for maximum contribution rate of 2.7 per cent.

^d Data not available.

^e Experience rating not in effect in 1942; contribution rate was 2.7 per cent.

^f Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security.

^g But services for employers not subject to federal unemployment tax and located outside the corporate limits of a city, village, or borough of 10,000 population are excluded.

^h Day base plan in effect since November 30, 1942, whereby benefits are paid for accumulations of four "effective days" of unemployment instead of weeks of unemployment.

ⁱ Or where employer's records do not permit accurate count, if total annual payroll is \$6,000 or more.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DATA: BENEFITS*

Corrected to January 1, 1943

State	Eligibility Requirement ^{a, b} (Minimum Earnings or Multiple of WBA ^c)	Weekly Benefit Amount			Percentage Distribution of Payments for Total Unemployment October-December, 1941				Maximum Duration (†=Uniform)	Average Actual Duration, Claimants Exhausting Rights, Benefit Years Ending in 1941	Exhaustion Ratio for Benefit Years Ending in 1941
		Fraction of Highest Quarterly Earnings	Maximum	Minimum	Less than \$5.00	\$5.00-\$9.99	\$10.00-\$14.99	\$15.00 and Over			
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	33.9	30.9	33.2	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	\$60, (30 times, inc. \$39.01 in one quarter)	1/26	\$15	\$2	16.5	56.5	17.8	9.2	20 times	17.3	46.0
Alaska.....	\$125 (25 times)	1/20	16	5	.....	8.4	13.4	78.2	16 times	(d)	(d)
Arizona.....	\$70 (14 times) ^b	1/26 ^a	15	5	.....	30.7	27.3	42.0	14 times	10.1	53.0
Arkansas.....	\$66 (22 times)	1/26	15	3	23.1	56.5	12.9	7.5	16 times	13.4	49.1
California.....	\$300	1/20	18	10	.....	.....	43.8	56.2	26 times	16.8	48.4
Colorado.....	\$150 (30 times)	1/25 ^a	15	5	.....	48.1	30.0	21.9	16 times	14.7	47.5
Connecticut.....	\$144	Table	20	6	.....	43.2	35.0	21.8	18 times	8.5 [†]	47.4 [†]
Delaware.....	\$125	1/25	15	5	.....	49.1	29.8	21.1	13 times	8.3 [†]	59.9 [†]
District of Columbia.....	\$150 (25 times)	1/23	18	6	.1	29.1	40.6	30.2	19 times	(d)	59.2 ^{†, b}
Florida.....	\$200 (including wages in three quarters) ^b	Table	15	5	.5	46.5	30.6	22.4	16 times	13.6	57.3 [†]
Georgia.....	\$100 (table: 25 times, 30 times, and 40 times, including wages in two quarters)	Table	18	4	10.4	65.0	14.8	9.8	16 times [†]	10.6 [†]	51.7 [†]
Hawaii.....	\$150 (30 times)	1/25	20	5	.....	74.0	10.9	15.1	20 times [†]	14.4 [†]	17.9 [†]
Idaho.....	\$140 (table: 28-52 times, including wages in two quarters, and at least \$78 in one quarter)	Table	18	5	.....	28.2	48.1	23.7	17 times	13.9	32.1
Illinois.....	\$225	1/20	18	7	.....	13.2	33.2	53.6	20 times	11.8 [†]	40.4 [†]
Indiana.....	\$250 or \$50 in each of three quarters	1/25	16	5	.5 [†]	21.7	36.7	41.1	16 times	10.9 [†]	39.2 [†]
Iowa.....	(15 times)	1/26 ^a	15	5 ^a	1.1	54.3	26.6	18.0	15 times	8.5	57.1
Kansas.....	\$200 or \$100 in two quarters	1/25	15	5	.....	43.6	30.9	25.5	16 times	7.7 [†]	62.9 [†]
Kentucky.....	\$200	Annual table	16	5	15.1 [†]	62.5	19.3	3.1	16 times [†]	16.0	42.4
Louisiana.....	\$60 (20 times)	1/20 ^a	18	3	6.2	50.8	16.5	26.5	20 times	11.7	60.8
Maine.....	\$144	Annual table	18	6	.....	81.4	16.0	2.6	16 times	16.0	27.1
Maryland.....	\$150	1/20	17	7	.....	26.2	37.0	36.8	20 times	13.4 [†]	41.9 [†]
Massachusetts.....	\$150	Table	15	6	.....	42.8	31.3	25.9	20 times	(d)	42.3 ^{a, b}
Michigan.....	\$250 (including wages in two quarters)	1/20 [†]	20 [†]	10 [†]	([†])	21.3	29.9	48.8	20 times [†]	13.2 [†]	20.0 [†]

Minnesota.....	\$200	Annual table	16	7	.....	28.8	35.8	35.4	16 times	14.3	55.9
Mississippi.....	\$90 (30 times)	1/26	15	3	12.4	55.2	16.6	15.8	14 times ^(d)	(d)	58.7 ^f
Missouri.....	\$120 (40 times) ^b	1/25	18	3	4.9	42.7	27.4	25.0	16 times	12.1 ^f	52.2 ^f
Montana.....	\$150	1/25	15	5	.....	40.0	31.3	28.7	16 times [†]	16.0	60.0
Nebraska.....	\$200	1/25	15	5	.....	53.7	30.0	16.3	16 times	14.5	49.2
Nevada.....	\$200 ⁱ	1/20	15	5	.....	9.6	28.0	62.4	18 times	13.2	51.1
New Hampshire.....	\$200	Annual table	15	6	.....	64.6	29.9	5.5	16 times	10.3 ^f	36.7 ^f
New Jersey.....	\$150	1/22	18	7	.....	27.0	37.2	35.8	18 times	9.1 ^f	58.2 ^f
New Mexico.....	\$90 (30 times, including \$37.50 in one quarter)	1/26	15	3	10.4	45.6	23.8	20.2	16 times	14.8	47.9
New York ^k	\$175 (25 times)	1/23	18	7	(^f)	30.0	33.2	36.8	20 times [†]	13.0 ^f	54.7 ^f
North Carolina.....	\$130	Annual table	15	3	18.7	67.5	11.3	2.5	16 times [†]	16.0	42.5
North Dakota.....	\$150 (30 times)	1/26	15	5	.....	50.9	27.2	21.9	16 times [†]	14.8 ^f	54.8 ^f
Ohio.....	\$160 and 20 weeks employment	Table	16	5	3.0	38.7	32.9	25.4	18 times [†]	16.0 ^f	40.8 ^f
Oklahoma.....	\$132 (22 times)	1/20	16	6	.4	36.2	27.5	35.9	16 times	8.3 ^f	72.8 ^f
Oregon.....	\$200 ^h	6%	15	10	.....	.2	28.6	71.2	16 times	8.3	21.0
Pennsylvania.....	\$100 (\$50 in each of two quarters)	1/26 ^e	18	8	.....	42.6	31.0	26.4	16 times	9.0 ^f	57.5 ^f
Rhode Island.....	\$100	Table	18	6.75	.....	31.3	40.2	28.5	20 times	9.2 ^f	53.6 ^f
South Carolina.....	\$120 (30 times; 40 times for all amounts above minimum)	1/26	15	4	14.9	63.9	11.5	9.7	16 times [†]	16.0	39.5
South Dakota.....	\$126	Annual table	15	7	.3	74.6	18.3	6.8	14 times [†]	14.0	45.8
Tennessee.....	\$125 (25 times; 30 times for all amounts above minimum)	1/26 ^f	15	5	.8	68.2	17.7	13.3	16 times [†]	16.0	45.7
Texas.....	\$80 (16 times)	1/26	15	5	.....	65.6	18.6	15.8	16 times	10.0	66.1
Utah.....	\$150 (30 times)	1/20	20	5	.....	26.6	35.3	38.1	20 times [†]	12.1 ^f	49.9 ^f
Vermont.....	\$125 (25 times)	1/26 ^e	15	5	.2	70.8	17.9	11.1	15 times [†]	13.0 ^f	45.5 ^f
Virginia.....	\$100 (25 times)	1/25	15	4	10.4	56.6	24.3	8.7	16 times	12.7	44.1
Washington.....	\$200	1/20	15	7	.....	13.2	26.5	60.3	16 times	12.6	48.1
West Virginia.....	\$150 (including \$75 in each of two quarters or \$50 in each of three quarters)	Annual table	15	6	.....	45.7	35.5	18.8	16 times [†]	14.0 ^f	48.5 ^f
Wisconsin.....	14 weeks employment	Table	17	6	(^f)	39.8	32.2	28.0	20-36½ times ^m	7.3 ^f	31.7 ^f
Wyoming ⁿ	\$140 (28 times, including \$50 in one quarter)	1/20	18	5	.....	20.7	28.0	51.3	14 times	10.7	19.6

^a The dollar amount represents the minimum earnings requirement; where the wage qualification is a multiple of the weekly benefit rate, the multiple is shown in parentheses.

^b The qualifying wages must have been earned in a one-year base period in all states except the following: Arizona, 3-quarter base period; Florida and Missouri, 2-year base period; and Oregon, 1-year base period that may be extended up to two years.

^c WBA means weekly benefit amount.

^d Data not available.

^e Or 50 per cent of full-time weekly wage.

^f Data relate to operations under provisions which since have been liberalized; the presently included statistics are the latest available.

^g Or full-time weekly wage, whichever is the lesser.

^h For benefit years ending in 1940.

^k Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security

Until May 31, 1943; thereafter the weekly benefit amount will be equivalent to 1/25 of highest quarterly earnings with a \$7 minimum, \$16 maximum, and 18 weeks maximum duration.

^j Or twice the square of the weekly benefit amount, whichever is greater, and including earnings of five times the weekly benefit amount in some quarter other than that of highest earnings.

^k Day base plan in effect since November 30, 1942, whereby benefits are paid for accumulations of four "effective days" of unemployment instead of weeks of unemployment.

^l Rate is 1/20 and 1/25 for weekly benefit amounts of \$5 and \$6.

^m Duration depends on continuity of unemployment and number of base-period employers.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS: ASSISTANCE AND EARNINGS,
BY STATE, 1942***

(In thousands of dollars; corrected to January 30, 1943)

State	Total ^a	Assistance to Recipients				Earnings of Persons Employed under Federal Work Programs					
		Special Types of Public Assistance			General Assistance	Subsistence Payments Certified by the Farm Security Administration ^c	Civilian Conservation Corps ^c	National Youth Administration		Work Projects Administration	Other Federal Agency Projects Financed from Emergency Funds ^e
		Old-Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind				Student work Program	Out-of-School work Program ^c		
Total	\$1,547,073	\$595,952	\$158,497	\$24,673	\$180,529^d	\$6,271	\$34,030	\$11,328	\$32,009	\$503,054^e	\$730
Alabama.....	17,183	2,437	1,027	76	257	548	1,353	257	885	10,339	4
Arizona.....	8,754	3,980	910	166	649	147	672	46	114	2,071	..
Arkansas.....	15,121	2,801	1,148	150	290 ^f	421	1,176	118	589	8,428	..
California.....	112,567	68,796	8,207	4,024 ^g	6,979	477	747	678	834	21,823	..
Colorado.....	28,369	18,080 ^h	2,133	255	2,073 ⁱ	67	299	129	292	4,996	44
Connecticut.....	12,028	6,185	1,147	76 ^g	1,874	(i)	61	104	243	2,338	..
Delaware.....	1,462	355	189	..	139	1	16	15	59	688	..
District of Columbia.....	4,744	1,122	487	112	486	..	108	72	103	2,212	42
Florida.....	22,990	7,228	1,593 ^g	494 ^g	595	68	711	131	557	11,613	..
Georgia.....	23,586	7,036	1,262	285	465	774	1,428	284	1,248	10,804	..
Idaho.....	7,275	2,872	1,125	83	204 ^k	44	138	57	187	2,565	..
Illinois.....	122,333	47,756	8,882 ^g	2,724 ^b	23,362	31	1,082	647	1,705	35,960	184
Indiana.....	38,598	16,630	5,384	678	3,301 ⁱ	15	387	275	679	11,248	2
Iowa.....	26,380	14,575	720 ^b	503	2,731	14	258	217	620	6,742	..
Kansas.....	21,258	8,588	2,728	390	1,894	27	378	193	533	6,527	..
Kentucky.....	22,018	6,670	191 ^{b, l}	4 ^m	481 ⁱ	170	1,954	203	873	11,471	..
Louisiana.....	24,399	5,890	4,742	280	1,417	518	1,080	241	617	9,613	..
Maine.....	8,404	4,046	898	291	1,258	24	103	57	414	1,313	..
Maryland.....	11,161	3,768	2,079	165	1,715	15	198	112	296	2,813	..
Massachusetts.....	76,514	33,439	8,154	329	8,792	2	347	378	1,023	24,051	..
Michigan.....	62,440	21,664	10,537	435	7,839	117	889	442	1,199	19,317	..
Minnesota.....	40,700	16,935	3,677	340	4,334	145	857	258	697	13,457	..
Mississippi.....	14,534	2,923	623	169	33	329	1,277	174	601	8,404	..
Missouri.....	48,144	19,899	4,518	1,020 ^b	2,689 ^f	174	1,199	282	770	17,590	2

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Montana	9,226	3,363	929	93	446	66	326	70	153	3,762	15
Nebraska	16,231	6,934	1,906 ^a	188 ^a	711	39	286	136	319	5,693	20
Nevada	1,489	811	32 ^b	11 ^b	76	1	79	11	19	449	...
New Hampshire	5,283	1,995	475	94	867	6	35	45	103	1,663	...
New Jersey	35,130	8,152	3,137	212	5,040 ⁱ	7	328	220	512	17,520	1
New Mexico	7,391	1,031	842	56	168 ⁱ	150	683	49	204	4,178	31
New York	180,452	39,095	16,688	949	65,097	28	1,011	1,081	2,818	53,682	4
North Carolina	19,691	4,852	1,998	406	341	172	1,213	325	1,157	9,226	(i)
North Dakota	6,636	2,112	936	37	388	13	385	86	201	2,478	...
Ohio	82,840	41,263	5,308	992	7,885	26	988	544	1,151	24,628	55
Oklahoma	38,579	18,765	4,962	592	508	72	1,652	253	1,014	10,757	2
Oregon	11,378	6,048	1,083	156	1,101	78	143	113	208	2,448	...
Pennsylvania	111,455	27,665	23,845	4,984 ^b	12,730	48	1,603	791	1,945	37,842	3
Rhode Island	6,920	2,102	783	26	1,577 ⁱ	1	35	53	106	2,238	...
South Carolina	15,914	2,654	768	103	237	740	892	199	529	9,478	313
South Dakota	8,038	3,403	634	47	450	39	546	86	191	2,642	...
Tennessee	20,709	5,498	3,206	242	177 ⁱ	34	1,389	226	811	9,126	...
Texas	76,254	41,221	2,754	878	825	353	2,773	624	2,067	24,761	...
Utah	10,705	4,710	1,822	56	995	10	126	102	159	2,716	7
Vermont	2,749	1,104	279	43	307	11	37	33	97	839	...
Virginia	11,141	2,452	1,205	167	580	40	972	252	691	4,781	...
Washington	36,281	25,806	2,484	421	1,729	70	235	175	511	4,849	...
West Virginia	24,039	4,858	4,501	271	1,619	16	844	147	945	10,837	...
Wisconsin	36,926	15,308	5,263	555	4,498	108	638	309	878	9,368	...
Wyoming	2,484	1,072	289	45	176	17	93	26	82	684	(i)

^a Totals represent sum of unrounded data.

^b Represents programs administered under state laws from state and/or local funds without federal participation.

^c Data for January-June only; program excluded beginning July, 1942, because of liquidation or change in character or magnitude.

^d Partly estimated; does not represent sum of state figures.

^e Includes \$28,390 not distributed by state.

^f State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

^g Includes program administered under state law without federal participation.

^h Includes payments to recipients 60 but under 65 years.

* Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Public Assistance.

ⁱ Includes payments for medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial.

^j Less than \$500.

^k Represents approximately 70 per cent of total expenditures.

^l Estimated.

^m Represents data for December only; first payments under approved plan were made in this month.

ⁿ In addition, payments were made from local funds without state or federal participation to families under state mothers' pension law; some of these families also received aid under approved plan.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND AID TO THE BLIND*

Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients, by Sources of Funds, Fiscal Year 1941-1942

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

State	Total Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients of Special Types of Public Assistance	Old Age Assistance				Aid to Dependent Children				Aid to the Blind			
		Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients	Per Cent ^a from			Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients	Per Cent ^a from			Expenditures for Assistance to Recipients	Per Cent ^a from		
			Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds		Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds		Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds
Total	\$749,858	\$568,679	49.7	41.4	8.9	\$157,409 ^b	39.9	41.0	19.1	\$23,770 ^{c,d}	29.9	53.5	16.6
Alabama	3,310	2,270	49.9	28.3	21.8	970	49.9	25.0	25.1	70	50.0	25.0	25.0
Alaska	582 ^d	544	49.0	51.0	....	38 ^e	....	100.0	....	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Arizona	4,890	3,767	50.0	50.0	....	966	50.0	50.0	....	157	50.0	50.0	....
Arkansas	3,568	2,402	50.0	50.0	....	1,037	50.0	50.0	....	129	50.0	50.0	....
California	81,457	68,829	50.0	25.1	24.9	8,735	33.0	36.9	30.1	3,893 ^f	41.6	29.2	29.2
Colorado	19,800	17,308	45.5	54.5	....	2,247	50.0	25.0	25.0	245	50.0	35.0	25.0
Connecticut	6,728	6,183	50.0	50.0	....	479 ^g	33.7	36.3	30.0	66 ^b	50.0	50.0	....
Delaware	581 ^d	359	50.0	50.0	....	222	47.8	26.1	26.1	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
District of Columbia	1,675	1,109	50.0	50.0	....	469	46.1	53.9	....	97	50.0	50.0	....
Florida	8,224	6,510	50.0	50.0	....	1,249 ⁱ	50.0	50.0	....	465 ^j	50.0	50.0	....
Georgia	7,473	6,003	50.0	45.0	5.0	1,227	50.0	45.0	5.0	243	50.0	45.0	5.0
Hawaii	768	284	50.0	50.0	....	470	43.2	56.8	....	14	50.0	50.0	....
Idaho	3,892	2,669	50.0	50.0	....	1,145	50.0	50.0	....	78	50.0	50.0	....
Illinois	51,980	44,238	50.0	50.0	....	5,029 ^k	50.0	50.0	....	2,713 ^a	....	50.0	50.0
Indiana	22,038	15,816	49.8	30.1	20.1	5,619	45.5	32.7	21.8	603	49.9	50.1	....
Iowa	15,612	14,384	51.2 ^l	48.8	....	759 ^o	....	....	100.0 ^a	469	51.6 ^m	23.4	25.0
Kansas	11,062	8,062	49.3	27.5	23.2	2,623	43.1	16.5	40.4	377	49.1	14.7	36.2
Kentucky	6,742 ^d	6,554	50.0	50.0	....	188 ^{e,p}	....	1.4	98.6	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Louisiana	10,814	5,666	49.9	50.1	....	4,886	45.3	54.7	....	262	49.7	50.3	....
Maine	4,856	3,715	50.0	50.0	....	847	41.3	27.5	31.2	294	50.0	50.0	....
Maryland	6,269	3,824	50.0	33.3	16.7	2,275	50.0	39.1	10.9	170	50.0	15.0	35.0
Massachusetts	40,230	31,436	48.7	34.2	17.1	8,464	29.8	33.3	36.9	330	50.0	50.0	....
Michigan	31,091	20,051	50.0	50.0	....	10,638	36.8	53.9	9.3	402	50.0	50.0	....
Minnesota	20,761	16,610	50.0	33.3	16.7	3,825	45.1	21.6	33.3	326	49.7	50.3	....
Mississippi	3,664	2,929	50.0	50.0	....	585	50.0	50.0	....	150	50.0	50.0	....
Missouri	23,046	18,083	50.0	50.0	....	3,947	50.0	50.0	....	1,016 ^q	....	100.0	....
Montana	4,232	3,203	50.0	33.7	16.3	945	50.0	35.0	15.0	84	50.0	34.5	15.5
Nebraska	8,925	6,711	50.0	50.0	2,027 ^o	50.0	50.0	187 ^p	50.0	50.0

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Nevada.....	840	796	50.0	25.0	25.0	33	100.0 ^o	11 ^o	24.5	75.5
New Hampshire.....	2,437	1,933	49.9	25.1	25.0	41	36.6	63.4	5.5	94	50.0	50.0
New Jersey.....	11,722	8,002	50.0	37.5	12.5	3,508	46.5	19.0	34.5	212	50.0	2.0	48.0
New Mexico.....	1,726	971	49.9	50.1	....	704	48.9	51.1	....	51	49.7	50.3	....
New York.....	56,246	37,822	49.1	26.0	24.9	17,506	29.3	21.4	49.3	918 ^o	48.7	26.5	24.8
North Carolina.....	7,168	4,770	50.0	27.6	22.4	2,013	50.0	25.9	24.1	385	50.0	25.6	24.4
North Dakota.....	3,029	2,052	50.0	42.6	7.4	941	49.4	25.9	24.7	36	50.0	50.0	....
Ohio.....	45,687	39,201	50.0	50.0	....	5,512	40.4	25.7	33.9	974	49.8	16.6	33.6
Oklahoma.....	22,408	17,310	50.0	50.0	....	4,574 ^a	50.0	50.0	....	524	50.0	50.0	....
Oregon.....	6,977	5,755	50.0	30.0	20.0	1,073	36.2	38.3	25.5	149	49.1	30.5	20.4
Pennsylvania.....	57,992	27,419	50.0	50.0	....	25,590	38.1	61.9	....	4,983 ^o	....	100.0	....
Rhode Island.....	2,690	1,929	50.0	50.0	....	736	38.2	37.2	24.6	25	50.0	50.0	....
South Carolina.....	3,223	2,335	47.1	52.9	....	787	49.2	50.8	....	101	48.5	51.5	....
South Dakota.....	4,043	3,401	50.0	50.0	....	595 ^r	50.0	50.0	....	47	50.0	50.0	....
Tennessee.....	8,300	4,898	50.0	37.5	12.5	3,175	50.0	33.4	16.6	227	50.0	37.5	12.5
Texas.....	38,401	36,798	50.0	50.0	....	1,124 ^a	50.0	50.0	....	479 ^a	50.0	50.0	....
Utah.....	6,806	4,714	49.8	35.2	15.0	2,035	37.3	47.7	15.0	57	48.5	36.5	15.0
Vermont.....	1,422	1,102	50.0	50.0	....	277	50.0	25.0	25.0	43	50.0	50.0	....
Virginia.....	3,782	2,454	50.0	31.3	18.7	1,164	50.0	31.3	18.7	164	50.0	31.2	18.8
Washington.....	27,889	24,944	49.6	50.4	....	2,508	40.3	59.7	....	437	50.0	50.0	....
West Virginia.....	8,639	4,449	50.0	50.0	....	3,943	50.0	50.0	....	247	50.0	50.0	....
Wisconsin.....	21,096	15,066	50.0	30.1	19.9	5,473	34.0	33.6	32.4	557	50.0	30.2	19.8
Wyoming.....	1,390	1,039	50.0	27.6	22.4	306	50.0	28.0	22.0	45	49.0	51.0	....

Note: For definition of terms, see the *Social Security Bulletin*, September, 1941, pp. 50-52. Amounts differ from annual data based on monthly series, or with amount of federal grants to the states.

^a Percentage distribution based on unrounded data.

^b Includes \$1,511,392 expended from state and/or local funds without federal participation in seven states (see footnotes e, g, i, k, o, q, r, s).

^c Excludes Alaska and Delaware which do not have programs for aid to the blind, and Kentucky for which information on status of program is not available.

^d Includes \$164,441 expended from state and/or local funds without federal participation in four states (see footnotes e, f, h, j, p).

^e Represents program administered under state law from state and/or local funds without federal participation.

^f Excludes \$152,626 expended from state and local funds without federal participation.

^g For December, 1941-June, 1942; first payments under approved plan for December, 1941. Excludes \$256,686 expended for July-November, 1941, from state and local funds without federal participation.

^h Excludes \$10,614 expended from state funds without local or federal participation.

ⁱ Excludes \$203,103 expended from local funds without state or federal participation.

* Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Public Assistance.

^j Excludes \$587 expended from local funds without state or federal participation.

^k For October, 1941-June, 1942; first payments under approved plan for October, 1941. Excludes \$895,705 expended for July, 1941-June, 1942, from state and local funds without federal participation.

^l Addendum to federal grant for assistance, which may be used for administrative expenses, assistance, or both, was used entirely for assistance for July-December, 1941.

^m Federal grant for administration which may be used for administrative expense, assistance, or both, was used for assistance for July-December 1941.

ⁿ Estimated.

^o Excludes \$143,095 expended from local funds without state or federal participation.

^p Excludes \$614 expended from local funds without state or federal participation.

^q Excludes \$7,140 expended from local funds without state or federal participation.

^r Excludes \$322 expended for July-November, 1941, from local funds without state or federal participation.

^s For October, 1941-June, 1942; first payments under approved plan for October, 1941. Excludes \$5,341 expended for July, 1941-February, 1942, from local funds without state or federal participation.

^t For October, 1941-June, 1942; first payments under approved plan for October.

EXPENDITURES FOR GENERAL ASSISTANCE*

Expenditures for Assistance to Cases, by Source of Funds and State, Fiscal Year 1941-42^a
(In thousands of dollars)^b

State	Total	State Funds		Local Funds	
		Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
Total.....	\$219,413	\$108,670	49.5	\$110,743	50.5
Alabama.....	243	119	49.0	124	51.0
Arizona.....	624	624	100.0	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	249	249	100.0	(c)	(c)
California.....	9,239	.....	.....	9,239	100.0
Colorado.....	2,016	1,218	60.4	798	39.6
Connecticut.....	2,359	708 ^d	30.0	1,651 ^d	70.0
Delaware.....	175	87 ^d	50.0	88 ^d	50.0
District of Columbia.....	591	591	100.0	.....	.....
Florida.....	673	.....	.....	673	100.0
Georgia.....	488	.....	.....	488	100.0
Idaho.....	261 ^c	5	2.0	256 ^c	98.0
Illinois.....	27,505	19,359 ^d	70.4	8,146 ^d	29.6
Indiana.....	2,476	.....	.....	2,476	100.0
Iowa.....	3,231	609	18.8	2,622	81.2
Kansas.....	2,248	618	27.5	1,630	72.5
Kentucky.....	537 ^d	.....	.....	537	100.0
Louisiana ^f	2,307	2,108	91.4	199 ^f	8.6
Maine.....	1,493	517	34.6	976	65.4
Maryland.....	1,796	893	49.7	903	50.3
Massachusetts.....	10,613	2,123 ^d	20.0	8,490 ^d	80.0
Michigan.....	8,852	4,790	54.1	4,062	45.9
Minnesota.....	5,507	2,803	50.9	2,704	49.1
Mississippi.....	31	.....	.....	31	100.0
Missouri ^g	2,794	2,714	97.2	80 ^g	2.8
Montana.....	526	67	12.8	459	87.2
Nebraska.....	798	.....	.....	798	100.0
Nevada.....	84	1	1.7	83	98.3
New Hampshire.....	1,021	.....	.....	1,021	100.0
New Jersey.....	5,831	3,355 ^d	57.5	2,476 ^d	42.5
New Mexico ^h	144	136	94.8	8 ^h	5.2
New York.....	78,457	33,062	42.1	45,395	57.9
North Carolina.....	358	.....	.....	358	100.0
North Dakota.....	440	214	48.6	226	51.4
Ohio.....	9,651	6,757	70.0	2,894	30.0
Oklahoma.....	526	127	24.1	399	75.9
Oregon.....	1,256	882	70.2	374	29.8
Pennsylvania.....	18,741	18,741	100.0	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,828 ^a	699	38.2	1,129 ^a	61.8
South Carolina.....	235	104	44.2	131	55.8
South Dakota.....	514	.....	.....	514	100.0
Tennessee.....	184 ^d	.....	.....	184	100.0
Texas.....	952 ^b	.....	.....	952	100.0
Utah.....	1,276	1,085	85.0	191	15.0
Vermont.....	319	.....	.....	319	100.0
Virginia.....	618	310	50.1	308	49.9
Washington.....	1,883	1,020	54.2	863	45.8
West Virginia.....	1,719	1,268	73.8	451	26.2
Wisconsin.....	5,560	572	10.3	4,988	89.7
Wyoming.....	184	135	73.2	49	26.8

^a For definition of terms, see the *Social Security Bulletin*, September, 1941, pp. 50-52. Amounts differ from annual data based on monthly series.

^b Percentage distribution based on unrounded data.

^c Data not available.

^d Estimated.

^e Includes \$73,663 expended by county commissioners for July-December, 1941; expenditures for January-June, 1942, not available.

^f Data on payments from local funds incomplete.

^g Includes \$290,676 estimated as expended by local relief officials.

^h Partly estimated.

* Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Public Assistance.

MARRIAGE LAWS*

As of April 1, 1943

State	Minimum Marriage Age Specified in Law		Common Law Marriages are Valid	Prohibit Marriage of Those with Transmissible Disease in Infectious Stage	Physical Examination and Blood Test for Male and Female		Waiting Period	
	Male	Female			Date of Enactment	Scope of Laboratory Test ^(a)	Before Issuance of License	After Issuance of License
Alabama.....	17 ^c	14	★	.....	(^b)	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	18 ^e	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	18	16	.....	.....	1939	30 da.	(^d)	3 da.
Colorado.....	14 ^e	12 ^e	★	.....	1939	30 da.	(^f)	.....
Connecticut.....	16	16	.....	.....	1935	40 da.	(^d)	5 da.
Delaware.....	18	16	★	★	.....	.....	.....	★
Florida.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	17	14	★	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Idaho.....	14 ^e	12 ^e	★	.....	1943	30 da.	(^g)	.....
Illinois.....	18	16	.....	.....	1937 ^h	15 da.	(^g)	.....
Indiana.....	18	16	★	.....	1939 ⁱ	30 da.	(^d)	.....
Iowa.....	16	14	★	.....	1941	20 da.	(^d)	.....
Kansas.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	16	14	.....	.....	1938 ^j	15 da.	(^d)	.....
Louisiana.....	18	16	.....	.....	(^j)	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	16	16	.....	★	1941	30 da.	(^d)	5 da.
Maryland.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 da.	.....
Massachusetts.....	18	16	.....	.....	1941	30 da.	(^d)	5 da.
Michigan.....	18	16	★	.....	1937 ^h	30 da.	(^g)	5 da.
Minnesota.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Mississippi.....	14 ^e	12 ^e	★	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Missouri.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	18	16	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	18	16	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	20	18	★	.....	1937 ^j	30 da.	(^d)	5 da.
New Jersey.....	14 ^e	12 ^e	.....	.....	1938 ^j	30 da.	(^d)	3 da.
New Mexico.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	16	14	.....	.....	1938 ^h	30 da.	(^d)	.....
North Carolina.....	16	14	.....	.....	1941	30 da.	(^g)	.....
North Dakota.....	18	15	.....	.....	1939	30 da.	(^d)	.....
Ohio.....	18	16	★	.....	1941	30 da.	(^d)	5 da.
Oklahoma.....	18	15	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	18	15	.....	.....	1937	10 da.	(^g)	3 da.
Pennsylvania.....	16	16	★	.....	1939	30 da.	(^d)	3 da.
Rhode Island.....	18	16	★	.....	1938	40 da.	(^g)	.....
South Carolina.....	18	14	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★
South Dakota.....	18	15	★	.....	1939	20 da.	(^d)	.....
Tennessee.....	16	16	.....	.....	1939	30 da.	(^k)	3 da.
Texas.....	16	14	★	.....	(^l)	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	16	14	.....	★	1941	15 da.	(^d)	.....
Vermont.....	16	14	.....	★	1941	30 da.	(^d)	.....
Virginia.....	18 ^m	16	.....	.....	1940	30 da.	(^d)	.....
Washington.....	14 ^e	12 ^e	.....	★	.....	.....	3 da.	.....
West Virginia.....	18	16	.....	.....	1939	30 da.	(^e)	3 da.
Wisconsin.....	18	15	.....	.....	1937 ^h	15 da.	(^d)	5 da.
Wyoming.....	18	16	★	.....	1943	30 da.	(^d)	.....

* Time allowed between date of examination and issuance of license.

^b In 1919 law adopted applying to male only; laboratory test authorized but not required.

^c Figures for Arkansas as of January 1, 1941.

^d Syphilis.

^e Common-law marriage age.

^f Syphilis and other venereal diseases.

^g Venereal diseases.

^h Amended in 1939.

ⁱ Repealed and re-enacted in 1940.

^j In 1924 law adopted applying to male only; laboratory test authorized but not required.

^k Syphilis and gonorrhea.

^l In 1929 law adopted applying to male only; no provision as to laboratory test.

^m Figures for Virginia as of January 1, 1942.

* Information furnished by American Social Hygiene Association, and Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT:

Checks Issued by the Treasury Department, by States, in the Calendar Years 1941 and 1942^{a*} (In thousands of dollars)

State	Calendar Year 1941, Total Grants	Total Grants	Federal Security Agency: 1942				Department of Labor: 1942			
			Social Security Board				Public Health	Children's Bureau		
			Old-Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Unemployment Compensation Administration ^b	Public Health Work	Maternal and Child Health	Crippled Children	Child Welfare
Total, all participating States...	\$449,773	\$478,646 ^d	\$305,249	\$70,281	\$8,251	\$72,085 ^d	\$11,618	\$5,698	\$3,967	\$1,496
Alabama	3,234	3,155	1,113	523	40	699	381	234	121	42
Alaska	462	517	329	(c)	(c)	95	45	19	18	10
Arizona	2,853	3,158	2,107	506	85	298	74	53	23	14
Arkansas	2,879	3,262	1,438	623	81	685	220	118	66	30
California	47,893	46,611	35,579	3,003	1,727	5,506	412	176	152	56
Colorado	10,277	10,366	8,317	1,150	139	489	128	74	52	17
Connecticut	4,456	5,214	3,219	433	33	1,277	118	55	57	22
Delaware	615	600	186	108	(c)	212	39	36	7	12
District of Columbia	1,384	1,444	584	260	61	312	75	86	57	10
Florida	4,918	6,121	3,840	781	279	772	211	131	85	23
Georgia	5,078	6,655	4,068	709	177	919	393	199	140	49
Hawaii	743	643	150	181	9	161	58	39	32	14
Idaho	2,615	2,448	1,370	570	39	288	87	48	33	12
Illinois	29,074	35,830	25,306	4,720	(c)	4,882	535	180	165	43
Indiana	12,873	14,813	9,230	2,711	397	2,024	285	76	53	39
Iowa	8,706	8,827	7,455	(c)	269	685	212	70	107	29
Kansas	6,046	6,893	4,538	1,291	214	516	186	78	45	25
Kentucky	4,850	4,937	3,490	(c)	21	757	335	186	104	44
Louisiana	6,924	7,325	3,152	2,532	161	927	284	159	75	35
Maine	2,890	3,236	2,094	400	147	390	92	49	45	18
Maryland	4,363	4,298	1,965	1,165	90	749	147	93	67	22
Massachusetts	21,292	23,926	17,452	2,656	161	3,248	240	82	72	14
Michigan	18,179	19,500	11,383	3,954	235	3,241	359	173	117	37
Minnesota	12,415	12,330	8,757	1,794	189	1,147	223	97	97	26
Mississippi	2,771	3,205	1,650	351	100	457	384	140	80	42
Missouri	16,991	14,247	9,511	2,245	(c)	1,903	301	158	94	35
Montana	2,632	2,772	1,738	509	54	312	61	56	31	11
Nebraska	5,292	5,450	3,676	1,020	102	388	95	88	58	23
Nevada	664	654	391	(c)	(c)	182	41	22	7	11
New Hampshire	1,743	1,691	1,001	181	50	337	54	41	15	11
New Jersey	9,662	9,485	4,104	1,563	120	3,231	259	95	88	25
New Mexico	1,370	1,463	547	448	31	195	94	102	31	17
New York	35,492	36,171	19,421	5,268	533	9,742	726	197	234	50
North Carolina	5,632	5,515	2,319	1,031	248	1,136	390	212	130	48
North Dakota	1,891	2,062	1,092	526	21	226	89	52	38	18
Ohio	27,528	27,631	20,314	2,485	555	3,521	408	186	126	34
Oklahoma	13,442	14,342	10,058	2,779	316	695	220	134	105	36
Oregon	4,251	4,850	3,113	411	78	1,005	108	66	53	16
Pennsylvania	32,210	31,983	14,379	9,897	(c)	6,410	607	295	218	77
Puerto Rico	707	572					285	181	70	36
Rhode Island	2,242	2,231	1,093	308	16	675	59	46	24	12
South Carolina	2,455	3,077	1,465	433	63	630	276	117	50	43
South Dakota	2,393	2,510	1,759	337	25	184	85	54	43	23
Tennessee	5,623	6,596	3,044	1,803	133	1,042	315	123	101	35
Texas	19,680	25,297	19,818	1,518	435	2,371	637	295	146	79
Utah	4,102	3,781	2,463	755	39	369	71	34	45	15
Vermont	1,074	1,094	563	153	25	229	46	43	25	10
Virginia	3,372	3,528	1,264	707	102	886	294	129	100	47
Washington	14,191	15,522	12,586	1,005	203	1,399	166	68	76	19
West Virginia	4,804	6,157	2,453	2,478	144	716	139	89	100	38
Wisconsin	11,544	11,382	7,644	1,833	287	1,164	226	123	72	32
Wyoming	999	1,045	560	169	23	176	42	41	22	12

^a Excludes federal funds for vocational rehabilitation under the Social Security Act, because they are not separated from other federal funds for similar purposes.

^b Prior to Jan. 1, 1942, included grants certified by the Social Security Board to states for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment-

* Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

ment compensation program and excluded grants under the Wagner-Peyser Act. From Jan. 1, through Nov. 30, 1942, includes federal expenditures for operation of employment services in the states.

^c No plan approved by the Social Security Board.

^d Includes \$2,225,000 for office supplies, not distributed by states.

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Education and Libraries

STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS,* 1940-1941

THIS brief summary provides information on public day schools for the year ending June 30, 1941, on the items of enrollment in elementary and high schools; average daily attendance; average number of days schools were in session; number of county and local superintendents, supervisors, principals, and teachers; average salaries of instructional staff; current expense items except interest; and cost per pupil in average daily attendance.

Interest and capital outlay are not shown in the table but are discussed in the text. For the year ending June 30, 1941, some form of report was received from the District of Columbia and from each of the states, except Arizona, Maine, and Vermont, for which states the statistics of 1939-40 were used. For general control expenditures of state and county administration, where figures for 1940-41 were not available, 1939-40 state and county office expenses were added to 1940-41 local expense for general control.

Enrollments. Enrollments as a whole continue to decrease. There were 137,404 fewer pupils in 1940-41 than in 1939-40. Lowered enrollment was especially noticeable in the elementary grades where the decrease was 249,873. High school enrollments continue to increase, although at a lessened rate. The increase for the one-year period was 112,469. The birth rates of the past few years would indicate that we might expect consider-

able decreases in elementary schools for three or four years more, after which we may again expect increases. High school enrollments have continued to increase rapidly to date.

Attendance. Although the decrease in enrollment was only 137,404 for all schools, the average daily attendance declined 494,707. There is no doubt that most of this falling off is due to pupils leaving school the latter part of the year to enter industry.

Instructional Staff and Salaries. The decrease in enrollment is reflected in a decline of approximately 4,000 in the instructional staff. The smaller number of principals is due mostly to a more careful following of the definition of a principal. The average salary of a member of the instructional staff (\$1,470) was \$29 more than in the previous year.

Expenditures. The increase in total current expense, excluding interest, from 1939-40 to 1940-41 was approximately fifty million dollars. The current expense per pupil in average daily attendance increased from \$88.09 to \$92.38. All of the 45 states reporting showed an increase in the cost per pupil in average daily attendance. Capital outlay decreased from \$257,973,600 in 1939-40 to \$148,824,600 in 1940-41, a decrease of \$109,149,000 or 42 per cent. Under the system of war priorities the item of capital outlay will become very small. Interest payments are considerably less, due to a reduction of over two million dollars in school debts outstanding during the past five years.

* By David T. Blose, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS: 1940-41*

State	Total	Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance	Average Number of Days Schools Were in Session	Number of County and Local Superin- tendents	Instructional Staff			Teachers and Other Instruc- tional Staff	Average Salaries of Instruc- tional Staff
		Total	Elementary Schools				Total	Super- visors	Prin- cipals		
Alabama	682,274	578,480	103,794	561,642	153.7	111 ^a	19,992	103	371	19,518	744
Arizona ^a	110,205	87,960	22,245	88,414	168.9	73	3,615	14	217	3,384	1,544
Arkansas	459,362	385,213	74,149	359,260	156.6	267	12,944	26	147	12,771	592
California	1,219,373	844,933	374,440	998,836	177.0	428	43,200 ^b	...	...	43,200	2,373
Colorado	206,461	152,818	53,643	194,655	176.7	191	9,253	67	209	8,977	1,372
Connecticut	285,366	200,431	84,935	239,357	181.0	77	10,276	92	317	9,867	1,959
Delaware	44,369	32,470	11,899	37,429	182.7	16	1,704	23	80	1,601	1,628
Dist. of Col.	100,373	74,541	25,832	83,195	172.9	9	3,304	57	120	3,127	2,456
Florida	393,113	308,129	84,984	327,958	168.7	67	13,778	43	449	13,286	1,058
Georgia	782,827	639,241	143,586	582,654	162.2	221	23,676	83	210	23,383	753
Idaho	109,053	77,910	31,143	95,531 ^b	174.5 ^a	120	4,247	20	136	4,091	1,227
Illinois	1,227,822	852,769	375,053	1,066,826	186.9	681 ^a	47,658	...	2,613	45,045	1,773
Indiana	671,796	470,531	201,265	590,550 ^b	172.0	242 ^a	23,240	298	1,435	21,507	1,470
Iowa	496,264	358,527	137,737	430,116	176.5	1,031	23,733	317	997	22,419	1,035
Kansas	357,544	246,837	110,707	322,910	172.0	439 ^a	18,336	...	...	18,336	1,068
Kentucky	594,979	497,582	97,397	482,025	159.2	262 ^a	19,778	95	1,196	18,487	843
Louisiana	472,172	370,046	102,326	397,122	167.6	67	15,100	136	443	14,521	1,019
Maine ^a	163,640	123,601	40,039	148,613	177.7	126	6,156	...	...	6,156	894
Maryland	298,487	227,755	70,732	255,516	186.9	24	9,008	121	292	8,595	1,683
Massachusetts	684,512	467,892	216,620	604,359	180.2	207	25,324	516	893	23,915	2,062
Michigan	960,212	677,411	282,801	867,492	172.0	1,078	33,472	...	...	33,472	1,698
Minnesota	502,911	351,384 ^a	151,527	449,947	171.3	489 ^a	21,217	...	372 ^a	20,845	1,291
Mississippi	610,150	533,467	76,683	498,374	145.7 ^a	206 ^a	15,988	...	...	15,988	568
Missouri	697,739	524,632	173,107	547,755	180.1	714 ^a	26,266	...	...	26,266	1,166
Montana	106,084	74,371	31,713	95,493	176.0	260	5,176	...	204	4,972	1,190
Nebraska	267,103	184,215	82,888	233,166	176.0 ^a	436 ^a	14,056 ^a	99	197	13,760	779
Nevada	21,695	15,784	5,911	18,176	175.5	21	930	17	91	822	1,683
New Hampshire	74,199	52,293	21,906	66,160	175.2	50	3,035	41	39	2,955	1,256
New Jersey	690,023	487,365	202,658	606,398	184.7	278	28,374	433	815	27,126	2,119
New Mexico	132,601	108,550	24,051	105,137	180.0	102	4,357	53	462	3,842	1,162
New York	2,210,978	1,461,883	749,095	1,865,946	183.9	349	80,859	...	...	80,859	2,591
North Carolina	888,148	680,268	207,880	786,374	164.6	180	26,000	...	1,329	24,671	975
North Dakota	137,387	103,734	33,653	123,696	170.0	53	7,398	...	...	7,398	722
Ohio	1,200,769	833,334 ^b	367,435	1,091,751	181.8	280	41,981	178	1,173	40,630	1,723
Oklahoma	585,141	448,146	136,995	463,763	175.0	905 ^a	20,075	...	...	20,075	1,046
Oregon	190,679	130,832	59,847	164,121	170.4	197	7,840	60	561	7,219	1,373
Pennsylvania	1,809,687	1,260,305	549,382	1,612,483	181.4	1,028	62,229	639	1,436	60,154	1,640
Rhode Island	110,404	78,944	31,460	96,172	180.0	41	4,258	89	262	3,907	1,798
South Carolina	479,042	384,796	94,246	383,527	162.4	196 ^a	15,343	...	174	15,169	751
South Dakota	133,446	96,022	37,424	117,394	174.3	370 ^a	8,302	...	344	7,958	806
Tennessee	647,414	536,152	111,262	534,156	166.1	162 ^a	20,336	...	...	20,336	882
Texas	1,534,145	982,529	351,616	1,095,172	172.2	1,071	48,238	153	1,884	46,201	1,119
Utah	136,992	93,893	43,099	123,785	174.4	40	4,621	52	143	4,426	1,408
Vermont ^a	64,911	51,172	13,739	56,414	179.2	104	2,745	...	92	2,653	981
Virginia	574,439	444,352	130,087	483,164	180.2 ^a	109 ^a	18,660	217	590	17,853	931
Washington	335,956	230,737	105,219	269,980	175.4	305	11,229	76	561	10,592	1,754
West Virginia	451,053	352,803	98,250	396,844	173.4	55	16,201	...	1,871	14,330	1,185
Wisconsin	526,734	365,157	161,577	480,651	178.3	180	21,337	458	356	20,523	1,405
Wyoming	55,904	40,028	15,876	46,985	174.0	112	2,878	32	33	2,813	1,129

STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS: 1940-41—Continued

State	Current Expenditures (Excluding Interest)										Current Ex- penditure (Less Interest) Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance
	Total Current Expendi- tures	General Control	Total	Instruc- tional Staff Salaries	Text-books Free to Pupils	Instruc- tional Supplies and Other Expense of Instruction	Operation of Plant	Main- tenance of Plant	Auxiliary Services	Fixed Charges	
Alabama	20,445,590	827,589	15,492,134	14,879,066	217,756	395,312	885,935	466,147	2,392,197	381,588	36.40
Arizona	8,510,619	467,840	6,034,368	5,583,332	75,000	376,036	834,973	396,472	548,725	228,241	96.26
Arkansas	11,677,741	757,570	8,257,096	7,666,970	357,197	232,929	833,060	285,484	1,246,773	297,758	32.50
California	156,540,303	8,592,695	113,538,312	102,529,095	350,000 ^b	10,659,217	15,295,932	5,939,795	7,213,257	960,312	148.43
Colorado	19,093,710	1,001,647	13,799,263	12,695,604	194,436	909,223	1,719,051	563,450	1,320,840	689,459	98.09
Connecticut	29,473,450	1,038,624	21,137,065	20,128,573	337,481	671,011	3,174,323	895,893	2,721,024	506,521	123.14
Delaware	4,356,906	170,713	3,167,848	2,774,205	79,691	313,952	417,265	151,576	413,590	35,914	116.40
Dist. of Col.	11,373,775	219,475	8,378,085	8,114,652	109,904	153,529	1,304,707	501,527	359,854	610,127	136.71
Florida	20,081,241	851,662	15,284,321	14,572,725	318,481	393,115	1,185,376	605,887	1,565,355	588,640	61.23
Georgia	24,885,021	1,103,064	19,593,840	17,828,482	1,230,650	534,708	911,080	666,652	2,296,207	314,178	42.71
Idaho	8,422,606	476,356	5,657,237	5,212,522	124,595	320,120	1,022,450	301,968	815,872	148,723	88.17
Illinois	134,300,492	5,866,839	90,156,565	84,503,287	4,711,354	941,924	17,562,547	8,165,779	12,323,652	225,110	125.89
Indiana	53,418,604	1,626,915	35,682,275	34,167,536	299,827	1,214,912	5,983,322	2,164,823	5,682,924	2,278,345	90.46
Iowa	38,059,231	2,397,768	26,291,054	24,563,717	.....	1,727,337	4,883,145	2,019,198	1,855,937	612,129	88.49
Kansas	28,483,642	1,108,468	20,168,251	19,585,199	.....	583,052	3,310,248	1,511,527	1,926,017	459,131	88.21
Kentucky	23,915,355	1,262,641	17,650,169	16,668,091	527,301	454,777	1,676,748	638,863	2,366,421	320,513	49.61
Louisiana	23,332,825	1,214,089	16,640,652	15,393,705	518,940	728,007	1,331,084	889,888	2,892,076	365,036	58.75
Maine	9,436,217	494,266	6,060,268	5,505,826	291,357	263,085	1,082,763	376,553	1,312,185	110,182	63.50
Maryland	22,130,525	813,154	15,957,084	15,156,306	296,487	504,291	1,829,453	647,040	1,925,477	958,317	86.61
Massachusetts	73,045,732	2,897,921	55,080,242	52,223,047	767,307	2,089,888	8,355,213	2,292,038	3,807,636	612,682	120.86
Michigan	85,200,375	4,315,690	61,845,974	56,842,079	627,044	4,376,851	10,753,137	3,457,260	4,069,053	759,261	98.21
Minnesota	46,033,791	2,757,245	29,727,611	27,401,295	722,232	1,604,084	6,632,433	2,106,028	4,110,082	700,392	102.31
Mississippi	13,968,924	777,798	9,362,685	9,083,021	.....	279,664 ^a	640,662	448,725	2,438,753	300,301	28.03
Missouri	48,161,935	3,033,614	33,479,272	30,626,175	947,181	1,905,916	5,076,441	2,259,067	3,588,690	724,851	87.93
Montana	10,454,376	837,864	6,632,751	6,160,642	200,868	271,241	1,059,885	394,445	1,354,014	175,417	109.48
Nebraska	18,345,957	1,375,779	12,883,370	10,951,914	366,715	1,564,741	2,227,694	746,334	662,851	449,929	78.68
Nevada	2,509,634	151,139	1,718,493	1,565,370	63,075	90,048	299,372	109,941	204,283	26,406	138.07
New Hampshire	6,233,781	308,790	4,119,071	3,812,624	99,633	206,814	691,352	150,000	725,445	239,123	94.22
New Jersey	89,168,556	4,412,667	64,874,735	60,111,218	1,219,005	3,544,512	9,782,340	4,042,203	5,433,808	622,803	147.05
New Mexico	8,542,462	600,630	5,603,497	5,063,423	455,000	85,074 ^a	623,500	583,538	1,131,297	.....	81.25
New York	298,999,538	8,044,443	222,867,813	209,543,813	1,919,929	11,404,071	25,337,704	8,671,802	13,233,650	20,844,126	160.24
North Carolina	34,491,163	1,267,834	26,119,549	25,341,040	494,848	283,661	1,673,547	1,206,024	3,779,720	444,489	43.86
North Dakota	8,577,217	565,175	5,721,840	5,359,630	163,372	198,838	1,169,560	335,147	626,690	158,805	69.34
Ohio	107,999,271	5,086,034	76,034,433	72,353,018	1,265,273	2,416,142	13,142,118	4,447,733	8,382,296	906,657	98.92
Oklahoma	30,972,567	2,210,732	21,664,914	21,004,194	.....	660,720 ^a	2,471,436	1,665,731	2,435,744	524,010	66.79
Oregon	16,612,953	746,187	11,512,491	10,766,448	185,827	560,216	1,767,597	694,563	1,484,118	407,997	101.22
Pennsylvania	154,039,727	8,794,923	110,935,019	102,058,739	2,604,129	6,272,151	16,026,940	5,721,103	8,488,556	4,073,186	95.53 ^a
Rhode Island	11,083,449	346,944	8,160,799	7,656,357	133,121	371,321	1,339,869	400,861	789,248	45,728	115.25
South Carolina	16,060,356	919,755	11,874,597	11,526,211	.....	348,386	789,318	528,168	1,579,836	368,682	41.88
South Dakota	11,848,029	811,222	7,354,300	6,693,528	256,673	404,099	1,440,060	416,102	1,628,399	197,946	100.93
Tennessee	24,494,306	1,069,998	18,671,034	17,930,875	146,724	593,435	1,564,704	796,032	2,036,036	356,502	45.86
Texas	78,537,608	5,477,923	58,317,821	53,999,365	2,000,000	2,318,456	5,245,922	2,320,387	6,037,692	1,137,863	71.71
Utah	9,889,088	463,174	7,199,643	6,507,891	116,220	575,532	996,266	472,461	652,769	104,775	79.89
Vermont	4,799,601	314,428	3,386,593	2,694,108	75,770	610,715	534,711	193,159	293,758	76,952	85.08
Virginia	24,442,447	940,567	18,165,289	17,378,285	106,916	680,088	1,789,608	778,011	2,470,227	298,745	50.59
Washington	30,840,897	1,513,048	20,852,630	19,696,105	406,515	750,010	3,029,431	2,154,515	3,291,273	.....	114.14
West Virginia	26,555,339	849,080	19,577,588	19,198,173	45,150	334,265	2,244,242	1,068,308	2,366,720	449,401	66.92
Wisconsin	45,076,829	1,959,999	32,162,860	29,986,403	542,449	1,634,008	5,534,104	2,017,078	2,687,806	714,982	93.78
Wyoming	5,553,481	386,135	3,520,061	3,250,097	104,569	165,395	529,425	267,814	850,046	118.20

^a Statistics for 1939-40.

^b Estimated from previous year.

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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 a following page. The data on compulsory attendance give general provisions only. Laws of many states are weakened by exceptions or failure to require attendance during a full school term.

During the last biennium, two more states have passed statewide tenure laws. In addition, 10 states now have statewide continuing contract laws, and 15⁴ states provide for tenure in large areas of the state.

Three new statewide joint contributory retirement systems were enacted in the last biennium, and one other was completely revised so as to put it on an actuarial basis for the first time in its long history. Many other states have improved their retirement systems by recent amendments. School employees are not usually included in state or municipal public employee retirement systems. (See table on "Coverage and Beneficiaries of State Retirement Systems" page 220.)

Although the trend in teacher certification is toward an increase in requirements, the scarcity of teachers caused by the War has resulted in the issuance of great numbers of provisional or temporary certificates based on less than legal requirements.

Thirty-one states earmark some part of the proceeds of one or more state taxes for the support of public schools. Schools of the remaining 17 states receive income from tax sources only through biennial appropriations from state general funds. In recent years the trend has been away from the earmarking of taxes, but there are now signs of a reversal in this trend.

Thirteen state governments levy real or general property taxes specifically for

schools. This number of states has been reduced from 18, in 1932. Schools of 11 states share directly in the proceeds of state income taxes. Included in the 11 states is Oregon, added by popular vote in November, 1942. Also included are Iowa and Massachusetts, where income taxes are earmarked not directly for schools but for the replacement of local taxes lost because of homestead exemption in the former state, and for the reimbursement of towns for school expenditures in the latter state. Proceeds of general sales taxes contribute directly to school support in 10 states, including Iowa, where sales taxes help to replace losses due to homestead exemptions, and West Virginia, where sales taxes are placed in the general fund earmarked for schools but subject to legislative appropriation. Sales tax proceeds in Louisiana and North Dakota, diverted to general funds by 1939 and 1940 laws, are again earmarked partly for schools. Twenty states earmark for school support taxes other than those on property, income, and general sales.

Plans for equalizing the school tax burden are in operation in 38 states. Some plans do no more than make available to a few financially weak districts moderate additional sums in amounts left to the discretion of the state board of education or other state educational authority. Others provide aid for local school units on the basis of carefully developed measures of their need for educational funds and their financial ability to raise the needed funds from their own resources. The measure of need most frequently used is the cost of a state-prescribed "minimum" or "foundation" school program. The most frequently used measure of local financial ability is the yield of a specified number of mills of local tax rate levied on the property of the local school unit.

*Prepared by the Research Division, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

STATE AND LOCAL TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEMS¹

As of January 1, 1943, public school teachers were protected by statewide retirement plans in 32 states, and by statewide pension plans in three states.

In 14 of the states with statewide retirement or pension plans there are one or more local retirement or pension plans. In 9 other states and the District of Columbia there are also a number of local systems. Taken altogether, there are at least 58 local plans for the retirement or pensioning of teachers.

In 20 of the statewide retirement plans, teachers contribute a percentage of salary set by law; in 10 states, the teachers' contributions are based upon an actuarial rate; one state combines a flat contribution with a percentage of salary; and one other state uses a flat contribution only. Age is the sole basis for normal retire-

ment in seven states; service, in four states; the others combine service and age requirements. All but two provide disability benefits in addition to superannuation or service benefits.

In the three statewide pension plans, teachers do not contribute to the fund. Age and service requirements are set up in two of these three states, the other one requiring service regardless of age.

In 12 of the 32 statewide retirement plans at least a part of the non-teaching staff of school employees is included. Two states have a separate system covering non-teaching school employees on a statewide basis. Nine states have permissive legislation permitting local option for establishing local retirement systems for non-teaching personnel.

Eighteen local plans for teachers or city employees include also non-teaching school employees. Of these eighteen plans, ten are set up by special legislation; seven by charter provisions; and one by schoolboard resolution. All but four are joint contributory retirement plans, the four being pension systems. Four of these eighteen local plans do not provide for disability benefits.

¹ From: National Education Association, Research Division. *Statutory Analysis of Retirement Provisions for Teachers and Other School Employees*. Washington, D. C.: the Association, January, 1942. (Revised by the Division.) 84 pp. (Mimeo.).

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
STATE LAWS AFFECTING PUBLIC EDUCATION*
 As of January 1, 1943

State	Attend- ance Compul- sory to Age 16	State Taxes Earmarked Wholly or Partly for Elementary and Secondary School Support					Fund for Equali- zation of School Support	At Least 2 Years of Post High School Educa- tion Required for Teacher Certificate	Minimum Salary Law or State Salary Schedule	State- wide— Per- manent Tenure	Joint Con- tributory Statewide Retirement Systems
		Prop- erty	Per- sonal Net Income	Corpor- ation Net Income	General Sales	Other					
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona.....	★	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
California.....	★	★	★	★
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut....	★	★	★	★
Delaware.....	★	★	★
Florida.....	★	★	★	★
Georgia.....	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	★	★	★
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa.....	★	★ ^a	★ ^a	★ ^a	....	....	....	★	....	....
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts..	★	★ ^b	....	....	....	★	(c)	★	★	★
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...	★	★	(d)
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^e	....	....
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	★
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia.....	★	★	★
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia...	★	★ ^f	★	★	★	★	....	★
Wisconsin.....	★	(g)	....	....	....	★	★	★^o	....	★
Wyoming.....	★	★

^a Earmarked in part, not for schools but for reimbursements to municipalities, including school districts, for losses due to tax exemption of homesteads.

^b Earmarked, not for schools, but as a source of reimbursements to towns for school expenditures.

^c Certification is by local authorities.

^d Inactive because of lack of state appropriations.

^e For elementary teachers only.

^f Sales-tax proceeds placed in State General Fund earmarked for schools by law but subject to biennial appropriation by legislature.

^g In Wisconsin certain income surtaxes, dividend taxes, etc., are earmarked in part by law as aids to common schools but actually these taxes contribute to schools only as a part of the biennial appropriation from the State General Fund.

EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES

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STAFFS, STUDENTS, AND DEGREES, INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY STATE*

1939-1940

State	Number of Insti- tutions Reporting	Staff (Full- time Equivalent)		Resident College En- rollments, September to June		Degrees Conferred in Course (Men and Women)			Honorary Degrees Conferred
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Bachelors	Masters	Doctors	
Total	1,708	94,536	37,016	892,250	600,953	186,500	26,731	3,290	1,452
Alabama.....	25	1,396	741	11,574	8,413	2,844	148	.....	15
Arizona.....	5	313	131	3,629	2,340	722	107	2	1
Arkansas.....	24	813	412	6,444	4,484	1,261	44	.....	14
California.....	102	7,077	2,648	70,570	49,720	10,733	1,349	252	47
Colorado.....	19	961	439	10,385	6,991	2,202	569	25	11
Connecticut.....	25	1,461	516	9,290	3,570	2,110	173	129	30
Delaware.....	3	139	52	680	438	208	10	.....	6
Dist. of Col.....	22	1,295	465	14,511	7,808	2,408	594	79	10
Florida.....	12	774	424	6,141	5,332	1,710	95	1	11
Georgia.....	46	1,434	804	12,786	10,443	3,279	245	.....	26
Idaho.....	8	455	146	4,154	2,461	634	78	.....	9
Illinois.....	91	6,018	2,212	65,141	41,933	11,378	2,226	366	67
Indiana.....	41	2,441	744	24,777	12,288	5,708	686	61	53
Iowa.....	62	2,046	860	17,946	11,807	3,796	748	133	45
Kansas.....	45	1,502	798	15,874	11,370	3,342	341	10	17
Kentucky.....	39	1,282	766	12,152	10,262	2,588	273	12	24
Louisiana.....	19	1,637	764	15,471	10,525	3,471	339	27	5
Maine.....	16	475	248	3,563	2,529	829	59	.....	29
Maryland.....	29	1,695	651	11,681	6,876	2,122	178	84	27
Massachusetts.....	66	5,383	1,575	37,083	20,689	9,415	1,629	307	104
Michigan.....	61	2,697	1,023	37,075	23,886	6,800	1,564	162	52
Minnesota.....	39	2,054	925	19,910	14,737	4,109	466	115	18
Mississippi.....	34	832	638	7,498	6,521	1,705	46	.....	3
Missouri.....	56	2,708	1,199	22,791	17,602	4,726	532	37	25
Montana.....	10	345	144	3,628	3,057	763	50	.....	5
Nebraska.....	22	1,056	480	9,735	6,844	2,187	181	24	17
Nevada.....	1	104	25	787	480	149	7	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	9	622	193	4,271	1,626	1,042	62	.....	10
New Jersey.....	33	1,763	479	14,358	6,157	3,185	253	70	30
New Mexico.....	7	393	107	3,270	1,680	474	49	.....	.....
New York.....	98	11,615	3,586	117,042	78,554	21,254	5,879	605	139
North Carolina.....	53	2,283	1,124	16,826	15,292	4,815	349	56	27
North Dakota.....	11	503	226	4,907	3,425	802	49	2	7
Ohio.....	64	4,864	1,670	51,188	33,179	10,059	1,181	161	104
Oklahoma.....	37	1,295	680	18,236	14,672	4,826	585	5	3
Oregon.....	20	923	398	9,769	6,372	1,930	153	6	12
Pennsylvania.....	96	7,013	2,045	52,711	30,690	13,261	1,964	197	210
Rhode Island.....	6	483	117	3,804	1,621	893	90	19	6
South Carolina.....	32	1,047	523	8,426	7,488	2,229	60	.....	17
South Dakota.....	16	533	263	3,616	2,967	803	55	.....	14
Tennessee.....	45	1,804	800	13,280	11,973	3,346	631	41	45
Texas.....	85	3,772	1,778	43,115	31,437	9,720	1,257	62	43
Utah.....	10	595	255	8,283	4,760	1,411	105	.....	1
Vermont.....	11	445	168	1,128	1,847	588	56	.....	15
Virginia.....	42	1,878	976	14,051	12,105	3,668	194	34	39
Washington.....	23	1,129	466	15,933	10,293	3,298	239	36	6
West Virginia.....	20	794	396	7,719	6,725	1,860	158	6	31
Wisconsin.....	64	1,617	880	19,226	13,909	4,671	579	164	18
Wyoming.....	1	168	56	1,489	775	262	46	.....	4
U. S. Service Schools ^b	3	604	.....	4,326	.....	904	.....	.....	.....

* Administrative and instructional.

^b U. S. Military Academy, U. S. Naval Academy, and U. S. Coast Guard Academy.

* Prepared by Henry G. Badger, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS,^a 1941*

State	Population (1940)	Income or Expenditure		Volumes		Circulation		Number of People Without Public Library Service	Percent of Total Without Public Library Service
		Total	Per Capita ^b	Total	Per Capita ^b	Number	Per Capita ^b		
Total	131,669,275	\$55,376,311	\$.42	114,176,283	.87	425,101,781	3.23	35,447,515	27
Alabama.....	2,832,961	201,262	.07	642,467	.23	2,998,322	1.06	1,350,701	48
Arizona.....	499,261	91,187	.18	318,354	.64	1,277,068	2.56	199,242	40
Arkansas.....	1,949,387	106,051	.05	530,016	.27	2,804,408	1.44	1,094,703	56
California.....	6,907,387	5,832,306	.84	12,064,251	1.75	46,394,408	6.72	125,170	2
Colorado.....	1,123,296	423,766	.38	1,032,444	.92	3,419,469	3.04	310,006	28
Connecticut.....	1,709,242	1,474,558	.86	3,410,358	1.99	10,007,534	5.85	18,405	1
Delaware.....	266,505	189,994	.71	265,902	.99	860,707	3.23	62,704	24
District of Columbia	663,091	586,940	.89	658,560	.99	3,190,583	4.81	0	0
Florida.....	1,897,414	254,086	.13	600,744	.32	2,453,336	1.29	865,224	46
Georgia.....	3,123,723	356,433	.11	1,041,762	.33	5,480,708	1.75	1,110,565	36
Idaho.....	524,873	126,463	.24	365,527	.70	1,367,941	2.61	304,882	58
Illinois.....	7,897,241	3,972,638	.50	6,297,028	.80	29,457,472	3.73	1,866,561	24
Indiana.....	3,427,796	1,842,566	.54	4,695,780	1.37	18,614,303	5.43	842,574	25
Iowa.....	2,538,268	948,670	.37	2,809,556	1.11	9,791,991	3.86	1,122,468	44
Kansas.....	1,801,028	457,512	.25	1,452,070	.81	4,806,168	2.67	856,806	48
Kentucky.....	2,845,627	351,144	.12	711,486	.25	2,161,521	.76	955,736	34
Louisiana.....	2,363,880	311,938	.13	578,319	.20	2,805,653	1.19	1,042,086	44
Maine.....	847,226	383,908	.45	1,024,961	1.21	1,615,574	1.91	162,285	19
Maryland.....	1,821,244	647,216	.36	1,034,601	.57	3,862,909	2.12	258,649	14
Massachusetts.....	4,316,721	4,415,158	1.02	11,388,700	2.64	26,345,659	6.10	0	0
Michigan.....	5,256,106	2,877,636	.55	4,941,481	.94	17,980,115	3.42	989,435	19
Minnesota.....	2,792,300	1,330,940	.48	2,857,273	1.02	10,635,406	3.81	1,025,615	37
Mississippi.....	2,183,796	86,036	.04	324,078	.15	1,208,905	.55	335,716	15
Missouri.....	3,784,664	1,013,218	.27	2,720,309	.72	9,564,793	2.53	1,625,517	43
Montana.....	559,456	179,881	.32	581,583	1.04	1,517,177	2.71	204,935	37
Nebraska.....	1,315,834	380,812	.29	1,511,292	1.15	4,235,564	3.22	570,621	43
Nevada.....	110,247	42,973	.39	345,209	3.13	329,057	2.98	18,477	17
New Hampshire.....	491,524	308,771	.63	1,759,733	3.58	3,168,012	6.44	2,880	0.6
New Jersey.....	4,160,165	2,659,398	.64	5,428,433	1.30	17,607,222	4.23	222,465	5
New Mexico.....	531,818	53,710	.10	184,356	.35	440,108	.83	304,777	57
New York.....	13,479,142	8,445,068	.63	10,980,348	.81	46,690,480	3.46	1,713,816	13
North Carolina.....	3,571,623	366,897	.10	899,988	.25	6,765,760	1.89	819,086	23
North Dakota.....	641,935	93,311	.15	239,640	.37	941,416	1.47	457,414	71
Ohio.....	6,907,612	5,411,494	.78	9,838,757	1.42	38,326,647	5.55	67,245	1
Oklahoma.....	2,336,434	345,738	.15	1,103,339	.47	5,290,270	2.26	1,277,571	55
Oregon.....	1,089,684	589,859	.54	1,440,730	1.32	5,919,703	5.43	256,623	24
Pennsylvania.....	9,900,180	2,537,854	.26	4,736,249	.48	22,113,203	2.23	3,451,555	35
Rhode Island.....	713,346	494,699	.69	1,345,827	1.89	3,249,808	4.55	526	0.07
South Carolina.....	1,899,804	173,161	.09	570,748	.30	3,255,488	1.71	884,462	47
South Dakota.....	642,961	138,217	.21	564,830	.88	1,694,680	2.63	386,978	60
Tennessee.....	2,915,841	716,660	.25	1,005,666	.34	4,443,872	1.52	1,116,539	38
Texas.....	6,414,824	858,405	.13	1,753,502	.27	8,448,697	1.32	3,398,555	53
Utah.....	550,310	245,482	.45	579,358	1.05	2,350,237	4.27	124,880	23
Vermont.....	359,231	187,618	.52	945,618	2.63	1,574,812	4.38	29,359	8
Virginia.....	2,677,773	331,189	.12	841,045	.31	3,075,396	1.15	1,260,063	47
Washington.....	1,736,191	749,432	.43	1,000,291	.92	6,645,836	3.83	619,457	36
West Virginia.....	1,901,974	127,782	.07	413,134	.22	1,232,579	.65	1,010,452	53
Wisconsin.....	3,137,587	1,524,690	.49	3,349,000	1.07	15,231,000	4.85	720,535	23
Wyoming.....	250,742	131,514	.52	391,580	1.56	1,449,804	5.78	3,194	1

^a Table includes data for local public libraries giving general, free, public service, under any form of management and support (omitting those serving a limited group or charging a fee) whether serving cities or villages, school

districts, townships, counties, or any other governmental unit smaller than the state.

^b Per capita are reckoned on the basis of the total population (1940) of the state.

* From *Statistics of 1941*, American Library Association.

Law Enforcement and Traffic Safety

THE STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES*

CRIME repression and traffic law enforcement continue to stand out as the two major responsibilities of state law enforcement agencies, but the impact of the War is evidenced in every phase of their activities. In the field of motor vehicle traffic, the war effort has required especial attention to such important problems as the movement of men and materials to and from war plants and supply depots, the escort of military caravans, the planning of convoy routes, the study of evacuation areas in the event of disaster, and the enforcement of the gasoline and tire rationing programs.¹ Above all loomed the critical problem of combatting injuries, accidents and deaths on the highways—a problem which struck at the heart of the war effort.²

¹ Attention directed to convoying of military caravans is illustrative of the war load. The Connecticut State Police averaged 615 convoys per month in 1942, the Pennsylvania Motor Police 300, the Massachusetts State Police 170. Members of the California Highway Patrol travelled about 57,000 miles per month in convoy duty, those of the Florida Highway Patrol approximately 40,000 miles. From the memorandum of Edward J. Hickey, Chairman, State and Provincial Section, International Association of Chiefs of Police, to state police executives, dated January 19, 1943.

² This is evidenced by the crippling toll of deaths, injuries, and accidents during 1942. Estimates now available count deaths over the nation at 27,800, non-fatal injuries at 1,000,000 (about 80,000 persons were left permanently injured), and accidents involving only property damage at 4,170,000. The twin evils of this situation in relation to the war effort are obvious: loss of man-hour time in war production and loss

In the field of crime repression and prevention the load thrust upon the state enforcement agencies has been especially burdensome. Counted among the newer and pressing responsibilities during 1942 were the protection of industrial areas, combatting of subversive activities, training of auxiliary personnel, and the maintenance of an ever watchful eye over the rising tide of crime and juvenile delinquency.³ These and many of motor vehicle equipment, the replacement and repair of which becomes a critical problem because of priorities and scarcity of materials. The above data was supplied through the courtesy of the National Safety Council.

³ Take the situation in West Virginia as an example. During the biennium, July 1, 1940–June 30, 1942, the state police travelled 14,989 miles and employed 919 man hours in assisting selective service boards; 4,984 miles and 406 man hours in assisting sugar and gasoline rationing boards; 27,780 miles and 4,630 man hours in internal security investigation; 12,615 miles and 1,927 man hours in civilian defense activities. In Maine, the State Bureau of Identification assumed the principal responsibility for fingerprinting all members of the civilian defense corps. Some 22,000 fingerprints were taken. In Ohio, the State Highway Patrol launched a comprehensive training program which included training of plant guards in 162 war industries, training of civilian and police personnel in emergency police duties in 74 cities and towns, and giving motor corps unit and safety driving instruction in 34 cities. More than 2,000 investigations per month were made for the FBI by the state police in California, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington.

* Prepared by David Geeting Monroe, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Safety Division, Evanston, Illinois.

other activities have created an enormous drain on men and materials, and account for many of the shifts and changes in police organization and procedures which occurred during the year.

The situation with reference to the authority exercised by the various state enforcement agencies remained more or less static during 1942. A majority of the departments (35 of the 48) continued to operate under broad authorities, permitting enforcement of both criminal and motor vehicle laws. Thirteen departments continued to be constricted to enforcement of motor vehicle laws only.⁴ But, as a rule, most of the departments which were authorized to enforce the criminal laws did not regularly and completely exercise such powers except as they related to special war problems. Police activities centered principally in the field of traffic law enforcement. As in previous years, the carrying on of a variety of regulatory activities remained the responsibility of many other state agencies operating independently of the state police departments or highway patrols.⁵

Jurisdictionally, statewide enforcement continued about the same. The investigation and enforcement of criminal laws within municipalities was enjoined ordinarily, save when a state officer witnessed a crime perpetrated within the municipal limits, or was in pursuit of a violator or suspected violator, or was called upon for assistance by municipal authorities or the governor. Similarly, legislative provisions which prohibited utilization of state enforcement agencies in industrial disputes were continued. This was likewise true, as a rule, with

respect to the serving of civil processes.⁶

As many officials had anticipated, the manpower problem became a distressing issue of first magnitude during the year. Members of the state police and highway patrols are exceptionally vulnerable to military service because of their low average age and their above-average physical condition. As of October 1, 1942, for example, 16 per cent of the personnel in the 17 departments for which information is available was already in the armed services and 58 per cent of the remaining personnel was under 35 years of age and thus immediately subject to military call.⁷

Added to the problem of losses to the armed services was the difficulty of obtaining replacements. The experience of the Texas Department of Public Safety is typical. Ordinarily, 700 or more candidates can be counted upon to apply for entrance examinations for the police service. Only 130 applicants were available for the 1942 summer examination, and their physical and mental caliber was definitely below previous levels. In view of the strategic position which state police agencies occupy in the enforcement field and their exceptional usefulness in times of war and crisis, the situation is one which is fraught with the greatest danger.⁸

Differences in the areas of the various states, their population, road mileage, financial resources, and ideologies regarding enforcement continue to emphasize major variations in the numerical

⁴ See table on page 277.

⁵ Among these regulatory activities are: fish and game control, forestry and plant quarantine, housing inspection, narcotics control, factory and workshop inspection, and food inspection. The number of agencies involved in these activities in each state varies from one to twenty-five or more. Some agencies are mere fact finding ones whose principal task is that of gathering and analyzing statistical information. Others, and these are in the majority, are actively engaged in forms of activity which require the services of inspectors, special investigators, and the like. Indications are that employees of such agencies outnumber the state police and highway patrol personnel in a majority of states.

⁶ With respect to authority and jurisdiction of the state agencies consult *State and Provincial Police*, by David Geeting Monroe (Evanston, Illinois, 1931), Ch. II.

⁷ From the *Report of Commissioner Edward J. Hickey*, Chairman of the State and Provincial Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, to Major General Allen W. Gullion, Provost Marshal General, United States Army, dated October 31, 1942, pp. 12-14.

⁸ Enforcement by the state police and highway patrols is unique in many respects. They alone operate throughout the territorial jurisdiction of their respective states; their organization and discipline are quasi-military and members are subject to call throughout the 24-hour period; their members possess strategic knowledge of the geography of their jurisdictions; they have the advantage of effective statewide communication systems and record devices which are immeasurably important aids to enforcement.

strength of the various statewide departments. In all, these departments employed 9,271 police personnel and 2,209 civilian personnel, or a total of 11,480.⁹ Distribution of departments according to their numerical strength was as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE STRENGTH OF STATEWIDE DEPARTMENTS

Police Personnel	Number of Departments	Per Cent of Total
Less than 50.....	8	17
50 to 99.....	11	23
100 to 199.....	16	33
200 to 299.....	5	11
300 to 399.....	3	6
400 to 499.....	2	4
500 to 999.....	2	4
1,000 and over.....	1	2
TOTAL.....	48	100

Thus, about 40 per cent of the departments listed a personnel of less than 100 police employees, another 44 per cent from 100 to 300 employees. About 16 per cent of the departments had a numerical police strength in excess of 300 persons.

Although some changes in organizational matters occurred during 1942, the situation on the whole was static rather than dynamic. In Virginia, the Division of Motor Vehicles was abolished and a Department of State Police was established within the Department of Finance. Duties of the police department were redefined to include operation of a highway patrol, supervision of inspection stations, promotion of highway safety, operation of a state police school, and operation of a state police communications system. In California, the old county line unit basis upon which police districts were established was abolished and districts were reorganized along population and geographic lines. In Illinois, districting of the state highway police force on a traffic artery basis was abolished and the department was redistricted along a county line basis.

Notable are the changes in adoption of motor vehicle and communication equipment by the statewide agencies. Until the tide of War began its ravages

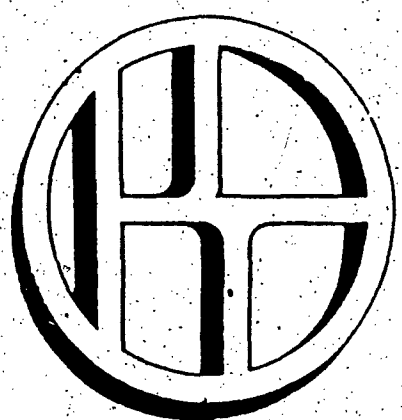
of police personnel, the upward swing toward enlargement of state police forces was apparent in nearly all departments. This made possible a more intensive territorial coverage—a coverage possible in large measure only by increased adoption of motor vehicle and communication facilities. As of March, 1941, for example, the number of patrol cars of the statewide departments totalled about 4,700. Two years later (March, 1943) the number exceeded 6,100, or a gain of roughly 1,700 patrol car units.¹⁰ Unquestionably, however, gains have levelled off in recent months due to priority and other war difficulties. In the use of motorcycles, decline is also in evidence. Whereas there were about 2,500 motorcycles in use in March of 1941, there were less than 2,100 in March of 1943. Use of other types of motor vehicles remains about constant.

In the field of radio communication facilities, the net results during the past two years point to important gains in the majority of departments. Extant information indicates that as of March, 1941, some 3,100 patrol cars were equipped with radio facilities. Yet in two years, the number of patrol units thus equipped jumped to approximately 4,600, a net approximate gain of 1,500 units.¹⁰ As may be anticipated, however, expansion in radio facilities has abruptly declined in recent months due to the grave difficulties of securing new equipment and replacing worn facilities. Of particular significance is the trend away from reliance upon one-way radio facilities. The number of two-way installations appears to have doubled between 1939 and 1943, while three-way installations were established recently in three departments—Connecticut, Maine, and New Jersey. Reliance upon private and municipal police transmitters by motor vehicles of the state agencies has declined precipitously and the great majority now employ state-operated radio transmitters.¹¹ Some gains are evidenced in the

⁹ See table on page 277.

¹⁰ See table on page 278.

¹¹ Alabama and Montana continue to use municipal radio stations. In Kentucky a move is on foot to secure permit for a radio system.



**CONTINUED
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adoption of teletype installations. Extant information indicates that these are now being operated in 20 states via leased and TWX line and that the number of outlets is now in excess of 500.

The revealed situation respecting statewide policing is encouraging in many respects, disheartening in others. Important gains have been accomplished on a number of fronts that have made for more effective enforcement. But the horizon is clouded with problems and trials which may bode ill. As the problems of War continue, the obligations of the

statewide police will become the more burdensome. Whether they can be carried is the question. Many key officers and men will have left their departments for the armed services. As the drain on manpower continues, policing must be maintained by older men whose skills and training, on the whole, cannot match that of their predecessors. Such a situation, coupled with lags in equipment utility, will necessitate maximum performance on the part of each and every man if the enforcement situation is to be kept in check.

FACTS RELATING TO STATEWIDE ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES*

State	Name of Organization	Date Created ^a	Head	Title	Authority		Number of Police and Civilian Personnel			
					Full Police Authority	Traffic Violations Only	Police	Civilian	Total	Auxiliary
Total							9,271	2,209	11,480	10,880
Alabama	Department of Public Safety	1939	Gilbert, Van B.	Director	★	★	150 ^b	50	200	0
Arizona	Highway Patrol	1931	Moore, Horace	Superintendent	★	★	52	12	64	0
Arkansas	State Police	1935	Albright, A. G.	Superintendent	★		66	17	83	0
California	State Highway Patrol	1929	Cato, E. Raymond	Chief	★	★	844	274	1,118	4,825
Colorado	State Highway Courtesy Patrol	1935	Drain, Vernon	Supervisor	★	★	100	15	115	0
Connecticut	State Police	1903	Hickey, Edward J.	Commissioner	★		275	137	412	500 ^c
Delaware	State Police	1923	McKendrick, Walter B.	Superintendent	★		83	18	101	0
Florida	Highway Patrol Division	1939	Gilliam, J. J.	Director	★	★	120	16	136	0
Georgia	Department of Public Safety	1937	Williams, C. A.	Commissioner	★		100	60	160	6
Idaho	Department of Law Enforcement	1929	Spoor, Charles E.	Commissioner	★		10	30	40	0
Illinois	Department of Public Safety	1923	Sullivan, T. P.	Director	★		350	206	556	0
Indiana	State Police	1935	Stiver, Don F.	Superintendent	★		300	50	350	0
Iowa	Department of Public Safety	1935	Fischer, Karl	Commissioner	★		128	14	142	0
Kansas	State Highway Patrol	1937	Zurbucken, Col. Will.	Superintendent	★		70	8	78	0
Kentucky	State Highway Patrol	1932	Nelson, Col. Jack	Director	★		174	27	201	0
Louisiana	State Police	1936	Alford, Brig. Gen. Steve	Superintendent	★		177	21	198	0
Maine	State Police	1925	Weaver, Henry P.	Chief	★		92	32	124	0
Maryland	State Police	1921	Ober, Col. Beverly	Superintendent	★		181	61	242	0
Massachusetts	State Police	1921	Stokes, John F.	Acting Commissioner	★		200 ^d	130	330	0
Michigan	State Police	1917	Olander, Oscar G.	Commissioner	★		445	177	622	0
Minnesota	Highway Patrol	1929	Rowe, Elden W.	Superintendent	★		134	14	148	0
Mississippi	Department of Public Safety	1938	Brady, Col. T. P.	Commissioner	★	★	85	20	105	0
Missouri	State Highway Patrol	1931	Ginn, Stanley	Superintendent	★		152	78	230	821
Montana	Highway Patrol	1935	Sheridan, Charles L.	Supervisor	★	★	69	4	73	0
Nebraska	Public Safety and Patrol	1937 ^e	Mengel, L. D.	State Sheriff	★	★	48	0	48	0
Nevada	State Highway Patrol	1923	Sheehy, Richard	Chief	★		1	1	2	130
New Hampshire	State Police	1937	Caswell, Ralph	Superintendent	★		65	0	65	0
New Jersey	State Police	1921	Schoeffel, Col. Chas. H.	Superintendent	★		373	86	459	0
New Mexico	State Police	1933	Young, Frank	Chief	★		35	6	41	0
New York	State Troopers	1917	Warner, John A.	Superintendent	★		900	33	933	0
North Carolina	State Highway Patrol	1927	Armstrong, Major John T.	Superintendent	★		213	48	261	0
North Dakota	State Highway Patrol	1935	Jeffrey, John D.	Superintendent	★	★	20	4	24	0
Ohio	State Highway Patrol	1933	Black, Col. Lynn C.	Superintendent	★	★	200	35	235	3,300
Oklahoma	Department of Public Safety	1937	Gentry, J. M.	Commissioner	★		155	0	155	1,236
Oregon	State Police	1931	Pray, Charles C.	Superintendent	★		206	0	206	0
Pennsylvania	Motor Police	1905 ^f	Wilhelm, C. M.	Commissioner	★		1,228 ^g	142	1,370	0
Rhode Island	State Police	1925	Kelly, Edward J.	Superintendent	★		58	10	68	37
South Carolina	Highway Patrol	1930	Hardeman, W. L.	Director	★	★	145	11	156	0
South Dakota	Motor Patrol	1935	Goetz, Walter	Superintendent	★		20	2	22	0
Tennessee	Highway Patrol	1930	Bomar, Lynn	Director	★	★	104	52	156	0
Texas	State Department of Public Safety	1935	Garrison, Col. Homer E.	Director	★		467	91	558	0
Utah	State Highway Patrol	1925	Dow, Peter L.	Superintendent	★		60	5	65	0
Vermont	State Highway Patrol	1919	Marsh, H. Elmer	Chief Inspector	★	★	38	2	40	0
Virginia	State Police	1932 ^h	Woodson Jr., Major C. W.	Director	★		170	70	240	25
Washington	State Patrol	1921	Pryde, James	Chief	★		151	80	231	0
West Virginia	Department of Public Safety	1919	Hess, H. Clare	Superintendent	★		185	53	238	0
Wisconsin	Enforcement Division									
	Motor Vehicle Department	1939	Bell, Homer G.	Director		★	55	7	62	0
Wyoming	State Highway Patrol	1933	Seifried, C. F.	Superintendent	★		17	0	17	0

^a Indication of dates on which the various statewide agencies were established is difficult to determine. This is due to the fact that many of the agencies have undergone important changes in structure, responsibilities, and title.

^b To this number should be added 40 police personnel on military leave and not replaced.

^c To this number should be added 130 special officers and bridge guards.

^d Authorized strength is 300 police personnel. However, 79 are on military leave. There are also 21 vacancies not yet filled.

^e It should be noted that there are two separate statewide agencies in Minnesota. Both, however, are headed by Superintendent Rowe. The Highway Patrol has authority to enforce only motor vehicle laws; the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is empowered with full police authority on trunk highways.

The first statewide police unit was created in 1905. In 1923 the Highway Patrol was organized. Merger of the two forces took place in 1937.

^f To this number should be added 205 uniformed officers on leave in the armed services.

^g A statewide agency was organized in 1926. It later became the state police.

* Prepared by David Geeting Monroe, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Safety Division, Evanston, Illinois. Data respecting the number of uniformed officers, civilian personnel, and auxiliary personnel were supplied through the courtesy of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D. C.

MOTOR VEHICLE AND RADIO COMMUNICATION FACILITIES OF STATEWIDE AGENCIES*

State	Number of Motor Vehicles (March, 1943)			Number of Patrol Cars Equipped with Radio in:		Percent of Patrol Cars Equipped with Radio in:	
	Patrol Cars	Motor- cycles	Others	March 1941	March 1943	March 1941	March 1943
Total.....	6,239	2,374	256	2,966	4,472	57	70
Alabama.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Arizona.....	56	0	0	9	56	22	100
Arkansas.....	45	5	1	(a)	45	(a)	100
California.....	494	493	(a)	203	330 ^b	68	67
Colorado.....	64	17	0	35	54	57	84
Connecticut.....	295	115	14	235	240	100	81
Delaware.....	33	19	4	28	33	100	100
Florida.....	128	31	0	4	50	8	39
Georgia.....	80	26	2	0	11	0	14
Idaho.....	11	0	2	(a)	4	(a)	36
Illinois.....	296	338	17	226	296	100	100
Indiana.....	300	51	1	232	300	100	100
Iowa.....	128	10	1	125	128	100	100
Kansas.....	49	8	0	33	14	100	29
Kentucky.....	100	33	3	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	81	30	19	9	81	23	100
Maine.....	92	45	1	4	45	4	49
Maryland.....	127	85	25	70	127	100	100
Massachusetts.....	112	136	0	113	112	100	100
Michigan.....	183	50	2	116	183	100	100
Minnesota.....	70	64	0	7	52	11	76
Mississippi.....	88	5	1	50	88	100	100
Missouri.....	110	15	3	104	110	100	100
Montana.....	73	6	0	0	73	0	100
Nebraska.....	52	12	0	(a)	0	(a)	0
Nevada.....	1	0	0	2	0	18	0
New Hampshire.....	45	7	0	43	45	100	100
New Jersey.....	168	50	7	12	161	12	96
New Mexico.....	32	17	(a)	(a)	0	(a)	0
New York.....	347	133	33	125	197	43	57
North Carolina.....	256	25	7	177	256	100	100
North Dakota.....	20	0	0	0	20	0	100
Ohio.....	165	99	0	89	165	100	100
Oklahoma.....	(a)	24	(a)	48	(a)	100	(a)
Oregon.....	145	2	0	139	145	100	100
Pennsylvania.....	678	76	20	37	61	5	9
Rhode Island.....	46	32	1	48	46	100	100
South Carolina.....	139	15	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	20	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	115	44	0	0	80	0	70
Texas.....	350	179	6	196	350	100	100
Utah.....	70	10	1	15	(a)	29	(a)
Vermont.....	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	170	30	80	150	170	100	100
Washington.....	170	7	1	150	170	100	100
West Virginia.....	126	26	4	112	126	94	100
Wisconsin.....	55	0	0	20	32	44	58
Wyoming.....	16	2	0	0	16	0	100

^a Data incomplete.

^b Approximate.

* Data respecting the number of motor vehicles as of March, 1943, and the number equipped with radio as of that date, were supplied by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D. C. Other data based upon Chapter IX of David Geeting Monroe's *State and Provincial Police. A Study in Police Functioning in the United States and Canada* (Evanston, Illinois, 1941).

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

UNIFORM CRIME CONTROL LEGISLATION*

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State	Inter- state Fresh Pursuit	Intra- state Fresh Pursuit	Extra- diction	Out-of- State Wit- nesses	Interstate Parole and Probation Supervision		Law of Arrest	Fire- arms	Nar- cotic Drugs
					Ena- bling Legisla- tion	Signa- tory to Conv ^a pact			
Total	34	5	31	37	37	36	2	9	42
Alabama.....	★		★		★	★		★	★
Arizona.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Arkansas.....		★	★	★	★	★			★
California.....	★		★	★	★	★		★	★
Colorado.....	★			★	★	★			★
Connecticut.....	★			★	★				★
Delaware.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
District of Columbia.....	★								
Florida.....	★		★		★	★			★
Georgia.....									★
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★	★	★			★
Illinois.....					★	★			★
Indiana.....			★	★	★	★		★	★
Iowa.....	★				★	★			★
Kansas.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Kentucky.....									★
Louisiana.....	★			★	★	★			★
Maine.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Maryland.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Massachusetts.....	★		★	★	★	★			
Michigan.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Minnesota.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Mississippi.....				★					★
Missouri.....									★
Montana.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Nebraska.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Nevada.....			★	★	★	★			★
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★			★
New Mexico.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
New York.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
North Carolina.....			★	★					★
North Dakota.....	★			★	★	★		★	
Ohio.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Oklahoma.....			★	★	★	★			★
Oregon.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Pennsylvania.....	★		★	★	★	★		★	★
Rhode Island.....	★			★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina.....									★
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★				★	★
Tennessee.....	★			★	★	★			★
Texas.....									★
Utah.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Vermont.....	★		★	★	★	★			
Virginia.....	★		★	★	★	★	★		★
Washington.....					★	★		★	
West Virginia.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Wisconsin.....	★		★	★	★	★			★
Wyoming.....			★	★	★	★			★

* In modified form to meet local conditions.

*The states listed with stars in the table have adopted the model acts, recommended by either the Interstate Commission on Crime or the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, or similar legislation.

UNIFORM MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATIONS DURING THE WAR*

IN THE past, one of the impediments to the war effort was the diversity of state laws and regulations with respect to weights and dimensions of commercial motor vehicles. It was apparent that many of these laws were hindering the transport of materials needed for production and the distribution of weapons.

On May 5, 1942, the Department of Commerce held a conference in Washington to discuss various impediments to the war effort. At that conference, the Council of State Governments recommended "that a committee be established within the national government to work with a similar committee to be set up by the states."

Several days later, the Council made the same recommendation to the President, with the result that on May 16, President Roosevelt wrote to the chairman of the conference as follows:

The Secretary of Commerce

My dear Mr. Secretary:

As you know, divergent State laws and regulations are impeding many phases of the war effort. Those impediments to full production were discussed at your conference last week between representatives of the State Governments and Federal war agencies. Specific solutions must be developed.

The Council of State Governments has suggested that I appoint a committee from the war agencies to meet with the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference and formulate these solutions.

I am appointing you chairman of the committee from the Federal Government. Other members are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Under Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chair-

* Previous editions of *The Book of the States* have contained information pertaining to progress made by the States in unifying their motor vehicle laws and in adopting provisions of the Uniform Motor Vehicle Code. This statement describes what the states have done to unify certain provisions of their motor vehicle laws and regulations during wartime.

man of the War Production Board, the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

I suggest that you communicate at once with Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, and arrange a meeting of your committee with the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference early next week.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

On May 20th, the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference met with the President's committee. One of the members of the President's committee was the Under Secretary of War. He urged that the states take immediate action to remove or relax state motor vehicle regulations or restrictions which were hampering the shipment of war goods. It was jointly agreed that the states could and should handle the problem directly.

As a result, each of the governors was asked by telephone or telegram to permit all commercial motor vehicles to be loaded and operated in his state to the full extent of their capacities within the following minimum limits:

1. Permissible width—95 inches
2. Permissible height—12½ feet.
3. Permissible length of a single vehicle—35 feet
4. Permissible length of a combination—45 feet
5. Permissible weight per inch width of tire—600 lbs.
6. Permissible weight on single axle—18,000 lbs.
7. Permissible weight on two axles—30,000 lbs.
8. Permissible weight on three axles—40,000 lbs.
9. Permissible weight of semi-trailers—40,000 lbs.
10. Permissible weight of other combinations—40,000 lbs.

These minimum limits for motor carriers were immediately put into effect throughout the country by the states.

STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS*

Compiled for Calendar Year 1941 from Reports of State Authorities*

State	Motor Vehicles						Publicly Owned		
	Total	Private and Commercial ^b			Busses ^c	Trucks and Tractor Trucks	Total	Federal ^d	State, County, and Municipal ^e
		Total	Total	Passenger Vehicles (Including Taxicabs)					
Total	34,764,996	34,383,167	29,507,113	29,418,313	88,800	4,876,054	381,829	84,728	297,101
Alabama.....	414,451	409,706	335,000	330,727	4,273	74,706	4,745	1,780	2,965
Arizona.....	149,440	144,401	117,712	117,377	335	26,689	5,039	2,689	2,350
Arkansas.....	294,531	290,249	213,058	212,522	536	77,191	4,282	1,607	2,675
California.....	2,996,775	2,962,222	2,618,369	2,614,106	4,263	343,853	34,553	5,767	28,786
Colorado.....	370,180	367,768	307,402	306,182	1,220	60,366	2,412	2,412	.....
Connecticut.....	555,838	551,101	471,845	470,566	1,279	79,256	4,737	488	4,249
Delaware.....	77,730	76,842	65,014	64,662	352	11,828	888	127	761
District of Columbia.....	177,015	174,070	160,267	158,616	1,651	13,803	2,945	1,382	1,563
Florida.....	553,991	545,706	460,468	458,687	1,781	85,238	8,285	1,773	6,512
Georgia.....	566,212	558,984	463,921	460,787	3,134	95,063	7,228	2,091	5,137
Idaho.....	174,354	171,031	134,612	134,473	139	36,419	3,323	1,437	1,886
Illinois.....	2,062,884	2,048,805	1,826,583	1,823,884	2,699	222,222	14,079	3,039	11,040
Indiana.....	1,087,648	1,078,954	934,866	928,399	6,467	144,088	8,694	1,114	7,580
Iowa.....	834,103	825,112	715,108	714,608	500	110,004	8,991	1,184	7,807
Kansas.....	618,480	617,793	504,581	503,921	660	113,212	687	687	.....
Kentucky.....	503,781	497,427	415,764	414,845	919	81,663	6,354	1,302	5,052
Louisiana.....	437,214	430,707	348,337	344,947	3,390	82,370	6,507	1,416	5,091
Maine.....	225,319	222,367	176,619	176,321	298	45,748	2,952	456	2,496
Maryland.....	497,998	494,141	429,937	428,764	1,173	64,204	3,857	1,541	2,316
Massachusetts.....	963,122	961,639	850,989	845,874	5,115	110,650	1,483	1,483	.....
Michigan.....	1,707,458	1,705,610	1,544,245	1,543,255	990	161,365	1,848	1,848	.....
Minnesota.....	909,903	903,042	773,332	772,708	624	129,710	6,861	1,703	5,158
Mississippi.....	299,047	293,725	222,665	220,807	1,858	71,060	5,322	1,408	3,914
Missouri.....	992,505	984,626	823,158	820,080	3,078	161,468	7,879	1,887	5,992
Montana.....	204,122	198,732	147,606	147,256	350	51,126	5,390	2,469	2,921
Nebraska.....	427,509	423,058	354,598	354,276	322	68,460	4,451	1,013	3,438
Nevada.....	49,868	48,160	38,636	38,480	156	9,524	1,708	902	806
New Hampshire.....	142,685	142,404	110,286	109,971	315	32,118	281	281	.....
New Jersey.....	1,178,438	1,165,916	1,024,587	1,019,155	5,432	141,329	12,522	1,486	11,036
New Mexico.....	132,913	129,211	98,405	97,127	1,278	30,806	3,702	2,292	1,410
New York.....	2,892,201	2,859,929	2,519,066	2,510,169	8,897	340,863	32,272	3,885	28,387
North Carolina.....	678,522	661,779	563,357	562,017	1,340	98,422	16,743	2,297	14,446
North Dakota.....	194,594	192,895	152,107	151,977	130	40,788	1,699	796	903
Ohio.....	2,018,802	1,996,000	1,801,800	1,800,000	1,800	194,200	22,802	2,052	20,750
Oklahoma.....	601,368	591,822	479,363	476,566	2,797	112,459	9,546	1,836	7,710
Oregon.....	436,111	429,440	353,902	353,213	689	75,538	6,671	2,022	4,649
Pennsylvania.....	2,309,068	2,285,083	2,016,420	2,010,117	6,303	268,663	23,985	2,716	21,269
Rhode Island.....	200,743	198,866	178,281	177,780	501	20,585	1,877	292	1,585
South Carolina.....	396,023	389,498	336,401	334,884	1,517	53,097	6,525	1,539	4,986
South Dakota.....	205,665	202,875	167,796	167,655	141	35,079	2,790	1,246	1,544
Tennessee.....	518,948	508,983	427,961	424,911	3,050	81,022	9,965	2,955	7,010
Texas.....	1,833,362	1,811,101	1,441,998	1,440,996	1,002	369,103	22,261	3,646	18,615
Utah.....	153,522	150,493	126,264	125,633	631	24,229	3,029	1,350	1,679
Vermont.....	97,735	97,486	87,159	87,048	111	10,327	249	249	.....
Virginia.....	579,119	570,567	484,588	482,838	1,750	85,979	8,552	2,106	6,446
Washington.....	627,811	617,030	522,258	520,599	1,659	94,772	10,781	2,701	8,080
West Virginia.....	341,702	335,840	280,539	279,700	839	55,301	5,862	990	4,872
Wisconsin.....	980,540	968,512	808,726	807,810	916	159,786	12,028	1,837	10,191
Wyoming.....	93,646	91,459	71,157	71,017	140	20,302	2,187	1,149	1,038

* Registration periods ending not earlier than November 30 and not later than January 31 are considered calendar year periods. In those states where the registration period is definitely removed from the calendar year, registration figures were obtained for the calendar year period.

^b Wherever possible, publicly owned vehicles and vehicles not for highway use have been eliminated from these columns.

^c The bus figures given represent commercial busses in most cases, although in some states contract school busses are included. For states which did not supply such information, the segregation of busses from other motor vehicles has been approximated from other data available.

^d Data on federal vehicles obtained through agency of Procurement Division, Department of the Treasury.

* Based on reports of Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Administration, Washington, D. C.

partment of the Treasury. Vehicles owned by the military services are omitted from these columns.

^e State, county, and municipal vehicles are included with private and commercial registrations in Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire and Vermont. A small number of federal vehicles are included in the figures for Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

^f Includes 547 automobiles of the diplomatic corps.

^g Commercial full trailers included with trucks.

^h Taxicabs included with trucks.

ⁱ Trailers included with trucks.

^j Trucks under 1,500 pounds capacity included with passenger cars.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS*

As of January 1, 1943

State	New License Plates Can Be Used on	Driving License Re- quired	Mini- mum Age	Taxes Gasoline	Sales	Prop- erty	Period of Stay ^a	Border Re- stric- tion	Safety Re- sponsi- bility Law	Safety Inspection	Certifi- cate of Title Required
Alabama	Oct. 1	★	16	\$.06	1½% ^b	★	Reciprocal	...	★	...	★
Arizona	Dec. 15	★	16	.05	2%	★	(c)	★	★	...	★
Arkansas	Nov. 1	★	18 ^a	.065	2%	★	90 days ^d	★	★	...	★
California	Jan. 1	★	16 ^a	.03	3%	...	(f)	★	★	...	★
Colorado	Dec. 1	★	16	.04	2%	...	Reciprocal	...	★	★	★
Connecticut	Feb. 15	★	16	.03	...	...	Reciprocal	...	★	(g)	...
Delaware	(h)	★	16	.04	...	...	Reciprocal	...	★	★	★
Dist. of Columbia	Mar. 1	★	18 ^a	.03	...	★	Reciprocal	...	★	★	★
Florida	Dec. 1	★	16 ^a	.07	...	...	Reciprocal	...	...	...	★
Georgia	Jan. 1	★	16	.06	...	★	30 days	...	...	...	★
Idaho	Jan. 1	★	16 ^a	.051	...	...	Reciprocal	★	★	...	★
Illinois	Dec. 5	★	18 ^a	.03	2%	...	Reciprocal	...	★	(i)	★
Indiana	Jan. 1	★	16 ^a	.04	...	...	60 days	...	★	(j)	★
Iowa	Dec. 1	★	16 ^a	.03	2%	...	Reciprocal ^l	...	★	(k)	...
Kansas	Dec. 1	★	16 ^a	.03	2%	★	Reciprocal	(k)	★	...	★
Kentucky	Dec. 29	★	18 ^a	.05	3% ^l	★	Reciprocal	...	★	...	(m)
Louisiana	Jan. 1	...	14	.07	1%	...	Reciprocal	...	...	...	...
Maine	Dec. 25	★	15	.04	(n)	...	Reciprocal	...	★	★	...
Maryland	Mar. 15	★	16	.04	...	★	90 days	...	...	★	★
Massachusetts	Jan. 1	★	16	.03	(n)	...	Reciprocal ^o	...	(p)	★	...
Michigan	(q)	★	14	.03	3%	...	90 days	...	★	...	★
Minnesota	Jan. 1	★	18 ^a	.03	...	...	Reciprocal ^l	...	★	(i)	...
Mississippi	Nov. 1	★	17 ^a	.06	1%	★	25 days ^r	...	...	★	...
Missouri	Jan. 1	★	16	.02	2%	★	Reciprocal	...	...	...	★
Montana	Jan. 1	★	15	.05	...	★	30 days ^s	...	★	(i)	★
Nebraska	Dec. 20	★	16	.05	...	★	(t)	...	★	...	(u)
Nevada	Dec. 15	★	16 ^a	.04	...	★	(t)	...	...	...	★
New Hampshire	Mar. 1	★	16	.04	...	...	6 months	...	★	★	(m)
New Jersey	Mar. 1	★	17	.03	...	...	Reciprocal	...	★	★	...
New Mexico	Dec. 1	★	14	.05	1%	...	90 days	...	...	★	★
New York	Jan. 1	★	18 ^a	.04	...	...	Reciprocal	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	Dec. 1	★	16	.06	3% ^v	...	Reciprocal	...	★	...	★
North Dakota	Jan. 1	★	16 ^a	.04	2%	...	30 days	...	★	...	★
Ohio	Mar. 1	★	...	.04	3% ^w	...	Reciprocal	...	★	...	★
Oklahoma	Dec. 21	★	16 ^a	.055	2%	...	Reciprocal ^l	...	...	...	★
Oregon	Dec. 15	★	16 ^a	.05	...	...	Reciprocal ^l	...	★	(i)	★
Pennsylvania	Mar. 15	★	18 ^a	.04	...	...	Reciprocal	...	★	★	★
Rhode Island	Mar. 1	★	16	.03	...	...	Reciprocal	...	★	...	...
South Carolina	Sept. 30	★	14	.06	...	★	90 days	...	...	★	...
South Dakota	Jan. 1	...	15	.04 ^x	2% ^w	★	90 days	...	★	...	★
Tennessee	Mar. 1	★	16 ^a	.07	...	★	30 days	...	★	(j)	(m)
Texas	Mar. 1	★	16 ^a	.04	1%	★	120 days ^x	...	...	(j)	...
Utah	Dec. 15	★	16	.04	2%	...	60 days ^y	...	...	★	★
Vermont	Mar. 15	★	18 ^a	.04	...	...	Reciprocal	...	★	★	...
Virginia	Mar. 15	★	16 ^a	.05	...	...	Reciprocal ^l	...	★	★	★
Washington	Dec. 1	★	16	.05	3%	★	90 days	...	★	★	★
West Virginia	June 21	★	16	.05	...	★	90 days	...	★	★	★
Wisconsin	Nov. 1	★	16 ^a	.04	...	...	Reciprocal	...	★	...	★
Wyoming	Dec. 1	...	15	.04	2%	...	90 days	(s)	...	...	★

^a Applies to non-residents. The term "reciprocal" means that the state will extend to a non-resident the identical privileges granted by his home state to non-resident motorists. In most states persons who intend to reside permanently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within a limited period. Acquisition of employment or placing children in public school is often considered intention to reside permanently.

^b None on used cars.

^c Full period for which vehicle is licensed in owner's home state; must obtain permit after 10 days.

^d Registration after 30 days.

^e Special junior permit.

^f Visitors: until expiration of home registration; residents: reciprocal.

^g Discontinued for the duration.

^h Three months before current registration expires.

ⁱ Visitors must register within a specified time.

^j Certain or all cities may provide for compulsory inspection.

^k Commercial vehicles only.

^l Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars.

^m Bill of sale must be filed.

ⁿ Excise tax.

^o Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

^p State has compulsory insurance.

^q When issued.

^r After which nonresident's permit may be secured for 120 days; fee, \$1.

^s For recreational travel. Extension for same period when requested. Stickers issued.

^t Full period for which vehicle is licensed in owner's home state.

^u For cars not previously registered in state and for those being transferred to another owner.

^v \$15 maximum.

^w Registry tax on first registration in state.

^x Permit must be secured within 25 days; fee, 50 cents.

^y Registration within 5 days.

^z Highway patrol authorized to establish checking stations.

* Prepared from *Digest of Motor Laws*, Tenth Edition, 1942-43, American Automobile Association, Washington, D. C. Speed limit provisions carried in the 1941-1942 edition of the *Book of the States* are omitted from this table, in view of the 35-mile per hour national war limit which is in effect throughout the country.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS BY STATES*

1941-1942

State	Source of Statistics ^a	No. of Motor Vehicle Deaths		Motor Vehicle Death Rate, 1942	
		1942	1941	Per 100,000 Population ^b	Per 100,000,000 Vehicle Miles ^c
Total.....	...	27,800	39,969	20.7	10.5
Alabama.....	TS	614	701	21.3	15.9
Arizona.....	TS	230	272	46.4	15.6
Arkansas.....	TS	265	503	18.5	18.7
California.....	TS	2,551	3,487	35.5	9.9
Colorado.....	TS	239	306	21.9	8.1
Connecticut.....	TS	289	415	16.4	5.6
Delaware.....	TS	72	93	26.1	8.6
Florida.....	TS	526	768	27.1	9.9
Georgia.....	TS	609	981	19.9	11.5
Idaho.....	TS	105	181	22.0	7.7
Illinois.....	TS	1,718	2,600	21.5	8.6
Indiana.....	TS	1,016	1,393	29.2	10.6
Iowa.....	TS	397	601	16.2	5.8
Kansas.....	TS	318	512	18.5	6.4
Kentucky.....	TS	511	863	18.6	12.3
Louisiana.....	VS	440	665	18.6	11.7
Maine.....	TS	150	210	18.2	7.0
Maryland.....	TS	457	600	24.1	10.5
Massachusetts.....	TS	508	681	11.9	5.2
Michigan.....	VS	1,313	2,002	23.7	8.2
Minnesota.....	TS	438	590	16.4	6.3
Mississippi.....	TS	418	624	19.6	13.7
Missouri.....	TS	691	1,074	18.5	7.1
Montana.....	TS	101	194	19.4	6.6
Nebraska.....	TS	196	255	15.8	6.6
Nevada.....	TS	104	102	81.1	18.3
New Hampshire.....	TS	43	103	9.0	3.4
New Jersey.....	TS	771	989	18.2	6.4
New Mexico.....	VS	168	227	32.3	12.2
New York.....	TS	2,184	2,661	17.0	8.6
North Carolina.....	TS	843	1,289	24.4	12.6
North Dakota.....	TS	79	117	13.3	6.7
Ohio.....	VS	1,783	2,458	25.7	9.3
Oklahoma.....	TS	326	560	15.0	6.4
Oregon.....	TS	271	371	25.5	7.8
Pennsylvania.....	TS	1,684	2,298	17.3	8.0
Rhode Island.....	TS	72	90	10.0	3.9
South Carolina.....	TS	404	678	21.3	12.3
South Dakota.....	TS	74	158	12.6	4.7
Tennessee.....	TS	513	745	17.6	11.2
Texas.....	TS	1,316	1,981	20.4	7.5
Utah.....	TS	147	205	26.5	10.2
Vermont.....	TS	51	84	14.8	5.4
Virginia.....	TS	704	1,093	25.2	11.3
Washington.....	TS	440	631	25.1	8.6
West Virginia.....	TS	346	452	18.6	11.3
Wisconsin.....	TS	561	870	17.9	7.4
Wyoming.....	TS	69	127	29.8	7.6

^a Explanation of symbols:

TS—(traffic statistics) supplied by state motor vehicle departments, highway departments, highway patrols, state safety councils, and other organizations primarily interested in traffic safety. Figures include only motor vehicle deaths occurring in traffic; they are classified by place and time of accident.

VS—(vital statistics) furnished by state registrars of vital statistics; figures include motor vehicle fatalities occurring on home or industrial premises as well as in traffic; classification is by place and time of death.

^b Based on Bureau of the Census estimates of civilian population for May 1, 1942.

^c Mileage estimates are based on consumption data supplied by the U. S. Public Roads Administration based on reports from state tax authorities, supplemented by a few reports received directly from state authorities.

* Prepared by National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, March 30, 1943. All figures are provisional.

The Judiciary and Legal Procedures

THE JUDICIARY*

PERHAPS the most striking single feature of our state judicial systems is their lack of uniformity. In surprisingly few features are all the states in agreement on the most satisfactory judicial arrangements. All of the states assign the title "governor" to their chief executive, but the courts, like the lawmakers, are known by different appellations in different states. Of itself this fact is of little importance, but as an example of the wide variation in our state courts, it emphasizes the penchant of Americans for political experimentation.

The tables on the following pages are designed to indicate in summary form some of the more significant facts about the courts in the various states. The first of these tables gives the names of courts and the length of terms for the judges who sit in each of them.

The conditions under which the judges are chosen, paid, and retired are set forth in a series of four tables. One of these deals with the qualifications of the judges, another with their selection, a third with their salaries, and a fourth with provisions for their retirement.

The highest court of the state is described in a table of its own. Information is given on the size of the court, whether it is chosen at large or by districts, and where and how its sessions are held.

Another table shows the states which have provided judicial councils and summarizes the various provisions concerning them.

Provisions concerning grand and trial juries in the various states, and the situation in the states with respect to declaratory judgments were shown in the 1941-1942 edition of *The Book of the States*, pages 157-158 and 162-166, respectively. Because little change has occurred in the interim, these tables are not included again.

CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS

The table on page 288 on classification of courts and terms of judges shows a great variety in the number of years a judge sits without re-election or reappointment in the several states. These range from two years in Vermont to life tenure or tenure during good behavior in the neighboring state of Massachusetts. Of course, judges with short terms of six years or less are often re-elected. In some states, the tradition of re-election is so strong that it is exceptional for a judge, particularly one sitting on the highest court, to serve but one term. In those states where the terms are 10 years or more, however, the judges are more likely to reach the retirement age before the end of their term, and hence re-election is less common.

The fact that a given court is not listed in one of the states does not, of course, mean that no court has jurisdiction over

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

the kind of cases indicated. Thus, the states listed in the probate column have a separate court for this work, while in other states the administration of estates is handled by county, district, circuit, or superior courts. Likewise, while eight states have provided separate chancery courts, equity cases are handled by the general trial courts in most states. In addition to the courts shown on the table, practically all of the states have justice courts, city or municipal courts, or other inferior courts. With the exception of the justices of peace, the names of these courts are even more varied than are those of the general trial courts. The names used in a majority of the states are those shown in the column headings.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES

United States citizenship is a requirement for judges in 26 states as shown in the table on page 289; several states specify only state citizenship; and several others indicate only that judges must be qualified voters of the state. Judges of supreme courts must have been residents of the state for 5 years in 12 states, for 3 years in 6 states, for 2 years in 9 states, and for 1 year in 4 states. New York State specifies that the judge must be a resident of the state, but does not indicate the number of years. Residence requirements for judges of other courts is the same as for supreme court judges in most of the states which have such requirements; in the few states which do not require the same length of residence, a fewer number of years of residence is allowed.

Thirty-four states set a minimum age for judges of the supreme court. In 3 states this minimum age is 35; in 20 states 30 is the minimum age; in 1 state, 26 is specified; in 4, it is 25; and in 6 it is 21. As with residence requirements, the minimum age is usually the same for judges of other courts, but in the few states where it is not, the age for other courts is lower than for the supreme court.

All but nine states require that a judge must be "learned in the law." Twenty-five of these also indicate that a judge

must have actual legal experience or have been admitted to the bar. Four specify that a judge must be "of good character," and North Carolina requires that he "believe in God."

SELECTION AND REMOVAL

At least seven distinct methods are used by the various states in choosing their judges. Even within a single state, as the table on page 292 shows, it is not uncommon to find more than one method used to select judges of different courts; for example, four of the methods of judicial selection are used in the courts of New York State alone.

Most of the states elect their judges by popular vote, and partisan ballots are used more frequently than are non-partisan. But even the states which choose judges on a partisan ballot usually permit an independent or non-partisan candidate to run, if he has the required number of signatures on his petition. The non-partisan election of judges has spread faster in the West and North than it has in the East and South.

Another method of selecting judges is appointment by the governor. In addition to the four states which give the chief executive power to choose most of the judges, a number of other states authorize him to appoint judges of county courts, courts of claims, or juvenile courts. Appointment by the governor is more prevalent in the northeastern corner of the United States than in any other section.

A few states permit the legislature to choose the members of the bench. All of these states are along the Atlantic seaboard. In one of the states with legislative election of judges (Connecticut) the judges must be nominated by the governor before they can be considered by the law-makers.

Some judges are chosen by other judges in at least four states. In New Jersey, the vice-chancellors are selected by the chancellor. In New York, the judges of the appellate term in New York City are chosen by the judges of the appellate division. In Indiana, magistrate court judges are chosen by the judge of the circuit court. In Connecticut, the jus-

tices of the town are chosen by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, if the selectmen of the town fail to make a choice.

Within the past decade a new method of choosing judges has been vigorously pushed by those interested in legal reform. As a result of this movement, both California and Missouri have adopted a method of judicial selection which aims to provide the advantage of selection by the chief executive with a check in the form of a judiciary commission—to ensure that the men selected have high judicial qualifications—and a double check through a delayed popular election—to make sure the judges are in touch with the desires of the people.

In addition to these more significant types of judicial selection, a number of other methods of selecting inferior court judges are used by the various states. In some cases the city council chooses municipal judges, in others they are selected by the mayor, and in some states the selectmen choose the town justices. While these provisions are more unique than significant, they do tend to emphasize the fact that the American states are by no means adverse to experimenting with methods of judicial selection.

Removal provisions for judges are not shown in a table because these provisions vary so widely among the states that this information is difficult to show in tabular form. All but three states provide for impeachment of some or all judges, but here uniformity ends. In at least six states, judges of some courts can be recalled by the voters. A higher court may remove judges of certain lower courts in seven states. Some groups of judges may be removed by joint address in twenty-six states, including the three states which do not provide for impeachment. The exceptions and special provisions used in connection with these more usual removal procedures are too numerous to mention.

SALARIES OF JUDGES

Salaries of judges of the various courts in each state are shown in the table on pages 290-291. The salaries of supreme court judges range from \$3,000 in South

Dakota to \$20,000 in Pennsylvania. In all but 14 states, the chief justice of the supreme court and the associated justices receive the same salary; in these 14 states the difference ranges from \$1,000 to \$600. With a few exceptions, salaries of judges of other courts in the state are lower, as would be expected; these exceptions are the Court of Appeals in New York State, which is the highest court in the state; the courts of appeal in Georgia, Cook County (Illinois), Indiana, Louisiana, and Oklahoma; chancery courts in Delaware and New Jersey; superior courts in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; and the probate court of Cook County, Illinois.

Salaries of judges of the district courts of New Jersey, and of a number of county and magistrate courts are fixed locally. Judges of probate courts and magistrate courts are compensated by fees in some states.

In a number of states, the salaries of district and other inferior court judges are determined on the basis of the population of the area they serve, or on the basis of some arbitrary classification of counties, district, or area.

RETIREMENT PROVISIONS

Although 26 states make some provision for the retirement of judges, these provisions vary greatly, both among the states and for different groups of judges within a given state. The retirement provisions shown in the table on page 293 apply principally to judges of supreme courts and courts of appeal.

Only Louisiana, Maine, and New Hampshire have a compulsory retirement age for judges. In Louisiana a judge may retire at 70 or 75, depending on the pension he receives and length of service, but he must retire at 80. Maine provides for a pension at 70, but unless the judge retires during that year, he waives his pension rights. New Hampshire's constitution requires judges to retire at 70, but the superior court may employ retired justices of the supreme and superior courts as "referees, auditors, and masters" to expedite the court's work; no pension is provided.

Some states have complicated retirement provisions with the amount of pension or eligibility for pension dependent both on age and length of service in various courts; thus, it has not been possible in the table on judicial retirement to summarize all of these special provisions.

SUPREME COURTS

Agreement among the states is far from complete concerning the most desirable size for the court of last resort. As the table on page 294 shows, the great majority of the states have supreme courts of either five or seven justices. However, two states get along with three, and in a few others eight or more members are used. The largest court is in New Jersey, where the Court of Errors and Appeals has sixteen members.

The size of the supreme court is generally fixed by the constitution of the state, and consequently cannot be increased, regardless of the amount of work the court may have to handle. In a few states, however, special commissioners may be appointed to assist the court if it falls behind in its work. This was a rather popular device at one time, but a recent decline in the number of appeals has reduced the need for heroic measures to enable the courts to keep abreast of their dockets. At the present time, only three states—Kentucky, Missouri, and South Dakota—make use of such commissions.

In the great majority of the states the supreme court represents the entire state, rather than a district or a section, and judges are selected at large. In the few states which provide for sectional representation one judge is usually elected by the voters of each district. Other arrangements to secure a similar result are used in a few states; for example, Delaware, like Texas and Montana, require each justice to be chosen from a different division of the state, although all the voters of the entire state participate in the election of each judge; Louisiana and Nebraska choose the associate justices by districts, but elect the chief justice from the state at large.

Another concession to sectionalism is

to be found in the requirement in eight states that the supreme court hold terms in more than one place. No state requires its court to hold terms in more than three places, and with the improvements in transportation there is a slight tendency to provide that all terms shall be held at the capital. These peripatetic requirements are not, however, caused solely by the size of the state; some large states, like Texas and Montana, require their supreme courts to sit only at the capital. In other much smaller states, Vermont and Idaho, the courts hold terms in two cities. This matter is usually fixed by the constitution or the statutes, but Rhode Island and Vermont give the courts themselves discretion in determining where the sessions are to be held, and Maine vests this power in the chief justice.

In order to enable the supreme courts to handle a larger volume of business, a number of states authorize their courts to sit in two or more divisions. The constitutions or statutes which permit this arrangement enable each division to hear ordinary kinds of appeals, reserving certain classes of cases to be heard by the entire court *en banc*. The divisional arrangement is now used in only five states, however, although the plan is available in 13 others, should an increase in judicial business require it.

JUDICIAL COUNCILS

Judicial councils, the first of which were organized in Ohio in 1923 and in Massachusetts in 1924, are now provided for by law in 29 states, although in three of these states the councils are inactive, and in Virginia, the council, which has been inactive for some time, is at present in the process of reorganization. The date of establishment of the judicial council, its authorization, number of members, term of members, 1941 appropriation, and functions are shown for each state in the table on page 295. For further information on judicial councils see "Judicial Councils," by Maynard E. Persig, in the 1941-1942 edition of *The Book of the States*, pages 159-160, and *The Annual Handbook of the National Conference of Judicial Councils*, 1942.

CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS AND TERMS^a OF JUDGES*

State	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Chancery Court	Superior Court	Circuit Court	District Court	Probate Court	County Court	Other Courts
Alabama.....	6	6	6	4	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Arizona.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	8	.....	6	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....
California.....	12	.....	.....	6	.....	12	.....	.....	6 ^b
Colorado.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....
Connecticut.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	4	2	.....	4 ^c
Delaware.....	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 ^c
Florida.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	4 ^d
Georgia.....	6	6	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Idaho.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Illinois.....	9	6	.....	6	6	.....	4	4	(f)
Indiana.....	6	4	.....	4	6	.....	4	.....	4 ^{b, d}
Iowa.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	8 ^g	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....
Louisiana.....	14	12	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Maryland.....	15	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	Life	.....	.....	Life	.....	Life	Life	.....	Life ^h
Michigan.....	8	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	6 ^o
Minnesota.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Missouri.....	10	12 ^b	.....	.....	6	.....	4	2	.....
Montana.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Nevada.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	.....	(b, i)
New Jersey.....	7	6	7	.....	7	5	.....	.....	5 ^o
New Mexico.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....
New York.....	14	14 ^g	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	9 ^k
North Carolina.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	4	4 ^c , 2 ^d
North Dakota.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Ohio.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6 ^c
Oklahoma.....	6	6	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	4 ^c
Oregon.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	.....
Pennsylvania.....	21	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10 ^c
Rhode Island.....	Life	.....	.....	Life	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....
South Dakota.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....
Tennessee.....	8	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	(m)	.....
Texas.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Utah.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Virginia.....	12	.....	.....	.....	8 ^l	.....	8 ^l	.....	(n)
Washington.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	12	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	6	.....
Wisconsin.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	6	.....
Wyoming.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	(o)

^a Numerals in columns indicate number of years in term of office of judges.

^b Municipal courts.

^c Court of common pleas.

^d Criminal courts.

^e Civil courts.

^f Court of claims; term set by governor.

^g Highest court.

^h Land court.

ⁱ To age 70.

^j In New York City, term 14 years.

^k Court of claims.

^l Term of clerks of circuit courts, and of such city courts as have probate jurisdiction. These clerks, elected by popular vote, have jurisdiction in judicial matters limited to *ex parte* probate proceedings.

^m No data available as to term.

ⁿ Corporation courts.

^o Arbitration court.

* Prepared by Henry Synek, University of Chicago Law School.

THE JUDICIARY AND LEGAL PROCEDURES

QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES*

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State	U. S. Citizenship			Residence			Minimum Age			Experience		
	Supreme Court	Superior Court	Others†	Supreme Court	Superior Court	Others†	Supreme Court	Superior Court	Others†	Learned in Law	Legal Experience‡	Good Character
Alabama	★	★	5 yrs.	....	5 yrs.	25	....	25	★ ^a	....	....
Arizona	5 yrs.	2 yrs.	....	30	25	....	★	★	....
Arkansas	★	★ ^b	2 yrs.	....	2 yrs. ^b	30	....	(c)	★	★	★
California	★	★	★	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	....	....	....	....	★	★	....
Colorado	★	★	2 yrs.	....	2 yrs.	30	....	30 ^d	★	....	....
Connecticut	★	★	★
Delaware	★	★	(e)	....	....	....	★	★	....
Florida	5 yrs. ^f	25	....	25 ^g	★	....	....
Georgia	★	★	★	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	....	30	30	....	★	★	....
Idaho	2 yrs.	....	2 yrs.	30	....	30	★	....	....
Illinois	★	★	★	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	30	....	25	....	....	....
Indiana	★ ^h	....	....	5 yrs. ^h	....	....	30 ^h	★ ^h	★ ^h	★ ^h
Iowa	(i)	....	....	....	....	★^j	....
Kansas	(i)	30	....	30 ^d	★	★	....
Kentucky	5 yrs. ^k	....	2 yrs. ^b	35 ^k	....	35 ^b	★	★	....
Louisiana	★	★ ^k	....	....	2 yrs. ^k	35	....	....	★	★	....
Maine	★	★
Maryland	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	30	30	30 ^l	★	....	★
Massachusetts
Michigan	(m)	....	....	....	★	★	....
Minnesota	(n)	....	....	....	★	....	....
Mississippi	5 yrs.	....	5 yrs.	30	....	26 ^o	★	★	....
Missouri	★	★	5 yrs.	....	(p)	30	....	(q)	★	....	....
Montana	★	★	2 yrs.	....	1 yr. ^d	30	....	25 ^d	★	....	....
Nebraska	★	★	3 yrs.	....	3 yrs. ^d	30	....	30 ^d	★	★	....
Nevada	2 yrs.	....	2 yrs.	25	....	25 ^r	★	....	....
New Hampshire	★ ^r	★ ^r	....
New Jersey
New Mexico	3 yrs.	....	3 yrs. ^d	30	....	30	★	★	....
New York	★	★	yes	....	yes	21	....	21	★ ^s	★ ^s	....
North Carolina	★	★	1 yr.	....	1 yr.	21	....	21	★	★	★ ^t
North Dakota	★	★	3 yrs.	....	2 yrs. ^u	30	....	25 ^u	★	....	....
Ohio	(v)	....	....	....	★	★	....
Oklahoma	★	★	★	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	30	....	25 ^d	★	★	....
Oregon	★	★	3 yrs.	....	3 yrs.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	21	21	21	★	....	....
Rhode Island	★	★	★	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	21	21	21	....	....	....
South Carolina	★	★ ^b	5 yrs.	....	5 yrs. ^b	26	....	26 ^b	★	★	....
South Dakota	★	★	2 yrs.	....	1 yr. ^w	30	....	25 ^w	★	....	....
Tennessee	5 yrs.	....	5 yrs. ^x	35	....	30	★	....	....
Texas	★	★ ^k	★	....	....	2 yrs. ^l	30	30 ^k	25 ^d	★	★	....
Utah	5 yrs.	....	3 yrs. ^l	30	....	25 ^d	★	★	....
Vermont
Virginia	★	★	(i)	21	....	21	★	★	....
Washington	★	★	★	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	21	21	21	★	★	....
West Virginia	5 yrs.	....	5 yrs.	30	....	30	....	....	....
Wisconsin	★	★	1 yr.	....	1 yr.	25	....	25	★	....	....
Wyoming	★	★	3 yrs.	....	2 yrs. ^d	30	....	28 ^d	★	★	....

† The star (★) in this column applies to all or to a majority of the other courts in the state, except as indicated below.

‡ Legal experience includes either the actual practice of law for a specified or unspecified number of years, or simply admission to the bar.

^a Except probate judge.

^b Judge of circuit court.

^c Circuit judge, 28; county judge, 25.

^d District court judge.

^e Court of common pleas, 3 years residence in New Castle County, or resident of Kent County.

^f Civil court of record.

^g Circuit, criminal, and civil court of record.

^h Appellate court.

ⁱ District judge shall be resident of district.

^j Superior court.

^k Court of appeals.

^l Judges of all courts of record.

^m Probate judges must be residents of county.

ⁿ District and probate judges must be residents of district.

^o Circuit, county, and chancery judges.

^p Court of appeals, 5 years; circuit courts, 3 years; probate and county courts, resident of county 1 year.

^q Court of appeals and circuit court, 30; probate and county courts, 24.

^r Vice-chancellor, 10 years legal experience.

^s Justice of court of claims, 10 years experience.

^t Must believe in God.

^u District and county courts.

^v Court of common pleas judges must reside in district.

^w Circuit and county judges.

^x Circuit and chancery judges.

* Prepared by Henry Synek, University of Chicago Law School.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

SALARIES OF JUDGES*

State	Supreme Court		Court of Appeals	Chancery Court	Superior Court†	District Court†
	Chief Justice	Associate Justice				
Alabama.....	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,500	(^a)		
Arizona.....	8,500	8,500			\$4,000-5,000	
Arkansas.....	7,500	7,500		\$3,000		
California.....	12,000	11,000			4,500-10,000	\$10,000
Colorado.....	6,500	6,500				5,000
Connecticut.....	12,500	12,000			12,000	
Delaware.....	10,500	10,000		10,500		
Florida.....	7,500	7,500				
Georgia.....	7,000	7,000	7,000		5,000 ^b	
Idaho.....	5,000	5,000				4,000
Illinois.....	15,000	15,000	8,000 or 15,000 ^a		15,000	
Indiana.....	10,000	10,000	10,000		4,200 ^b	
Iowa.....	7,500	7,500			2,000-3,750	5,000
Kansas.....	6,000	6,000				4,000 ^b
Kentucky.....			5,000			
Louisiana.....	12,000	12,000	8,000			6,000
Maine.....	9,000	8,000			7,500	
Maryland.....	11,500	8,500	11,500 ⁱ			
Massachusetts.....	15,000	14,000			13,000 ^m	1,200-6,000
Michigan.....	12,000	12,000			7,000	
Minnesota.....	9,000	8,500				6,000 ^o
Mississippi.....	7,500	7,500		5,000		
Missouri.....	10,000	10,000	8,500			
Montana.....	7,500	7,500				4,800
Nebraska.....	7,500	7,500				5,000
Nevada.....	7,500	7,500				6,000-7,200
New Hampshire.....	7,000	7,000			7,000	
New Jersey.....	19,000	18,000	(^p)	19,000 ^l	(^r)	Fixed locally
New Mexico.....	6,000	6,000				4,500 ^t
New York.....	17,500 ^u	17,000 ^u	22,500 ^v			15,000 ^u
North Carolina.....	7,500	7,500			6,500	
North Dakota.....	5,500	5,000				4,000
Ohio.....	12,600	12,000	8,000			
Oklahoma.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	4,800 ^l	4,000	4,000-7,200
Oregon.....	7,500	7,500				3,600
Pennsylvania.....	20,000	19,500			18,500 ^w	(^x)
Rhode Island.....	10,000	10,000			10,000 ^{aa}	1,200-5,000
South Carolina.....	6,750	6,750				
South Dakota.....	3,000	3,000				
Tennessee.....	7,500	7,500	6,500	5,000		
Texas.....	8,000	8,000	(^{ae})			5,000
Utah.....	5,000	5,000				4,000
Vermont.....	6,500	6,000		(^c)	5,000	
Virginia.....	8,900	8,500				
Washington.....	7,000	7,000			4,500-6,000	
West Virginia.....	12,500	12,500				
Wisconsin.....	10,500	10,000				
Wyoming.....	7,000	7,000				6,500

† Where a range is given, the salary usually varies according to population.

^a Consolidated with Circuit Court.

^b From state, may be supplemented by county.

^c Data not available.

^d Court of Common Pleas.

^e Criminal Court, \$4,200; Juvenile Court, \$3,600.

^f Justice Court.

^g Appellate courts—circuit court judges act as appellate court judges.

^h Varies according to population; \$15,000 in Cook County.

ⁱ Court of Claims.

^j Fixed by judge of Circuit Court.

^k Criminal Court and Juvenile Court, \$4,200.

^l Chief judge, Court of Appeals for Baltimore City; associate judges, \$6,875.

^m Associate Justice, \$12,000.

ⁿ County courts called circuit courts.

^o Plus \$1,500 from each county in district if such county has a population of 75,000 or more.

^p Court of Errors and Appeals, highest court, is composed of Chancellor, Court of Chancery, presiding; Chief Justice, Supreme Court, eight Associate Justices of Supreme Court, and six especially appointed judges. The six special judges are paid on a per diem basis, their fees amounting to \$8,000-\$10,000 per year. The ex-officio members receive no additional compensation.

^q Salary of Chancellor. Vice Chancellors, \$18,000.

^r No Superior Court, but Circuit Court judges sit in many Supreme Court cases to relieve Supreme Court judges.

^s County judges, called Common Pleas Judges, sit ex-officio in Probate Courts, which are called Orphans' Courts.

^t Plus \$750 per year for serving as judges of Juvenile Courts.

^u Amount varies from this figure.

^v The Court of Appeals is the highest court of the state. Associate Justices, \$22,000.

* Prepared by Henry Synek, University of Chicago Law School.

THE JUDICIARY AND LEGAL PROCEDURES

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SALARIES OF JUDGES*—Continued

Probate Court†	Circuit Court†	County Court†	Police or Magistrate Court	Municipal Court	Special Courts	State
Fees	\$ 5,000 ^b	\$300-600	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Alabama
\$1,200-5,000	(^c)	1,200-5,000	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Arizona
.....	.....	.....	Varies	\$5,000-7,500	.....	Arkansas
.....	.....	Varies	.....	.....	.....	California
Fees	.....	4,000-7,500 ^d	.....	.....	.....	Colorado
.....	.....	4,000-5,000 ^d	.....	.....	.....	Connecticut
.....	7,500	3,600-4,200 ^e	.....	.....	.....	Delaware
Fees	.....	{ Fixed by }	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Florida
800-2,000	.....	Grand Jury	.....	.....	.....	Georgia
1,800-15,000 ^b	8,000 ^e	1,800-15,000 ^b	Fees ^f	.....	3,200 ⁱ	Idaho
4,200 ^b	4,200 ^b	.....	Fixed locally	5,000 ^k	.....	Illinois
.....	.....	.....	(^h)	.....	.....	Indiana
600-4,000	.....	.....	{ Fees ^f , or }	.....	.....	Iowa
.....	3,000 ^b	{ Fixed by }	fixed locally }	.....	.....	Kansas
.....	.....	Fiscal Court }	.....	.....	.....	Kentucky
600-4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Louisiana
3,000-11,000	8,500	.....	Varies	Varies	.....	Maine
1,000-8,400	7,000	(ⁿ)	.....	.....	{ Land Court, }	Maryland
1,500-3,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	\$10,000 }	Massachusetts
.....	.....	3,600	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Michigan
.....	.....	Fees	.....	.....	.....	Minnesota
.....	.....	.....	Varies	.....	.....	Mississippi
.....	.....	800-4,500	.....	.....	.....	Missouri
1,500-2,500	.....	.....	1,800 avg.	1,000 avg. ^f	.....	Montana
(^a)	16,000 ^r	3,500-15,000 ^a	100-2,400	.....	.....	Nebraska
300-800	.....	.....	Fixed locally	.....	.....	Nevada
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Hampshire
.....	.....	.....	{ Pol. fixed loc. }	.....	.....	New Jersey
.....	.....	.....	Mag. fees ^f} }	.....	.....	New Mexico
Varies	.....	Fixed locally	.....	.....	10,000 ⁱ	New York
.....	.....	Fixed locally	Fixed locally	.....	.....	North Carolina
Varies	.....	Varies	Varies	.....	.....	North Dakota
.....	.....	3,000 ^d	Fees ^f	Varies	.....	Ohio
.....	5,000-6,000	1,500-4,800	.....	.....	.....	Oklahoma
(^y)	.....	500-3,000	.....	(^z)	.....	Oregon
700-1,500 ^{ab}	.....	(^y)	.....	.....	.....	Pennsylvania
Varies	6,750	Varies	Varies	.....	.....	Rhode Island
.....	2,500	Varies	Varies	.....	.....	South Carolina
(^{ac})	5,000	Varies	Varies ^{ad}	.....	.....	South Dakota
.....	.....	Varies	Varies	.....	.....	Tennessee
.....	.....	5,000	3,600	500-1,500	.....	Texas
{ 600-2,100 }	.....	.....	Fees ^f	.....	.....	Utah
plus fees }	5,400	.....	.....	.....	5,400 ^{af}	Vermont
.....	.....	.....	Varies	.....	.....	Virginia
.....	5,000-8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Washington
.....	8,000 ^{ag}	Fixed locally	Fixed locally	.....	.....	West Virginia
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wisconsin
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wyoming

* Associate Justices, \$18,000.

^x Courts of Common Pleas are set up in judicial districts throughout the state. Salaries vary from \$9,000 to \$14,000. In judicial districts containing more than one county, judges also receive 15 cents a mile for necessary travel between county seats.

^y Orphans' Courts are set up in same districts as Common Pleas Courts, and judges receive same salaries. In addition, in Dauphin County, judges of either Orphans' Court or Court of Common Pleas receive \$3,000 for trying civil cases for the Commonwealth. In Allegheny County, President Judge of County Court, \$10,500, Judges, \$10,000.

^a Municipal Court of Philadelphia, President Judge, \$10,500, Judges, \$10,000.

^{aa} Associate Justices, \$9,500.

^{ab} For justices in Probate Courts in cities. Data for towns not available.

^{ac} Only one in state. Judge is county official and amount of salary not available.

^{ad} Magistrates, principally on fee basis.

^{ae} Court of Criminal Appeals, \$8,000; Courts of Civil Appeals, \$6,500.

^{af} City courts, and corporation or Hustings Court.

^{ag} In cities of certain size, County Board may add to salary.

* Prepared by Henry Synek, University of Chicago Law School.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

SELECTION OF JUDGES*

State	Selection of Judges ^a					Filling of Vacancies ^a	
	Partisan Ballot	Non- partisan Ballot	Chosen by Legislature	Appointed by Governor	Other	Gover- nor	Other
Alabama.....	AT					AT	
Arizona.....		AT ^g				AT	
Arkansas.....	AT					AT	
California.....		T			A ^b	AT	
Colorado.....	AT ^c					AT	C ^d
Connecticut.....	P		AT ^c		I ^e	AT	
Delaware.....				AT		AT	
Florida.....	A			T		AT	
Georgia.....	AT ^c			C		AT	
Idaho.....		AT				AT	P ^d
Illinois.....	AT ^c			F		AT	AT ^g
Indiana.....	AT ^c			M	I ^h	AT	
Iowa.....	AT ^c					AT	
Kansas.....	AT ^c					AT	
Kentucky.....	AT ^c					AT ⁱ	
Louisiana.....	AT					AT	T ^j
Maine.....	P			AT		AT	
Maryland.....	AT			J		AT	
Massachusetts.....				AT		AT	
Michigan.....		AT				AT	
Minnesota.....		AT				AT	
Mississippi.....	AT					AT	
Missouri.....	TC			AT ^k		AT	
Montana.....		AT				AT	
Nebraska.....		AT				AT	
Nevada.....		AT				AT	
New Hampshire.....				AT			
New Jersey.....				AT	E ^l	AT	
New Mexico.....	AT					AT	
New York.....	AT ^c			A ^m	A ^m I ⁿ	AT	
North Carolina.....	AT			S ^o	I ⁿ	AT	
North Dakota.....		AT				AT	
Ohio.....		AT				AT	
Oklahoma.....	AT ^c					AT	
Oregon.....		AT					AT ^p
Pennsylvania.....	AT					AT	
Rhode Island.....			A	T	P ⁿ	AT	
South Carolina.....			AT	C		AT	
South Dakota.....		AT				AT	
Tennessee.....	AT ^c					AT	
Texas.....	AT ^c					AT	
Utah.....	AT					AT	
Vermont.....		PC ^q	AT			AT	
Virginia.....	PC		AT			AT	
Washington.....		AT				AT	
West Virginia.....	AT					AT	(r)
Wisconsin.....		AT				AT	
Wyoming.....		AT				AT	

^a Explanation of symbols:

- A—Appellate Court Judges
- C—County Court Judges
- E—Equity Courts
- F—Judges of Court of Claims
- I—Inferior Court Judges
- J—Juvenile Court Judges
- M—Municipal Court Judges
- P—Probate Judges or Surrogates
- S—Superior Court Judges
- T—Trial Court Judges

^b Nominated by governor to a judiciary commission; if the commission confirms the nomination, the judge serves until the next general election when his appointment must be re-confirmed by a majority of the voters. Method applies only to appellate court judges, although counties may adopt it for trial judges if they desire to do so.

^c Independent ticket or non-partisan nomination permitted.

^d Board of Commissioners.

^e Nominated by governor.

^f Selectmen of town choose trial justices; chief justice of supreme court appoints if selectmen fail to do so.

^g Special election if more than one year until next general election.

^h Judge of magistrates court chosen by judge of circuit court.

ⁱ Court of appeals and circuit court judges. County judges by vote of justices of the peace of county.

^j Special election if more than one year of term left.

^k Appellate court judges and judges of trial courts in St. Louis and Jackson county are appointed by the governor from a panel presented by a judicial selection commission, representing the bar, the bench, and the public; appointment must be confirmed by a majority of the voters.

^l Vice-chancellors are selected by the chancellor.

^m Appellate division judges chosen by governor; appellate term judges chosen by appellate division judges.

ⁿ Local officers select inferior court judges.

^o Special judges of superior court chosen by governor.

^p Special election.

^q Assistant judges of county court.

^r Special election if more than two years of term left.

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

THE JUDICIARY AND LEGAL PROCEDURES

PROVISION FOR JUDICIAL RETIREMENT*

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State	Yes	Minimum Age ^a	Retirement Provisions	
			Minimum Length of Service in Years	Pension Provision
Alabama.....
Arizona.....
Arkansas.....	★	70	10	One-half salary for life.
California.....	★	65	20	Supreme, district, and superior court judges—half last salary; or after 10 years' service if 70 years of age.
Colorado.....	★	65	10	\$3,000 for life (superior court judges only).
Connecticut.....	★	70	..	Appointed "state referee" at age 70. Sal. \$8,000.
Delaware.....
Florida.....	★	65	20 ^b	Supreme court justice full salary.
Georgia.....	★	70	10 ^c	Chief or associate justice emeritus at $\frac{2}{3}$ salary.
Idaho.....
Illinois.....	★	60	12	One-quarter last salary plus one-third of 1 per cent for each month of service over 12 years; total pension must not be above 50 per cent of last salary.
Indiana.....
Iowa.....
Kansas.....	★	65	30 ^c	..
Kentucky.....	★	..	8	\$5,000. Number years paid depends on number years served.
Louisiana.....	★	70	20 ^b	Supreme court justices receive two-thirds pay at 70 years; full salary at 75 after fifteen years' service; compulsory retirement at 80. ^d
Maine.....	★	70	7	Three-fourths salary; must resign during 70 or waive pension rights.
Maryland.....	★	60 ^f	20 ^b	\$2,400 per year.
Massachusetts.....	★	70	10 ^b	Three-fourths of salary.
Michigan.....
Minnesota.....	★	68	23	Or if past 75 and served ten years, receives half pay for life.
Mississippi.....
Missouri.....
Montana.....
Nebraska.....
Nevada.....	★	70	20	Two-thirds last salary.
New Hampshire.....	★	70	..	No person may hold the office of judge after age 70. No pension.
New Jersey.....	★	68 ^g	20 ^c	One-half last salary. ^h
New Mexico.....
New York.....	★	70	..	One-half salary after age 70.
North Carolina.....	★	65	15	Applies to supreme and superior courts. Two-thirds annual salary. ^d
North Dakota.....
Ohio.....
Oklahoma.....
Oregon.....
Pennsylvania.....	★	..	20	One-half salary for life.
Rhode Island.....	★	70	15-25	(^b)
South Carolina.....
South Dakota.....
Tennessee.....	★	70	20	Full salary for life. ⁱ
Texas.....
Utah.....
Vermont.....
Virginia.....	★	70	(i)	(i)
Washington.....
West Virginia.....	★	65	12 ^b	\$6,000 annually for life.
Wisconsin.....
Wyoming.....	★	70	24 ^b	\$4,000 for life.

^a Minimum age for retirement not compulsory retirement age except as shown in "pension provision" column.

^b Continuous service.

^c Continuous service upon supreme, court of appeals, or superior bench. Applies to chief justice or associate justice of supreme court only.

^d Also provision for pension in case of disability.

^e Last two years continuous.

^f Pension also payable if judge reaches 70 while in office, or at 70 if he has previously served for 15 consecutive years.

^g Applies to Supreme Court judges only; chancellors: min-

imum age, 70; minimum length of service, 14 years, one-half salary of last year.

^h Supreme court chief justice, \$9,000; associate justices, \$8,000; superior court presiding justice, \$8,500; associate justices, \$7,500.

ⁱ Two-thirds salary if less than 70 years of age or less than 20 years service.

^j Supreme court: minimum length of service, 10 years, two-thirds basic salary at time of retirement yearly for life; circuit and city courts: minimum length of service, 15 years, three-fourths basic salary at time of retirement yearly for life.

* Prepared by Edward M. Martin, from *The Role of the Bar in Electing the Bench in Chicago*, University of Chicago Press, 1936. Revised, 1943, by Henry Synek, University of Chicago Law School.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

HIGHEST COURTS OF APPEAL*

State	Name of Court	Number of Judges	Judges Chosen		At Capital only	Court Holds Sessions— In More than One Place ^b		Court May Sit in Divisions ^c
			At Large	By Districts ^a				
Alabama.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	S
Arizona.....	Supreme Court	3	★	..	★	..	..	S
Arkansas.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	C
California.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	..	3	..	C
Colorado.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	Supreme Court of Errors	5	★	..	★	..	..	..
Delaware.....	Supreme Court	6	★	..	★	..	..	..
Florida.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	C-U
Georgia.....	Supreme Court	6	★	..	★	..	..	S-U
Idaho.....	Supreme Court	5	★	..	..	2	..	..
Illinois.....	Supreme Court	7	..	7	★	..	..	..
Indiana.....	Supreme Court	5	..	5 ^d	★	..	..	..
Iowa.....	Supreme Court	9	★	..	★	..	..	S
Kansas.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	C
Kentucky.....	Court of Appeals	7 ^e	..	7	★	..	..	C
Louisiana.....	Supreme Court	7	..	6 ^f	..	..	..	C
Maine.....	Supreme Judicial Court	6	★	..	(g)	..	..	..
Maryland.....	Court of Appeals	8	..	8	★	..	..	..
Massachusetts.....	Supreme Judicial Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	..
Michigan.....	Supreme Court	8	★	..	★	..	..	..
Minnesota.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	..
Mississippi.....	Supreme Court	6	..	3	★	..	..	C-U
Missouri.....	Supreme Court	7 ^e	★	..	★	..	..	C-U ^h
Montana.....	Supreme Court	5	★	..	★	..	..	..
Nebraska.....	Supreme Court	7	..	6 ^f	★	..	..	C
Nevada.....	Supreme Court	3	★	..	★	..	..	..
New Hampshire.....	Supreme Judicial Court	5	★	..	★	..	..	..
New Jersey.....	Court of Errors and Appeals	16	★	..	★	..	..	..
New Mexico.....	Supreme Court	5	★	..	★	..	..	..
New York.....	Court of Appeals	7	★	..	★	..	..	..
North Carolina.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	C
North Dakota.....	Supreme Court	5	★	..	..	2	..	..
Ohio.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	..
Oklahoma.....	Supreme Court	9	..	9	★	..	..	S
Oregon.....	Supreme Court	7	..	7	..	2	..	S
Pennsylvania.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	..	3	..	..
Rhode Island.....	Supreme Court	5	★	..	★ ⁱ	..	..	..
South Carolina.....	Supreme Court	5	★	..	★	..	..	..
South Dakota.....	Supreme Court	5 ^o	..	5	★	..	..	..
Tennessee.....	Supreme Court	5	..	3	..	3	..	..
Texas.....	Supreme Court	3	★	..	★	..	..	..
Utah.....	Supreme Court	5	★	..	★	..	..	..
Vermont.....	Supreme Court	5	★	..	..	2 ^l	..	..
Virginia.....	Supreme Court of Appeals	7	★	..	..	3	..	C
Washington.....	Supreme Court	9	★	..	★	..	..	C-U
West Virginia.....	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	★	..	★	..	..	..
Wisconsin.....	Supreme Court	7	★	..	★	..	..	..
Wyoming.....	Supreme Court	3	★	..	★	..	..	..

^a Number indicates number of Supreme Court districts in state.

^b Number indicates number of places where Supreme Courts sits.

^c Explanation of symbols:

C—Authorized by constitution

S—Authorized by statute

U—Court makes use of authority granted

^d Elected by voters of entire state.

^e Not including Supreme Court Commissioners as follows: Kentucky, 4 commissioners; Missouri, 6 commissioners; South Dakota, 6 commissioners.

^f Chief Justice is elected at large.

^g Chief Justice determines where court sits.

^h Supreme Court commission also sits in two divisions.

ⁱ May sit elsewhere if court so directs.

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

JUDICIAL COUNCILS*

State	Date Estab- lished	Authorization				Number of Members	Term	Appro- priation, 1941	Functions	
		Consti- tution	Statute	State Bar Reso- lution	Supreme Court Rule				Judicial Statistics Compiled	General Judicial Research
Alabama.....		.....	.....	★	.....	9			.....	.....
Arizona.....	1936	.....	.....	(a)	.....	45	4 yrs.	None	.....	★
Arkansas.....	1941	.....	.....		.....			None	.....	.....
California.....	1926	★	.....		.....	11	2 yrs.	\$53,950 ^b	★	★
Colorado.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Connecticut.....	1928	.....	★	.....	.....	9	4 yrs.	\$500	★	★
Delaware.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Florida.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Georgia.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Idaho ^c	1929	.....	.....	★	.....				.....	.....
Illinois.....	1929 ^d	.....	.....	(d)	.....	5	4 yrs.	\$4,600	.....	.....
Indiana.....	1935	.....	★	.....	.....	9	4 yrs.	\$2,150	★	★
Iowa.....	1936	.....	.....	.....	★	13	4 yrs.	None	★	★
Kansas.....	1927	.....	★	.....	.....	9	4 ^e yrs.	\$2,750	★	★
Kentucky.....	1929	.....	★	.....	.....	52		\$800	★	★
Louisiana.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Maine ^c	1935	.....	★	.....	.....				.....	.....
Maryland ^c.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	1924	.....	★	.....	.....	10	4 yrs.	\$1,000	★	★
Michigan.....	1929	.....	★	.....	.....	10	6 yrs.	\$2,500	★	★
Minnesota.....	1937	.....	★	.....	.....	12	3 yrs.	\$750	★	★
Mississippi.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Missouri.....	1941	.....	.....	.....	(f)	7	1 yr.	None	.....	.....
Montana.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1939	.....	.....	.....	★	11		None	.....	★
Nevada.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
New Hampshire.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
New Jersey.....	1930	.....	★	.....	.....	14	5 yrs.	\$1,850	★	★
New Mexico.....	1933	.....	★	.....	.....	10	(e)	None	.....	★
New York.....	1934	.....	★	.....	.....	19	2 yrs.	\$30,000	★	★
North Carolina.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1927	.....	★	.....	.....	28	2 yrs.	None	★	★
Ohio.....	1924	.....	★	.....	.....	13	3 yrs.	\$500	★	★
Oklahoma.....	1934 ^c	.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Oregon.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	1939	.....	★	.....	.....	6	3 yrs.	\$500	★	★
South Carolina.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1933	.....	.....	★	.....	12		(h)	★	★
Tennessee.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Texas.....	1929	.....	★	.....	.....	16	6 yrs.	\$1,350	★	★
Utah.....	1931	.....	.....	★	.....	11	3 yrs.	None	.....	★
Vermont.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Virginia ⁱ.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....
Washington.....	1926	.....	★	.....	.....	10	4 yrs.	\$2,500	★	★
West Virginia.....	1934	.....	★	.....	.....	9	6 yrs.	\$1,455	.....	★
Wisconsin.....	1929	.....	★	.....	.....	10	1 yr.	(i)	.....	★
Wyoming.....		.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....

^a Voluntary.

^b For two years.

^c Inactive.

^d In Cook County only, by resolution of Board of County Commissioners.

^e Indefinite.

^f By resolution of Judicial Conference.

^g State Bar act under which Council was established now repealed.

^h State Bar funds.

ⁱ In process of reorganization.

^j Expenses only.

* Prepared from *Handbook, National Conference of Judicial Councils, 1942, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.*

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE RULES*

THE establishment of the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations in 1935 was a necessary step in clearing up the confusion which existed in the field of federal administrative law. An ever increasing stream of rules, regulations, and orders was coming from the administrative agencies. The flood had reached such a peak that it was impossible for anyone to know all the rules concerning the various regulated businesses—rules which affected the property and even the freedom of the individual. But it is now possible for an interested person to keep abreast of developments, by reason of the daily publication of new rules in the Federal Register, and the publication of the backlog of old ones in the Code of Federal Regulations, under the terms of the Act of Congress of July 26, 1935 as amended. The task is an imposing one, because of the sheer size and number of our federal agencies, but the material is all in one series of publications and is available to the diligent.

To a lesser extent, the same confusion and difficulties have developed in the state field. There has been an increase in the number of state administrative agencies and the quantity of rules promulgated has increased proportionately. Lack of requirement as to filing and publishing existing and new rules has led to the same difficulties for the layman: many a law abiding citizen has unwittingly violated some administrative rule, to his undoing.

STATES ENACT LEGISLATION

Recognition of this unhealthy condition has come slowly, if we are to judge from state legislation. Although 10 states have enacted legislation aimed at the correction of this evil, they have all

acted within the last 6 years. South Carolina was the first state to follow in the path of the federal government. By the terms of Chapter 132, Acts of 1937, all rules theretofore or thereafter promulgated by agencies of that state must be filed with the Secretary of State to be effective, and are printed by him as an appendix to the annual session laws.

The New York Constitutional Convention adopted, and the people approved by vote of November 8, 1938, Section 8 of Article 4 of the New York Constitution, which provides that no rule or regulation of any state department, except such as relates to internal management, shall be effective until it is filed in the office of the department of state, and that the legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of such rules. In compliance with the latter provision, the 1939 New York legislature passed an act (H. Int. 1070) which called for the publication of all existing rules in one or more volumes, and of all subsequent ones in a cumulative quarterly publication, with periodic revisions. This act was vetoed by the Governor and did not become a law. In the 1942 session Senate Int. 565 and Assembly Int. 798, almost identical to the 1939 act, died in committee. Senate Int. 1859, of the same session, which called for publication of all departmental rules in an Albany newspaper of general circulation, suffered the same fate.

The year 1939 saw the enactment into law of measures in this field in the states of Oregon, Kansas, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin. In Oregon, Chapter 474 provided for the deposit of existing rules with the Secretary of State by January 1, 1940, and the deposit with him of all future rules. The Secretary of State is required to publish summaries of such rules at regular intervals. This Chapter repeals Chapter 268 of the same session, which dealt with the same subject in a

*Prepared by C. M. Moreland, Law Librarian, Michigan State Library, Lansing, Michigan.

slightly different manner. Chapter 308 of Kansas requires the deposit of all rules and regulations of a general nature with the Revisor of Statutes. The Massachusetts legislature, by Chapter 499, Acts and Resolves of 1939, provided that all annual reports required by law to be made by state officers should include all rules in effect upon the date as of which the reports are made. Chapter 428 of the Wisconsin laws of 1939 directed the Revisor of Statutes to assemble and publish annually the *Wisconsin Red Book (Administrative Rules and Orders)*, containing the standing orders and regulations which have the force of law. An interesting provision of this act concerns the format, which is to be such that the rules of each department can be run off as separate pamphlets for departmental use and convenience.

Four more states took action in 1941. Chapter 111 of the Tennessee laws demands that all existing and new rules be printed by the promulgating body and copies deposited with the Secretary of State. Ohio, by H.B. 239, page 149, enacted that only those rules, copies of which are deposited with the Secretary of State, shall be valid. North Dakota's Chapter 241 calls for filing of rules with the Attorney General, who must give an opinion as to their legality. Copies of the rules, together with copies of the Attorney General's opinions, must be filed with the clerk of the court of each county, and copies sent to the Secretary of the State Bar.

California, by Chapter 628 of 1941, took the most satisfactory step up to that point. Within six months of the effective date of this act, all departments must file with the Secretary of State all rules upon which they intend to rely as being effective, these rules to be printed in the *California Administrative Code* by a Codification Board established by the act. Subsequent rules are to be similarly filed and published in a periodical to be known as the *California Administrative Register*. Unfortunately, no appropriation was made in the act, and the Codification Board is without funds to publish the material. The California State Bar, which sponsored the act, has put the

matter of an appropriation on its legislative agenda for this year.

Although few legislatures met in regular session in 1942, one state did adopt such a measure—Kentucky by Chapter 178. This act, adapted from the California act, was drafted and sponsored by the Kentucky Bar Association. The matter of appropriation was met in a novel manner: the cost of printing the *Kentucky Administrative Code* and the *Kentucky Administrative Register* is prorated among the departments in proportion to the amount of printing necessitated by their rules, and is to be paid out of their departmental appropriation. A new provision is to be found in the section which declares that existing rules which are not filed within three months of the effective date shall be void.

BILLS PENDING

The administrative agencies committees of at least two state bar associations urged the passage of legislation on this subject, in their reports in 1942. The Section on Administrative Agencies of the Pennsylvania Bar Association submitted drafts for two bills. One, which deals with regulation and adjudication procedure of administrative bodies and judicial review thereof, includes provisions for publication of administrative rules. The other provides for the actual machinery, in the form of the *Pennsylvania Register*, a serial publication, to contain in its first issue all existing rules, and the weekly supplements to contain the new rules. In slightly revised form these two bills are now before the 1943 Pennsylvania General Assembly as Senate Bills Nos. 53 and 54.

The Committee on Administrative Agencies of the State Bar of Michigan, in its 1942 report, submitted drafts of two bills. One of these, which provided for the filing and publishing of rules, had been approved in principle by the State Bar in 1941. The second bill is the present draft of the proposed Uniform Administrative Procedure Act, which as yet has not been officially adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws as the final text. It is interesting to note that this is the

first draft of this uniform law which has incorporated any requirement as to filing and printing rules and regulations, although a committee has been at work on the law for five years.

The subject of administrative rules was given consideration in the inaugural message of Governor Kelly of Michigan on January 6, 1943, and Senate Bill No. 47, covering the matter, an administration measure, was enacted by the 1943 Michigan legislature. Unlike the Kentucky act, upon which it is modeled, no new board is set up to publish the *Michigan Administrative Code* and supplements. The work is to be done by the Secretary of State, who already supervises the printing of the session laws. Only the cost of the supplements is to be prorated among the departments. Free copies are to be sent to about 1,000 state, county, and city officials, assuring wide distribution throughout the state.

WIDER INTEREST TAKEN

The American Association of Law Libraries first interested itself in the sub-

ject in 1941, when a special committee was appointed to promote legislation. This Association and the National Association of State Libraries now have a joint committee engaged in similar activity. Is it too much to hope that the interest of these organizations will be reflected by other groups concerned with good governmental practice, and that needed legislation will be forthcoming? The need for such legislation varies from state to state, depending upon local conditions. But the principle is sound and no objection can be raised which is based on good practice. It brings the activities of the various state agencies into the spotlight of publicity and, what is more important, enables the average citizen to know the rules which govern his conduct. The current legislation in Michigan, New York,¹ and Pennsylvania, it is hoped, represents a growing recognition of the problem and a trend in the right direction.

¹ Senate Introductory No. 1362 was passed before adjournment and is now in the hands of the Governor.

STATE LAWS PROVIDING FOR THE PUBLICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES AND REGULATIONS

State	Statutory Action Adoption	Rules to be Deposited With	Published by	Format	Supplemental Material
South Carolina...	1937 Laws, ch.132	Secretary of State	Secretary of State	Appendix, to session laws	Appendix to session laws
Oregon.....	1939 Laws, ch.474	Secretary of State	Secretary of State	Summaries only	Summaries at regular intervals
Kansas.....	1939 Laws, ch.308	Revisor of Statutes	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts...	1939 Laws, ch.499	.....	State departments	As appendix to annual reports	As appendix to annual reports
Wisconsin.....	1939 Laws, ch.428	.....	Revisor of Statutes	<i>Wisconsin Red Book</i> (Administrative Rules and Orders) arranged so that individual departmental rules can be run off as separates	Biennial revision
Tennessee.....	1941 Laws, ch.111	Secretary of State: copies available to public	Promulgating body	.....	.....
Ohio.....	1941 Laws, HB 239	Secretary of State	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota....	1941 Laws, ch.241	Attorney General who must give opinion on each	.....	Copies of rules and opinions sent to clerks of courts and State Bar	.....
California.....	1941 Laws, ch.628	Secretary of State	Codification Board	<i>California Administrative Code</i> , revised periodically	<i>California Administrative Register</i> , published periodically
Kentucky.....	1942 Laws, ch.178	Secretary of State	Codification Board	<i>Kentucky Administrative Code</i> , revised periodically	<i>Kentucky Administrative Register</i> , published periodically

METHODS OF SETTLING CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE*

EXISTING types of procedure in the United States for the adjustment and allowance of claims against the state may be divided into four classes: (1) several states allow suits in their general courts; (2) three states, as well as the federal government, have adopted the practice of settling claims by reference to a special tribunal, created for that purpose; (3) in other instances, the service is rendered by an ex officio board or commission; and (4), finally, the largest number of states still use the device of special appropriations for the relief of individuals.

SUITS AGAINST THE STATE

While the doctrine of state immunity is still the prevailing principle, it has been abrogated in at least 22 states, which have made provision in their constitutions or statutes for suits on claims against the state. Eighteen state constitutions authorize legislative acts to determine the courts and the procedures to be used in such suits;¹ two states provide for a recommendatory judgment of the supreme court;² and one state constitution contemplates the creation of a state court of claims.³

Suits Authorized under General Law

Fourteen states have enacted statutes authorizing suits against the state under

¹Arizona, California, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

²Idaho and North Carolina.

³New York.

*Prepared by W. Rolland Maddox, Research Associate, Research Department, Kansas Legislative Council, currently on leave of absence from the Department of Political Science, University of Kansas. Based largely on *Claims Against the State*, Publication 106, Research Department, Kansas Legislative Council, 1940. The situation has not changed materially since that report was published.

general law.⁴ Under these laws, complaints against the state are heard before the same courts and according to the same rules of procedure as are those against individual defendants.

Procedure in Claims Cases. Although the procedure followed in suits against the state is usually the same as that observed by the courts in ordinary civil actions, any special terms or conditions which may be prescribed in the statutes are jurisdictional facts, and must be fully complied with. Consequently, the petition must show that the plaintiff is a person, or among the class of persons, to whom the state's consent has been granted; that the suit is founded on a cause of action, or is the type of case with reference to which suit has been authorized; and that all conditions precedent have been fully complied with. Where the claim is one of a class for which audit and allowance by an administrative officer has been provided, it is usually necessary to allege that proper demand upon such officer has been made, and that allowance has been refused.⁵ Where regular courts are employed to adjudicate claims against the state, provision is usually made for the jury trial of controverted questions of fact.

Effect of Judgment. No state has gone so far as to permit process in the nature of execution to issue against itself. Therefore, in most cases, judgments against the state are, in their essence, merely recommendatory, and can only be satisfied by subsequent legislative appropriation. However, it is reported that in most instances the appropriation is "purely perfunctory, no question ever

⁴Arizona, California, Idaho, Indiana (contract claims only), Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Virginia (pecuniary claims only), Washington, Wisconsin.

⁵59 Corpus Juris 304.

being raised."⁶ A few states have dispensed with the requirement for special legislative action upon each judgment. Wisconsin, for example, has directed that judgments should be paid out of the treasury upon audit of the transcript by the secretary of state. Also, it is reported that in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Washington the disbursing officer is authorized to make payment to claimants upon proof of judgment.

Suits Authorized for Certain Types of Injuries

Though adhering to the general principle of immunity of the sovereign, it has been a not uncommon practice for legislatures to assume liability in certain classes of cases, particularly for injuries of the tort type. One of the earliest examples of such legislation is to be found in the laws passed by the New York legislature, assuming liability for the negligent acts of state agents in connection with the operation of canals. A common type of assumption seems to be that arising in connection with the maintenance of state highways. In general, the liabilities assumed under these statutes are construed strictly by the courts.

Suits Authorized by Special Legislation

The practice of enacting special laws granting permission to sue the state in individual instances is common in some states. If the claim appears to present a possible moral obligation, but involves controversial issues, the legislature, instead of an appropriation act, enacts a law granting to the claimant the right to bring suit against the state on the particular cause at hand. The authorization usually designates the court in which suit may be brought, provides for a limitation of liability, and directs the auditor or comptroller to pay the amount of any award made.

No effort has been made to determine the extent to which the practice of authorizing suit by special law is followed in all the states. However, an examination of the laws of Kentucky discloses

that 68 special authorizations were passed in that state by the legislature of 1940.⁷ In Texas, the legislature of 1939 waived the state's immunity from suit in favor of at least 55 individuals.

STATE COURTS OF CLAIMS

Only three states, all of them in the heavily populated, industrial section of the country, have followed the example of the federal government by creating courts of claims: New York in 1897, after nearly 20 years of administrative settlement; Illinois in 1903, although the court was reconstituted in 1917; and Michigan in 1939.

Organization and Jurisdiction.

The New York court is composed of five judges appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for terms of nine years. In Illinois, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate appoints a chief justice and two associate justices who serve during the term of the governor appointing them, and thereafter until successors are appointed. This court is required to hold five regular sessions per year and may hold special sessions when necessary. In Michigan, however, the presiding circuit judge designates one or more circuit judges to sit in the court of claims. Six or more sessions of the court are held annually.

While the powers and jurisdiction of these courts vary widely in statement, the authority of the New York court may be taken as illustrative.⁸

To hear and determine a claim of any person, corporation or municipality against the state for the appropriation of any real or personal property or any interest therein, for the breach of contract, express or implied, or for the torts of its officers or employees while acting as such officers or employees, providing the claimant complies with the limitations of this article.

To hear and determine any claim in favor of the state against the claimant, or against his assignor at the time of the assignment.

To render judgment in favor of the claimant or the state for such sum as should be paid by or to the state.

⁷Although the Constitution of Kentucky authorizes suits against the state, the legislature has enacted no general law on the subject.

⁸Thompson's *Laws of New York*, 1940 Cumulative Supplement, Art. II, p. 922.

⁶Robert Luce, *Legislative Problems*, p. 600.

Procedure and Appeals.

In New York and Michigan, procedure in these courts is similar to that in ordinary civil actions, except that no jury is used. At the direction of the presiding judge in New York, claims may be heard and judgment rendered by one, two, or three judges. In Illinois, however, evidence is presented by transcript, or written stipulation of fact, and oral argument is permitted only after written notice at least 10 days before the date of the hearing.

The decisions of both the New York and Michigan courts may be appealed to the state supreme court. The Illinois court, on the other hand, is purely a legislative tribunal, and its jurisdiction is made exclusive by law.⁹

CLAIM ALLOWANCE BY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

In several states, provision has been made for administrative boards or commissions to consider claims.¹⁰ Usually the agency is an ex officio body, composed of the principal executive officers of the state. This is the character of the boards of examiners found in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah; the Ohio sundry claims board; the Tennessee board of claims; the special claims commission of Arkansas; and the claims functions exercised by the board of state auditors and the state administrative board in Michigan, prior to the creation of the court of claims in 1939.

In most instances, the jurisdiction of such boards is limited to the allowance of claims for which legal liability exists, but which have been rejected by the pre-audit official on some ground other than lack of legal authorization. However, in at least three cases, these special boards have been expressly empowered to allow claims outside the scope of authorized state expenditures.¹¹

⁹ The status of the Illinois court results from the constitutional provision that the state "shall never be made a defendant in any court of law or equity." (Art. IV, Sec. 26.)

¹⁰ For example, in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Michigan (prior to 1939), Montana, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah.

¹¹ Arkansas, Michigan, and Tennessee.

The determinations of such agencies may be, and often are, made final. It should be observed, however, that the existence of a special board for the examination of claims does not necessarily preclude the use of judicial remedies. In certain instances, the scope of the board's authority may be limited by statute or judicial interpretation to specific classes of claims against the state, while the courts may be given a more general jurisdiction. In California, for example, the board of control has authority to allow certain contract claims, and at the same time the courts are authorized to take jurisdiction of claims founded on both contract and negligence. In other cases, the law may provide that persons whose claims are rejected by the administrative authority may then bring suit in the courts. This is true in Nevada. In such instances, the subsequent jurisdiction of the courts is limited to that exercised by the administrative board.

Where both administrative and judicial procedures are available for the proof of claims, the claimant must exhaust his administrative remedies before resorting to court action. Thus, no claim over which an administrative agency has jurisdiction may constitute the basis for a suit against the state until it has been rejected by the administrative authority.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE ACTION

The device most frequently employed for the satisfaction of private claims against the state is that of appropriation by special legislative act. In such cases, the legislature assumes complete authority over the claims presented, no provision being made for independent scrutiny by administrative or judicial officers.

Procedure

Although the procedure for the legislative determination and allowance of claims is wholly a matter of legislative practice and varies considerably from state to state, two general methods for dealing with the subject may be observed. In certain state legislatures, private appropriation bills are introduced by individual members of the legisla-

ture. Other legislatures have assigned the function of claim determination to special claims committees. In either case, the ultimate action of the legislature is a special act, appropriating from the state treasury an amount equal to the sum found to be due upon each valid claim, and directing the auditor to draw his warrants upon such funds in favor of the persons and in the amounts specified in the act.

Extent of the Practice

Special appropriations for the discharge of state liabilities are common in virtually every state.¹² In many states no other procedure exists for the proof and allowance of claims. Also, where special tribunals have been set up, or special procedures prescribed for claim adjustment, the jurisdiction of the agency to which the function is assigned usually is limited to certain classes of cases, and all petitions not within such classes must be presented to the legislature. Even in those states where the legislature is constitutionally prohibited from receiving claims before action has been taken by an administrative agency, the word "claim" is said to be used in its legal rather than its conventional sense, and all demands not based on a previously recognized liability of the state are sent directly to the legislature. Thus, even where other agencies have been designated for the handling of "claims," many

petitions must be presented directly to the legislature, since, in most cases, other agencies for the determination of claims exercise only a limited jurisdiction.

Difficulties in the Procedure

Some difficulties involved in the practice of audit and allowance of claims against the state by legislative action may be mentioned: (1) An unduly long period of time must often elapse before final settlement can be made; claims against the state can be adjusted only during the legislative session, which normally covers a period of only a few weeks each biennium. (2) The volume of petitions for relief of individuals submitted to each session may constitute an undue burden on the legislature. Members of the committees on claims and accounts are forced to spend a great deal of their time with the hearing of claims against the state. In so far as such claims could be handled more advantageously in some other manner, there could be greater economy of legislative time. (3) It has been suggested that allowance of claims by special legislation gives an opportunity for political considerations to play an important part in the relief granted. (4) There is the fundamental objection that a committee of legislators is attempting to exercise a judicial function. If similar claims arose between private individuals, or if the state had a claim against an individual, the regularly available judicial processes would be used.

¹² See Charles B. Nutting, "Legislative Practice Regarding Tort Claims," 4 *Mo. Law Rev.* 17 (1939).

State Regulatory Activities

STATE REGULATION OF SECURITIES*

SECURITIES regulation in the United States has been, with minor exceptions, a development of the last three and a half decades. It arose in response to the appearance of finance capitalism and the abuses attendant upon its appearance. Kansas, in 1911, was the first state to enact sweeping regulation of securities.

Kansas and the many states which followed her example combined the English theory of full disclosure with the doctrine that an administrative agency should pass upon the soundness of a proposed issue. These laws also provided for careful examination of the business affairs of issuers before granting registration or licenses.

The courts did not take kindly to these laws at first. Virtually all lower court decisions on the subject before 1916 held blue sky laws unconstitutional on the grounds that they denied equal protection, deprived persons of property without due process, illegally delegated legislative and judicial powers, and burdened interstate commerce. In *Hall v. Geiger-Jones* and subsequent decisions, the Supreme Court refuted all these allegations and recognized both the validity of, and the need for, this legislation.

SPREAD OF SECURITIES REGULATION

The decade from 1910-1920 placed securities regulation on a firm founda-

tion. The twenties saw some progress in the attainment of agreement on desirable types of securities legislation. But such uniformity as appeared was undeniably of as much benefit to issuers and dealers as to the cause of preventing and punishing fraud. In the East the most important industrial and financial states now passed blue sky laws for the first time. Largely through the efforts of the Investment Bankers Association of America, a model law providing for registration of securities, licensing of dealers, and injunction of fraudulent practices passed the legislatures of 14 states without major change.

In the early thirties, many state legislatures and regulatory commissions tightened their laws and administration, especially discarding exemptions from the regulatory provisions. However, the system of state regulation proved unable to overcome its basic defects: lack of jurisdiction over interstate trading in securities, and inadequate facilities to maintain proper vigilance even in its own sphere.

Federal action, to which these circumstances inevitably led, has improved the lot of state regulatory bodies to a considerable degree. Federal and state officials confer frequently regarding applications for registration, exchange helpful information, and maintain securities violations files—a kind of central clearing house to make available to all interested agencies the names of persons and firms who have violated any of the securities laws.

* Prepared by J. M. Edelman from "Securities Regulation in the 48 States," Council of State Governments Research Bulletin, No. BX-227 July, 1942.

Increasingly close and amicable relations among securities agencies have resulted also in the adoption by a number of states of a standard application form. There is every indication that prospects for the future are bright.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The agencies which administer the complex securities laws are extremely varied. The table on page 305 shows the administrative agency for each state, and the salary, method of selection, and term of office of its chief officer. Only two states—Pennsylvania and Wisconsin—have securities agencies not connected with any other department and devoting all of their time to this work; Pennsylvania has a Securities Commission, and Wisconsin a Department of Securities. Florida, North Dakota, and South Dakota have *ex officio* commissions. In most other states, attorneys general, corporation commissioners, insurance commissioners, finance commissioners, commerce commissioners, or their subordinates administer the laws, but the nominal head of the department or agency often has little contact with the actual work of securities regulation.

In Kentucky, Utah, and Rhode Island, departments of business regulation have been created, subdivisions of which handle the myriad contacts between government and business characteristic of modern society, including securities regulation.

In a number of states, notably California and Utah, there has been a successful effort to employ a pool of attorneys, accountants, investment examiners, and clerical help acquainted with the problems of business regulation, and available to all departmental divisions.

OPERATING FUNDS AND EXAMINATIONS

There is a wide variety of methods for financing securities regulation. Some agencies are granted a definite amount by the legislature; in others, the department head uses department funds for this purpose. Some rely entirely on fees; others receive no fees or turn those they receive into the general fund. Dealers and issuers are usually required to pay the costs of examinations; but a number

of states pay the costs themselves, and some do not make such examinations at all. Michigan makes dealer examinations "generally semi-annually"; California, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wisconsin annually. Others make them when the commissioner thinks necessary.

SUMMARY

The states use three devices to assure honesty in the marketing of securities. They allow securities to be issued only when satisfied that these will bring a fair return to the investor; they allow applicants for dealers' licenses to sell securities only when satisfied that these persons have been honest and upright in their business dealings; and they provide sanctions against issuers and dealers who prove dishonest. Twenty-nine states now employ all three of these devices; forty-two use the first two, which are primarily preventive rather than punitive.

To implement these statutory provisions, securities commissioners wield important administrative powers: the power to grant, deny, revoke, or suspend licenses; the power to examine the business practices and financial status of issuers and dealers, without which licensing powers could not be intelligently exercised; and the power to promulgate rules and regulations.

When we turn from statutory provisions, however, to consider the men and the funds now available to implement them, there is little basis either for generalization about emerging trends or for optimism. Top managerial personnel is selected almost wholly by political means. As a result, turnover is rapid and experience and skill all too rare.

Though commissioners complain, probably justifiably, that they do not have enough funds to maintain the proper vigilance, statistics disclose that most of them actually fail to use a considerable part of the funds they have, neglecting particularly to make on-the-spot examinations of licensees and applicants for licenses.

Few will pretend that this is a satisfactory situation, but it is the relatively transient factors, not the legal foundations, which most need reform.

STATE REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

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STATE SECURITIES AGENCIES*

States	Administrative Agency	Agency Head		Method of Selection ^a	Term ^b
		Title	Salary		
Alabama.....	Department of Law	Assistant Attorney General	.....	AG	Ind.
Arizona.....	Corporation Commission	3 Commissioners	.....	
Arkansas.....	Bank Commissioner	Bank Commissioner	\$5,000	G	Ind.
California.....	Division of Corporations, Department of Investment	Commissioner of Corporations	7,500	G	Ind.
Colorado.....	Division of Securities, Department of Law	Securities Commissioner	3,000	(c)	(c)
Connecticut.....	Bank Commissioner	Bank Commissioner	9,000	G	4
Delaware.....	Department of Law	Attorney General	5,000	E	4
Florida.....	Securities Commission ^d	Securities Commission	.....	..	....
Georgia.....	Secretary of State	Secretary of State	5,000	E	2
Idaho.....	Bureau of Blue Sky, Department of Finance	Commissioner of Finance	.....	G	....
Illinois.....	Secretary of State, Securities Division	Secretary of State	10,000	E	4
Indiana.....	Securities Commission (Secretary of State)	Secretary of State	6,000	E	2
Iowa.....	Insurance Department	Commissioner of Insurance	.....	G	4
Kansas.....	Corporation Commission	Corporation Commission	.....	G	4
Kentucky.....	Division of Securities, Dept. of Business Regulation	Director	3,600	G	Ind.
Louisiana.....	Bank Commissioner as Securities Commissioner	Securities Commissioner	None	G	4
Maine.....	Banking Department	Bank Commissioner	5,000	G	4
Maryland.....	State Law Department	Attorney General	8,000	E	4
Massachusetts.....	Dept. of Pub. Utilities, Div. of Investigation of Securities	Commissioner	.....	..	....
Michigan.....	Corporation and Securities Commission	Commissioner	4,500	G	4
Minnesota.....	Securities Division, Dept. of Commerce	Securities Commissioner	4,500	G	6
Mississippi.....	Secretary of State	Secretary of State	4,000	E	4
Missouri.....	Secretary of State, Securities Division	Commissioner of Securities	4,500	SS	Ind.
Montana.....	State Auditor	State Auditor	.....	E	4
Nebraska.....	Department of Banking	Director	4,500	G	Ind.
Nevada.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
New Hampshire.....	Insurance Department	Securities Commissioner (Insurance Commissioner)	5,000	G	5
New Jersey.....	Dept. of Attorney General	Attorney General	7,000	G	5
New Mexico.....	Banking Department	Bank Commissioner	2,400	G	....
New York.....	Department of Law, Bureau of Securities	Assistant Attorney General	.....	AG	4
North Carolina.....	Department of State	Secretary of State as Securities Commissioner	6,600	E	4
North Dakota.....	Securities Commission ^d	3 Commissioners ^f	.....	E	2
Ohio.....	Division of Securities, Department of Commerce	Chief of Division	6,000	(e)	Ind.
Oklahoma.....	Securities Division, Bank Department	Bank Commissioner	.....	G	4
Oregon.....	Corporation Department	Corporation Commissioner	4,800	G	4
Pennsylvania.....	Securities Commission	3 Commissioners	7,000	G	Ind.
Rhode Island.....	Department of Business Regulation	Director	6,000	G	Ind.
South Carolina.....	Insurance Department	Insurance and Securities Commissioner	4,000	(h)	4
South Dakota.....	Securities Commission ^d	3 Commissioners	.....	E	2
Tennessee.....	Department of Insurance and Banking	Commissioner	.....	G	Ind.
Texas.....	Securities Commissioner, Office of Sec. of State	Securities Commissioner	3,600	SS	2
Utah.....	Department of Business Regulation	3 Commissioners of Business Regulation	4,000	G	6
Vermont.....	Department of Banking and Insurance	Director	4,000	G	2
Virginia.....	Securities Division, Corporation Commission	3 Corporation Commissioners	8,000	(i)	6
Washington.....	Securities Division, Department of Licenses	Director	6,000	G	Ind.
West Virginia.....	State Auditor	State Auditor as Securities Commissioner	6,000	E	4
Wisconsin.....	Department of Securities	Director	6,000	G	6
Wyoming.....	Secretary of State	Secretary of State	4,800	E	4

^a Explanation of symbols: AG—appointed by Attorney General; G—Appointed by Governor; E—Elected; SS—appointed by Secretary of State.

^b "Ind." indicates indefinite term.

^c Under civil service.

^d Ex officio commission.

^e Nevada has no securities law.

^f Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, ex officio.

^g Appointed by Director of Commerce.

^h Elected by General Assembly

ⁱ Appointed by legislature.

* Compiled from J. M. Edelman, "Securities Regulation in the 48 States," Council of State Governments Research Bulletin, No. BX-227, July, 1942.

FUNCTIONS OF STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS*

	Commissions have jurisdiction over privately owned utilities rendering the following services:										Functions relating to accounting						
	Electric light and power	Manufactured gas	Natural gas	Street railways	Interurban railways	Motor buses	Water	Telephone	Telegraph	Oil pipeline	Gas pipeline	Requires utilities to keep continuing properly records	Prescribes method of accounting for depreciation	Prescribes rates of depreciation	Requires standard accounting classification as adopted by Federal Power Commissions	Requires standard accounting classification as adopted by National Association of Railway & Public Utility Commissioners	Requires some other form of standard accounting classification
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	
California.....	★ ^d	★ ^d	★ ^d	★ ^d	★ ^d	★ ^d	★ ^d	★ ^d	★ ^d	★ ^b	★ ⁱ	★	★	★	★ ^c	★	
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★ ^c	
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Dist. of Col.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^c	★	
Florida.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Georgia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^k	★ ⁱ	
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^a	★ ^c	
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Iowa.....	★ ^o	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Kansas.....	★ ^p	★ ^p	★ ^p	★ ^p	★ ^p	★ ^p	★ ^p	★ ^p	★ ^p	★ ^p	★ ^p	★	★	★	★ ⁱ	★	★ ⁱ
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^a	★	★
Louisiana.....	★ ^t	★ ^t	★ ^t	★ ^t	★ ^t	★ ^t	★ ^t	★ ^t	★ ^t	★ ^t	★ ^t	★	★	★	★	★ ^c	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ⁱ	
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^k	★	
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^u	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^k	★	★ ⁱ
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Nebraska.....	★ ^w	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^c	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^{ai}	★	★	★	★
Ohio.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^a	★	★	★
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^{ad}	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^{ac}	★ ^{ac}	★ ^{ad}	★ ^{af}	★
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ⁿⁱ	★	★	★ ^{ai}	★ ^{aj}	★
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^{al}	★ ^{al}	★	★ ^c	★
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^c	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^c	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ^c	★
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ ⁱ

^a In some cases only.

^b Limited jurisdiction.

^c In modified form.

^d No jurisdiction over public utilities operating in Home Rule Cities.

^e Cities and towns only.

^f No jurisdiction over public utilities operating in Home Rule Cities except outside corporate limits.

^g Gas utility reports only, which are published in part.

^h If securities are to be issued.

ⁱ Issued by state legislature.

^j Issued by Congress.

^k Electric utilities only.

^l Gas utilities.

^m When one utility is already in the field.

ⁿ If utility was organized prior to 1933.

^o Jurisdiction only over construction of electric transmission lines outside of cities and towns.

^p Not when operating in one city.

^q Optional for gas utilities.

^r Larger gas and larger electric utilities.

^s Where public highways are used.

* Prepared by Melville E. Osborne, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, under the direction of Dean William E. Mosher. Based upon information from Bonright's *Public Utility Chart*, Moody's *Manual of Investments*, and correspondence with several of the state commissions.

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FUNCTIONS OF STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS*—Continued

[illegible]

- ad Modified form for electric utilities.
- ae Only in the case of incorporated cities or towns of 2,000 population or less.
- af 31A Modified Form for Gas Utilities.
- ag Issued by Secretary and Governor of the Commonwealth.
- ah Commission doesn't fix temporary gas rates.
- ai Larger electric utilities only.
- aj All gas and certain electric utilities.
- ak If entire property is purchased.
- al Only in formal rate hearings.
- am Published in part only.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO STATE LIQUOR CONTROL AGENCIES LICENSE AND MONOPOLY SYSTEMS* (As of January 1, 1943)

State	Title	No.	Appointed by	Term	Removal	Salary	Bond	Qualifications		License or Monopoly System*
								Residence	Political	
Alabama.....	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	3	Governor ^b	6 yrs. ^c	At pleasure of Governor	\$5,700 max.	Fixed by Governor	10 years in state	(d)	M
Arizona.....	Department of Liquor Licenses and Control—Superintendent	....	Governor ^b	6 yrs.	By Governor for cause	\$4,800	\$25,000	.....	Not serve on committee of political party	L
Arkansas.....	Commissioner of Revenues	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(e)	L
California.....	Board of Equalization	5	Elected	4 yrs.	Recall	\$5,000	.....	.....	.....	L
Colorado.....	State Licensing Authority: Secretary of State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
Connecticut....	Liquor Control Commission	3	Governor	6 yrs. ^c	At pleasure of Governor	Fixed by Board of Finance and Control	As required	.....	(f)	L
Delaware.....	Liquor Commission	1	Governor	5 yrs.	.....	.....	\$10,000	3 yrs in state; U. S. citizen	(d)	L
Florida.....	State Beverage Dept.—Director	....	Governor	4 yrs.	At will of Governor	\$4,800	\$200,000	.....	.....	L
Georgia.....	State Revenue Commission	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(e)	L
Idaho.....	State Dispensary—Superintendent	....	Governor	3 yrs.	By Governor at will	\$3,600	\$25,000	.....	(e)	M
Illinois.....	Liquor Control Commission	3	Governor	6 yrs. ^c	.....	\$5,000 chr.; \$4,800 mem.	\$5,000	10 years in state; U. S. citizen	(f)	L
Indiana.....	Alcoholic Beverages Division—Excise Administrator, Alcoholic Beverage Commission	4	Governor	4 yrs. ^c	By Governor at will	\$6,000 and expenses	Fixed by Governor	10 years a taxpayer	Legal voter; and ¹	L
Iowa.....	Liquor Control Commission	3	Governor ^b	6 yrs. ^c	For cause	\$4,500	May be required	Not more than 2 of same congressional district	(d)	M
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	Department of Revenue—Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$500	\$5,000	.....	(e)	L
Louisiana.....	Supervisor of Public Accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
Maine.....	State Liquor Commission	3	Governor ^b	3 yrs.	At pleasure of Governor	\$4,000 chr.; \$3,000 mem.	Fixed by Governor and Council	.....	(d)	M
Maryland.....	State Comptroller, Bureau of State Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
Massachusetts..	Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission	3	Governor, consent of Council	3 yrs. ^c	By Governor with consent of Council	\$7,500 chr. max.; \$7,000 mem. max.	Amount approved by Governor and Council	.....	(f)	L
Michigan.....	State Liquor Control Commission	3*	Governor ^b	3 yrs. ^c	By Governor for cause	\$7,500 and expenses	.....	.....	(d)	M
Minnesota.....	Liquor Control Commissioner	.....	Governor ^b	4 yrs.	By Governor for cause	\$4,500 and expenses	\$50,000	5 years in state	(e)	L
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	Dept. of Liquor Control—Supervisor	.....	Governor ^b	At pleasure of Governor	At pleasure of Governor	\$4,500 max. and expenses	\$50,000	.....	5 years a qualified elector	L

Montana.....	Liquor Control Board	3	Governor ^b	4 yrs. ^c	By Governor for cause	\$10 per diem and expenses	.....	5 years in state; U. S. citizen	(^d)	(^e)	M
Nebraska.....	Liquor Control Commission	3	Governor	6 yrs. ^c	By Governor for cause	\$4,000 and expenses	\$25,000	2 years in state; U. S. citizen; no two of same congress- sion 1 d's r et	(^f)	(^e)	L
Nevada.....	State Tax Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
New Hampshire	State Liquor Commission	3	Governor	3 yrs. ^a	By Governor for cause	\$4,000 and expenses	\$10,000	.....	(^f)	(^e)	M
New Jersey.....	Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control— Commissioner of Alco- holic Beverage Control	.....	Elected by joint action of Legislature	7 yrs.	.....	\$16,500	\$30,000	.....	.....	.....	L
New Mexico.....	Bureau of Revenue— Division of Liquor Control	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
New York.....	State Liquor Authority	5	Governor ^b	5 yrs. ^a	By Governor for cause	\$12,000 chr.; \$7,500 mem.	\$10,000	Resident of state; U. S. citizen	(^f)	(^e)	L
North Carolina.	Board of Alcoholic Control	3	Governor	3 yrs. ^c	By Governor at will	\$6,000 chr.; \$25 per diem and expenses	.....	Character, ability and business success	.....	.....	M
North Dakota..	State Tax Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
Ohio.....	Department of Liquor Control—Board	4	Governor ^b	4 yrs. ^a	By Governor for cause	\$4,500 and expenses	\$ 0,000	.....	(^f)	(^e)	M
Oklahoma.....	Liquor Control Commission	3	Governor	6 yrs. ^a	By Governor for cause	\$10 per diem and expenses	\$5,000	5 years in state; 1 from each con- gressional district	(^f)	(^e)	M
Oregon.....	Liquor Control Board	3	Governor ^b	6 yrs. ^c	.....	\$10,000	\$10,000	Resident of state; U. S. citizen	.....	1 year a qualified elector	M
Pennsylvania...	Liquor Control Board	3	Governor ^b	6 yrs. ^c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
Rhode Island...	Department of Business Regulation—Liquor Control Administrator	.....	Director of Busi- ness Regula- tion, with approval of Governor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
South Carolina.	Tax Commission— License Tax Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
South Dakota..	Secretary of Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(^e)	L
Tennessee.....	Commissioner of Finance and Taxation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(^e)	L
Texas.....	Liquor Control Board	3	Governor ^b	6 yrs. ^c	.....	\$10 per diem	.....	5 years in state	(^d)	(^e)	L
Utah.....	Liquor Control Commission	3	Governor ^b	6 yrs. ^c	At pleasure of Governor	\$4,000 and expenses	Determined by Dept. of Finance	.....	(^f)	.....	M
Vermont.....	Liquor Control Board	3	Governor ^b	6 yrs. ^c	By Governor for cause	\$10 per diem	.....	.....	(^f)	.....	M
Virginia.....	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	3	Governor	5 yrs. ^c	At pleasure of Governor	\$7,500 max., fixed by Governor	Fixed by Governor	.....	.....	(^e)	M
Washington....	State Liquor Control Board	3	Governor ^b	9 yrs.	.....	\$7,500 max., fixed by Governor	\$50,000	.....	(^f)	(^e)	M
West Virginia..	Liquor Control Commission	3	Governor ^b	4 yrs. ^c	.....	\$6,000 and expenses	\$25,000	.....	(^f)	(^e)	M
Wisconsin.....	Tax Commission— Beverage Tax Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
Wyoming.....	Liquor Commission	5 ^b	.....	4 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M

^a Symbols: L=license system; M=monopoly system.

^b With consent of Senate.

^c Overlapping terms.

^d Qualified voter.

^e No financial interest in liquor industry.

^f Not more than two of same political party.

^g Governor and Secretary of State ex officio members.

^h Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

* Prepared by Dorothy C. Tompkins, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO POWERS OF STATE
LIQUOR CONTROL AGENCIES*

As of January 1, 1943

State	Issue, Suspend, & Revoke Licenses	Complaint & Enforcement Procedures				Prosecution	Appeal
		Make Rules	Hold Hearings	Police Powers	Make In- spections		
Alabama.....	★	★	★	Board has full and final authority of revocation.
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	Action of Commissioner of Revenue reviewed by Chancery Court of Pulaski County.
California.....	★	★*	★	★	★	District attorneys prosecute violations.	All rules and decisions of board subject to review by Superior Court of Sacramento County.
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	District attorneys prosecute violations.	Action of licensing authority reviewed by court of general jurisdiction.
Connecticut....	★	★	★	..	★	State's attorney, prosecuting attorneys of courts of common pleas, town, city or borough courts, grand jurors prosecute violations.	Action of Commission appealed to Court of Common Pleas; action of Tax Commission appealed to Superior Court of Hartford County.
Delaware.....	★	★*	★	★	Commissions' decision final unless appeal in 10 days to Court of General Sessions of county in which licensee operates.
Florida.....	★	★	★	★	★	Appeal to Circuit Court.
Georgia.....	★	★	..	★	★	Prosecution for violation upon accusation filed by solicitor of any criminal court, indictment by grand jury not necessary.	.....
Idaho.....	★	★	★	Attorney general and prosecuting attorneys prosecute violations in penal actions and abatement proceedings.	.....
Illinois.....	★	★	★	..	★	On complaint to judge of court having cognizance of criminal offenses.	Commission determines appeals from orders of local commissioners; appeal from State Commission, excepting boat and railroad cases, to Circuit or Superior Court; boat and railroad cases to Circuit Court of Sangamon County.
Indiana.....	★	★*	★	★	★	Attorney general, prosecuting attorneys or Commissioner or Administrator may maintain action in name of state to abate or enjoin nuisance.	Appeal from order of Commission to Superior Court of Marion County.
Iowa.....	★	★	Actions to enjoin nuisance brought in equity in name of state by county attorney.	Appeal as in equity cases.
Kansas.....

* Having effect of law.

* Prepared by Dorothy C. Tompkins, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO POWERS OF STATE LIQUOR CONTROL AGENCIES*—Continued

State	Issue, Suspend, & Revoke Licenses	Complaint & Enforcement Procedures				Prosecution	Appeal
		Make Rules	Hold Hearings	Police Powers	Make In- spections		
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★	★		Appeal from order of local authorities to State Board; appeal therefrom to Franklin Circuit Court for review; appeal therefrom to Court of Appeals.
Louisiana.....	★	★	..	★	★		Board of Liquor Permit appeals.
Maine.....	★	★ ^a	★	★	★	County attorneys before grand jury prosecute violations.	On appeal to State Commission, licenses may be issued without local approval.
Maryland.....	★	★	★	..	★	Justice of peace shall have jurisdiction concurrent with any circuit court to hear and try violations.	Decisions of county boards appealed to State License Bureau.
Massachusetts...	★	★	★		Action of local licensing authority appealed to Commission. Appeal from decision of Commissioner of Corporations and Taxes to Appellate Tax Board.
Michigan.....	★	★	★		No appeal from final decision of Commission.
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	County attorneys prosecute all cases arising within their jurisdiction.	
Mississippi.....		
Missouri.....	★	★	★	..	★	County attorneys or attorney general investigate and prosecute violations.	
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	★	Action to enjoin nuisance in name of state brought by attorney general or any county attorney, as action in equity.	Appeal filed with clerk of district court in which licensee resides.
Nebraska.....	★	★	★	★	★	Complaints of violations made by local enforcement officers to justice of peace or other magistrate.	Commission hears and determines appeals from orders of local governing body.
Nevada.....	★		
New Hampshire...	★	★ ^a	★	★	★	Agent's duty to prosecute violations.	
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★		Appeal from order of local licensing authority to Commissioner. Appeal from order of Commissioner to State Board of Tax Appeals; order of State Board of Tax Appeals may be reviewed by certiorari.
New Mexico.....	★	..	★	★	★	Attorney general and district attorneys prosecute actions.	Appeal from order of Chief of Division to District Court of Santa Fe County; appeal therefrom to Supreme Court.
New York.....	★	★	★	..	★		Action of liquor authority reviewed by writ of certiorari by Supreme Court

* Having effect of law.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO POWERS OF STATE LIQUOR CONTROL AGENCIES*—Continued

State	Issue, Suspend, & Revoke Licenses	Complaint & Enforcement Procedures				Prosecution	Appeal
		Make Rules	Hold Hearings	Police Powers	Make In- spections		
North Carolina...	★ ^b						
North Dakota...	★ ^c						
Ohio.....	★	★	★	★	★	Attorney general, prosecut- ing attorneys, at request of Department, prosecute violations.	Decision of Board final.
Oklahoma.....							
Oregon.....	★	★ ^a	★	★	★	Police or municipal judges or recorders of any city, justice of peace or district or circuit judges of coun- ty court shall have con- current jurisdiction of all violations of act commit- ted within their respec- tive city, county or dis- trict.	Appeal from order of Com- missioner to circuit court of county in which li- censee resides.
Pennsylvania....	★	★ ^a	★	★	★		Appeal from action of Board to Court of Quar- ter Sessions whose deci- sion is final.
Rhode Island...	★	★	★	★	★		Appeal from action of local body to Liquor Control Administrator for review.
South Carolina...	★	★ ^a		★	★		Appeal in Court of Com- mon Pleas or Justice of Supreme Court.
South Dakota...	★	★	★		★		Appeal to courts.
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★		Grand juries have inquisi- torial power to inquire into violations and return indictment.	Appeal to Circuit Court of Davidson County; appeal therefrom to Supreme Court.
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	★	Prosecution by attorney general.	Appeal to district court of county in which licensee resides, or Travis County.
Utah.....	★			★		Governor and Commission may initiate prosecutions. All prosecuting attorneys charged with enforcement of the act.	Orders of Commission not subject to review.
Vermont.....	★	★ ^a	★	★	★	State's attorney or town grand juror prosecute.	
Virginia.....	★	★ ^a	★	★	★	State attorney prosecutes.	Action not subject to re- view.
Washington.....	★	★ ^a	★	★	★	Attorney general charged with prosecuting enforce- ment actions; also prose- cuting attorney in each county.	Only Superior Court of Thurston County has ju- risdiction over actions against Board; otherwise no order of Board subject to review.
West Virginia...	★	★	★	★	★	Attorney general and county attorneys will prosecute violations.	Decisions of Commission subject to judicial re- view.
Wisconsin.....	★	★					
Wyoming.....	★	★	★		★	Prosecuting attorneys shall prosecute by complaint, information or indictment all violations.	No appeal shall lie from de- cision of governing body denying license. Appeal from action of Director to State Commission.

* Having effect of law.

^b To manufacturers selling to county stores.

^c Public carriers and bus only.

THE TEXAS GENERAL LAND OFFICE*

THE history of Texas lands has closely paralleled her economic, political, and social development for more than a century. In the year 1835, there were nine land offices operating in Texas, which then formed a part of Coahuila and Texas. These offices were closed on November 13, 1835, by an order of the Consulate. The constitution of the Republic of Texas adopted by the Convention of March 17, 1836, provided for the establishment of the General Land Office. In December, 1836, the Congress established the General Land Office of the Republic of Texas, and provided that its chief officer be called "Commissioner," and prescribed the duties to be performed by him. Upon the entrance of Texas into the Union, its constitution provided for the establishment of the General Land Office, and set forth its duties which in general are the same as those adopted by Acts of the Republic of Texas.

Upon entering the Union by treaty, Texas retained title to its public domain, and consequently the need of the General Land Office was perpetuated. The author, present Commissioner of the General Land Office, is the twenty-first man to serve in that capacity since the opening of the Land Office in 1837.

The duties of the Land Commissioner are the administration of public lands and the preservation of all original land titles, including the grants of land made by the Spanish and Mexican Governments, which have been recognized by the State of Texas. The Spanish Archives of the General Land Office contain the original title grants to more than five thousand tracts of land, totaling approximately twenty-six million acres. All of these records are more than one hundred years old, and the utmost

caution is given to their preservation. Because of the great volume of letters, field notes, and other documents written in Spanish, it is necessary to retain a bonded Spanish translator.

In 1836, the constitution of the Republic of Texas adopted the Spanish land measure, and it has been the accepted unit of measure since that time. However, both Spanish and English standards are recognized by the statutes.

Of the original approximate area of 170,926,000 acres which constituted the public domain of Texas, grants amounting to 72,498,434 acres have been made to promote citizenship and to induce immigration. Donations of land to the veterans of the Texas revolution and the war between the states amount to 3,149,234 acres. Land amounting to 2,990,136 acres was sold to pay public debts incurred by the Republic. For internal improvements such as irrigation, drainage, iron works, road building, and the erection of the present state capitol building, land was granted amounting to 7,113,640 acres. Grants amounting to 32,153,878 acres were made to railroads to acquire transportation facilities and to promote development. Grants for educational purposes total approximately 50,000,000 acres, of which 2,229,166 was given to the University of Texas and the Agricultural and Mechanical College; 4,229,166 acres for county school purposes; 410,600 acres to the eleemosynary institutions; and the remainder, approximately 42,500,000 acres, to the public free schools.

The principal revenue collected by the General Land Office comes from the sale of lands, and leases for oil and gas development. The method of sale of the surveyed school lands set aside for the Public Free School Fund is that of sealed competitive bidding. The sum of approximately \$75,000,000 has been placed in the Permanent Free School

*By Bascom Giles, Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office.

Fund as the result of the sale and lease of its lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office must supervise the sale of the lands, and the grazing and mineral leases awarded on the lands as long as they remain unsold. As of September 1, 1942, approximately 1,151,800 acres of surveyed school land remained unsold. On the same date, 11,978,888 acres of school land were held under 26,000 purchase contracts. The principal owed the state under these contracts aggregated approximately \$19,745,697; the interest received under these contracts is placed in the Available School Fund, and the principal, as collected by the Land Office, goes into the Permanent Free School Fund. One of the most fruitful sources of revenue to the Permanent School Fund comes from royalties on oil and gas production from river beds. The fund receives approximately \$50,000 per month from this source. More than

\$3,500,000 is collected annually as bonus, rental, and royalty from mineral leases on lands supervised by the General Land Office.

In summarizing the disposition of the Texas public domain, we find that over fifty million acres, which is more than one-fourth the area of the entire state, have been set aside for public education. The State of Texas owns an interest in, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office has charge of, more than thirty million acres of this land today. Of this thirty million acres, the state has timber and surveyed school land to sell; oil, gas, sulphur, hard minerals, and grass lands to lease. When one takes into consideration the fact that this land is scattered from the blue waters of the Gulf to the plains of the Panhandle, from the Rio Grande to the tall, piney woods of East Texas, one can understand the coining of the expression, "doing a land office business."

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A Directory of the States

THE following pages supply information respecting the different states and indicate sources from which additional data may be obtained. They are intended to furnish concisely an over-all survey of the government of each state—its elective officials; the composition of its supreme court, and of its commissions on interstate cooperation; the number of its legislators, their terms and political affiliations; its administrative officials; its nickname, motto, song, bird, and flower; summary state statistics; a condensation of those services performed by its legislative reference bureau; the contents of its state manual; and the activities of its state defense agency. In each case, the material has been double checked by officials within the state reported upon.

Financial statistics are given for all states. The figures were furnished by the states and by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, which coordinates data from states to compensate for variations in terminology and record procedures, thus rendering the figures more nearly comparable.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS: 1943

State	Governors	Lieutenant Governors	Attorneys General	Secretaries of State
Alabama	Chauncey Sparks (D)	L. Handy Ellis (D)	William N. McQueen (D)*	Howell Turner (D)
Arizona	Sidney P. Osborn (D)	J. L. Shaver (D)	Joseph W. Conway (D)	Dan E. Garvey (D)
Arkansas	Homer M. Adkins (D)	Frederick F. Houser (R)	Guy E. Williams (D)	C. G. Hall (D)
California	Earl Warren (R)	William E. Higby (R)	Robert W. Kenny (D)	Frank M. Jordan (R)
Colorado	John C. Vivian (R)	William L. Hadden (R)	Gail L. Ireland (R)	Walter F. Morrison (R)
Connecticut	Raymond E. Baldwin (R)	Isaac J. MacCollum (D)	Francis A. Pallotti (R)	Mrs. Frances Burke Redick (R)
Delaware	Walter W. Bacon (R)	Edwin Nelson (R)	Clair J. Killoran (R)	William J. Storey (R)
Florida	Spessard L. Holland (D)	Hugh W. Cross (R)	J. Tom Watson (D)	Robert A. Gray (D)
Georgia	Ellis Arnall (D)	Charles M. Dawson (R)	T. Grady Head (D)	John B. Wilson (D)
Idaho	C. A. Bottolfson (R)	Robert Blue (R)	Bert H. Miller (D)	George H. Curtis (D)
Illinois	Dwight H. Green (R)	Jess C. Denious (R)	George F. Barrett (R)	Edward J. Hughes (D)
Indiana	Henry F. Schricker (D)	Rodes K. Myers (D)	James A. Emmert (R)	Rue J. Alexander (R)
Iowa	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	Marc M. Mouton (D)	John M. Rankin (R)	Wayne M. Ropes (R)
Kansas	Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)	Horace T. Cahill (R)	A. B. Mitchell (R)	Frank J. Ryan (R)
Kentucky	Keen Johnson (D)	Eugene C. Keyes (R)	Hubert Meredith (D)	George G. Hatcher (D)
Louisiana	Sam Houston Jones (D)	Edward J. Thye (R)	Eugene Stanley (D)	James A. Gremillion (D)
Maine	Sumner Sewall (R)	Dennis Murphree (D)	Frank I. Cowan (R)	Harold I. Goss (R)
Maryland	Herbert R. O'Connor (D)	Frank G. Harris (D)	William C. Walsh (D)	Thomas Elmo Jones (D)
Massachusetts	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	Ernest T. Eaton (R)	Robert T. Bushnell (R)	Frederic W. Cook (R)
Michigan	Harry F. Kelly (R)	Roy W. Johnson (R)	Herbert J. Rushton (R)	Herman H. Dignan (R)
Minnesota	Edward J. Thye (R)*	Vail Pittman (D)	J. A. A. Burnquist (R)	Mike Holm (R)
Mississippi	Paul B. Johnson (D)	J. B. Jones (D)	Greek L. Rice (D)	Walker Wood (D)
Missouri	Forrest C. Donnell (R)	Thomas W. Wallace (R)	Roy McKittrick (D)	Dwight H. Brown (D)
Montana	Sam C. Ford (R)	R. L. Harris (D)	R. V. Bottomly (D)*	Sam W. Mitchell (D)
Nebraska	Dwight Griswold (R)	Henry Holt (D)	Walter R. Johnson (R)	Frank Marsh (R)
Nevada	E. P. Carville (D)	Paul M. Herbert (R)	Alan H. Bible (D)	Malcolm McEachin (D)
New Hampshire	Robert O. Blood (R)	James E. Berry (D)	Stephen M. Wheeler (R)*	Enoch D. Fuller (R)
New Jersey	Charles Edison (D)	John C. Bell, Jr. (R)	David T. Wilentz (D)	Joseph A. Brophy (D)
New Mexico	John J. Dempsey (D)	Louis W. Cappelli (D)	Edward P. Chase (D)	Cecelia T. Cleveland (D)
New York	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	Ransome J. Williams (D)	Nathaniel L. Goldstein (R)	Thomas J. Curran (R)
North Carolina	J. Melville Broughton (D)	Albert C. Miller (R)	Harry McMullan (D)	Thad Eure (D)
North Dakota	John Moses (D)	John Lee Smith (D)	Alvin C. Strutz (R)	Thomas Hall (D)
Ohio	John W. Bricker (R)	Mortimer R. Proctor (R)	Thomas J. Herbert (R)	Edward J. Hummel (R)
Oklahoma	Robert S. Kerr (D)	William M. Tuck (D)	Mac Q. Williamson (D)	Frank C. Carter (D)
Oregon	Earl Snell (R)	Victor A. Meyers (D)	I. H. Van Winkle (R)	Robert S. Farrell, Jr. (R)
Pennsylvania	Edward Martin (R)	Walter S. Goodland (R)	James H. Duff (R)	Charles M. Morrison (R)
Rhode Island	J. Howard McGrath (D)	John E. Lewis (D)*	John H. Nolan (D)	Armand H. Coté (D)
South Carolina	Olin D. Johnston (D)	Ira J. Partlow (D)*	John M. Daniel (D)	W. P. Blackwell (D)
South Dakota	M. Q. Sharpe (R)	John E. Martin (R)	George T. Mickelson (R)	Mrs. L. M. Larsen (R)
Tennessee	Prentice Cooper (D)	Louis J. O'Marr (D)	Roy H. Beeler (D)	Joe C. Carr (D)
Texas	Coke R. Stevenson (D)	Gerald C. Mann (D)	Gerald C. Mann (D)	Sidney Latham (D)
Utah	Herbert B. Maw (D)	Grover A. Giles (D)	E. E. Monson (D)	E. E. Monson (D)
Vermont	William H. Wills (R)	Alban J. Parker (R)	Alban J. Parker (R)	Rawson C. Myrick (R)
Virginia	Colgate W. Darden, Jr. (D)	Abram P. Staples (D)	Abram P. Staples (D)	Ralph E. Wilkins (D)
Washington	Arthur B. Langlie (R)	Fred E. Lewis (D)*	Fred E. Lewis (D)*	Mrs. Belle Reeves (D)
West Virginia	Matthew M. Neely (D)	Ira J. Partlow (D)*	Ira J. Partlow (D)*	William S. O'Brien (D)
Wisconsin	Walter S. Goodland (R)*	John E. Martin (R)	John E. Martin (R)	Fred R. Zimmerman (R)
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt (D)	Louis J. O'Marr (D)	Louis J. O'Marr (D)	Mart T. Christensen (R)

* Acting.

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State	Name	Political Party	Present Term Began January	Length of Regular Term in Years	Number of Previous Terms	Maximum Consecutive Terms Allowed by Constitution	Inauguration Day	Annual Salary
Alabama.....	Chauncey M. Sparks	D	1943	4	..	1	First Mon. after sec. Tues. in Jan.	\$6,000
Arizona.....	Sidney P. Osborn	D	1943	2	1	..	First Monday in January	7,500
Arkansas.....	Homer M. Adkins	D	1943	2	1	..	After second Monday in January ^a	6,000
California.....	Earl Warren	R	1943	4	..	..	First Monday after January 1	10,000
Colorado.....	John C. Vivian	R	1943	2	..	..	Second Tuesday in January	10,000
Connecticut....	Raymond E. Baldwin	R	1943	2	..	..	First Wed. after first Mon. in Jan.	12,000
Delaware.....	Walter W. Bacon	R	1941	4	..	2 ^b	Third Tuesday in January	7,500
Florida.....	Spessard L. Holland	D	1941	4	..	1	First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	9,000
Georgia.....	Ellis G. Arnall	D	1943	4	..	1	After second Monday in January ^a	7,500
Idaho.....	C. A. Bottolfsen	R	1943	2	1	..	First Monday in January	7,500
Illinois.....	Dwight H. Green	R	1941	4	..	..	Second Monday in January	12,000
Indiana.....	Henry F. Schricker	D	1941	4	..	1	Second Monday in January	8,000
Iowa.....	Bourke B. Hickenlooper	R	1943	2	..	..	Second Monday in January	7,500
Kansas.....	Andrew Schoepel	R	1943	2	..	..	Second Monday in January	5,000
Kentucky.....	Keen Johnson	D	(c)	4	..	1	Sixth Tuesday after Nov. 1 ^d	10,000
Louisiana.....	Sam Houston Jones	D	(c)	4	..	..	Second Tuesday in May	12,000
Maine.....	Sumner Sewall	R	1943	2	1	..	First Wednesday in January	5,000
Maryland.....	Herbert R. O'Connor	D	1943	4	1	..	Second Wednesday in January	4,500
Massachusetts..	Leverett Saltonstall	R	1943	2	2	..	Thursday after first Wed. in Jan.	10,000
Michigan.....	Harry F. Kelly	R	1943	2	..	..	First day of January	5,000
Minnesota.....	Edward J. Thye	R	1943	2	2	..	First Monday in January	7,000
Mississippi.....	Paul B. Johnson	D	1940	4	..	1	Second Tues. after first Mon. in Jan. ^f	7,500
Missouri.....	Forrest C. Donnell	R	1941	4	..	1	Second Monday in January	5,000
Montana.....	Sam C. Ford	R	1941	4	..	..	First Monday in January	7,500
Nebraska.....	Dwight Griswold	R	1943	2	1	..	First Thurs. after first Tues. in Jan.	7,500
Nevada.....	E. P. Carville	D	1943	4	1	..	First Monday in January	7,000
New Hampshire..	Robert O. Blood	R	1943	2	1	..	First Thursday in January	5,000
New Jersey.....	Charles Edison	D	1941	3	..	1	Third Tuesday in January	20,000
New Mexico....	John J. Dempsey	D	1943	2	..	2 ^g	First day of January	5,000
New York.....	Thomas E. Dewey	R	1943	4	..	..	First day of January	25,000
North Carolina..	J. Melville Broughton	D	1941	4	..	1	Set by General Assembly	10,500
North Dakota..	John Moses	D	1943	2	2	..	First Monday in January	4,000
Ohio.....	John W. Bricker	R	1943	2	2	..	Second Monday in January	10,000
Oklahoma.....	Robert S. Kerr	D	1943	4	..	1	Second Monday in January	6,500
Oregon.....	Earl Snell	R	1943	4	..	2	Second Monday in January	7,500
Pennsylvania... ⁱ	Edward Martin	R	1943	4	..	1	Third Tuesday in January	18,000
Rhode Island... ^j	J. Howard McGrath	D	1943	2	1	..	First Tuesday in January	8,000
South Carolina..	Olin D. Johnston	D	1943	4	..	1	(^b)	7,500
South Dakota... ^k	M. Q. Sharpe	R	1943	4	..	..	First Tues. after first Mon. in Jan.	3,000
Tennessee.....	Prentice Cooper	D	1943	4	2	3	Third week in January ^l	4,000
Texas.....	Coke Stevenson	D	1943	2	..	..	First Tues. after organ. of Leg. in Jan.	12,000
Utah.....	Herbert B. Maw	D	1941	4	..	..	First Monday in January	6,000
Vermont.....	William H. Wills	R	1943	2	1	..	First Thurs. after first Mon. in Jan.	5,000
Virginia.....	Colgate W. Darden, Jr.	D	1942	4	..	1	Third Wednesday in January	10,000
Washington.....	Arthur B. Langlie	R	1941	4	..	..	Second Monday in January	6,000
West Virginia..	Matthew M. Neely	D	1941	4	..	..	First Mon. after second Wed. in Jan.	10,000
Wisconsin.....	Walter S. Goodland ^m	R	1943	2	..	..	First Monday in January	6,000
Wyoming.....	Lester C. Hunt	D	1943	4	..	..	First Monday in January	8,000

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

^b Under the constitution the governor is ineligible for a third term.

^c December, 1939.

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

^e May, 1940.

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

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

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

ⁱ Day fixed by joint resolution of the Legislature.

^j Governor-elect Orland S. Loomis died December 7, 1942. Wisconsin Supreme Court held, (December 29, 1942) that Lieutenant-Governor Goodland should become Acting Governor on January 4, 1943.

^k Governor-elect Orland S. Loomis died December 7, 1942. Wisconsin Supreme Court held, (December 29, 1942) that Lieutenant-Governor Goodland should become Acting Governor on January 4, 1943.

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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

THE AIDES TO THE GOVERNORS

<i>State</i>	<i>Adjutants General</i>	<i>Secretaries to Governors</i>
Alabama.....	BEN M. SMITH	GEORGE BLISS JONES
Arizona.....	A. M. TUTHILL	HAL MITCHELL
Arkansas.....	E. L. COMPERE	JOE N. MARTIN
California.....	RAY W. HAYS	W. T. SWEIGERT
Colorado.....	HAROLD H. RICHARDSON	N. F. HANDY
Connecticut.....	R. B. DELACOUR	HOWARD W. ALCORN
Delaware.....	PAUL R. RINARD	GRACE B. GIBSON
Florida.....	VIVIAN COLLINS	RALPH DAVIS
Georgia.....	CLARK HOWELL	M. E. THOMPSON
Idaho.....	M. G. MCCONNELL	ERNIE HOOD
Illinois.....	LEO M. BOYLE	JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Indiana.....	*WILLIAM P. WEIMAR	RAY E. SMITH
Iowa.....	CHARLES H. CRAHL	LEO DUSTER
Kansas.....	MILTON R. MCLEAN	W. F. TURRENTINE, JR.
Kentucky.....	JOHN A. POLIN	ZELLNER L. PEAL
Louisiana.....	RAYMOND H. FLEMING	ROLAND COCREHAM
Maine.....	GEORGE M. CARTER	FRANCIS K. PURINTON
Maryland.....	FRANCIS PETROTT	A. J. BOURBON
Massachusetts.....	WILLIAM J. KEVILLE	JOSEPH R. COTTON
Michigan.....	LEROY PEARSON	JOHN P. AARON
Minnesota.....	E. A. WALSH	LESTER R. BADGER
Mississippi.....	RALPH HAYS	MRS. D. C. LEA
Missouri.....	CLIFFORD W. GAYLORD	FREDERICK STUECK
Montana.....	S. H. MITCHELL	WILL AIKEN
Nebraska.....	GUY N. HENNINGER	ROBERT M. ARMSTRONG
Nevada.....	J. H. WHITE	ALICE C. MAHER
New Hampshire.....	CHARLES F. BOWEN	WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLIN
New Jersey.....	JAMES I. BOWERS	C. THOMAS SCHETTINO
New Mexico.....	RUSSELL C. CHARLTON	DOROTHY PELZER
New York.....	AMES T. BROWN	PAUL E. LOCKWOOD
North Carolina.....	J. VAN B. METTS	ALLSTON STUBBS
North Dakota.....	HEBER L. EDWARDS	W. R. SPAULDING
Ohio.....	D. F. PANCOAST	DONALD C. POWER
Oklahoma.....	GEORGE A. DAVIS	MOMAN H. SHEPERD
Oregon.....	*ELMER V. WOOTON	DOUGLAS MULLARKY
Pennsylvania.....	*ROBERT M. VAIL	GEORGE I. BLOOM
Rhode Island.....	PETER LEO CANNON	FRED C. KILGUSS
South Carolina.....	JAMES C. DOZIER	EDWARD W. CANTWELL
South Dakota.....	EDWARD A. BECKWITH	MILLARD G. SCOTT
Tennessee.....	T. A. FRAZIER	JAMES N. HARDIN
Texas.....	J. WATT PAGE	ERNEST J. BOYETT
Utah.....	W. G. WILLIAMS	ELIAS J. STRONG
Vermont.....	MURDOCK A. CAMPBELL	DOROTHY K. DROHAT
Virginia.....	S. G. WALLER	PETER SAUNDERS
Washington.....	WALTER J. DELONG	ROSS L. CUNNINGHAM
West Virginia.....	*CARLETON C. PIERCE	ALETHA R. HUYETT
Wisconsin.....	A. A. KUECHENMEISTER	JAMES J. KERWIN
Wyoming.....	R. L. ESMAY	ZAN LEWIS

*Acting.

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THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL

State	Attorney General	Present Term Began	Term of Office in Years	How Selected	Annual Salary	Private Practice Permitted by Law	Number of Regular Assistants and Deputies	Annual Appropriation for Department
Alabama.....	William N. McQueen ^a	1943	4	Elected	\$5,700	no	11	\$79,700
Arizona.....	Joseph W. Conway	1943	2	Elected	5,500	no	4	30,650
Arkansas.....	Guy E. Williams	1943	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^b	5	35,100
California.....	Robert W. Kenny	1943	4	Elected	11,000	no	45	328,384
Colorado.....	Gail L. Ireland	1943	2	Elected	5,000	yes	14	60,000
Connecticut.....	Francis A. Pallotti	1943	4	Elected	10,000	yes	11	79,380
Delaware.....	Clair John Killoran	1943	4	Elected	6,000	yes	6	33,710
Florida.....	J. Tom Watson	1941	4	Elected	7,500	no	12	96,000
Georgia.....	T. Grady Head	1943	4	Elected	5,000 ^a	yes ^d	(^e)	100,000
Idaho.....	Bert H. Miller	1943	2	Elected	4,000	yes ^b	4	(^f)
Illinois.....	George F. Barrett	1941	4	Elected	9,000	no	28	(^g)
Indiana.....	James A. Emmert	1943	2	Elected ^b	7,500	yes ^b	19	71,260
Iowa.....	John M. Rankin	1943	2	Elected	6,000	no	4 ^h	33,852
Kansas.....	A. B. Mitchell	1943	2	Elected	4,000	yes	7	129,700
Kentucky.....	Hubert Meredith	1940	4	Elected	5,000	yes ^d	10 ⁱ	46,000
Louisiana.....	Eugene Stanley	1940	4	Elected	7,500	yes ^b	11	113,600
Maine.....	Frank I. Cowan	1943	2	Legis. selects	5,000	yes	7	52,623
Maryland.....	William C. Walsh	(^j)	4	Elected	8,000	yes	7	42,000 ^k
Massachusetts.....	Robert T. Bushnell	1943	2	Elected	8,000	yes	15	161,000
Michigan.....	Herbert J. Rushton	1943	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^d	30	301,330
Minnesota.....	J. A. A. Burnquist	1943	2	Elected	7,000	yes ^b	8	104,380
Mississippi.....	Greek L. Rice	1940	4	Elected	6,750	yes	5	76,100
Missouri.....	Roy McKittrick	1941	4	Elected	3,000	yes	21	156,000
Montana.....	R. V. Bottomly ^l	1941	4	Elected	4,500	yes	4	26,200
Nebraska.....	Walter R. Johnson	1943	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^d	6	77,130
Nevada.....	Alan H. Bible	1943	4	Elected	5,000	yes	2	17,500
New Hampshire.....	Stephen M. Wheeler ^a	1941	5	{ Governor and Council appt. }	6,000	no	3	31,405
New Jersey.....	David T. Wilentz	1939	5	Governor appts.	7,000	yes	13	117,490
New Mexico.....	Edward P. Chase	1943	2	Elected	4,000	yes	3	22,550
New York.....	Nathaniel L. Goldstein	1943	4	Elected	12,000	yes	81	1,122,543
North Carolina.....	Harry McMullan	1941	4	Elected	7,500	no	3	41,181
North Dakota.....	Alvin C. Strutz	1943	2	Elected	3,000 ^m	no	4 ⁱ	58,564 ⁿ
Ohio.....	Thomas J. Herbert	1943	2	Elected	6,500	yes ^{b, d}	40	228,316
Oklahoma.....	Mac O. Williamson	1943	4	Elected	4,500	no	16	88,080
Oregon.....	I. H. Van Winkle	1941	4	Elected	5,000	yes ^d	11 ^o	(^p)
Pennsylvania.....	James H. Duff	1943	4	Governor appts.	12,000	yes ^q	140	633,500
Rhode Island.....	John H. Nolan	1943	2	Elected	8,500	yes ^q	5	78,175
South Carolina.....	John M. Daniel	1943	4	Elected	5,000	no ^d	2	24,448
South Dakota.....	George T. Mickelson	1943	2	Elected	3,400	yes	6	37,460
Tennessee.....	Roy H. Beeler	1943	8	{ Supreme Ct. appts. }	7,500	yes	7	60,800
Texas.....	Gerald C. Mann	1943	2	Elected	10,000	no	48 ^k	289,880
Utah.....	Grover A. Giles	1941	4	Elected	4,500	yes	6	36,120
Vermont.....	Alban J. Parker	1943	2	Elected	4,000	yes	1	24,000
Virginia.....	Abram P. Staples	1942	4	Elected	8,000	yes ^b	8	(^r)
Washington.....	Fred E. Lewis ^a	1941	4	Elected	3,500	yes ^d	26	333,300
West Virginia.....	Ira J. Partlow ^a	1943	2	Elected	6,000	yes ^b	5	49,250
Wisconsin.....	John E. Martin	1943	2	Elected	5,000	yes ^b	8	(^s)
Wyoming.....	Louis J. O'Marr	1943	4	Governor appts.	4,800	no	2	(^t)

^a Acting.

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

^c The 1943 General Assembly changed the salary of the Attorney General from \$5,000 to \$5,500 per annum; this salary increase, under the Georgia constitution, cannot apply to the term of office during which the increase was made.

^d Duties preclude private practice.

^e Not limited.

^f Appropriation for the biennium was \$47,380.

^g Information not available.

^h Office made elective by legislature of 1941. Two-year term for incumbent; his successors will have four-year terms.

ⁱ Additional assistants paid by departments to which they are assigned.

^j December 20, 1942.

^k Variable.

^l Appointed Acting Attorney General on August 3, 1942, appointment to be effective until the elected Attorney General, John W. Bonner, returns from military service or until end of elected term.

^m The 1943 legislature raised the annual salary of the Attorney General from \$3,000 to \$4,200, to take effect in 1945.

ⁿ Appropriations for special functions not included.

^o Five assistants paid from this appropriation. Six assistants paid by departments to which they are assigned.

^p Appropriation for the biennium was \$83,345.

^q May engage in civil practice.

^r Appropriation for the biennium was \$122,780.

^s Appropriation for the biennium was \$135,300.

^t Appropriation for the biennium was \$54,600.

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THE SECRETARIES OF STATE

State	Secretary of State	Present Term Began	How Selected	Term of Office in Years	Annual Salary	Acts in Governor's Absence
Alabama.....	Howell Turner	1943	Elected	4	\$4,200	
Arizona.....	Dan E. Garvey ^a	1943	Elected	2	5,000	★
Arkansas.....	C. G. Hall	1943	Elected	2	4,000	
California.....	Frank M. Jordan	1943	Elected	4	5,000	
Colorado.....	Walter F. Morrison	1943	Elected	2	4,000	
Connecticut.....	Mrs. Frances Burke Redick	1943	Elected	2	6,000	
Delaware.....	William J. Storey	1943	Appointed ^b	(c)	6,000	★ ^d
Florida.....	Robert A. Gray	1941	Elected	4	7,500	
Georgia.....	John B. Wilson	1943	Elected	4	6,000	
Idaho.....	George H. Curtis	1943	Elected	2	4,000	
Illinois.....	Edward J. Hughes	1941	Elected	4	9,000	
Indiana.....	Rue J. Alexander	1942	Elected	2	6,500 ^e	
Iowa.....	Wayne M. Ropes	1943	Elected	2	5,000	
Kansas.....	Frank J. Ryan	1943	Elected	2	3,000	
Kentucky.....	George G. Hatcher	1940	Elected	4	4,000	
Louisiana.....	James A. Gremillion	1940	Elected	4	5,000	(f)
Maine.....	Harold I. Goss	1943	Elected ^g	2	4,000	
Maryland.....	Thomas Elmo Jones	1943	Appointed ^b	4	2,000	
Massachusetts.....	Frederic W. Cook	1943	Elected	2	7,000	★ ^d
Michigan.....	Herman H. Dignan	1943	Elected	2	7,500	★ ^d
Minnesota.....	Mike Holm	1943	Elected	2	6,300	
Mississippi.....	Walker Wood	1940	Elected	4	4,000	
Missouri.....	Dwight H. Brown	1941	Elected	4	3,000	
Montana.....	Sam W. Mitchell	1941	Elected	4	4,200	
Nebraska.....	Frank Marsh	1943	Elected	2	5,000	
Nevada.....	Malcolm McEachin	1943	Elected	4	3,600	
New Hampshire.....	Enoch D. Fuller	1943	Elected ^g	2	4,000	
New Jersey.....	Joseph A. Brophy	1941	Appointed ^b	5	6,000	
New Mexico.....	Cecelia T. Cleveland	1943	Elected	2	3,000	★ ^d
New York.....	Thomas J. Curran	1943	Appointed ^b	4	12,000	
North Carolina.....	Thad Eure	1941	Elected	4	6,600	
North Dakota.....	Thomas Hall	1943	Elected	2	2,400	★ ^d
Ohio.....	Edward J. Hummel	1943	Elected	2	6,500	
Oklahoma.....	Frank C. Carter	1943	Elected	4	3,000	
Oregon.....	Robert S. Farrell, Jr.	1943	Elected	4	5,400	
Pennsylvania.....	Charles M. Morrison	1943	Appointed ^b	4	10,000	
Rhode Island.....	Armand H. Coté	1943	Elected	2	6,500	
South Carolina.....	W. P. Blackwell	1943	Elected	4	5,000	
South Dakota.....	Mrs. L. M. Larsen	1943	Elected	2	3,000	★ ^d
Tennessee.....	Joe C. Carr	1941	Elected ^g	4	5,000	
Texas.....	Sidney Latham	1943	Appointed ^b	2	6,000	
Utah.....	E. E. Monson	1941	Elected	4	4,500	★
Vermont.....	Rawson C. Myrick	1943	Elected	2	3,900	
Virginia.....	Ralph E. Wilkins	1942	Appointed ^b	4	4,000	
Washington.....	Mrs. Belle Reeves	1941	Elected	4	3,000	★ ^d
West Virginia.....	William S. O'Brien	1941	Elected	4	6,000	
Wisconsin.....	Fred R. Zimmerman	1943	Elected	2	5,000	★ ^d
Wyoming.....	Mart T. Christensen	1943	Elected	4	4,800	★

^a Incumbent appointed to succeed Harry M. Moore, deceased.

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

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

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

^e The 1942 General Assembly passed a law raising the salary

of the Secretary of State to \$7,500, beginning December 1, 1944.

^f Except when Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and President Pro Tem of the Senate are absent from the state.

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

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

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FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE

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

^a Foreign corporations only.

^b County treasurers act as agents.

^c Secretary of state is member of securities commission.

^d Incorporated in state manual.

^e Special acts only.

^f Secretary of State has only limited administration of election laws.

^h Secretary of State publishes "Temporary Session Laws," the permanent bound volumes being issued by the State Law Librarian.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

THE STATES OF THE UNION: HISTORICAL DATA

State	Capital	Source of State Lands	Date Organized as Territory	Date Admitted to Union	Chronological Order of Admission to Union
Alabama.....	Montgomery	Mississippi Territory, 1798 ^a	March 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819	22
Arizona.....	Phoenix	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 ^b	Feb. 24, 1863	Feb. 14, 1912	48
Arkansas.....	Little Rock	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1819	June 15, 1836	25
California.....	Sacramento	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 ^c	(^e)	Sept. 9, 1849	31
Colorado.....	Denver	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^d	Feb. 28, 1861	Aug. 1, 1876	38
Connecticut.....	Hartford	Royal charter, 1662 ^e	.....	Jan. 9, 1788 ^f	5
Delaware.....	Dover	Swedish charter, 1638; English charter, 1683 ^e	.....	Dec. 7, 1787 ^f	1
Florida.....	Tallahassee	Ceded by Spain, 1819	March 30, 1822	March 3, 1845	27
Georgia.....	Atlanta	Charter, 1732, from George II to Oglethorpe ^e	.....	Jan. 2, 1788 ^f	4
Idaho.....	Boise	Oregon Territory, 1848	March 3, 1863	July 3, 1890	43
Illinois.....	Springfield	Northwest Territory, 1787	Feb. 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	21
Indiana.....	Indianapolis	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	19
Iowa.....	Des Moines	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 12, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	30
Kansas.....	Topeka	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^d	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	34
Kentucky.....	Frankfort	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(^e)	June 1, 1792	15
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^a	March 24, 1804	April 8, 1812	18
Maine.....	Augusta	Part of Massachusetts until admitted as state	(^e)	March 15, 1820	23
Maryland.....	Annapolis	Charter, 1632, from Charles I to Calvert ^e	.....	April 28, 1788 ^f	7
Massachusetts..	Boston	Charter to Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629 ^e	.....	Feb. 6, 1788 ^f	6
Michigan.....	Lansing	Northwest Territory, 1787	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	26
Minnesota.....	St. Paul	Northwest Territory, 1787 ^b	March 3, 1849	May 11, 1858	32
Mississippi.....	Jackson	Mississippi Territory ^l	April 17, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817	20
Missouri.....	Jefferson City	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 4, 1812	Aug. 10, 1821	24
Montana.....	Helena	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^j	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889	41
Nebraska.....	Lincoln	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 30, 1854	March 1, 1867	37
Nevada.....	Carson City	Ceded from Spain, 1848	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864	36
New Hampshire..	Concord	Grant from James I, 1622 and 1629 ^e	.....	June 21, 1788 ^f	9
New Jersey.....	Trenton	Dutch settlement, 1623; English charter, 1664 ^e	.....	Dec. 18, 1787 ^f	3
New Mexico.....	Santa Fe	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 ^b	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 6, 1912	47
New York.....	Albany	Dutch settlement, 1623; English control, 1664 ^e	.....	July 26, 1788 ^f	11
North Carolina..	Raleigh	Charter, 1663, from Charles II ^e	.....	Nov. 21, 1789 ^f	12
North Dakota...	Bismarck	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	39
Ohio.....	Columbus	Northwest Territory, 1787	(^e)	Feb. 19, 1803	17
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 2, 1890	Nov. 16, 1907	46
Oregon.....	Salem	Settlement and treaty with Britain, 1846	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	33
Pennsylvania....	Harrisburg	Grant from Charles II to William Penn, 1680 ^e	.....	Dec. 12, 1787 ^f	2
Rhode Island...	Providence	Charter, 1663, from Charles II ^e	.....	May 29, 1790 ^f	13
South Carolina..	Columbia	Charter, 1663, from Charles II ^e	.....	May 23, 1788 ^f	8
South Dakota...	Pierre	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	40
Tennessee.....	Nashville	Part of North Carolina until admitted as state	(^e)	June 1, 1796	16
Texas.....	Austin	Republic of Texas, 1845	(^e)	Dec. 29, 1845	28
Utah.....	Salt Lake City	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 4, 1896	45
Vermont.....	Montpelier	From lands of New Hampshire and New York	(^e)	March 4, 1791	14
Virginia.....	Richmond	Charter, 1609, from James I to London Company ^e	.....	June 25, 1788 ^f	10
Washington.....	Olympia	Oregon Territory, 1848	March 2, 1853	Nov. 11, 1889	42
West Virginia...	Charleston	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(^e)	June 20, 1863	35
Wisconsin.....	Madison	Northwest Territory, 1787	April 20, 1836	May 29, 1848	29
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 ^d ; ^j	July 25, 1868	July 10, 1890	44

^a By the Treaty of Paris, 1763, England gave up claim to the 13 original colonies, and to all land within an area extending along the present Canadian border to the Lake of the Woods, down the Mississippi River to the 31st parallel, east to the Chattahoochee, down that river to the mouth of the Flint, east to the source of the St. Mary's, down that river to the ocean. Territory west of the Alleghenies was claimed by various states, but was eventually all ceded to the nation. Thus, the major part of Alabama was acquired by the Treaty of Paris, but the lower portion from Spain in 1813.

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

^c No territorial status before admission to Union.

^d Portion of land ceded by Mexico, 1848.

^e One of the original 13 colonies.

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

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

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

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

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

A DIRECTORY OF THE STATES

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REVISED ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY STATES:

May 1, 1942, with Comparative Figures for April 1, 1940*

(A Minus Sign [-] Denotes Decrease)

State	Estimated Civilian Population, May 1, 1942	Total Population April 1, 1940	Estimated Civilian Population, April 1, 1940	Estimated Increase In the Civilian Population Between April 1, 1940 and May 1, 1942	
				Number	Percent
Total	130,982,277	131,669,275	131,323,136	-340,859	-0.3
Alabama.....	2,889,043	2,832,961	2,828,166	60,877	2.2
Arizona.....	495,159	499,261	497,068	-1,909	-0.4
Arkansas.....	1,964,725	1,949,387	1,948,250	16,475	0.8
California.....	7,185,142	6,907,387	6,868,065	317,077	4.6
Colorado.....	1,089,361	1,123,296	1,119,274	-29,913	-2.7
Connecticut.....	1,765,676	1,709,242	1,707,406	58,270	3.4
Delaware.....	275,478	266,505	265,343	10,135	3.8
District of Columbia.....	821,299	663,091	658,018	163,281	24.8
Florida.....	1,940,913	1,897,414	1,891,085	49,828	2.6
Georgia.....	3,057,284	3,123,723	3,102,584	-45,300	-1.5
Idaho.....	476,953	524,873	524,809	-47,856	-9.1
Illinois.....	7,974,520	7,897,241	7,882,054	92,466	1.2
Indiana.....	3,478,881	3,427,796	3,424,319	54,562	1.6
Iowa.....	2,444,848	2,538,268	2,537,008	-92,160	-3.6
Kansas.....	1,718,496	1,801,028	1,788,982	-70,486	-3.9
Kentucky.....	2,750,901	2,845,627	2,835,841	-84,940	-3.0
Louisiana.....	2,425,133	2,363,880	2,358,769	66,364	2.8
Maine.....	822,226	847,226	843,924	-21,698	-2.6
Maryland.....	1,895,329	1,821,244	1,806,485	88,844	4.9
Massachusetts.....	4,272,255	4,316,721	4,311,918	-39,663	-0.9
Michigan.....	5,538,857	5,256,106	5,250,636	288,221	5.5
Minnesota.....	2,676,218	2,792,300	2,788,956	-112,738	-4.0
Mississippi.....	2,129,563	2,183,796	2,183,509	-53,946	-2.5
Missouri.....	3,734,545	3,784,664	3,783,666	-49,121	-1.3
Montana.....	521,622	559,456	558,270	-36,648	-6.6
Nebraska.....	1,242,970	1,315,834	1,313,438	-70,468	-5.4
Nevada.....	128,157	110,247	108,761	19,396	17.8
New Hampshire.....	477,703	491,524	491,375	-13,672	-2.8
New Jersey.....	4,226,426	4,160,165	4,153,956	72,470	1.7
New Mexico.....	520,795	531,818	530,662	-9,867	-1.9
New York.....	12,875,856	13,479,142	13,444,022	-568,166	-4.2
North Carolina.....	3,456,909	3,571,623	3,562,592	-105,683	-3.0
North Dakota.....	592,960	641,935	641,692	-48,732	-7.6
Ohio.....	6,930,496	6,907,612	6,904,423	26,073	0.4
Oklahoma.....	2,171,402	2,336,434	2,329,522	-158,120	-6.8
Oregon.....	1,064,590	1,089,684	1,088,284	-23,694	-2.2
Pennsylvania.....	9,716,438	9,900,180	9,895,697	-179,259	-1.8
Rhode Island.....	720,872	713,346	708,836	12,036	1.7
South Carolina.....	1,896,417	1,899,804	1,892,742	3,675	0.2
South Dakota.....	587,493	642,961	642,682	-55,189	-8.6
Tennessee.....	2,918,346	2,915,841	2,915,742	2,604	0.1
Texas.....	6,439,826	6,414,824	6,381,862	57,964	0.9
Utah.....	553,717	550,310	549,722	3,995	0.7
Vermont.....	344,137	359,231	357,277	-13,140	-3.7
Virginia.....	2,792,135	2,677,773	2,642,729	149,406	5.7
Washington.....	1,750,419	1,736,191	1,719,143	31,276	1.8
West Virginia.....	1,855,574	1,901,974	1,901,723	-46,149	-2.4
Wisconsin.....	3,142,325	3,137,587	3,137,104	5,221	0.2
Wyoming.....	231,887	250,742	244,745	-12,858	-5.3

* From Series P-3, No. 33, February 25, 1943, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

ALABAMA



Nickname The Cotton State
 Motto *We Dare Defend Our Rights*
 Flower Goldenrod
 Bird Yellowhammer
 Song *Alabama*
 Entered the Union December 14, 1819

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 16 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*, and the *Alabama Historical Quarterly*.

STATE MANUAL

Alabama Official and Statistical Register

Issued by the Department of Archives
and History

Published quadrennially

Total Pages: 891 Current Volume: 1939
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Register contains a complete directory of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the state government, with biographical material concerning the chief officers. It also contains a complete directory of county, city, and federal officials, state institutions, newspapers, and libraries. Statistics on county population, municipal population, and election returns for the state are given. The 1943 *Official and Statistical Register* was being compiled as this book went to press.

ALABAMA STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Executive Director: HAYGOOD PATERSON
 Executive Secretary: CARL GRIFFIN

Status: Governor's Board, organized January 3, 1941

Appropriations: None; expenditures allocated to departments represented on Council

Activities: Following its organization in January, 1941, the Council has been analyzing needs for community facilities in critical defense areas. Among problems given early consideration was housing for defense workers at Childersburg, Anniston, Gadsen, Montgomery, and Mobile. Plans are under way for local defense councils in these areas.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 51,078
 Rank in Nation 28th
 Population (1940) 2,832,961
 Rank in Nation 17th
 Density per square mile (1940) 55.5
 Number of Representatives in Congress 9
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$79,789,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$72,614,000
 State University University of Alabama
 Site University
 Capital City Montgomery
 Population (1940) 78,084
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Birmingham
 Population (1940) 267,583
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 14
 Number of Counties 67

ALABAMA

OFFICERS

GovernorCHAUNCEY SPARKS
 Lieutenant Governor.....L. HANDY ELLIS
 Secretary of State.....HOWELL TURNER
 Attorney General (Acting).....WILLIAM N. MCQUEEN
 State Treasurer.....WALTER LUSK
 State Auditor.....JOHN BRANDON



GOVERNOR CHAUNCEY SPARKS

ALABAMA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....LUCIEN D. GARDNER
 Five Associate Members
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....L. HANDY ELLIS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....JAMES A. SIMPSON
 Secretary of the Senate.....J. E. SPEIGHT
 Speaker of the House.....GEORGE O. MILLER
 Clerk of the House.....ROBERT T. GOODWYN, JR.
 Organization Session
 Second Tuesday in January after election.
 Length: 10 consecutive calendar days.

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
35 .....D.	105 .....D.	4 years...Senate	First Tuesday in May, biennially in odd
35 .....Total	1 .....R.	4 years...House	years. Length: 60 days.
	106 .....Total		

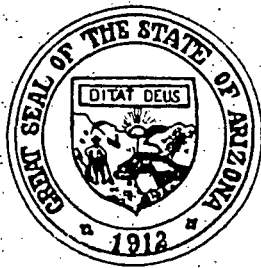
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
CHAUNCEY SPARKS, Chairman	JAMES A. SIMPSON	(Appointments had not been
	HAYSE TUCKER	made when this book went
		to press)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....E. B. NORTON	Liquor Control (Acting).....HUGH COTTLE
Aeronautics.....E. W. STANFORD	Mines.....E. J. MCCROSSIN
Agriculture.....JOE N. POOLE	Motor Vehicles.....H. G. DOWLING
Audit.....JOHN BRANDON	National Guard.....BEN M. SMITH
Banking.....ADDIE LEE FARISH	Old Age Assistance.....LOULA DUNN
Budget.....HAYSE TUCKER	Parks (Acting).....J. M. WHITE
Conservation.....ALBERT GILL	Parole.....ALEX SMITH
Control.....I. C. HECK	Personnel.....I. J. BROWDER
Corporations.....H. G. DOWLING	Planning.....W. O. DOBBINS
Corrections.....E. P. RUSSELL	Police.....VAN BUREN GILBERT
Defense.....HAYGOOD PATERSON	Publicity.....M. L. SHARPLEY
Employment Service.....C. F. ANDERSON	Public Instruction.....E. B. NORTON
Equalization of Assessments.....H. G. DOWLING	Public Utilities.....HUGH WHITE
Fish and Game.....BEN C. MORGAN	Public Works.....HAYSE TUCKER
Forestry.....J. M. STAUFFER	Purchasing.....W. H. WILLIAMS
Geology.....STEWART J. LLOYD	Railroads.....HUGH WHITE
Health.....B. F. AUSTIN, M.D.	Relief.....LOULA DUNN
Highways.....G. R. SWIFT	Securities.....ROBERT HARRIS
Insane.....W. D. PARTLOW, M.D.	Taxation.....H. G. DOWLING
Insurance.....FRANK N. JULIAN	Unemployment Compensation.....FRANK R. BROADWAY
Labor (Acting).....A. C. MOORE	University.....RAYMOND R. PATY
Library (Archives and History).....MRS. MARIE B. OWEN	Vocational Education.....E. B. NORTON
Library (Law).....TRAVIS WILLIAMS	Water.....HUGH WHITE
Library (State).....TRAVIS WILLIAMS	Welfare.....LOULA DUNN
	Workmen's Compensation (Acting).....A. C. MOORE

ARIZONA



NicknameThe Grand Canyon State
 Motto*Ditat Deus*
 (God Enriches)
 FlowerSaguaro Cactus
 BirdCactus Wren
 Song*Arizona*
 Entered the Union.....February 14, 1912

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Legislative Bureau

Department of Library and Archives
 MULFORD WINSOR, Director

Services: The Bureau conducts an inquiry service for legislators, administrative heads, and private citizens. Assistance in the preparation of bills is available, and bill drafting is done for members of the legislature and state officials. Material of interest to legislators and government officials is compiled. Much of the material purchased primarily for legislative work is allowed to circulate. The *Arizona News Letter*, issued by the State Legislative Bureau, is outstanding in its field.

STATE MANUAL

The State Legislative Bureau, a division of the Department of Library and Archives, is authorized by law to "compile and publish a legislative manual, year book or official register containing information concerning the Legislature, and the offices, departments, institutions and agencies of the state government," but no funds have been provided for the purpose.

ARIZONA CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

Chairman: MAJ. GEN. A. M. TUTHILL

Status: Created by Ch. 2, Session Laws of 1942,
 approved May 2, 1942

Appropriations: \$60,000 for period from date of
 approval to June 30, 1943

Activities: Volunteer personnel are recruited, trained, and assigned to essential protective services, including home defense, emergency medical aid, transportation, utilities, and public works. The Citizens' Service Corps cooperates with the OPA and OCD in price administration and rationing. The Civilian Defense Auxiliary consists of doctors, nurses, clergymen, reporters, press photographers, and transportation and communication operators.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)113,956
 Rank in Nation5th
 Population (1940)499,261
 Rank in Nation43rd
 Density per square mile (1940)4.4
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....1
 Total State Revenue (1941).....\$26,357,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941).....\$26,860,000
 State UniversityUniversity of Arizona
 SiteTucson
 Capital CityPhoenix
 Population (1940)65,414
 Rank in State1st
 Largest CityPhoenix
 Population (1940)65,414
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....2
 Number of Counties14

ARIZONA

OFFICERS

Governor.....SIDNEY P. OSBORN
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State.....DAN E. GARVEY
 Attorney General.....JOSEPH W. CONWAY
 State Treasurer.....JAMES D. BRUSH
 State Auditor.....ANA FROHMILLER



GOVERNOR SIDNEY P. OSBORN

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....A. G. McALISTER
 Two Associate Judges
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....PAUL C. KEEFE Speaker of the House.....O. L. McDANIEL
 Secretary of the Senate.....W. J. GRAHAM Clerk of the House.....MRS. LALLAH RUTH

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
19 .....D.	58 .....D.	2 years...Senate	Monday after first Tuesday in January,
19 .....Total	58 .....Total	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: 60 days.

ARIZONA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	E. D. RING	Library (State)	MULFORD WINSOR
Aeronautics	AMOS A. BETTS	Liquor Control	JOHN A. DUNCAN
Agriculture	J. L. E. LAUDERDALE	Mines	TOM C. FOSTER
Audit	ANA FROHMILLER	Motor Vehicles	MORRIS GOODWIN
Banking	GEORGE C. WILLIAMS	National Guard	MAJ. GEN. A. M. TUTHILL
Budget	SIDNEY P. OSBORN	Old Age Assistance	J. R. McDOUGAL
Claims	ANA FROHMILLER	Parole	WALTER I. HOFMANN
Conservation	K. C. KARTCHNER	Planning	GEORGE M. ROY
Corporations	AMOS A. BETTS	Police	HORACE MOORE
Corrections	WES TOWNSEND	Publicity	RAYMOND CARLSON
Defense	MAJ. GEN. A. M. TUTHILL	Public Instruction	E. D. RING
Employment Service	BRUCE PARKINSON	Public Utilities	CHARLES BECK
Equalization of Assessments....	THAD M. MOORE	Purchasing	SIDNEY P. OSBORN
Fish and Game	K. C. KARTCHNER	Railroads	CHARLES BECK
Geology	G. M. BUTLER	Relief	J. R. McDOUGAL
Health	G. F. MANNING, M.D.	Securities	J. J. DEMPSEY
Highways	BERNARD TOUHEY	Taxation	THAD M. MOORE
Insane	JEREMIAH T. METZGER, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation	BRUCE PARKINSON
Insurance	ROY B. RUMMAGE	University	ALFRED ATKINSON
Labor	ELMER P. VICKERS	Vocational Education	E. D. RING
Land	O. C. WILLIAMS	Water	O. C. WILLIAMS
Library (History and Archives)	MULFORD WINSOR	Welfare	J. R. McDOUGAL
Library (Law)	MULFORD WINSOR	Workmen's Compensation.....	RAY GILBERT

ARKANSAS



Nickname The Wonder State
 Motto *Regnat Populus*
 (The People Rule)
 Flower Apple Blossom
 Bird Mockingbird
 Song *Arkansas*
 Entered the Union June 15, 1836

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Arkansas History Commission

DALLAS T. HERNDON, Executive Secretary

Services: The archives have readily accessible information on subjects of legislative interest. An attempt is made to furnish both legislators and officials with information concerning legislation in other states, and a file is kept of all bills introduced into the general assembly. Bill drafting is performed for members of the general assembly and for state departments by the attorney general upon request.

STATE MANUAL

The Arkansas Handbook

Issued by authority of the
Arkansas History Commission

Total Pages: 129 Current Volume: 1941-42
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

The 1941-42 edition of *The Arkansas Handbook* presents an adequate directory of the state government as well as considerable historical information concerning the state. It has a roster of state officials, and contains complete biographical information about members of the general assembly. A summary of dates historically significant to the state adds to the book's interest. Arkansas first issued a yearbook in 1936.

DEFENSE COUNCIL OF ARKANSAS

Secretary: L. A. HENRY

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: No direct appropriations, although funds are at its disposal from Governor's emergency fund and from state agencies represented on the Council. The 1943 General Assembly appropriated \$250,000 for war emergency work, including maintenance of the Council.

Activities: Present activities consist of a full war service program organized at the county and municipality level. Councils are established in each county, and citizens' defense corps and protective service organizations in the principal cities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 53,335
 Rank in Nation 26th
 Population (1940) 1,949,387
 Rank in Nation 24th
 Density per square mile (1940) 37.0
 Number of Representatives in Congress 7
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$48,190,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$44,972,000
 State University University of Arkansas
 Site Fayetteville
 Capital City Little Rock
 Population (1940) 88,039
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Little Rock
 Population (1940) 88,039
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 9
 Number of Counties 75

ARKANSAS

OFFICERS

Governor.....HOMER M. ADKINS
Lieutenant Governor.....J. L. SHAVER
Secretary of State.....C. G. HALL
Attorney General...GUY E. WILLIAMS
State Treasurer.....EARL PAGE
State Auditor....J. OSCAR HUMPHREYS
State Comptroller.....J. BRYAN SIMS

ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....GRIFFIN SMITH
Six Associate Judges
TermEight years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR HOMER M. ADKINS



HON. J. BRYAN SIMS
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....J. L. SHAVER Secretary of the Senate.....I. N. MOORE
President Pro Tem of the Speaker of the House.....R. W. GRIFFITH
SenateG. W. LOOKADOO Clerk of the House.....JACK MACHEN

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
35 .....D.	98 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
35 .....Total	72 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
	100 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

J. BRYAN SIMS, Chairman
MURRAY B. MCLEOD
L. A. HENRY, Secretary
A. B. HILL
GUY E. WILLIAMS

Senate Members

JULIAN JAMES
ERNEST MANER
DICK MASON
G. W. LOOKADOO
W. H. ABINGTON
W. K. OLDHAM
GEORGE STEEL

House Members

LEE BAKER
EDWIN DUNAWAY
HENRY V. YOUNG
LESLIE W. BUCHANAN
BROOKS MONTGOMERY
ROY L. RIALES
JOHN MOSBY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	RALPH B. JONES	Liquor Control	MURRAY B. MCLEOD
Agriculture	D. T. GRAY	Mines	JOE W. FITZJARRELL
Audit	J. OSCAR HUMPHREYS	Motor Vehicles.....	MURRAY B. MCLEOD
Banking	THOMAS W. LEGGETT	National Guard	E. L. COMPERE
Budget	J. BRYAN SIMS	Old Age Assistance	JOHN G. PIPKIN
Conservation	J. M. CROWELL	Parks	S. G. DAVIES
Corporations	CHARLES G. MILLER	Parole	J. A. NEAVILLE
Corrections	J. A. NEAVILLE	Planning	L. A. HENRY
Defense	L. A. HENRY	Police	A. G. ALLBRIGHT
Equalization of Assessments..	CHARLES G. MILLER	Publicity	GLENN A. GREEN
Fish and Game.....	T. A. MCAMIS	Public Instruction	RALPH B. JONES
Forestry	FRED H. LANG	Public Utilities	A. B. HILL
Geology	JOE W. KIMSEY	Purchasing	J. E. VICTOR
Health	W. B. GRAYSON, M.D.	Railroads	CHARLES G. MILLER
Highways	W. W. MITCHELL	Relief	JOHN G. PIPKIN
Insane	JOE J. MAHONEY	Securities	JOHN C. CARTER
Insurance	HERBERT GRAVES	Taxation	J. BRYAN SIMS
Labor	W. J. MCCAIN	Unemployment Compensation..	R. M. SHELTON
Library (Archives and		University	A. M. HARDING
History)	DALLAS T. HERNDON	Vocational Education	RALPH B. JONES
Library (Law)	W. F. KIRBY	Welfare	JOHN G. PIPKIN
Library (State)	DALLAS T. HERNDON	Workmen's Compensation	RIDDICK RIFFLE

CALIFORNIA



Nickname The Golden State
 Motto *Eureka*
 (I have found it)
 Flower Golden Poppy
 Bird California Valley Quail
 Song (unofficial) *I Love You, California*
 Entered the Union September 9, 1849

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Law and Legislative Reference Section
 State Library

HERBERT V. CLAYTON, Reference Librarian

Services: Collects and catalogues material and serves as a research agency.

Office of Legislative Counsel
 State Legislature

FRED B. WOOD, Legislative Counsel

Services: The office drafts bills and renders opinions to members of the legislature and state officers in connection with proposed or pending legislation. The Legislative Counsel is the Secretary to the California Code Commission and his staff prepares the codification of the California statutory law for the Commission. Codification, now more than half completed, will result in repeal of most of the present statute law and in the enactment of about 24 codes in its place.

STATE MANUAL

California Blue Book

Prepared by the State Printer

Total Pages: 696

Current Volume: 1942

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 and of federal officers and elected representatives. There is also an economic survey of every county which gives details of income.

CALIFORNIA WAR COUNCIL

Director: WILLARD W. KEITH

Status: Established by legislative action in 1943

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Council deals with programs of salvage, transportation, war savings, facilities for service men, recreation, consumer interests, nutrition, medical care, welfare, child care, housing, education, agriculture, manpower supply and training, plant utilization, emergency communication, and fire fighting services.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 158,693
 Rank in Nation 2nd
 Population (1940) 6,907,387
 Rank in Nation 5th
 Density per square mile 49.15
 Number of Representatives in Congress 23
 Total State Revenue (1942) \$345,443,602
 Total State Expenditures (1942) \$266,669,125
 State University University of California
 Sites Berkeley and Los Angeles
 Capital City Sacramento
 Population (1940) 105,958
 Rank in State 6th
 Largest City Los Angeles
 Population (1940) 1,504,277
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 58
 Number of Counties 58

CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS



HON. ROBERT W. KENNY

Chairman of the Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation

President of the Senate... FREDERICK F. HOUSER
President Pro Tem of the Senate... JERROLD I. SEAWELL
Secretary of the Senate... JOSEPH A. BEEK

Senators	Assemblymen	Term
16 .....D.	36 .....D.	4 years...Senate
23 .....R.	44 .....R.	2 years...House
1 .....Vacancy	80 .....Total	
40 .....Total		

Governor.....EARL WARREN
Lieutenant Governor.....FREDERICK F. HOUSER
Secretary of State....FRANK M. JORDAN
Attorney General...ROBERT W. KENNY
State Treasurer...CHARLES G. JOHNSON
State Controller.....HARRY B. RILEY
Director of Finance...JOHN F. HASSLER

CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....PHIL S. GIBSON
Six Associate Justices
TermTwelve years
Elected



GOVERNOR EARL WARREN

LEGISLATURE

Speaker of the Assembly.....CHARLES W. LYON
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly.....THOMAS A. MALONEY
Clerk of the Assembly.....ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS

Regular Session
First Monday after first day in January,
biennially in odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members
ROBERT W. KENNY, Chairman
CHARLES H. PURCELL
JOHN F. HASSLER
GORDON H. GARLAND
WILLIAM H. MOORE

Senate Members
JESSE M. MAYO
ED FLETCHER
THOMAS F. KEATING
RANDOLPH COLLIER
R. R. CUNNINGHAM

House Members
HARRISON W. CALL
HARVEY E. HASTAIN
GARDINER JOHNSON
JACK MASSION
JAMES E. THORP

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationVacancy
AgricultureWILLIAM J. CECIL
AuditJOHN F. HASSLER
BankingBEN CORLETT
BudgetFRED W. LINKS
ConservationWILLIAM H. MOORE
ControlHARRY B. RILEY
CorporationsEDWIN M. DAUGHERTY
CorrectionsJAMES H. PHILLIPS
DefenseWILLARD W. KEITH
Employment Service.....RALPH C. WADSWORTH
Equalization of AssessmentsDIXWELL L. PIERCE
Fish and GameNATE MILNOR
ForestryMERRITT B. PRATT
GeologyWALTER W. BRADLEY
HealthWILTON L. HALVERSON, M.D.
HighwaysGEORGE T. MCCOY
InsaneDORA SHAW HEFFNER
InsuranceA. J. CAMINETTI, JR.
LaborPAUL SCHARRENBURG
Library (Archives and History)CAROLINE WENZEL
Library (Law)HERBERT V. CLAYTON
Library (State)MABEL R. GILLIS

Liquor ControlGEORGE M. STOUT
MinesWALTER W. BRADLEY
Motor Vehicles.....GORDON H. GARLAND
National GuardRAY W. HAYS
Old Age Assistance.....MARTHA A. CHICKERING
ParksA. E. HENNING
ParoleB. B. GOODMAN
PersonnelWILLIAM K. SMITH
PlanningSAMUEL C. MAY
PoliceCHARLES H. STONE
PrintingGEORGE H. MOORE
Public InstructionWALTER F. DEXTER
Public Utilities.....E. F. MCNAUGHTON
Public WorksCHARLES H. PURCELL
PurchasingJ. FRED MISPLEY
RailroadsE. F. MCNAUGHTON
ReliefJOHN F. HASSLER¹
SecuritiesEDWIN M. DAUGHERTY
TaxationDIXWELL L. PIERCE
Unemployment Compensation.....R. G. WAGENET
UniversityROBERT G. SPROUL
Vocational EducationWALTER F. DEXTER
WaterEDWARD HYATT
WelfareMARTHA A. CHICKERING
Workmen's Compensation...PAUL SCHARRENBURG

¹ State Relief Administration in process of liquidation; John F. Hassler, Director of Finance, is serving as liquidating officer.

COLORADO



NicknameThe Centennial State
 Motto*Nil Sine Numine*
 (Nothing without the Deity)
 FlowerRocky Mountain Columbine
 BirdLark Bunting
 Song*Where the Columbines Grow*
 Entered the Union:August 1, 1876

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Office

Attorney General's Department
 J. RAMSAY HARRIS, 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: 527 Current Volume: 1941-1942
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

This book contains textual information and statistical data concerning the industries, resources, and business of the state; its recreational and educational advantages; the functions, activities, and status of state and local governments; a gazetteer of cities and towns; rosters of courts and officials of cities, counties, and of the state; summaries of war activities, taxation, banking operations, population, and general reviews of historical and current development, all illustrated with numerous charts.

COLORADO COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Coordinator: JAMES Q. NEWTON

Status: Statutory Board
 Appropriations: \$72,000 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1943

Activities: The Council supervises state and local officials and organizations in such matters as salvage, transportation, labor, medical care, nutrition, housing, rehabilitation, education, welfare, child care, recreation for industrial workers and members of the armed forces, rationing, price control, and other civilian programs in furtherance of the war effort. Local defense councils have been established as deemed expedient.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)103,948
 Rank in Nation7th
 Population (1940)1,123,296
 Rank in Nation33rd
 Density per square mile (1940)10.8
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....4
 Total State Revenue (1941).....\$58,166,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941)...\$58,866,000
 State UniversityUniversity of Colorado
 SiteBoulder
 Capital CityDenver
 Population (1940)322,412
 Rank in State1st
 Largest CityDenver
 Population (1940)322,412
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....8
 Number of Counties63

COLORADO

OFFICERS

Governor JOHN C. VIVIAN
 Lieutenant Governor
 WILLIAM E. HIGBY
 Secretary of State
 WALTER F. MORRISON
 Attorney General..... GAIL L. IRELAND
 State Auditor..... JAMES BRADLEY
 State Treasurer.... LEON E. LOVINGTON

COLORADO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... JOHN C. YOUNG
 Six Associate Judges
 Term Ten years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. GAIL L. IRELAND
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Intergovernmental Cooperation



GOVERNOR JOHN C. VIVIAN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... WILLIAM E. HIGBY
 Speaker of the House..... HOMER L. PEARSON
 President Pro Tem of the Senate C. P. MURPHY
 Secretary of the Senate..... WILLIAM C. BLAIR
 Clerk of the House..... IRA L. SIDES

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
11 D.	10 D.	4 years... Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
24 R.	55 R.	2 years... House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
35 Total	65 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
GAIL L. IRELAND, Chairman	HAROLD W. GARDNER	C. J. BUCHANAN
JAMES A. NOONAN	HARRY D. MACDONALD	HAROLD A. TABOR
EL ROY NELSON	EDGAR W. BRAY	E. E. FORDHAM
LEON J. LOVINGTON	JOSEPH P. CONSTANTINE	VICTOR HANSON
JAMES L. BRADLEY	ROBERT D. ELDER	STERLING CAWLFIELD

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education H. A. TIEMANN	Mines (Metal) EDWARD P. ARTHUR
Aeronautics DONALD ROBERTSON	Motor Vehicles CHARLES H. GUNN
Agriculture W. C. SWEINHART	National Guard FRAZER ARNOLD
Audit JAMES L. BRADLEY	Old Age Assistance EARL M. KOUNS
Banking MAPLE HARL	Parole JOHN C. VIVIAN
Budget JAMES A. NOONAN	Personnel DANIEL M. SULLIVAN
Corporations WALTER F. MORRISON	Planning EL ROY NELSON
Defense JAMES Q. NEWTON	Police VERNON W. DRAIN
Employment Service..... ALBERT BEVAN	Printing RODNEY ANDERSON
Fish and Game C. N. FEAST	Public Instruction INEZ J. LEWIS
Forestry HAROLD F. COLLINS	Public Utilities HENRY S. SHERMAN
Health ROY L. CLEERE, M.D.	Purchasing RODNEY ANDERSON
Highways CHARLES D. VAIL	Railroads HENRY S. SHERMAN
Insane F. H. ZIMMERMAN, M.D.	Relief EARL M. KOUNS
Insurance LUKE J. KAVANAUGH	Securities ALLEN S. RICHARDSON
Labor RAY H. BRANNAMAN	Taxation J. R. SEAMAN
Library (Archives and History) LEROY R. HAFEN	Unemployment Compensation... BERNARD TEETS
Library (Law)..... GEORGE A. TROUT	University ROBERT L. STEARNS
Library (State) INEZ J. LEWIS	Vocational Education H. A. TIEMANN
Liquor Control WALTER F. MORRISON	Water CLIFFORD H. STONE
Mines (Coal) TOM ALLEN	Welfare EARL M. KOUNS
	Workmen's Compensation H. C. WORTMAN

CONNECTICUT



Nickname The Constitution State
Motto *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*
(He Who Transplanted Continues to Sustain)
Flower Mountain Laurel
Bird Robin
Song (unofficial) *Connecticut State Song*
Entered the Union January 9, 1788

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Department

State Library

MURIEL A. NAYLOR, Chief

Services: The State Library acts as a reference library for state officials. Laws, journals, department reports, and bills from other states are filed as well as official typewritten copies of stenographers' notes taken at the hearings of legislative committees. A complete series of record cards on each bill gives its history and present status. Special reference lists on important questions are prepared. A Bill Drafting and Statute Revision Commissioner is appointed by the Joint Standing Committees of the Judiciary and of Engrossed Bills.

STATE MANUAL

Connecticut State Register and Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published annually

Total Pages: 506 Current volume: 1942

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, and information concerning the United States government and its agencies within the state, is included.

CONNECTICUT WAR COUNCIL

Acting Administrator EDWARD J. HICKEY

Status: Statutory Board, established in 1943 to succeed Connecticut Defense Council established in 1940.

Appropriation: No information

Activities: The Council has established programs for emergency medical care, evacuation, welfare, war gardens, fire fighting, dissemination of civilian defense news, and air raid protection. The activities of each program are directed by a deputy administrator. The first statewide voluntary registration of women in the East was held in Connecticut in May, 1942, when approximately 18,000 women signified their willingness to work in industry, agriculture, and clerical lines.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 5,004
Rank in Nation 46th
Population (1940) 1,709,242
Rank in Nation 31st
Density per square mile (1940) 348.9
Number of Representatives in Congress 6
Total Revenue (1941) \$88,810,000
Total Expenditure (1941) \$86,516,000
State University University of Connecticut
Site Storrs
Capital City Hartford
Population (1940) 166,267
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Hartford
Population (1940) 166,267
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 24
Number of Counties 8



GEN. SANFORD H. WADHAMS
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

CONNECTICUT

OFFICERS

Governor.....RAYMOND E. BALDWIN
Lieut. Governor..WILLIAM L. HADDEN
Secretary of State
.....MRS. FRANCES BURKE REDICK
Attorney General..FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI
State Treasurer.....CARL M. SHARPE
State Comptroller....FRED R. ZELLER

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



GOVERNOR RAYMOND E.
BALDWIN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....WILLIAM L. HADDEN
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....FRANK H. PEET
Speaker of the House.....HAROLD E. MITCHELL
Clerk of the Senate.....CLARENCE F. BALDWIN
Clerk of the House.....SEARLS DEARINGTON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
12 .....D.	69 .....D.	2 years...Senate	Wednesday after first Monday in January,
21 .....R.	196 .....R.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: 150 days.
3 .....DR.	6 .....DR.		
36 .....Total	1 .....Ind.		
	272 .....Total		

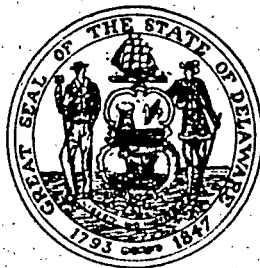
COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
SANFORD H. WADHAMS, Chairman	HERBERT E. BALDWIN	WILLIAM W. HOPPIN, JR., Secretary
FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI	STANLEY P. MEAD	E. LEA MARSH, JR.
CHARLES J. McLAUGHLIN	WILLIAM H. MORTENSEN	PHILIP E. CURTISS
ROBERT H. WEIR	LEON RISCASSI	CHARLES MCKEW PARR
MRS. FRANCES BURKE REDICK	JOSEPH T. ROURKE	T. EMMET CLARIE
JOSEPH B. DOWNES		

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	ROBERT C. DEMING	Liquor Control	RUSSELL PATTERSON
Aeronautics	T. H. LOCKHART	Milk Administration...	DONALD O. HAMMERBERG
Agriculture	OLCOTT F. KING	Motor Vehicles	J. T. MCCARTHY
Audit	FRANK M. LYNCH	National Guard	R. B. DELACOUR
	JOSEPH B. DOWNES	Old Age Assistance.....	EDWARD H. REEVES
Banking	RICHARD RAPPORT	Parks	ARTHUR V. PARKER
Budget	ROBERT WEIR	Parole	VINE R. PARMELEE
Control	MRS. FRANCES B. REDICK	Personnel	G. A. SCOBORIA
Corporations	MRS. FRANCES B. REDICK	Planning	SIDNEY A. EDWARDS
Defense	EDWARD J. HICKEY	Police	EDWARD J. HICKEY
Dairy and Food.....	JOHN J. SWEENEY	Printing	FRED R. ZELLER
Employment Service	WILLIAM G. ENNIS	Publicity	SIDNEY A. EDWARDS
Equalization of Assessments	W. W. WALSH	Public Instruction	ALONZO G. GRACE
Finance and Control.....	JAMES B. LOWELL	Public Utilities	J. P. O'CONNELL
Fish and Game	RUSSELL P. HUNTER	Public Works	GEORGE L. BURKE
Forestry	AUSTIN F. HAWES	Purchasing	EDWARD C. GEISSLER
Geology	EDWARD L. TROXELL	Railroads	J. P. O'CONNELL
Health	STANLEY H. OSBORN, M.D.	Relief	B. H. VAN BUREN
Highways	WILLIAM J. COX	Securities	CLARENCE H. ADAMS
Insane	ROBERT J. SMITH	Taxation	W. W. WALSH
Insurance	W. ELLERY ALLYN	Unemploy. Compens.....	CORNELIUS J. DANAHER
Labor	CORNELIUS J. DANAHER	Unemployment	ALBERT N. JORGENSEN
Library (Archives and History)...	MARY E. SMITH	Vocational Education.....	AUGUSTUS S. BOYNTON
Library (Law)	CHRISTIAN N. DUE	Water	SANFORD H. WADHAMS
Library (State)	JAMES BREWSTER	Welfare	ROBERT J. SMITH
		Workmen's Compensation.....	LEO J. NOONAN

DELAWARE



Nickname The Diamond State
Motto *Liberty and Independence*
Flower Peach Blossom
Bird Blue Hen Chicken
Song *Our Delaware*
Entered the Union December 7, 1787

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. William J. Storey, 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: 64 Current Volume: 1943
Size in inches: 4 x 9

The Delaware State Manual contains a complete list of state officials and members of state boards and commissions, and a directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It also contains a roster of county officials, together with commissioners of deeds, justices of the peace, and notaries public in the state.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Executive Vice Chairman: GERRISH GASSAWAY

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 26, 1941.
Appropriations: No information

Activities: A statewide defense organization, with county and local units, has been perfected. In addition to studies of agricultural resources, police facilities, available physicians, hospital and nursing facilities, airports, vocational training, industrial plants, transportation, and labor supply, committees are functioning along other lines. An aircraft warning service is well developed, and practice blackouts and air raid tests are directed by military authorities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 2,370
Rank in Nation 47th
Population (1940) 266,505
Rank in Nation 46th
Density per square mile (1940) 134.7
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Total Revenue (1942) \$14,814,892
Total Expenditures (1942) \$17,644,479
State University University of Delaware
Site Newark
Capital City Dover
Population (1940) 5,517
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Wilmington
Population (1940) 112,504
Number of Cities over 10,000 population 1
Number of Counties 3

DELAWARE

OFFICERS

Governor WALTER W. BACON
 Lieutenant Governor ISAAC J. MACCOLLUM
 Secretary of State WILLIAM J. STOREY
 Attorney General CLAIR J. KILLORAN
 State Treasurer JOHN S. ISAACS
 State Auditor J. MORRIS HARRINGTON



GOVERNOR WALTER W. BACON

DELAWARE SUPREME COURT

Chancellor W. WATSON HARRINGTON
 Chief Justice DANIEL J. LAYTON
 Four Associate Justices
 Term Twelve Years
 Appointed by Governor with advice and consent of Senate

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ISAAC J. MACCOLLUM
 President Pro Tem of the Senate CLAYTON A. BUNTING
 Speaker of the House BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON
 Secretary of the Senate MRS. VERA G. DAVIS
 Clerk of the House JOHN F. LYNN

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
7 D.	11 D.	4 years... Senate	First Tuesday in January, biennially in
10 R.	24 R.	2 years... House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
17 Total	35 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
BURTON S. HEAL, Chairman	GEORGE P. EDMONDS	GEORGE R. CLARK
EDWARD S. ABRAMS, JR.	FRANK ATTIX	HARRY E. MANLOVE
RICHARD C. BECKETT	HARRY S. MULHOLLAND	ROLAND F. SCOTT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education MARGUERITE H. BURNETT	Library (Law) WILLIAM D. DENNY
Agriculture RALPH WILSON	Library (State) WILLIAM D. DENNY
Audit J. MORRIS HARRINGTON	Liquor Control JAMES L. LUKE
Banking FRANK E. LYNCH, JR.	Motor Vehicles GEORGE S. WILLIAMS
Budget LAWRENCE BROKATE	National Guard PAUL R. RINARD
Corporations WILLIAM J. STOREY	Old Age Assistance GLADYS MCRAE
Defense GERRISH GASSAWAY	Parks MAX TERRY
Employment Service E. H. SMITH	Parole JAMES W. ROBERTSON
Equalization of Assessments JAMES P. TRUSS	Police WALTER B. MCKENDRICK, JR.
Fish and Game E. SHERMAN WEBB	Public Instruction H. V. HOLLOWAY
Forestry W. S. TABER	Relief MERTON J. TRAST
Health EDWAIN CAMERON, M.D.	Taxation JAMES P. TRUSS
Highways W. W. MACK	Unemployment
Insane M. A. TARUMIANZ, M.D.	Compensation ALBERT STETSER
Insurance WILLIAM J. SWAIN	University WALTER HULLIHEN
Labor CHARLES A. HAGNER	Vocational Education R. W. HEIM
Library (Archives and History) LEON DE VALINGER, JR.	Welfare MERTON J. TRAST
	Workmen's Compensation FRANCIS D. BUCK

FLORIDA



Nickname The Peninsula State
 Motto *In God We Trust*
 Flower Orange Blossom
 Bird Mockingbird
 Song *The Suwannee River*
 Entered the Union March 3, 1845

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library
 W. T. CASH, Librarian

Services: The service rendered is of reference rather than research, since there is no statutory provision, and none of the staff devotes full time to legislative reference work. Bill drafting is done largely by the attorney general's office. The secretary of state keeps a file of all bills introduced in the legislature. This file is accessible to, and used by, the State Library. The librarian is appointed by the State Library Board, and he, in turn, appoints the members of his staff.

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL OF FLORIDA

Vice-Chairman: CARL D. BROREIN

Status: Statutory Board
 Appropriations: \$50,000 for 1942

Activities: The Council has developed a comprehensive program in both the protective and war services phases, including units on transportation and communications; agricultural problems; a recreation program for military personnel off duty; and a War Contracts Service, which has been directly responsible for bringing millions of dollars worth of war contracts to the state's industries.

STATE MANUAL

The Report of the Secretary of State of Florida

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 438 Current Volume: 1941-1942
 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 1942, tabulated by counties, available on a separate sheet.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 58,666
 Rank in Nation 21st
 Population (1940) 1,897,414
 Rank in Nation 27th
 Density per square mile (1940) 35.0
 Number of Representatives in Congress 6
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$77,163,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$77,033,000
 State University University of Florida
 Site Gainesville
 Florida State College for Women Tallahassee
 Capital City Tallahassee
 Population (1940) 16,240
 Rank in State 12th
 Largest City Jacksonville
 Population (1940) 173,065
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 20
 Number of Counties 67

FLORIDA

OFFICERS

Governor SPESSARD L. HOLLAND
 Lieutenant Governor None
 Secretary of State R. A. GRAY
 Attorney General J. TOM WATSON
 State Treasurer J. EDWIN LARSON
 Commissioner of Agriculture NATHAN MAYO
 Superintendent of Public Instruction COLIN ENGLISH
 State Comptroller J. M. LEE



GOVERNOR SPESSARD L.
HOLLAND

FLORIDA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice RIVERS H. BUFORD
 Five Associate Justices
 Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate PHILIP D. BEALL
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ERNEST F. HOUSEHOLDER
 Speaker of the House RICHARD H. SIMPSON
 Clerk of the House WALTER P. FULLER
 Secretary of the Senate ROBERT W. DAVIS

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
38 D.	91 D.	4 years... Senate	Tuesday after first Monday in April, biennially in odd years. Length: 60 days.
	1 Vacancy	2 years... House	
	95 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

(Appointments had not been made when this book went to press.)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture NATHAN MAYO	Motor Vehicles HENRY J. DRIGGERS
Audit BRYAN WILLIS	National Guard VIVIAN COLLINS
Banking J. M. LEE	Old Age Assistance LELAND W. HIATT
Budget BUDGET COMMISSION	Parks H. J. MALSBERGER
Conservation S. E. RICE	Parole RALPH DAVIS
Corporations R. A. GRAY	Planning C. P. HELFENSTEIN
Defense CARL D. BROEIN	Publicity NATHAN MAYO
Employment Service L. S. RICHARD	Public Instruction COLIN ENGLISH
Fish and Game I. N. KENNEDY	Public Utilities JERRY W. CARTER
Forestry H. J. MALSBERGER	Purchasing O. B. HOUGH
Geology HERMAN GUNTER	Relief LELAND W. HIATT
Health HENRY HANSON, M.D.	State College for Women DOAK S. CAMPBELL
Highways THOMAS A. JOHNSON	Unemployment
Insane J. H. THERRELL, M.D.	Compensation FRED B. BRADSHAW
Insurance J. ED. LARSON	University JOHN J. TIGERT
Library (Archives and History) W. T. CASH	Welfare LELAND W. HIATT
Library (State) W. T. CASH	Workmen's Compensation BOYCE A. WILLIAMS
Liquor Control E. W. SCARBOROUGH	

GEORGIA



Nickname The Cracker State
 Motto *Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation*
 Flower Cherokee Rose
 Bird (unofficial) Brown Thrasher
 Song *Georgia*
 Entered the Union January 2, 1788

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Georgia State Library
 ELLA MAY THORNTON, Librarian

Services: Information is compiled for the use of legislators and the general public. Research is conducted and legislation is summarized. A card index is maintained to indicate the status and progress of bills in the legislative process, and a card catalogue is kept of material of interest to legislators. At the close of each session of the general assembly a syllabus of legislation is issued which serves as a guide to laws passed until the acts are published in book form. Biennially, a revised edition of the state constitution is compiled and published in pamphlet form. For 16 years a card index has been kept to the *Atlanta Constitution* (daily additions) for Georgia material—a valuable source of political and governmental information.

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 election returns, newspapers, banks, and public libraries is included. There is an index. The issues for 1933, 1935, and 1937 were combined in one volume. The 1939-1941-1943 edition of the *Register* is now being compiled.

CITIZENS' DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHARLES A. COLLIER

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: No direct appropriation; tentative budget for 1943 approximates \$50,000

Activities: The Committee at the present time is engaged primarily in administrative work connected with protective services and with the Citizens' Service Corps, as outlined by the Office of Civilian Defense. Emphasis is placed upon certain activities which are necessary in particular areas.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 59,265
 Rank in Nation 20th
 Population (1940) 3,123,723
 Rank in Nation 14th
 Density per square mile (1940) 53.4
 Number of Representatives in Congress 10
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$78,196,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$78,806,000
 State University University of Georgia
 Site Athens
 Capital City Atlanta
 Population (1940) 302,288
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Atlanta
 Population (1940) 302,288
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 19
 Number of Counties 159

GEORGIA

OFFICERS

Governor ELLIS ARNALL
 Lieutenant Governor None
 Secretary of State JOHN B. WILSON
 Attorney General T. GRADY HEAD
 State Treasurer GEORGE B. HAMILTON
 State Auditor B. E. THRASHER, JR.
 Comptroller General HOMER C. PARKER

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice CHARLES S. REID
 Five Associate Justices
 Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote



SENATOR WILLIAM T. DEAN
 Chairman of the Commission
 on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR ELLIS ARNALL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate FRANK C. GROSS
 Speaker of the House ROY V. HARRIS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate DAVID S. ATKINSON
 Clerk of the House P. T. MCCUTCHEON, JR.
 Secretary of the Senate HENRY W. NEVIN

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
51 D.	204 D.	2 years... Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
1 R.	1 R.	2 years... House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
52 Total	205 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JOHN B. WILSON
 T. GRADY HEAD
 GEORGE B. HAMILTON

Senate Members

WILLIAM T. DEAN, Chairman
 J. TROY PRESTON
 ROYSTON A. INGRAM
 HENRY C. ARNALL
 J. A. THIGPEN

House Members

T. GUY CONNELL
 ELLIOTT HAGAN
 J. ROY MCCrackEN
 ADIE DURDEN
 CHARLES L. GOWEN
 FRED HAND
 GLENN S. PHILLIPS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics M. E. THOMPSON	Liquor Control C. A. GILLESPIE
Agriculture TOM M. LINDER	Mines GARLAND PEYTON ¹
Audit B. E. THRASHER, JR.	Motor Vehicles J. A. LATIMER
Banking JOHN C. BEASLEY	National Guard CLARK HOWELL
Budget B. E. THRASHER, JR.	Old Age Assistance JOHN R. SMITH ¹
Corporations JOHN B. WILSON	Parks R. W. HARRISON
Defense CHARLES A. COLLIER	Parole EDWARD B. EVERETT
Employment Service THOMAS H. QUIGLEY	Police CHARLES WILLIAMS
Fish and Game CHARLES N. ELLIOTT	Public Instruction M. D. COLLINS
Forestry (Acting) W. D. YOUNG ¹	Public Utilities WALTER R. McDONALD
Geology GARLAND PEYTON ¹	Purchasing W. N. PATE
Health T. F. ABERCROMBIE, M.D.	Railroads WALTER R. McDONALD
Highways RYBURN G. CLAY	Relief JOHN R. SMITH ¹
Insane L. P. LONGINO, M.D.	Taxation J. EUGENE COOK
Insurance W. R. MITCHELL	Unemployment Compensation BEN T. HUIET
Labor BEN T. HUIET	University S. V. SANFORD
Library (Archives and History) MRS. J. E. HAYS	Vocational Education M. D. MOBLEY
Library (Law) ELLA MAY THORNTON	Welfare A. J. HARTLEY
Library (State) ELLA MAY THORNTON	Workmen's Compensation STONEWALL DYAR

¹ Department to be reconstituted and reorganized under laws of 1943. Permanent appointments had not been made at the time this book went to press.

IDAHO



NicknameThe Gem State
Motto*Esto Perpetua*
(Mayest thou endure forever!)
FlowerSyringa
BirdMountain Bluebird
Song*Here We Have Idaho*
Entered the Union.....July 3, 1890

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: 89 Current Volume: 1941-42
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*. In addition, the *Report* contains a brief history of the governors and secretaries of Idaho Territory, together with other matters relating to early Idaho history.

IDAHO STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

State Chairman: JESS B. HAWLEY

Status: Established by proclamation of Governor,
March 26, 1942
Appropriations: \$12,000 from July 1, 1943, to
July 1, 1945

Activities: The Council cooperates with the federal government in correlating, coordinating and supervising all of the agencies of the state and all of its resources and activities in emergency relief or welfare work.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)83,888
Rank in Nation12th
Population (1940)524,873
Rank in Nation42nd
Density per square mile (1940)6.3
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2
Total State Revenue (1941)\$23,000,000
Total Expenditures (1941)\$22,552,000
State UniversityUniversity of Idaho
SiteMoscow
Capital CityBoise
Population (1940)26,130
Rank in State1st
Largest CityBoise
Population (1940)26,130
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population7
Number of Counties44

IDAHO

OFFICERS

Governor.....C. A. BOTTOLFSEN
 Lieutenant Governor.....EDWIN NELSON
 Secretary of State.....GEORGE H. CURTIS
 Attorney General.....BERT H. MILLER
 State Treasurer.....MYRTLE P. ENKING
 State Auditor.....CALVIN E. WRIGHT



GOVERNOR C. A. BOTTOLFSEN

IDAHO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....EDWIN M. HOLDEN
 Five Justices
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....EDWIN NELSON
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....C. A. ROBINS
 Speaker of the House.....MILTON HORSLEY
 Secretary of the Senate.....CARL KITCHEN
 Clerk of the House.....LLOYD A. FENN

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
13 .....D.	27 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Monday after January 1, biennially
31 .....R.	32 .....R.	2 years...House	in odd years. Length: 60 days.
44 .....Total	59 .....Total		

IDAHO HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics.....H. T. EVANS	Mines.....ARTHUR CAMPBELL
Agriculture.....HARVEY SCHWENDIMAN	Motor Vehicles.....CHARLES SPOOR
Audit.....CALVIN E. WRIGHT	National Guard.....M. G. McCONNEL
Banking.....GRIFFITH L. JENKINS	Old Age Assistance.....H. C. BALDRIDGE
Budget.....ALVIN H. READING	Parks.....JOE D. WOOD
Claims.....CALVIN E. WRIGHT	Parole.....W. H. RHODES
Corporations.....GEORGE H. CURTIS	Police.....CHARLES SPOOR
Defense.....JESS B. HAWLEY	Publicity.....JOE D. WOOD
Employment Service.....D. H. WHITE	Public Instruction.....C. E. ROBERTS
Equalization of Assessments.....CALVIN E. WRIGHT	Public Utilities.....R. H. YOUNG
Fish and Game.....J. O. BECK	Public Works.....JOE D. WOOD
Forestry.....FRANKLIN GIRARD	Purchasing.....G. O. WRIGHT
Geology.....ARTHUR CAMPBELL	Railroads.....R. H. YOUNG
Health.....E. L. BERRY, M.D.	Relief.....H. C. BALDRIDGE
Highways.....JOE D. WOOD	Securities.....GRIFFITH L. JENKINS
Insurance.....HOWARD CULLIMORE	Taxation.....GRIFFITH L. JENKINS
Library (Archives and History).....MARGARET ROBERTS	Unemployment Compensation.....D. H. WHITE
Library (Law).....CLAY KOELSCH	University.....H. C. DALE
Library (State).....GRACE M. BELL	Water.....JAMES SPOFFORD
Liquor Control.....LELAND W. RAWSON	Welfare.....H. C. BALDRIDGE
	Workmen's Compensation.....W. L. ROBISON

ILLINOIS



NicknameThe Prairie State
Motto*State Sovereignty—National Union*
FlowerNative Violet
BirdCardinal
Song*Illinois*
Entered the UnionDecember 3, 1818

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau
Special Commission
JEROME FINKLE, Executive Secretary

Services: The Bureau prepares most of the bills introduced in the general assembly; conducts research upon legislative subjects, and maintains a legislative reference library. The Bureau assists the general assembly in all phases of its legislative work. It also publishes a weekly cumulative Legislative Synopsis and Digest of all bills and resolutions introduced and their legislative progress. The Synopsis and Digest is indexed as to subject matter and sponsor. A system of continuous revision of statutes is carried on by the Bureau.

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Executive Director: MAJ. GEN. FRANK PARKER
Status: Governor's Board
Appropriations: \$750,000 for the period January 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943

Activities: The Council has assisted Illinois industries in solving problems caused by the severe economic dislocations of the War; endeavored to alleviate the farm labor shortage and to obtain additional industrial uses for agricultural products; conducted a successful victory garden campaign; supervised the Citizens' Defense Corps of the approximately 600 local councils of defense; and conducted statewide scrap campaigns. *Illinois Mobilizes*, a monthly magazine, is published by the office staff.

STATE MANUAL

Illinois Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 812 Current Volume: 1941-1942
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 functions and expository articles outline the progress of their work. Included is an annotated list of all amendments proposed to the Illinois constitution; from 1878 to the present. Complete election statistics are included in the *Blue Book*.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)56,665
Rank in Nation23rd
Population (1940)7,897,241
Rank in Nation3rd
Density per square mile (1940)141.2
Number of Representatives in Congress26
Total State Revenue (1941)\$322,733,000
Total Expenditures (1941)\$311,952,000
State UniversityUniversity of Illinois
SiteUrbana
Capital CitySpringfield
Population (1940)75,503
Rank in State5th
Largest CityChicago
Population (1940)3,396,808
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population59
Number of Counties102

ILLINOIS

OFFICERS



HON. BERNICE T.
VAN DER VRIES

Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation



GOVERNOR DWIGHT H. GREEN

Governor.....DWIGHT H. GREEN
Lieutenant Governor...HUGH W. CROSS
Secretary of State...EDWARD J. HUGHES
Attorney General...GEORGE F. BARRETT
State Treasurer...WILLIAM G. STRATTON
State Auditor.....ARTHUR C. LUEDER

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....CLYDE E. STONE
Six Associate Justices
TermNine years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....HUGH W. CROSS Secretary of the Senate...EDWARD H. ALEXANDER
President Pro Tem of the Speaker of the House...ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG
SenateARNOLD P. BENSON Clerk of the House.....R. R. RANDOLPH

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
23 .....D.	69 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Wednesday after first Monday in January,
28 .....R.	84 .....R.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: no con-
51 .....Total	153 .....Total		stitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members
GEORGE B. MCKIBBIN
GEORGE F. BARRETT
ROBERT C. KINGERY
SIMON STICKGOLD, Secretary

Senate Members
CHARLES W. BAKER
NORMAN C. BARRY
LOUIS E. BECKMAN
NORMAN C. FLAGG
LOUIS J. MENGES

House Members
BERNICE T. VAN DER VRIES,
Chairman
DENNIS J. COLLINS
HARRY L. TOPPING
WILLIAM VICARS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

AeronauticsGEORGE C. ROBERTS
AgricultureHOWARD LEONARD
AuditARTHUR C. LUEDER
BankingARTHUR C. LUEDER
BudgetGEORGE B. MCKIBBIN
ConservationL. E. OSBORNE
Corrections.....W. C. JONES
DefenseFRANK PARKER
Employment Service.....A. H. R. ATWOOD
Equalization of Assessments..PHILIP W. COLLINS
FishFRANCIS D. HUNT
Forestry.....J. C. LOOMIS
GameHAROLD L. GRAY
GeologyM. M. LEIGHTON
HealthROLAND R. CROSS, M.D.
Highways.....W. W. POLK
InsurancePAUL JONES
Labor.....FRANCIS B. MCKIBBIN
Library (Archives and History) ..PAUL M. ANGLE
Library (Law)B. G. ARKEBAUER
Library (State)HARRIET M. SKOGH
Liquor ControlARTHUR S. SMITH
Mines.....R. M. MEDILL

Motor VehiclesJOHN J. NASH
National GuardLEO M. BOYLE
ParksG. W. WILLIAMS
ParoleW. C. JONES
PersonnelDEAN G. CURRY
PlanningROBERT KINGERY
Public Assistance.....W. W. CLARK
PublicityHARRY S. CANFIELD
Public Instruction.....VERNON L. NICKELL
Public Safety.....T. P. SULLIVAN
Public UtilitiesROY KEEHN
Public WorksWALTER ROSENFELD
PurchasingEDWARD DAVIS
RailroadsJOHN D. BIGGS
ReliefRAYMOND M. HILLIARD
SecuritiesPAUL DEEMS
TaxationPHILIP W. COLLINS
Unemployment Compensation,..SAM BERNSTEIN
UniversityARTHUR C. WILLARD
Vocational Education.....FRANK G. THOMPSON
Water.....T. B. CASEY
WelfareRODNEY H. BRANDON
Workmen's Compensation.....ALFRED BORAH

INDIANA



Nickname	The Hoosier State
Motto	None
Flower	Zinnia
Bird	Cardinal
Song	<i>On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away</i>
Entered the Union	December 11, 1816

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Indiana Legislative Bureau

HERBERT P. KENNEY, Director

Services: The duties of the Bureau include the maintenance of a library on legislative and other public questions; maintenance of a file of all bills introduced in the general assembly, as well as pertinent bills from other states; the preparation of a periodical digest of legislation, with daily action thereon; the editing of House and Senate Journals; drafting of legislation; municipal research; keeping the House and Senate Plat; and seating the members of the general assembly. The Bureau works with special commissions of the general assembly on codification of laws and the re-drafting of the state constitution.

STATE MANUAL

Year Book of the State of Indiana

Issued by the Department of Accounting
and Statistics

Published annually

Total Pages: 1,241 Current Volume: 1942

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 DEFENSE COUNCIL

Director: CLARENCE A. JACKSON

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 10, 1941

Appropriations: \$200,000

Activities: The Council has assisted in civil protection activities relating to state and auxiliary police, air raid protection, fire fighting, and civil air patrol; in problems of labor relations and employment opportunities for Negroes; and in matters of welfare, housing, health and sanitation, transportation, and salvage. Particular attention has been given to the need for community facilities in areas in which there has been rapid expansion of defense industries.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	36,555
Rank in Nation	37th
Population (1940)	3,427,796
Rank in Nation	12th
Density per square mile (1940)	94.7
Number of Representatives in Congress	12
Total State Revenue (1941)	\$141,183,000
Total Expenditures (1941)	\$134,982,000
State Universities	
Indiana University	Bloomington
Purdue University	Purdue
Capital City	Indianapolis
Population (1940)	386,972
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Indianapolis
Population (1940)	386,972
Number of Cities over 10,000 population	35
Number of Counties	92

INDIANA

OFFICERS



HON. FRANK T. MILLIS
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Lieutenant Governor.....CHARLES M. DAWSON
Secretary of State...RUE J. ALEXANDER
Attorney General....JAMES A. EMMERT
State Treasurer.....JAMES M. GIVENS
State Auditor.....RICHARD JAMES



GOVERNOR HENRY F.
SCHRICKER

INDIANA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....FRANK N. RICHMAN
Four Associate Judges
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....CHARLES M. DAWSON
Speaker of the House.....WILLIAM HOBART CREIGHTON
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....THURMAN A. BIDDINGER
Secretary of the Senate.....JAMES SWAN
Clerk of the House.....NOLAND C. WRIGHT

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
12 .....D.	18 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Thursday after first Monday in January,
38 .....R.	82 .....R.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: 61 days.
50 .....Total	100 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
FRANK T. MILLIS, Chairman
HUGH BARNHART
GEORGE N. BEAMER
BERNARD E. DOYLE, Secretary
JOHN TAYLOR
L. HEWITT CARPENTER,
Executive Secretary

Senate Members
THURMAN A. BIDDINGER
I. FLOYD GARROTT
JAMES E. ARMSTRONG
ARTHUR P. COBLENTZ
JOHN W. VAN NESS

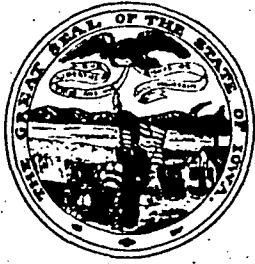
House Members
GEORGE W. HENLEY
GLENN R. SLENKER
HOWARD R. Hiestand
W. O. HUGHES
TIMOTHY C. O'CONNOR

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Accounting and StatisticsOTTO K. JENSEN
AgricultureCHARLES M. DAWSON
Audit and ControlRICHARD T. JAMES
BankingA. J. STEVENSON
BudgetC. ANDERSON KETCHUM
ConservationHUGH BARNHART
CorporationsRUE J. ALEXANDER
CorrectionsJOHN H. KLINGER
DefenseCLARENCE A. JACKSON
Employment ServiceEVERETT L. GARDNER
Equalization of AssessmentCHARLES H. BEDWELL
Forestry (Acting)T. E. SHAW
GeologyRALPH ESAREY
HealthTHURMAN B. RICE, M.D.
HighwaysSAMUEL C. HADDEN
InsaneTHURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK
InsuranceFRANK J. VIEHMANN
LaborTHOMAS R. HUTSON
Library (Archives and History)CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN
Library (Law)TELLA C. HAINES
Library (State)HAROLD F. BRIGHAM
Liquor ControlBERNARD E. DOYLE

MinesHENRY S. WALLACE
Motor VehiclesR. LOWELL MCDANIEL
National Guard (Acting).....WILLIAM P. WEIMAR
Old Age Assistance....THURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK
ParksCHARLES A. DE TURK
ParoleFRANK HILDENBRAND
PlanningGEORGE E. LOMMELL
PoliceDONALD F. STIVER
Printing.....C. C. CLIFTON
PublicityJ. H. ALBERSHARDT
Public InstructionCLEMENT A. MALAN
Public UtilitiesGEORGE N. BEAMER
PurchasingL. E. REEVES
RailroadsGEORGE N. BEAMER
SecuritiesWARREN DAY
TaxationCHARLES H. BEDWELL
Unemployment CompensationEVERETT L. GARDNER
Universities
IndianaHERMAN B. WELLS
PurdueEDWARD C. ELLIOTT
Vocational EducationSLATER BARTLOW
WelfareTHURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK
Workmen's Compensation ..WARREN W. MARTIN

IOWA



NicknameThe Hawkeye State
Motto*Our Liberties We Prize and
Our Rights We Will Maintain*
FlowerWild Rose
BirdEastern Goldfinch
Song*Iowa*
Entered the UnionDecember 28, 1846

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Law Library

GERALDINE DUNHAM, Acting Law Librarian and
Legislative Reference Director

Services: The Bureau conducts an inquiry service for all persons requiring legislative information. It prepares subject indexes of legislative material, as well as digests of bills pending and the statutes of other states. Research is undertaken at the request of legislators. Bill drafting is done upon request, although the attorney general and code editor also assist in this work. The Law Library functions under the Library Board of Trustees, composed of the governor, superintendent of public instruction, and a member of the Supreme Court.

STATE MANUAL

Iowa Official Register

Issued by the Superintendent of Printing
Published biennially

Total Pages: 675 Current Volume: 1941-42
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 INDUSTRIAL AND DEFENSE COMMISSION

Chairman: EDWARD A. KIMBALL

Status: Statutory Board

Appropriations: \$130,000 for the biennium 1943-45. In addition, \$100,000 can be made available in the event of extreme emergency

Activities: The Commission directs the civilian defense program in the state. It has 99 county defense councils operating under its direction and numerous local councils operating under the direction of the county councils. The Commission is also authorized to promote the industrial and agricultural facilities of the state, particularly as they pertain to the war effort.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)56,147
Rank in Nation24th
Population (1940)2,538,268
Rank in Nation20th
Density per square mile (1940)45.3
Number of Representatives in Congress9
Total State Revenue (1941)\$100,190,000
Total Expenditures (1941)\$91,440,000
State UniversityUniversity of Iowa
SiteIowa City
Capital CityDes Moines
Population (1940)159,819
Rank in State1st
Largest CityDes Moines
Population (1940)159,819
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population21
Number of Counties99

IOWA

OFFICERS

Governor ... BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER
 Lieutenant Governor... ROBERT BLUE
 Secretary of State... WAYNE M. ROPES
 Attorney General... JOHN M. RANKIN
 State Treasurer..... W. G. C. BAGLEY
 State Auditor..... C. B. AKERS
 State Comptroller..... C. FRED PORTER

IOWA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice... THEODORE G. GARFIELD
 Eight Associate Justices
 Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. W. G. C. BAGLEY
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
 BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	ROBERT BLUE	Secretary of the Senate.....	W. J. SCARBOROUGH
President Pro Tem of the		Speaker of the House.....	H. W. BURMA
Senate	FRANK C. BYERS	Clerk of the House.....	A. C. GUSTAFSON
Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
45 R.	98 R.	4 years... Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
5 D.	10 D.	2 years... House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
50 Total	108 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
 W. G. C. BAGLEY, Chairman
 C. FRED PORTER
 JOHN M. RANKIN

Senate Members
 FRED CROMWELL
 OLIVER TURNER
 R. E. HESS
 IRVING D. LONG
 CLARENCE L. CLARK

House Members
 C. F. SHIMANEK
 GENE POSTON
 J. COLBURN
 HENRY WORMLEY
 M. HICKLIN

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education ALICE MYERS
 Aeronautics D. F. HUNTER
 Agriculture HARRY D. LINN
 Audit C. B. AKERS
 Banking MELVIN W. ELLIS
 Budget C. FRED PORTER
 Claims C. FRED PORTER
 Conservation F. T. SCHWOB
 Control P. F. HOPKINS
 Corporations WILMA JORDAN
 Corrections P. F. HOPKINS
 Defense EDWARD A. KIMBALL
 Employment Security
 Commission J. R. PEPPERLE
 Employment Service WILLIAM BARNES
 Equalization of Assessments... FRED W. NELSON
 Fish and Game BRUCE STILES
 Forestry (Acting) G. L. ZIEMER
 Geology ARTHUR C. TROWBRIDGE
 Health WALTER L. BIERRING, M.D.
 Highways R. B. LAIRD
 Insane P. F. HOPKINS
 Insurance CHARLES R. FISCHER
 Labor CHARLES W. HARNES
 Library (Archives and History) .. ORA WILLIAMS

Library (Law) GERALDINE DUNHAM
 Library (State) LIBRARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 Liquor Control M. L. CURTIS
 Mines GEORGE DUCKWORTH
 Motor Vehicles KARL W. FISCHER
 National Guard CHARLES H. CRAHL
 Old Age Assistance F. T. WALTON
 Parks (Acting) G. L. ZIEMER
 Parole MRS. VIRGINIA BEDELL
 Police C. W. KNEE
 Printing S. W. NEEDHAM
 Publicity HARRY D. LINN
 Public Instruction JESSIE M. PARKER
 Public Utilities CARL W. REED
 Purchasing WILLIAM E. BROWN
 Railroads CARL W. REED
 Relief F. T. WALTON
 Securities RALPH F. KNUDSEN
 Taxation FRED W. NELSON
 Unemployment Compensation... C. F. WILKINS
 University VIRGIL M. HANCHER
 Vocational Education FORREST E. MOORE
 Water G. L. ZIEMER
 Welfare MRS. MARY E. HUNCKE
 Workmen's Compensation... ELMER P. CORWIN

* B. B. Druker, Law Librarian, now in military service. Miss Dunham is Acting Law Librarian.

KANSAS



Nickname The Sunflower State
 Motto *Ad Astra per Aspera*
 (To the stars through difficulties)
 Flower Native Sunflower
 Bird Western Meadowlark
 Song (unofficial) *Kansas, We're Proud of You*
 Entered the Union January 29, 1861

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library
 LOUISE McNEAL, State Librarian

Research Department
 Kansas Legislative Council
 FREDERIC H. GUILD, Director

Revisor of Statutes
 FRANKLIN CORRICK

The Reference Library maintains an index of all legislation, and keeps a file of reference materials. The Research Department of the Kansas Legislative Council conducts research on legislative problems. The Revisor of Statutes collects information, assists in bill drafting, and supervises statutory revision and compilation. The three agencies cooperate closely.

STATE MANUAL

Directory of State Officers, Boards, and Commissions

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 168 Current Volume: 1941-42
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Directory contains a roster of federal and state officials in the state and of the state judiciary. There is a post office directory and population table for Kansas cities. Information concerning the state capital, and state flag, as well as historical information, is contained in this publication.

KANSAS COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Executive Director: DALE A. FISHER

Status: Established by legislative action in 1941
 Appropriations: \$85,710 for 1943-1945

Activities: The Council assists local defense organizations in perfecting their services. Civilian protection schools have been established and plans have been made to conduct a statewide gas specialists' school. An air raid warning system has been organized, fire fighting services provided, and plans are being made for dealing with the farm labor problem.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 82,158
 Rank in Nation 13th
 Population (1940) 1,801,028
 Rank in Nation 29th
 Density per square mile (1940) 21.9
 Number of Representatives in Congress 7
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$60,805,000
 Total Expenditures (1941) \$59,731,000
 State University University of Kansas
 Site Lawrence
 Capital City Topeka
 Population (1912) 68,938
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Wichita
 Population (1940) 121,458
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 16
 Number of Counties 105

KANSAS

OFFICERS



HON. JESS C. DENIOUS
Chairman of Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor ANDREW F. SCHOEPPFEL
Lieutenant Governor... JESS C. DENIOUS
Secretary of State..... FRANK J. RYAN
Attorney General..... A. B. MITCHELL
State Treasurer..... WALTER E. WILSON
State Auditor..... GEORGE ROBB

KANSAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... JOHN S. DAWSON
Six Associate Justices
Term Six years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR
ANDREW F. SCHOEPPFEL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... JESS C. DENIOUS	Speaker of the House..... PAUL WUNSCH
President Pro Tem of the Senate..... KIRKE W. DALE	Clerk of the House..... W. T. BISHOP
Secretary of the Senate... CLARENCE W. MILLER	
Senators	Representatives
4 D. 12 D.	Term
35 R. 112 R.	4 years... Senate
1 Vacancy 1 Vacancy	2 years... House
40 Total 125 Total	Regular Session
	Second Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years. Length: no limit, but only 50 days with pay.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
GOVERNOR ANDREW F. SCHOEPPFEL
JESS C. DENIOUS, Chairman
FRANKLIN CORRICK, Secretary
A. B. MITCHELL
C. I. MOYER
FLOYD SHOAF
GEORGE ROBB

Senate Members
F. H. CRON
THALE P. SKOVGAARD
ELMER E. EUWER
WALTER E. JONES

House Members
PAUL R. WUNSCH
E. M. ANGELL
CALDWELL DAVIS, JR.
FRANK M. FISHER
HAROLD H. MALONE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture J. C. MOHLER	Motor Vehicles C. M. VOELKER
Audit GEORGE ROFF	National Guard MILTON R. MCLEAN
Banking B. A. WELCH	Old Age Assistance..... DAVID L. MACFARLANE
Budget FLOYD SHOAF	Parks GUY JOSSEMAN
Civil Service..... C. B. NEWELL	Parole S. C. BLOSS
Conservation I. K. LANDON	Planning H. R. MILLER
Corrections PHIL R. HAWKINS	Police WILL ZURBUCKEN
Defense DALE A. FISHER	Printing W. C. AUSTIN
Employment Service EDW. W. FRANZKE	Publicity JAMES F. PRICE
Equalization of Assessments..... WILLIAM LJUNGDAHL	Public Instruction GEORGE L. MCCLENNY
Fish and Game GUY JOSSEMAN	Public Utilities..... JEFF ROBERTSON
Forestry GUY JOSSEMAN	Purchasing BEN H. JOHNSON
Health F. C. BEELMAN, M.D.	Railroads JEFF ROBERTSON
Highways D. J. FAIR	Relief DAVID L. MACFARLANE
Insane DAVID L. MACFARLANE	Securities V. W. HUFFMAN
Insurance CHARLES F. HOBBS	Taxation WILLIAM LJUNGDAHL
Labor A. V. LUNDGREN	Unemploy. Compens..... ARTHUR HERRICK
Library (Archives and History) .. KIRKE MECHEM	University DEANE W. MALOTT
Library (Law) LOUISE MCNEAL	Vocational Education C. M. MILLER
Library (State) LOUISE MCNEAL	Water GEORGE S. KNAPP
Liquor Control WILLIAM LJUNGDAHL	Welfare DAVID L. MACFARLANE
Mines GEORGE MCQUEEN	Workmen's Compensation..... ERSKINE WYMAN

KENTUCKY



Nickname The Bluegrass State
 Motto *United We Stand, Divided We Fall*
 Flower Goldenrod
 Bird Cardinal
 Song *My Old Kentucky Home*
 Entered the Union June 1, 1792

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Kentucky State Library

Mrs. J. C. CANTRILL, Librarian

Services: The Library renders all possible assistance to the legislators. It aids in finding material for the drafting of bills and keeps a file of all bills introduced, catalogued for easy reference, and a file of laws of other states. The reference work is largely that of an efficient library service. Bill drafting is performed by the Statutes Revision Commission. The Legislative Council functions as a reference bureau in matters of interstate cooperation.

STATE MANUAL

Kentucky Directory and Blue Book

FRANK K. KAVANAUGH
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 244 Current Volume: 1942-43
 Size in inches: 4½ x 6½

The Kentucky Directory and Blue Book contains a complete directory of the three departments of the state government. There is an abstract of votes for governor, an index of newspapers published in Kentucky, lists of county officials, the state constitution and the rules of Senate and House as well as biographical material concerning members of the Kentucky General Assembly. There is an adequate index.

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Director: J. J. GREENLEAF

Status: Statutory Board, Act of January 27, 1942
 Appropriations: \$10,000 annually. In addition, a \$500,000 emergency defense fund is available.

Activities: The Council utilizes the facilities of all state, county, and municipal officers and agencies with the idea of benefiting from their experience and avoiding duplications of expense. A series of schools throughout the state has provided for regular and auxiliary firemen and police, and emergency medical units. Plant protection and evacuation procedures have been worked out.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 40,598
 Rank in Nation 36th
 Population (1940) 2,845,627
 Rank in Nation 16th
 Density per square mile (1940) 70.9
 Number of Representatives in Congress 9
 Total State Revenue (1942) \$83,321,000
 Total Expenditures (1942) \$76,864,000
 State University University of Kentucky
 Site Lexington
 Capital City Frankfort
 Population (1940) 11,492
 Rank in State 12th
 Largest City Louisville
 Population (1940) 319,077
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 13
 Number of Counties 120

KENTUCKY

OFFICERS



HON. RODES K. MYERS
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....KEEN JOHNSON
Lieutenant Governor..RODES K. MYERS
Secretary of State..GEORGE G. HATCHER
Attorney General...HUBERT MEREDITH
State Treasurer....ERNEST E. SHANNON
State Auditor.....D. A. LOGAN



GOVERNOR KEEN JOHNSON

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Justice.....WILL H. FULTON
Six Associate Justices
TermEight years
Elected by popular-vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....RODES K. MYERS
President Pro Tem of the SenateEDWIN C. DAWSON
Clerk of the Senate.....ROBERT HUMPHREYS
Speaker of the House.....STANLEY S. DICKSON
Clerk of the House.....W. A. PERRY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
29 .....D.	75 .....D.	4 years...Senate	First Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in even years. Length: 60 days.
9 .....R.	25 .....R.	2 years...House	
38 .....Total	100 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
RODES K. MYERS, Chairman	T. C. CARROLL	HENRY WARD
STANLEY S. DICKSON	EARL CLEMENTS	DOUGLASS T. BOLLING
WARD J. OATES	LOUIS COX	J. LEE MOORE
	E. C. MOORE	HARRY F. WALTERS
	D. A. McCANDLESS	NORRIS McPHERSON
	CHESTER ROSE	E. REED WILSON
	IRA SEE	C. W. TAYLOR
	MORTON J. WILLIAMS	E. V. TAYLOR
		C. R. WALDEN

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....HOMER NICHOLS	Library (State) .....MRS. J. C. CANTRILL
Aeronautics.....H. B. PALMORE	Liquor Control.....WARD J. OATES
Agriculture .....WILLIAM H. MAY	Mines .....G. MOSS PATTERSON
Audit .....D. A. LOGAN	Motor Vehicles .....R. L. MCFARLAND
Banking .....HIRAM H. WILHOIT	National Guard .....JOHN A. POLIN
Budget .....W. ARCH BENNETT	Old Age Assistance.....W. A. FROST
Conservation .....CHARLES FENNELL	Parks .....NELLE VAUGHAN
Control .....WARREN VAN HOOSE	Parole .....JOHN P. JARVIS
Corporations .....GEORGE G. HATCHER	Personnel .....H. B. HENDERSON
Corrections .....W. A. FROST	Police .....JACK NELSON
Defense .....JOHN J. GREENLEAF	Publicity .....G. M. PEDLEY
Employment Service .....WM. H. FRAYSURE	Public Instruction .....JOHN W. BROOKER
Equalization of Assessments.....WARD J. OATES	Public Utilities .....J. J. GREENLEAF
Fish and Game .....STEVE WAKEFIELD	Purchasing.....W. P. HOGARTY
Forestry .....KENNETH G. MCCONNELL	Railroads .....FRANK L. MCCARTHY
Geology .....D. J. JONES	Relief .....W. A. FROST
Health .....A. T. McCORMACK, M.D.	Securities .....JOSEPH W. SCHNEIDER
Highways.....R. G. WILLIAMS	Taxation .....WARD J. OATES
Insane .....A. M. LYON, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation.....VEGO BARNES
Insurance .....SHERMAN GOODPASTER	University .....HERMAN L. DONOVAN
Labor .....WILLIAM C. BURROW	Vocational Education .....RALPH WOODS
Library (Archives and History)..LENA NOFCIER	Welfare .....W. A. FROST
Library (Law) .....MRS. J. C. CANTRILL	Workmen's Compensation...JAMES B. MILLIKEN

LOUISIANA



Nickname The Pelican State
 Motto *Union, Justice and Confidence*
 Flower Magnolia
 Bird (unofficial) Eastern Brown Pelican
 Song *Song of Louisiana*
 Entered the Union April 8, 1812

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Louisiana Library Commission

ESSAE M. CULVER, *Executive Secretary*

Services: Library facilities are very limited, since the State Library is located in New Orleans, where it can serve as a law library for the supreme court, instead of in the capitol at Baton Rouge, but every assistance possible is furnished. The fact that the library has no legal documents except a few session laws makes the work very difficult. No legislative research work is done, but an attempt is made to locate reports and material from which legislators may find pertinent data. Bill drafting is referred to the attorney general's office.

STATE MANUAL

Roster of the Officials of the State of Louisiana

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 111

Current Volume: 1943

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Roster of Officials of the State of Louisiana contains a complete list of all members of the judicial, legislative, and executive departments of the state government. It further includes a list of mayors, parish officials, and tax collectors in the state. There is an index.

LOUISIANA CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

Coordinator: ROLAND COCREHAM

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: Approximately \$150,000

Activities: The underlying objectives of the Council are to provide protection for civilians in emergencies resulting from enemy attack, and to disseminate information for maintenance of high civilian morale. The Defense Corps consists of air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen and policemen, ambulance drivers, etc. In the Service Corps are included units on child care, housing, salvage, nutrition, war bond sales, etc.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 48,506
 Rank in Nation 30th
 Population (1940) 2,363,380
 Rank in Nation 21st
 Density per square mile (1940) 52.3
 Number of Representatives in Congress 8
 Total State Revenue (1941-42) \$101,245,447
 Total Expenditures (1941-42) \$98,067,804
 State University Louisiana State University
 Agricultural and Mechanical College
 Site Baton Rouge
 Capital City Baton Rouge
 Population (1940) 34,719
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City New Orleans
 Population (1940) 494,537
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 10
 Number of Parishes 64

LOUISIANA

OFFICERS

Governor SAM HOUSTON JONES
 Lieutenant Governor.....MARC M. MOUTON
 Secretary of State.....JAMES A. GREMILLION
 Attorney General..... EUGENE STANLEY
 State Treasurer.....A. P. TUGWELL
 State Auditor.....L. B. BAYNARD

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

Chief Justice.....CHARLES A. O'NIELL
 Six Associate Justices
 TermFourteen years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. E. A. STEPHENS
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR SAM HOUSTON JONES

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....MARC M. MOUTON
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....FRANK B. ELLIS
 Secretary of the Senate.....R. A. GILBERT
 Speaker of the House.....R. NORMAN BAUER
 Clerk of the House.....LEE LAYCOCK

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
39 .....D.	100 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Monday in May, biennially in even
39 .....Total	100 .....Total	4 years...House	years. Length: 60 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Members

E. A. STEPHENS, Chairman
 G. T. OWEN
 DEWITT PYBURN
 FRANCIS J. WHITEHEAD
 W. PRESCOTT FOSTER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	JOHN E. COXE	Minerals	JOSEPH L. MCHUGH
Aeronautics	D. L. PYBURN	Motor Vehicles	RUFUS W. FONTENOT
Agriculture	HARRY D. WILSON	National Guard	RAYMOND H. FLEMING
Audit	L. B. BAYNARD	Occupational Standards	NEWT OGDEN
Banking	WILFRED J. BEGNAUD	Old Age Assistance (Acting) ..	MAUDE T. BARRETT
Budget	MARTIN L. CLOSE	Parks	HERMAN GUILLORY
Conservation	JOSEPH L. MCHUGH	Parole	W. E. DAVIDSON
Corporations	JAMES A. GREMILLION	Planning	D. L. PYBURN
Defense	ROLAND COCREHAM	Police	W. D. ATKINS
Employment Service.....	A. P. HARVEY	Printing	MARTIN L. CLOSE
Equalization of		Public Instruction	JOHN E. COXE
Assessments	J. H. CAIN	Public Safety	STEVE ALFORD
Fish and Game	JOSEPH L. MCHUGH	Public Service.....	P. A. FRYE
Forestry	JOSEPH L. MCHUGH	Public Works	D. L. PYBURN
Health	DAVID E. BROWN, M.D.	Purchasing	MARTIN L. CLOSE
Highways	D. Y. SMITH	Railroads	WADE O. MARTIN
Insane	CLAUDE HARRISON	Relief (Acting)	MAUDE T. BARRETT
Insurance	JAMES A. GREMILLION	State Lands	LUCILLE MAY GRACE
Labor	A. P. HARVEY	Taxation	RUFUS W. FONTENOT
Library (Archives and		Unemployment	
History)	ESSAE M. CULVER	Compensation	A. P. HARVEY
Library (Law)	ALICE M. MAGEE	University	CAMPBELL B. HODGES
Library (State)	ALICE M. MAGEE	Vocational Education	JOHN E. COXE
Liquor Control	RUFUS W. FONTENOT	Welfare (Acting)	MAUDE T. BARRETT

MAINE



Nickname The Pine Tree State
 Motto *Dirigo*
 (I Guide)
 Flower Pine Cone and Tassel
 Bird Chickadee
 Song *State of Maine Song*
 Entered the Union March 15, 1820

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library

MRS. MARION B. STUBBS, 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: 1,054 Current Volume: 1942-43

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Maine Register, privately published, contains a complete directory of the state and county governments of the state. It has over 600 pages of directory of businesses in the state, and a very considerable amount of business advertising. The book contains a small general index.

MAINE CIVILIAN DEFENSE CORPS

Director: FRANCIS H. FARNUM

Status: Statutory Board, Act of January 21, 1942

Appropriations: No information

Activities: The Defense Corps has conducted extensive programs in civilian and industrial plant protection, emergency medical services, forest fire fighting services, and activities relating to civilian health and welfare. A statewide warning system, utilizing telephone and short wave radio, has been developed. The Defense Corps has conducted numerous blackout and mobilization tests throughout the state.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	33,040
Rank in Nation	38th
Population (1940)	847,226
Rank in Nation	35th
Density per square mile (1940)	27.3
Number of Representatives in Congress	3
Total State Revenue (1941)	\$35,968,000
Total Expenditures (1941)	\$35,895,000
State University	University of Maine
Site	Orono
Capital City	Augusta
Population (1940)	19,360
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Portland
Population (1940)	73,643
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	10
Number of Counties	16

MAINE

OFFICERS



HON. DAVID H. STEVENS
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....SUMNER SEWALL
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State.....HAROLD I. GOSS
Attorney General....FRANK I. COWAN
State Treasurer
.....JOSEPH H. MCGILICUDDY
State Auditor.....WILLIAM D. HAYES
State Controller.....J. JAMES ALLEN

MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice.....GUY H. STURGIS
Five Associate Justices
TermSeven years
Appointed by Governor with advice
and consent of the Council



GOVERNOR SUMNER SEWALL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate....HORACE A. HILDRETH Speaker of the House.....F. A. RICHARDSON
Secretary of the Senate.....ROYDEN V. BROWN Clerk of the House.....HARVEY R. PEASE

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
1 .....D.	14 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
32 .....R.	137 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
33 .....Total	151 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
DAVID H. STEVENS, Chairman
HAROLD I. GOSS
FRANK E. SOUTHARD

Senate Members
LAUREN M. SANBORN
SIDNEY R. BATCHELDER
RALPH W. FARRIS

House Members
BURTON M. CROSS
JOSEPH T. SAYWARD
FRANK L. BAKER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adjutant General.....GEORGE M. CARTER
Adult EducationAUSTIN ALDEN
AeronauticsJOHN E. WILLEY
AgricultureCARL R. SMITH
AuditWILLIAM D. HAYES
BankingHOMER E. ROBINSON
BudgetJULIAN A. MOSSMAN
ClaimsJ. JAMES ALLEN
ControlJ. JAMES ALLEN
CorporationsBERNICE F. TIBBETTS
DefenseFRANCIS H. FARNUM
Employment ServicePAUL E. JONES
Equalization of Assessments...DAVID H. STEVENS
Fish and GameGEORGE J. STOBIE
ForestryRAYMOND E. RENDALL
GeologyJ. M. TREFETHEN
HealthROSCOE L. MITCHELL, M.D.
HighwaysSTILLMAN E. WOODMAN
InstitutionsHARRISON C. GREENLEAF
InsuranceALFRED W. PERKINS
LaborJESSE W. TAYLOR
Library (Law).....MRS. MARION B. STUBBS
Library (State)THERESA C. STUART

Liquor ControlWILBUR H. TOWLE
MinesA. M. G. SOULE
Motor VehiclesSTANTON S. WEED
Old Age AssistanceJOHN O. NEWTON
ParksGEORGE H. THOMAS
PersonnelEARLE R. HAYES
PoliceHENRY P. WEAVER
PublicityEVERETT GREATON
Public Instruction.....HARRY V. GILSON
Public UtilitiesFRANK E. SOUTHARD
PurchasingHOMER M. ORR
RailroadsFRANK E. SOUTHARD
ReliefHARRY O. PAGE
SecuritiesHAL G. HOYT
TaxationDAVID H. STEVENS
Unemployment
CompensationLLEWELLYN C. FORTIER
UniversityARTHUR A. HAUCK
Vocational Education.....AUSTIN ALDEN
WaterMINER R. STACKPOLE
WelfareNORMAN W. MACDONALD
Workmen's
CompensationDONALD D. GARCELON

MARYLAND



Nickname The Old Line State
 Motto *Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti Nos*
 (With the shield of Thy good-will Thou hast covered us)
 Flower Black-eyed Susan
 Bird (unofficial) Baltimore Oriole
 Song *Maryland, My Maryland*
 Entered the Union April 28, 1788

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 seasonal digest of bills by subject matter, and keeps a comprehensive card index. It drafts a large percentage of all bills and ordinances, and is custodian of official records, documents, and archives of the City of Baltimore. The attorney general drafts purely administrative measures. The Director of the Department serves also as the Secretary and Director of Research of the Maryland Legislative Council.

STATE MANUAL

Maryland Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially
 Total Pages: 615 Current Volume: 1940-1941
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Maryland Manual contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government, including, also, the complete state payroll. It gives a great deal of information concerning counties, and a description of the several bureaus of the state government in adequate detail and a copy of the state constitution.

MARYLAND COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Executive Director: ROBERT FRANCE
 Chairman: W. FRANK ROBERTS

Status: Established under Civilian Defense Act of 1941

Appropriations: The 1943 legislature set up an annual appropriation for 1943-44 of \$500,000 as a general emergency fund, from which the Council draws operating expenses.

Activities: The Council has organized programs of civilian defense, fire defense, emergency medical service, aircraft warning service, evacuation, salvage, war bonds and stamps, victory gardens, the recruiting and training of industrial and farm labor, and transportation. The original rationing boards, the Fair Rent Committee, and the Housing Agency, which have since been absorbed by the federal government, were established by the Council.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 12,327
 Rank in Nation 41st
 Population (1940) 1,821,244
 Rank in Nation 28th
 Density per square mile (1940) 184.2
 Number of Representatives in Congress 6
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$76,887,000
 Total Expenditures (1941) \$73,810,000
 State University University of Maryland
 Site Baltimore and College Park
 Capital City Annapolis
 Population (1940) 13,069
 Rank in State 8th
 Largest City Baltimore
 Population (1940) 859,100
 Number of Cities over 10,000 population 9
 Number of Counties 23

MARYLAND

OFFICERS

Governor.....HERBERT R. O'CONOR
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Attorney General...WILLIAM C. WALSH
 State Treasurer.....HOOPER S. MILES
 State Comptroller...J. MILLARD TAWES
 Secretary of State...THOMAS ELMO JONES
 State Auditor
DANIEL L. CLAYLAND 3RD



HON. THOMAS ELMO JONES
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR HERBERT R. O'CONOR

MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge.....D. LINDLEY SLOAN
 Seven Associate Judges
 Term.....Fifteen years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ARTHUR H. BRICE Speaker of the House.....THOMAS E. CONLON
 Secretary of the Senate.....C. ANDREW SHAAB Clerk of the House.....DANIEL J. LYONS

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
20 .....D.	101 .....D.	4 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
9 .....R.	22 .....R.	4 years...House	odd-years. Length: 90 days.
29 .....Total	123 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
THOMAS ELMO JONES, Chairman	L. HAROLD SOTHORON	CHARLES CARROLL, JR.
WALTER N. KIRKMAN	WILMER C. CARTER	JOHN S. WHITE
WILLIAM C. WALSH	E. MILTON ALTFELD	J. HOWARD JOHNSON
ABEL WOLMAN	WILBUR R. DULIN	J. HARRY WEST
	JAMES B. HUGHES	ALBERT L. SKLAR

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics.....CHARLES A. MASSON	Mines.....JOHN J. RUTLEDGE
Agriculture.....H. C. BYRD	Motor Vehicles.....W. LEE ELGIN
Audit.....DANIEL L. CLAYLAND 3RD	National Guard.....FRANCIS PETROTT
Banking.....JOHN W. DOWNING	Old Age Assistance.....J. MILTON PATTERSON
Budget.....WALTER N. KIRKMAN	Parks.....JAMES F. KAYLOR
Conservation.....EDWIN WARFIELD	Parole.....HERMAN M. MOSER
Control.....J. MILLARD TAWES	Personnel.....HARRY C. JONES
Corporations.....ROBERT FRANCE	Planning.....ABEL WOLMAN
Corrections.....CHARLES T. LEVINE	Police.....BEVERLY OBER
Defense.....ROBERT FRANCE	Public Instruction.....THOMAS G. PULLEN
Employment Service.....HARRY C. JONES	Public Utilities.....STEUART PURCELL
Equalization of Assessments.....ROBERT FRANCE	Public Works.....EZRA B. WHITMAN
Fish and Game.....E. LEE LeCOMPTE	Purchasing.....WALTER N. KIRKMAN
Forestry.....JAMES F. KAYLOR	Railroads.....STEUART PURCELL
Geology.....EDWARD B. MATHEWS	Relief.....J. MILTON PATTERSON
Health.....ROBERT H. RILEY, M.D.	Taxation.....ROBERT FRANCE
Highways.....EZRA B. WHITMAN	Unemployment
Insane.....GEORGE H. PRESTON, M.D.	Compensation.....RUSSELL DAVIS
Insurance.....JOHN B. GONTRUM	University.....H. CLIFTON BYRD
Labor.....JOHN M. POHLHAUS	Vocational Education.....JOHN J. SEIDELL
Library (Archives	Water.....ABEL WOLMAN
and History).....MORRIS L. RADOFF	Welfare.....J. MILTON PATTERSON
Library (State).....ROBERT F. LEACH, JR.	Workmen's Compensation.....CHARLES E. MOYLAN

MASSACHUSETTS



Nickname The Bay State
 Motto *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem*
 (By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty)
 Flower Mayflower
 Bird Chickadee
 Song (unofficial) *Massachusetts*
 Tree Elm
 Entered the Union February 6, 1788

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Division

Massachusetts State Library

ETHEL M. TURNER

Legislative Reference Assistant

Counsel to the House of Representatives

HENRY D. WIGGIN

Counsel to the Senate

FERNALD HUTCHINS

Services: The Legislative Reference Division carries on research. It is a part of the State Library which has a collection of over 600,000 catalogued volumes on a wide variety of subjects. The offices of the Counsel to the House and the Counsel to the Senate are agencies for drafting and revising bills and for the continuous consolidation of the laws.

STATE MANUAL

Manual for the General Court

Issued by Clerk of the Senate and

Clerk of the House

Published biennially

Total Pages: 729 ~ Current Volume: 1943-1944

Size in inches: 4 1/4 x 6 3/4

The Massachusetts *Manual for the General Court* contains an adequate and complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. A complete directory of county officers is included, and considerable historical material concerning the state. Included are Rules of the House of Representatives, and Rules of the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Chairman: CHANNING H. COX

Status: Governor's Board, appointed September 4, 1940

Appropriations: Approximately \$1,000,000, 1943-45

Activities: The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has organized programs relating to air raid warning systems, fire and police services, industrial plant protection, evacuation, consumer education, child care, industrial health, and salvage. Dimout and blackout regulations of the United States Army are enforced.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 8,266
 Rank in Nation 44th
 Population (1940) 4,316,721
 Rank in Nation 8th
 Density per square mile (1940) 545.9
 Number of Representatives in Congress 14
 Total State Revenue (1942) \$132,624,092
 Total Expenditures (1942) \$125,411,797
 Institution of Higher Education Massachusetts State College
 Site Amherst
 Capital City Boston
 Population (1940) 770,816
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Boston
 Population (1940) 770,816
 Number of Cities over 12,000 Population 39
 Number of Towns over 10,000 Population 39
 Number of Counties 14

MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICERS



SENATOR ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
Lieutenant Governor
.....HORACE T. CAHILL
Secretary of State...FREDERIC W. COOK
Attorney General
.....ROBERT T. BUSHNELL
State Treasurer....FRANCIS X. HURLEY
State Auditor.....THOMAS J. BUCKLEY
State Comptroller..WALTER S. MORGAN

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice.....FRED T. FIELD
Six Associate Justices
Term.....During good behavior
Appointed by Governor with advice
and consent of Council



GOVERNOR LEVERETT
SALTONSTALL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JARVIS HUNT Speaker of the House.....RUDOLPH F. KING
Clerk of the Senate.....IRVING N. HAYDEN Clerk of the House.....LAURENCE R. GROVE

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
26 R.	141 R.	2 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
14 D.	97 D.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
40 Total	2 Vacancies		
	240 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
JAMES T. MORIARTY
HAROLD O. COOK
JAMES C. SCANLAN
ELISABETH M. HERLIHY
JOHN W. PLAISTED, Secretary

Senate Members
ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, Chairman
EUGENE H. GIROUX
JARVIS HUNT

House Members
GEORGE W. STETSON
JOSEPH N. ROACH
HOLLIS M. GOTT
RUSSELL P. BROWN
JOHN E. POWERS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationJAMES A. MOYER
AeronauticsCHANDLER C. HOVEY
Agriculture (Acting)LOUIS S. WEBSTER
AuditTHOMAS J. BUCKLEY
BankingJOSEPH E. PERRY
BudgetCHARLES W. GREENOUGH
ConservationRAYMOND J. KENNEY
CorporationsHENRY F. LONG
CorrectionsARTHUR T. LYMAN
DefenseCHANNING H. COX
Employment Security.....ROBERT E. MARSHALL
Employment ServiceFRED J. GRAHAM
Equalization of Assessments.....HENRY F. LONG
Fish and GameHORATIO S. DUMONT
ForestryHAROLD O. COOK
HealthVLADO A. GETTING, M.D.
HighwaysHERMAN A. MACDONALD
InsaneCLIFTON T. PERKINS
InsuranceCHARLES F. J. HARRINGTON
LaborJAMES T. MORIARTY
Library (Archives
and History)EDWARD J. ROBBINS
Library (State).....DENNIS A. DOOLEY
Liquor ControlARTHUR G. BURNETT

Motor VehiclesFRANK A. GOODWIN
National GuardWILLIAM J. KEVILLE
Old Age AssistanceROLLO A. BARNES
ParksEDGAR L. GILLET
ParoleREUBEN L. LURIE
PersonnelJULYSES J. LAPIEN
PlanningELISABETH M. HERLIHY
PoliceJOHN F. STOKES
PublicityPOWELL M. CABOT
Public InstructionWALTER F. DOWNEY
Public UtilitiesCARROLL L. MEINS
Public WorksHERMAN A. MACDONALD
PurchasingGEORGE J. CRONIN
RailroadsCARROLL L. MEINS
ReliefROLLO A. BARNES
State CollegeHUGH P. BAKER
TaxationHENRY F. LONG
Unemployment Compensation
.....(See Employment Security)
Vocational
EducationM. NORCROSS STRATTON
WaterRICHARD K. HALE
WelfareARTHUR G. ROTCH
Workmen's Compensation...EMMA S. TOUSANT

MICHIGAN



Nickname The Wolverine State
 Motto *Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice*
 (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you)
 Flower Apple Blossom
 Bird Robin
 Song (unofficial) *Michigan, My Michigan*
 Entered the Union January 26, 1837

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

Secretary of the Senate
 Clerk of the House
 EUGENE F. SHARKOFF, Director
 MRS. FRANCES F. ROYCE,
 Chief, Bill Drafting Section

Services: The Bureau does legislative research work and bill drafting, maintains an inquiry service, a compilation of statutes and numerous other services to legislators and government departments.

Advisory Board: Chairman, Joseph A. Baldwin, Henry M. Butzel, Fred I. Chase, John P. Espie, Myles F. Gray, Nelson A. Miles, Audley Rawson, E. Blythe Stason, and Edson R. Sunderland.

STATE MANUAL

Michigan Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 846 Current Volume: 1941
 Size in inches: 6¼ x 9¼

The Michigan Manual is a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It contains reports of the several heads of state departments and a large amount of biographical material concerning state officers, legislators, and judges. An adequate abstract of votes of the last election is to be found. Included also are numerous tables showing congressional, senatorial, and representative districts of the state. There is a complete index.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Director: DONALD S. LEONARD

Status: Statutory Board, established April 13, 1943

Appropriations: \$436,550 for the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944

Activities: The Civilian Defense staff is organized into two main divisions—a Civilian Protection Service and a Civilian War Service. Direction of transfer of civilian defense equipment and personnel from one section of the state to another in emergencies is one of the most important duties of the director. The Michigan War Council, made up of representative private citizens and state officials, advises the Governor on war problems affecting the state.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 57,980
 Rank in Nation 22nd
 Population (1940) 5,256,106
 Rank in Nation 7th
 Density per square mile (1940) 92.2
 Number of Representatives in Congress 17
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$281,497,000
 Total Expenditures (1941) \$271,586,000
 State University University of Michigan
 Site Ann Arbor
 Capital City Lansing
 Population (1940) 75,753
 Rank in State 4th
 Largest City Detroit
 Population (1940) 1,623,452
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 43
 Number of Counties 83

MICHIGAN

OFFICERS

Governor.....HARRY F. KELLY
 Lieutenant Governor.....EUGENE C. KEYES
 Secretary of State.....HERMAN H. DIGNAN
 Attorney General.....HERBERT J. RUSHTON
 State Treasurer.....D. HALE BRAKE
 Auditor General.....VERNON J. BROWN

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....EMERSON R. BOYLES
 Seven Associate Justices
 Term.....Eight years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. D. HALE BRAKE
 Chairman of Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR HARRY F. KELLY

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....EUGENE C. KEYES
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....GEORGE P. MCCALLUM
 Secretary of the Senate.....FRED I. CHASE
 Speaker of the House.....HOWARD NUGENT
 Clerk of the House.....MYLES F. GRAY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
7.....D.	26.....D.	2 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
25.....R.	74.....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
32.....Total	100.....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
 D. HALE BRAKE, Chairman
 EUGENE B. ELLIOTT
 HERBERT J. RUSHTON
 FRED STRIFFLER
 EUGENE C. KEYES

Senate Members
 JOSEPH A. BALDWIN
 EARL W. MUNSHAW
 CHESTER M. HOWELL
 JAMES T. MILLIKEN
 LEO J. WILKOWSKI

House Members
 NELSON A. MILES
 JAMES B. STANLEY
 CLARK J. ADAMS
 JOSEPH E. WARNER
 COLIN L. SMITH

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....GEORGE H. FERN
 Aeronautics.....THOMAS E. WALSH
 Agriculture.....CHARLES FIGY
 Audit.....VERNON J. BROWN
 Banking.....EDWARD NELSON
 Budget.....FRED STRIFFLER
 Claims.....WILLIAM CAUGHEY
 Conservation.....P. J. HOFFMASTER
 Corporations.....HOWARD M. WARNER
 Corrections.....GARRETT HEYNS
 Defense.....CAPT. DONALD S. LEONARD
 Equalization of Assessments.....ARTHUR E. HAGEN
 Fish.....FRED A. WESTERMAN
 Forestry.....MARCUS SCHAAF
 Game.....H. D. RUHL
 Geology.....R. A. SMITH
 Health.....H. ALLEN MOYER, M.D.
 Highways.....CHARLES ZIEGLER
 Insane.....CHARLES F. WAGG
 Insurance.....DAVID A. FORBES
 Labor.....GEORGE W. DEAN
 Land.....G. E. MALLORY
 Library (Archives and History).....G. N. FULLER
 Library (Law).....CARROLL C. MORELAND

Library (State).....MRS. L. D. FYAN
 Liquor Control.....R. GLEN DUNN
 Michigan State Troops.....GEN. THOMAS COLLADAY
 Mines.....R. A. SMITH
 Motor Vehicles.....LEE C. RICHARDSON
 Old Age Assistance.....FEDELE F. FAURI
 Parks.....WALTER KINGSCOTT
 Parole.....A. ROSS PASCOE
 Personnel.....THOMAS J. WILSON
 Planning.....EUGENE B. ELLIOTT
 Police.....OSCAR G. OLANDER
 Public Instruction.....EUGENE B. ELLIOTT
 Public Utilities.....RICHARD BARKELL
 Purchasing.....EUGENE A. GUMP
 Railroads.....FAY N. PIERCE
 Relief.....J. D. O'CONNELL
 Securities.....HOWARD M. WARNER
 Taxation.....LOUIS M. NIMS
 Unemployment.....ROBERT M. ASHLEY
 Compensation.....ROBERT M. ASHLEY
 University.....ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN
 Vocational Education.....GEORGE H. FERN
 Welfare.....JOHN D. O'CONNELL
 Workmen's Compensation.....ROBERT M. ASHLEY

MINNESOTA



Nickname The Gopher State
 Motto *L'Etoile du Nord*
 (The Star of the North)
 Flower Moccasin Flower
 Bird (unofficial) American Goldfinch
 Song (unofficial) *Hail! Minnesota*
 Entered the Union May 11, 1858

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

State Law 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: 548 Current Volume: 1943
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Minnesota Legislative Manual contains a directory of the three departments of government, a complete abstract of votes of the most recent primary and general elections, and a roster of county officers, as well as considerable miscellaneous information concerning the state. Adequate biographical material is included, as well as excellent maps of legislative and judicial districts. There is an adequate index.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Coordinator: E. L. OLRICH

Director: AELAN BRIGGS

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: \$80,000

Activities: There is a defense council in every county and in each of the larger cities. In general, activities have followed the plan outlined by the Office of Civilian Defense. Other activities have involved emergency payrolls for at least six other departments; the maintenance of a vocational education program for the construction of gliders, and monies allotted to the Highway Department for construction work on roads other than trunk highways.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 84,286
 Rank in Nation 11th
 Population (1940) 2,792,300
 Rank in Nation 18th
 Density per square mile (1940) 34.9
 Number of Representatives in Congress 9
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$118,440,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$123,333,000
 State University University of Minnesota
 Site Minneapolis
 Capital City Saint Paul
 Population (1940) 287,736
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Minneapolis
 Population (1940) 492,370
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 15
 Number of Counties 87

MINNESOTA

OFFICERS

Governor.....EDWARD J. THYE
Lieutenant Governor
.....ARCHIE H. MILLER
Secretary of State.....MIKE HOLM
Attorney General..J. A. A. BURNQUIST
State Treasurer....JULIUS A. SCHMAHL
State Auditor.....STAFFORD KING

MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice...HENRY M. GALLAGHER
Six Associate Justices
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote



HON. M. J. HOFFMANN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR EDWARD J. THYE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ARCHIE H. MILLER Speaker of the House.....LAWRENCE M. HALL
Secretary of the Senate.....H. Y. TORREY Clerk of the House.....HARRY L. ALLEN

Senators ¹	Representatives ¹	Term	Regular Session
67 .....Total	131 .....Total	4 years...Senate 2 years...House	Tuesday after first Monday in January, biennially in odd years. Length: 90 days.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
M. J. HOFFMANN, Chairman
R. A. TROVATTEN
G. HOWARD SPAETH
ROLLIN JOHNSON
GEORGE SJOSELIUS

Senate Members
M. J. GALVIN
A. O. SLETVOLD
VAL IMM
GORDON ROSENMEIER

House Members
LOUIS W. HILL, JR.
A. F. OBERG
JOHN F. HOWARD
GEORGE A. FRENCH
VERNON S. WELCH

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationH. E. FLYNN
AeronauticsLESLIE L. SCHROEDER
AgricultureR. A. TROVATTEN
AuditSTAFFORD KING
BankingF. A. AMUNDSON
BudgetFLORENCE E. REBER
ConservationC. S. WILSON
CorporationsARNOLD GANDRUD
CorrectionsR. BREWSTER
DefenseE. L. OLRICH
Employment ServiceV. CHRISTGAU
Equalization of Assessments..GUNNAR BJORNSON
Fish and GameVERN JOSLIN
ForestryH. G. WEBER
GeologyW. H. EMMONS
HealthA. J. CHESLEY, M.D.
HighwaysM. J. HOFFMANN
InsaneCARL H. SWANSON
InsuranceNEWELL R. JOHNSON
Labor ConciliatorJAMES L. KELLY
Library (Archives
and History)LEWIS BEESON
Library (Law)PAUL DANSINGBERG
Library (State)PAUL DANSINGBERG
Liquor ControlE. G. HASKIN

MinesRAY NOLAN
Motor VehiclesJ. P. BENGTON
National Guard (Acting)E. A. WALSH
Old Age AssistanceBERNHARD W. LE VANDER
ParksHAROLD W. LATHROP
ParoleR. C. BRUSTUEN
PersonnelKENNETH C. PENNEBAKER
PoliceELDON ROWE
PrintingGEORGE F. ETZELL
PublicityVICTOR A. JOHNSTON
Public InstructionH. E. FLYNN
Public UtilitiesFRANK W. MATSON
PurchasingMILES S. COOPER
RailroadsFRANK W. MATSON
Rehabilitation and Resources.....R. WILSON
ReliefBERNHARD W. LE VANDER
SecuritiesROBERT SMITH, JR.
TaxationG. HOWARD SPAETH
Unemployment
CompensationVICTOR CHRISTGAU
University (Acting)W. C. COFFEY
Vocational Education (Acting)....H. C. SCHMID
WaterWALTER OLSON
WelfareBERNHARD W. LE VANDER
Workmen's Compensation..JOSEPH HARKNESS, JR.

MISSISSIPPI



Nickname The Bayou State
Motto *Virtute et Armis*
(By valor and arms)
Flower Magnolia
Bird (unofficial) Mockingbird
Song (unofficial) *Mississippi*
Entered the Union December 10, 1817

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Mississippi State Library

MRS. JULIA BAYLIS STARNES, 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: 356 Current Volume: 1939-1941
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 CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

Director: C. FRED MORGAN

Status: Established by Act of Legislature, approved February 13, 1942
Appropriations: \$162,000. for 28 months from March 1, 1942, to June 30, 1944

Activities: Protection units have been set up in every town over 1,000 population. Specialists have been trained in chemical warfare and fire protection, and schools for firemen are conducted. Coordination of war services is being developed under the Citizens' Service Corps.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 46,865
Rank in Nation 31st
Population (1940) 2,183,796
Rank in Nation 23rd
Density per square mile (1940) 46.1
Number of Representatives in Congress 7
Total State Revenue (1942) \$54,619,506
Total State Expenditures (1942) \$49,578,774
State University University of Mississippi
Site University
Capital City Jackson
Population (1940) 62,107
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Jackson
Population (1940) 62,107
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 12
Number of Counties 82

MISSISSIPPI

OFFICERS



SENATOR TALLY D. RIDDELL
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....PAUL B. JOHNSON
Lieutenant Governor
.....DENNIS MURPHREE
Secretary of State.....WALKER WOOD
Attorney General.....GREEK L. RICE
State Treasurer.....LEWIS S. MAY
State Auditor.....J. M. CAUSEY

MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....SIDNEY SMITH
Five Associate Justices
TermEight years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR PAUL B. JOHNSON

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....DENNIS MURPHREE
President Pro Tem of the Senate JOHN W. KYLE Speaker of the House.....SAM LUMPKIN
Secretary of the Senate.....R. L. BROWN Clerk of the House.....HEBER LADNER

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
49 .....D.	139 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Tuesday after first Monday in January,
	1 .....Vacancy	4 years...House	biennially in even years. Length: no con-
	140 .....Total		stitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

GOVERNOR PAUL B. JOHNSON
W. T. HELMS

Senate Members

TALLY D. RIDDELL, Chairman
EVON FORD
J. C. LAUDERDALE
W. A. WINTER

House Members

RANDOLPH G. KINABREW
T. F. SNOWDEN
THOMAS J. REED
L. B. PORTER
JOHN A. BOUTWELL

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	S. E. CORLEY	Mines	GREEK L. RICE
Audit	J. M. CAUSEY	Motor Vehicles	FRANK L. MIZE
Banking	JOE LATHAM	National Guard	RALPH HAYS
Budget	W. N. MCGEE	Old Age Assistance	W. F. BOND
Conservation	W. F. DEARMAN	Parks	ALBERT LEGGETT
Corporations	J. V. CARR	Parole	G. R. HIGHTOWER, M.D.
Defense	C. FRED MORGAN	Planning	GEORGE OWEN
Employment Service	RAYMOND L. SULLIVAN	Police	THOMAS BRADY
Equalization of Assessments	A. H. STONE	Printing	WALKER WOOD
Fish and Game	W. F. DEARMAN	Publicity	W. T. HELMS
Forestry	ALBERT LEGGETT	Public Instruction	J. S. VANDIVER
Geology	W. C. MORSE	Public Utilities	D. W. BROWN
Health	FELIX J. UNDERWOOD, M.D.	Railroads	D. W. BROWN
Highways	H. J. PATTERSON	Relief	W. F. BOND
Insane	C. M. SPECK, M.D.	Securities	WALKER WOOD
Insurance	JOHN S. WILLIAMS, III	Taxation	A. H. STONE
Labor	J. W. DUGGER, M.D.	Unemployment	
Library (Archives & History)	CHARLOTTE CAPERS	Compensation	CHARLES CAMERON
Library (Law)	MRS. JULIA B. STARNES	University	ALFRED HUME
Library (State)	MRS. JULIA B. STARNES	Vocational Education	H. E. MAULDIN, JR.
Liquor Control	A. H. STONE	Welfare	W. F. BOND

MISSOURI



Nickname The Show-Me State
 Motto *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*
 (Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law)
 Flower Hawthorn
 Bird Bluebird
 Song (Three unofficial)
 Entered the Union August 10, 1821

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Library
 FRANK MATTES, Librarian

Services: A reference service is maintained for members of the general assembly, its officers and employees. A file of bills and other materials ordered printed by either House is kept, catalogued, and indexed by subject. Action on each bill, resolution, and memorial is digested and indexed. The Library staff is authorized to draft bills upon request.

STATE MANUAL

Official Manual of the State of Missouri

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 1,144 Current Volume: 1941-1942

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, an index to historical features appearing in previous issues, 1879-1940, and material descriptive of departments of the state government and state institutions. Included is an interstate directory, a national directory, 1940 census reports for the state, and an abstract of votes of the most recent election. It is handsomely illustrated and contains both an extensive table of contents and an adequate index. *The Missouri Manual* ranks as one of the leading state yearbooks of the country.

MISSOURI STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Administrator: HUGH STEPHENS

Status: Governor's Board, appointed January 17, 1941

Appropriations: \$25,000 for first six months of 1943

Activities: The Council has concerned itself with war bond sales, salvage, public health, nutrition, victory gardens, emergency medical services, air raid warning systems, organization of rationing boards, dissemination of public information, production of food. Special attention has been devoted to the problems of protection of water supplies, highways, and railroads.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 69,420
 Rank in Nation 18th
 Population (1940) 3,784,664
 Rank in Nation 10th
 Density per square mile (1940) 54.6
 Number of Representatives in Congress 13
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$136,693,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$132,950,000
 State University University of Missouri
 Site Columbia
 Capital City Jefferson City
 Population (1940) 24,268
 Rank in State 8th
 Largest City St. Louis
 Population (1940) 816,048
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 22
 Number of Counties 114

MISSOURI

OFFICERS

Governor FORREST C. DONNELL
 Lieutenant Governor FRANK G. HARRIS
 Secretary of State... DWIGHT H. BROWN
 Attorney General... ROY MCKITTRICK
 State Treasurer..... WILSON BELL
 State Auditor..... FORREST SMITH

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... GEORGE R. ELLISON
 Six Associate Justices
 Term Ten years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. FRANK P. BRIGGS
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR FORREST C. DONNELL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... FRANK G. HARRIS Secretary of the Senate..... R. E. L. MARRS
 President Pro Tem of the Speaker of the House..... HOWARD ELLIOTT
 Senate FRANK P. BRIGGS Clerk of the House..... LEONARD E. NEWTON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
17 D.	55 D.	4 years... Senate	Wednesday after January first, biennially
17 R.	95 R.	2 years... House	in odd years. Length: no constitutional
34 Total	150 Total		limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

FREDERICK STUECK
 M. STANLEY GINN
 JESSE A. MITCHELL
 ROY MCKITTRICK
 WILLIAM W. ANDERSON

Senate Members

FRANK P. BRIGGS, Chairman
 PHIL M. DONNELLY
 MICHAEL M. KINNEY
 L. D. JOSLYN
 H. R. WILLIAMS
 H. B. HART

House Members

GLADYS STEWART
 C. P. JUNGE
 O. K. ARMSTRONG
 E. J. KEATING
 W. B. WEAKLEY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	J. W. ELLIS	Mines	J. A. SKINNER
Audit	FORREST SMITH	Motor Vehicles.....	V. H. STEWARD
Banking	D. ROSS HARRISON	National Guard	C. W. GAYLORD
Budget	JESSE A. MITCHELL	Old Age Assistance.....	P. M. BANTA
Claims	FORREST SMITH	Parks	IRWIN T. BODE
Conservation	IRWIN T. BODE	Parole	FRANK G. HARRIS
Corporations	RUSSELL MALONEY	Planning	WILLIAM W. ANDERSON
Defense	HUGH STEPHENS	Police.....	M. STANLEY GINN
Employment Service	E. LYLE KNIGHT	Printing	DWIGHT H. BROWN
Fish and Game	IRWIN T. BODE	Public Instruction.....	ROY SCANTLIN
Geology	H. A. BUEHLER	Public Utilities	FREDERICK STUECK
Health	JAMES STEWART, M.D.	Purchasing	TED FERGUSON
Highways	CARL W. BROWN	Railroads	FREDERICK STUECK
Insane	IRA A. JONES	Relief	P. M. BANTA
Insurance	EDWARD L. SCHEUFELER	Securities	RUSSELL MALONEY
Labor	O. S. TRAYLOR	Taxation	JESSE A. MITCHELL
Library (Archives and History)	FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER	Unemployment Compensation.....	E. J. KEITEL
Library (Law).....	FOREST DURHAM	University	FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH
Library (State).....	RUTH O'MALLEY	Vocational Education	ROY SCANTLIN
Liquor Control	W. G. HENDERSON	Welfare	P. M. BANTA
		Workmen's Compensation.....	R. ROBERT COHN

MONTANA



Nickname	The Treasure State
Motto	<i>Oro y Plata</i> (Gold and Silver)
Flower	Bitterroot
Bird	Meadowlark
Song (unofficial)	<i>Montana</i>
Entered the Union	November 8, 1889

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Law Library

JOHN W. ROSS, 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.

resources, and facilities; to carry out precautionary measures against air raids; to lease or loan state property and transfer state personnel, subject to existing laws and regulations; to provide auxiliary defense agencies; to mobilize for fire defense; and to act in conjunction with existing federal and state war agencies. County councils, whose members are appointed by the Governor, are established, and they are required to perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Montana War Council.

MONTANA PUBLISHES NO STATE MANUAL

MONTANA WAR COUNCIL

Chairman: GOVERNOR SAM C. FORD

Status: Statutory Board created by 1943 session of Legislative Assembly

Appropriations: \$12,000 for fiscal years 1943 and 1944

Activities: The Council is empowered to cooperate with the President in all measures designed to help win the War; to make investigations regarding funds, necessities of life and defense, industry,

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	146,997
Rank in Nation	3rd
Population (1940)	559,456
Rank in Nation	39th
Density per square mile (1940)	3.8
Number of Representatives in Congress	2
Total State Revenue (1942)	\$27,380,000
Total State Expenditures (1942)	\$25,060,000
State University	Montana State University
Site	Missoula
Capital City	Helena
Population (1940)	15,056
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Butte
Population (1940)	37,081
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	6
Number of Counties	56

MONTANA

OFFICERS

Governor SAM C. FORD
 Lieutenant Governor ERNEST T. EATON
 Secretary of State SAM W. MITCHELL
 Attorney General (Acting) R. V. BOTTOMLY
 State Treasurer THOMAS CAREY
 State Auditor JOHN J. HOLMES



GOVERNOR SAM C. FORD

MONTANA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice HOWARD JOHNSON
 Four Associate Justices
 Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ERNEST T. EATON
 President Pro Tem of the Senate W. E. KEELEY
 Speaker of the House G. W. O'CONNOR
 Secretary of the Senate CLAUDE MCALLISTER
 Clerk of the House LEWIS R. KNOX

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
36 R.	51 R.	4 years... Senate	First Monday in January, biennially in odd
20 D.	39 D.	2 years... House	years. Length: 60 days.
56 Total	90 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

R. V. BOTTOMLY
 WILLIAM HOSKING
 D. P. FABRICK.

Senate Members

H. A. SIMMONS
 LEONARD PLANK
 WESLEY A. D'EWART
 JOHN L. CAMPBELL

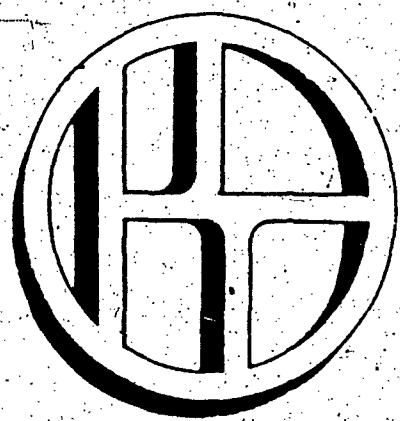
House Members

A. J. RASMUSSEN
 DON E. ANSON
 E. A. BLENKNER
 E. J. BYRNE
 E. B. FOOT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture ALBERT KRUSE
 Audit JOHN J. HOLMES
 Banking W. A. BROWN
 Budget WILLIAM HOSKING
 Corporations CLIFFORD WALKER
 Defense SAM C. FORD
 Employment Service O. C. LAMPORT
 Equalization of Assessments SAM D. GOZA
 Fish and Game B. L. PRICE
 Forestry RUTLEDGE PARKER
 Health W. F. COGSWELL, M.D.
 Highways A. F. WINKLER
 Insurance JOHN J. HOLMES
 Labor HENRY YAEGER
 Library (Archives and History) LUCINDA SCOTT
 Library (Law) MRS. ADELINE J. CLARKE
 Liquor Control (Acting) TORRANCE MACDONALD
 Mines J. BURKE CLEMENTS

Motor Vehicles J. E. HENRY
 National Guard SPENCER MITCHELL
 Old Age Assistance J. B. CONVERY
 Parole W. L. FITZSIMMONS
 Planning D. P. FABRICK
 Police CHARLES SHEEDAN
 Public Instruction ELIZABETH IRELAND
 Public Utilities AUSTIN B. MIDDLETON
 Purchasing RUSSELL SHAW
 Railroads AUSTIN B. MIDDLETON
 Relief GERARD PRICE
 Taxation WILLIAM E. RAE
 Unemployment
 Compensation BARCLAY CRAIGHEAD
 University E. O. MELBY
 Vocational Education LEIF FREDERICKS
 Water SAM C. FORD
 Welfare J. B. CONVERY
 Workmen's Compensation J. BURKE CLEMENTS



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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

NEBRASKA



NicknameThe Cornhusker State
 Motto*Equality Before the Law*
 FlowerGoldenrod
 BirdWestern Meadowlark
 Song(Four unofficial)
 Entered the Union..... March 1, 1867

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Council

ROGER V. SHUMATE
 Director of Reference and Research

Services: In addition to its research for the legislature, the Council maintains a legislative reference library, a bill-drafting service, and publishes *The Nebraska Blue Book*. The reference library under the supervision of a full-time Librarian and reference clerk, keeps a file of all bills introduced, indexed by subject, as well as maintaining a library on legislative and other public questions.

NEBRASKA ADVISORY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Status: Statutory Board, Act of February 15, 1941
 Appropriations: \$28,800 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1943

Activities: The Committee's activities include maintenance of a statewide air raid warning system; assistance to all local defense committees in participating in civilian war services including salvage, nutrition, rationing, farm labor, war bond sales, victory gardens, and health and welfare; and the organization of a statewide victory speakers' bureau.

STATE MANUAL

Nebraska Blue Book

Issued by the Legislative Council
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 432 Current Volume: 1942
 Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Nebraska Blue Book contains a complete and compact directory of state, county, and municipal officials. There are adequate election statistics and numerous miscellaneous facts concerning the state, conveniently arranged. The book is illustrated and contains a table of contents and an adequate index.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 77,510
 Rank in Nation 15th
 Population (1940) 1,315,834
 Rank in Nation 32nd
 Density per square mile (1940) 17.2
 Number of Representatives in Congress..... 5
 Total State Revenue (1941)..... \$37,569,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941).... \$38,108,000
 State University University of Nebraska
 Site Lincoln
 Capital City Lincoln
 Population (1940) 81,984
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Omaha
 Population (1940) 223,844
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population..... 9
 Number of Counties 93

NEBRASKA

OFFICERS



HON. WALTER R. JOHNSON
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor DWIGHT GRISWOLD
Lieutenant Governor. ROY W. JOHNSON
Secretary of State..... FRANK MARSH
Attorney General.. WALTER R. JOHNSON
State Treasurer..... CARL G. SWANSON
State Auditor..... RAY C. JOHNSON
Superintendent of Schools
..... WAYNE O. REED



GOVERNOR DWIGHT GRISWOLD

NEBRASKA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... ROBERT G. SIMMONS
Six Associate Judges
Term Six years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

Nebraska has the only unicameral legislature

President of the Legislature..... ROY W. JOHNSON	Speaker of the Legislature..... ROBERT CROSBY
Legislators	Clerk of the Legislature..... HUGO F. SRB
Non-political election..... 43	Term
	2 years
	Regular Session
	First Tuesday in January, biennially in odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

WALTER R. JOHNSON, Chairman
ROBERT M. ARMSTRONG
WARDNER SCOTT
WADE R. MARTIN
C. C. FRAZIER

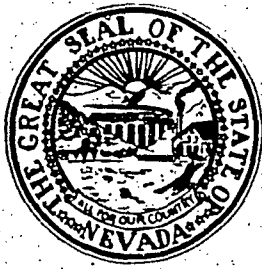
Legislative Members.

C. PETRUS PETERSON
HARRY E. GANTZ
CHARLES F. TVRDIK
MARTIN J. MISCHKE
H. G. GREENAMYRE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics	ROLLAND HARR	Liquor Control	THEODORE M. OSTERMAN
Agriculture	R. M. HOWARD	Motor Vehicles	OWEN J. BOYLES
Audit	RAY C. JOHNSON	National Guard	GUY N. HENNINGER
Banking	WADE R. MARTIN	Old Age Assistance.....	NEIL C. VANDEMOER
Budget	ROBERT M. ARMSTRONG	Parks	PAUL T. GILBERT
Conservation	PAUL T. GILBERT	Parole	R. C. MEISSNER
Corporations	FRANK MARSH	Police	L. D. MENGEL
Defense, NEBRASKA ADVISORY DEFENSE COMMITTEE		Public Instruction.....	WAYNE O. REED
Equalization of		Public Utilities	WARDNER SCOTT
Assessments	ROBERT M. ARMSTRONG	Public Works	WARDNER SCOTT
Fish and Game.....	PAUL T. GILBERT	Purchasing	BLAINE YODER
Forestry	PAUL T. GILBERT	Railroads	DUANE T. SWANSON
Health	C. A. SELBY, M.D.	Relief	NEIL C. VANDEMOER
Highways	WARDNER SCOTT	Securities	HAROLD JOHNSON
Insane	RALPH L. COX	Taxation	ROBERT M. ARMSTRONG
Insurance	C. C. FRAZIER	Unemployment Compensation..	R. T. MALONE
Labor	O. M. OLSEN	University	C. S. BOUCHER
Library (Archives and History)	ADDISON E. SHELDON	Vocational Education	SIDNEY OWEN
Library (Law)	GEORGE H. TURNER	Water	R. H. WILLIS
Library (State).....	NELLIE M. CAREY	Welfare	RALPH L. COX
		Workmen's Compensation	FRANK M. COFFEY

NEVADA



Nickname The Sagebrush State
 Motto *All for Our Country*
 Emblem Sagebrush
 Bird (unofficial) Mountain Bluebird
 Tree (unofficial) Aspen
 Entered the Union October 31, 1864

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau
 State Library
 E. CHARLES D. MARRIAGE, 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: 56 Current Volume: 1942
 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 congressional representatives; state officials in the executive, judicial, and legislative departments; state boards, commissions, and departments; appointive officers; and state institutions. Included is a roster of county officers; an historical register of United States senators and representatives from Nevada; state officers; and supreme court and district judges, from 1865.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF NEVADA

Director: HUGH A. SHAMBERGER

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 23, 1943
 Appropriations: \$15,000 to July 1, 1945

Activities: County and community councils all work under the general supervision of the State Council of Defense, the organization being patterned closely after the recommendations of the Office of Civilian Defense. Civilian war services are emphasized. Committees on salvage, nutrition and consumer interest, block leaders, and victory gardens have been organized and are functioning.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 110,690
 Rank in Nation 6th
 Population (1940) 110,247
 Rank in Nation 48th
 Density per square mile (1940) 1.0
 Number of Representatives in Congress 1
 Total State Revenue (1941-42) \$12,139,990
 Total State Expenditures (1941-42) \$11,015,646
 State University University of Nevada
 Site Reno
 Capital City Carson City
 Population (1940) 2,478
 Rank in State 7th
 Largest City Las Vegas
 Population (1940) 21,317
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 2
 Number of Counties 17

NEVADA

OFFICERS

Governor.....E. P. CARVILLE
 Lieutenant Governor....VAIL PITTMAN
 Secretary of State
MALCOLM MCEACHIN
 Attorney General.....ALAN H. BIBLE
 State Treasurer.....DAN W. FRANKS
 State Auditor.....D. G. LARUE
 State Controller....HENRY C. SCHMIDT



HON. ALAN H. BIBLE
 Chairman of the Committee on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR E. P. CARVILLE

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....WM. E. ORR
 Two Associate Justices
 Term.....Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....VAIL PITTMAN Speaker of the Assembly.....DENVER DICKERSON
 President Pro Tem of the
 Senate.....CHARLES RYSELL Speaker Pro Tem of the
 Secretary of the Senate...FLORENCE BUCKINGHAM Assembly.....J. E. McELROY
 Chief Clerk of the Assembly.....E. C. MULCAHY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
7.....D.	24.....D.	1 years...Senate	Third Monday in January, biennially in
10.....R.	16.....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
17.....Total	40.....Total		

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

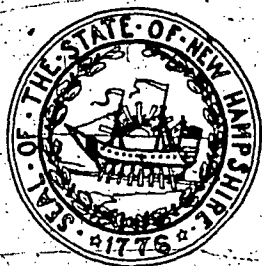
Members

ALAN H. BIBLE, Chairman
 MAURICE J. SULLIVAN
 GEORGE L. VARGAS
 MILTON B. BADT
 VAIL PITTMAN

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....MILDRED BRAY	Mines.....MATT MURPHY
Agriculture.....CARL DODGE, JR.	Motor Vehicles.....MALCOLM MCEACHIN
Audit.....D. G. LARUE	National Guard.....J. H. WHITE
Banking.....D. G. LARUE	Old Age Assistance.....HERBERT H. CLARK
Budget.....E. P. CARVILLE	Parks.....ROBERT A. ALLEN
Claims.....E. P. CARVILLE	Parole.....W. S. HARRIS
Conservation.....ROBERT A. ALLEN	Planning.....ROBERT A. ALLEN
Corporations.....MALCOLM MCEACHIN	Police.....WALLY RUSK
Corrections.....E. P. CARVILLE	Printing.....JACK MCCARTHY
Defense.....HUGH A. SHAMBERGER	Public Instruction.....MILDRED BRAY
Employment Service.....ALBERT L. MCGINTY	Public Utilities.....CHARLES B. SEXTON
Equalization of Assessment.....E. P. CARVILLE	Railroads.....CHARLES B. SEXTON
Fish and Game.....E. J. PHILLIPS	Relief.....H. R. MARTIN
Geology.....VINCENT P. GIANELLA	Securities.....DAN W. FRANKS
Health.....E. E. HAMER, M.D.	Surveyor General.....WAYNE MCLEOD
Highways.....ROBERT A. ALLEN	Taxation.....GEORGE ALLARD
Insane.....RODNEY E. WYMAN	Unemployment
Insurance.....HENRY C. SCHMIDT	Compensation.....ALBERT L. MCGINTY
Labor.....R. N. GIBSON	University.....L. W. HARTMAN
Library (Archives	Vocational Education.....MILDRED BRAY
and History).....E. CHARLES D. MARRIAGE	Water.....ALFRED M. SMITH
Library (Law).....E. CHARLES D. MARRIAGE	Welfare.....H. R. MARTIN
Library (State).....E. CHARLES D. MARRIAGE	Workmen's
Liquor Control.....F. M. YOUNG	Compensation.....ALBERT L. MCGINTY

NEW HAMPSHIRE



Nickname The Granite State
 Motto None
 Flower Purple Lilac
 Bird (unofficial) Purple Finch
 Song (unofficial) *Old New Hampshire*
 Entered the Union June 21, 1788

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Service

State Library

MILDRED PETERSON MCKAY, State Librarian

Services: The Service prepares studies of legislation, digests, and bibliographies of interest to legislators, officials, and others concerned with state government. It keeps copies of all bills introduced in the General Court and a daily record of the status of each bill throughout the session. Interested persons are notified on request of hearings on specified measures. Bill drafting and revision of statutes are functions of the office of the attorney general.

STATE MANUAL

New Hampshire Manual for the General Court

Issued by the Department of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 562 Current Volume: 1943, No. 28
 Size in inches: $5\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$

Prepared primarily for the use of members of the General Court of New Hampshire, the *New Hampshire Manual for the General Court* contains a complete roster of executive, legislative, and judicial officers of the state government. Included are primary and general election statistics. There is no index, but the book contains an adequate table of contents. *The New Hampshire Manual* is an unusually compact and usable state government directory.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Chairman: ROBERT O. BLOOD

Director: NOEL T. WELLMAN

Status: Established by Chapter 45, Laws of 1941
 Appropriations: \$10,000 for 1943-44

Activities: Acting through county chairmen and the Advisory Committee on Public Safety, the Council has helped to organize 235 local councils with trained Citizens' Defense Corps. Through the Advisory Committees on Consumers' Interests, Human and Industrial Resources, Agriculture, Welfare, and Housing, the Council has organized and promoted civilian war services to assist the citizens of the state to meet the problems imposed by war conditions.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 9,210
 Rank in Nation 43rd
 Population (1940) 491,524
 Rank in Nation 44th
 Density per square mile (1940) 54.5
 Number of Representatives in Congress 2
 Total State Revenue (1942) \$23,733,856
 Total State Expenditures (1942) \$25,819,587
 State University... University of New Hampshire
 Site Durham
 Capital City Concord
 Population (1940) 27,171
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Manchester
 Population (1940) 77,685
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 9
 Number of Counties 10

NEW HAMPSHIRE

OFFICERS



HON. STEPHEN M. WHEELER
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....ROBERT O. BLOOD
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State...ENOCH D. FULLER
Attorney General
(Acting).....STEPHEN M. WHEELER
State Treasurer...F. GORDON KIMBALL
State Comptroller.....ARTHUR E. BEAN

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



GOVERNOR ROBERT O. BLOOD

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ANSEL N. SANBORN Speaker of the House.....J. SHERMAN ADAMS
Clerk of the Senate.....BENJAMIN F. GREER Clerk of the House.....CYRIL J. FRETWELL

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
9 .....D.	167 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Wednesday in January, biennially in
15 .....R.	276 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
24 .....Total	443 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
STEPHEN M. WHEELER, Chairman
ENOCH D. FULLER
JOHN G. MARSTON
LEO L. OSBORNE
RICHARD S. ROLFE

Senate Members
A. N. SANBORN
WILLIAM BARRON
EMMET J. KELLEY
GEORGE T. NOYES
RENFREW A. THOMSON

House Members
SHERMAN ADAMS
DENNIS F. MAHONEY
CHARLES M. MILLS
HARRY D. SAWYER
HARRY P. SMART

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult EducationWALTER M. MAY
AeronauticsSTEWART CAMPBELL
AgricultureANDREW L. FELKER
AuditARTHUR E. BEAN
BankingCLYDE M. DAVIS
BudgetARTHUR E. BEAN
CorporationsENOCH D. FULLER
DefenseNOEL T. WELLMAN
Employment Service.....MRS. ABBY L. WILDER
Equalization of Assessments...JOHN G. MARSTON
Fish and GameRALPH G. CARPENTER
ForestryJOHN H. FOSTER
HealthALFRED L. FRECHETTE, M.D.
HighwaysFREDERIC E. EVERETT
InsaneCHARLES H. DOLLOFF, M.D.
InsuranceSIMON SHELTON
LaborJOHN S. B. DAVIE
Library (Law)MILDRED PETERSON MCKAY
Library (State)MILDRED PETERSON MCKAY
Liquor ControlWILLIAM A. JACKSON
Motor VehiclesVIRGIL D. WHITE

Old Age AssistanceELMER V. ANDREWS
ParksJOHN H. FOSTER
Parole (Acting)FRANCIS C. REAGAN
PlanningTHORSTEN KALIJARVI
PoliceRALPH W. CASWELL
PublicityDONALD D. TUTTLE
Public InstructionJAMES N. PRINGLE
Public UtilitiesEDGAR H. HUNTER
PurchasingHAROLD CHENEY
RailroadsEDGAR H. HUNTER
ReliefELMER V. ANDREWS
SecuritiesSIMON SHELTON
State GuardCHARLES F. BOWEN
TaxationJOHN G. MARSTON
Unemployment
Compensation (Acting)RICHARD S. ROLFE
UniversityFRED ENGELHARDT
Vocational EducationWALTER M. MAY
Water (Acting)WALTER G. WHITE
WelfareELMER V. ANDREWS
Workmen's Compensation.....JOHN S. B. DAVIE

NEW JERSEY



Nickname The Garden State
 Motto *Liberty and Prosperity*
 Flower Violet
 Bird Eastern Goldfinch
 Song (unofficial) *Ode to New Jersey*
 Entered the Union December 18, 1787

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

State Library

JAMES E. DOWNES, Librarian

Services: No extended research is conducted, but material is made available to the inquirer. Copies are kept of all bills and amendments, and a corrected record of their status is maintained. At the close of each session a descriptive list of all laws enacted is compiled and printed. Bill drafting service is performed by the attorney general's office when requested by legislators or state departments.

STATE MANUAL

New Jersey Legislative Manual

Issued by authority of the Legislature
 Published annually

Total Pages: 724 Current Volume: 1943
 Size in inches: 4½ x 6½

The Legislative Manual of the State of New Jersey, published by Dorothy A. Fitzgerald, Trustee, 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. It contains a table of contents and an index. Like those of several other states the *New Jersey Manual* is still published in pocket size.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE DIRECTOR

Director: LEONARD DREYFUSS

Status: Statutory Board, Laws of 1942
 Appropriations: \$252,000 for 1943-44, beginning July 1, 1943

Activities: The Office has a number of programs under way throughout the state, including a victory garden program; training of civilian forces in defense against gas attack; development of the block leader plan; development of numerous child care centers, particularly in the industrial areas; and setting up of area control centers in various sections of the state.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)	8,224
Rank in Nation	45th
Population (1940)	4,160,165
Rank in Nation	9th
Density per square mile (1940)	553.1
Number of Representatives in Congress	14
Total State Revenue (1942)	\$207,566,955
Total State Expenditures (1942)	\$141,908,627
State University	(1)
Capital City	Trenton
Population (1940)	124,697
Rank in State	4th
Largest City	Newark
Population (1940)	429,760
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	57
Number of Counties	21

¹ State Agricultural College at Rutgers University designated as state university by P. L. 1917, C. 32, P. 65.

NEW JERSEY

OFFICERS

Governor.....CHARLES EDISON
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State...JOSEPH A. BROPHY
Attorney General...DAVID T. WILENTZ
State Treasurer...ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
State Auditor.....FRANK DURAND
State Comptroller.....HOMER C. ZINK



GOVERNOR CHARLES EDISON



JUDGE RICHARD HARTSHORNE
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT¹

Chief Justice.....THOMAS J. BROGAN
Eight Associate Justices
Term.....Seven years
Appointed by the Governor

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....GEORGE H. STANGER Speaker of the House....MANFIELD G. AMLICKE
Secretary of the Senate....OLIVER F. VAN CAMP Clerk of the House.....PHILIP WADSWORTH

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
3 .....D.	14 .....D.	3 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, annually.
18 .....R.	46 .....R.	1 year...House	Length: no constitutional limit.
21 .....Total	60 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

RICHARD HARTSHORNE, Chairman.
WILLIAM J. ELLIS
JOSEPH S. BROPHY
WILLIAM D. KELLY
ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
JOSEPH C. PAUL, Secretary

Senate Members

HOWARD EASTWOOD
JOHN G. SHOLL
HAROLD A. PIERSON
HERBERT J. PASCOE
HARRY RUNYON

House Members

MARCEL E. WAGNER
MILDRED V. HARDESTER
DUANE E. MINARD, JR.
DAVID YOUNG, 3RD
CLIFFORD P. CASE

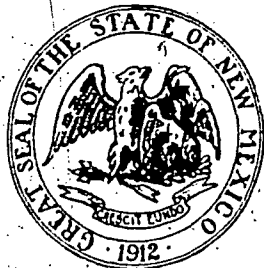
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

AeronauticsGJLL R. WILSON
AgricultureWILLARD H. ALLEN
AuditFRANK DURAND
BankingEUGENE E. AGGER
Budget (Acting)FRANK E. WALSH
Civil ServiceCHARLES P. MESSICK
ConservationCHARLES P. WIEBER
CorporationsJOSEPH A. BROPHY
CorrectionsWILLIAM J. ELLIS
DefenseLEONARD DREYFUSS
Employment ServiceRUSSELL L. ELDRIDGE
Equalization of Assessments...See Tax Appeals
Fish and GameH. J. BURLINGTON
ForestryCHARLES P. WILBER
GeologyMEREDITH E. JOHNSON
HealthJ. LYNN MAHAFFEY, M.D.
HighwaysSPENCER MILLER, JR.
Institutions and Agencies.....WILLIAM J. ELLIS
InsuranceEUGENE E. AGGER
LaborJOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.
Library (Archives and History). JAMES E. DOWNES
Library (Law)JAMES E. DOWNES
Library (State)JAMES E. DOWNES

Liquor ControlALFRED E. DRISCOLL
Motor VehiclesARTHUR W. MAGEE
National GuardJAMES I. BOWERS
Old Age AssistanceMARC P. DOWDELL
ParksCHARLES P. WILBER
ParoleJOHN COLT
PlanningCHARLES P. MESSICK
PoliceCHARLES H. SCHOFFFEL
PublicityFRED H. JACKSON
Public InstructionCHARLES H. ELLIOTT
Public UtilitiesEMMETT T. DREW
PurchasingA. G. WATERS
RailroadsEMMETT T. DREW
ReliefCHARLES R. ERDMAN, JR.
SecuritiesANDREW J. MARKEY
Tax AppealsCHARLES E. COOK
TaxationWILLIAM D. KELLY
Unemployment
 Compensation (Acting)FRANK T. JUDGE
Vocational EducationCHARLES H. ELLIOTT
WaterJOHN WYACK
WelfareWILLIAM J. ELLIS
Workmen's Compensation..JOHN J. TOOHEY, JR.

¹ See footnote "p," p. 290.

NEW MEXICO



Nickname The Sunshine State
 Motto *Crescit Eundo*
 (It grows as it goes)
 Flower Yucca Flower
 Bird (unofficial) Road Runner
 Song *O, Fair New Mexico*
 Entered the Union January 6, 1912

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

The New Mexico Legislative Reference Bureau, established by statute in 1937, was abolished by the 1941 session of the legislature.

NEW MEXICO STATE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Executive Vice Chairman: EDWARD H. OAKLEY

Status: Governor's Board, appointed September 23, 1940

Appropriations: None; state office operates from defense funds allocated to Adjutant General

Activities: Defense councils have been organized in all counties. Because of the manpower shortage, a number of councils have been eliminated in a few small villages. Efforts are concentrated on building up both the protective and service groups in the remaining councils.

STATE MANUAL

New Mexico Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 254 Current Volume: 1941-42
 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. It contains an adequate abstract of votes by counties. The book is handsomely illustrated with scenes from this colorful state.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 122,634
 Rank in Nation 4th
 Population (1940) 531,818
 Rank in Nation 41st
 Density per square (1940) 4.4
 Number of Representatives in Congress 2
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$24,372,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$25,789,000
 State University University of New Mexico
 Site Albuquerque
 Capital City Santa Fe
 Population (1940) 20,325
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Albuquerque
 Population (1940) 35,449
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 5
 Number of Counties 31

NEW MEXICO

OFFICERS



HON. JOSEPH A. BURSEY
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

Governor JOHN J. DEMPSEY
Lieutenant Governor J. B. JONES
Secretary of State.....CECELIA T. CLEVELAND
Attorney General...EDWARD P. CHASE
State Treasurer.....GUY SHEPARD
State Auditor.....J. D. HANNAH
State Comptroller....C. R. SEBASTIAN



GOVERNOR JOHN J. DEMPSEY

NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....A. L. ZINN
Four Additional Justices
TermEight years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....J. B. JONES
President Pro Tem of the SenateCLAUDE E. GAMBLE
Speaker of the House.....M. S. SMITH
Secretary of the Senate.....EVA E. SABIN
Clerk of the House.....GILBERT LOPEZ

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
21 .....D.	33 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, biennially in
3 .....R.	16 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years, Length: 60 days, split session.
24 .....Total	49 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JOSEPH A. BURSEY, Chairman
J. O. GALLEGOS
LYLE BRUSH
E. P. CHASE

House Members

H. VEARLE PAYNE
ELMORE INMON
BONI MARQUEZ
ERNEST HOGAN
LEO SALAZ

TONY V. MARTINEZ
C. S. GARCIA
ISIDORO GURULE
ALVAN N. WHITE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	REBECCA GRAHAM	Library (Extension Service)	MRS. IRENE S. PECK
Aeronautics	HARLEE TOWNSEND, JR.	Liquor Control	TOM JERNIGAN
Agriculture	HUGH M. MILTON III	Mines	WARREN G. BRACEWELL
Audit	J. D. HANNAH	Motor Vehicles	M. A. ROMERO
Banking	W. P. SAUNDERS	National Guard	RUSSELL C. CHARLTON
Budget	JOHN J. DEMPSEY	Old Age Assistance	GORDON HERKENHOFF
Conservation	JOHN J. DEMPSEY	Parks	C. E. HOLLIED
Control	CAESAR R. SEBASTIAN	Parole	JOHN B. MC MANUS
Corporations	DON R. CASADOS	Planning	LYLE BRUSH
Defense	EDWARD H. OAKLEY	Police	FRANK YOUNG
Employment Service	BENJAMIN D. LUCHINI	Publicity	JOSEPH A. BURSEY
Equalization of Assessment	H. B. SELLERS	Public Instruction	MRS. GEORGIA L. LUSK
Fish and Game	ELLIOTT S. BARKER	Public Utilities	JOHN E. MILES
Forestry	H. R. RODGERS	Railroads	DON R. CASADOS
Geology	JOHN M. KELLY	Relief	GORDON HERKENHOFF
Health	J. R. SCOTT, M.D.	Securities	R. W. HEFLIN
Highways	FRANK LIMBAUGH	Taxation	H. B. SELLERS
Insane	J. J. JOHNSON, SR., M.D.	Unemployment Compensation	BENJAMIN D. LUCHINI
Insurance	RALPH F. APODACA	University	JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN
Labor	R. J. DOUGHTIE	Vocational Education	C. J. BOYD
Library (Anthropology and History)	LESLIE MURPHY	Water	THOMAS M. MCCLURE
Library (State, Law, Archives)	ARIE POLDERVAART	Welfare	GORDON HERKENHOFF
		Workmen's Compensation	R. J. DOUGHTIE

NEW YORK



Nickname The Empire State
Motto *Excelsior* (Higher)
Flower Rose
Bird None
Song (Four unofficial)
Entered the Union July 26, 1788

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Legislative Reference Section

State Library

WILLIAM E. HANNAN, Legislative Reference
Section Librarian

Services: The Reference Section is primarily an agency for research, rendering services to legislators, state officials, and private individuals.

Legislative Bill Drafting Commission

DON HOLBROOK, Secretary

Services: The Commission aids in drafting bills, resolutions, or amendments upon specific request. It examines existing laws and reports upon measures necessary to bring the consolidated laws up to date.

STATE MANUAL

New York Legislative Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published annually

Approximate Pages: 1,450 Current Volume: 1943
Size in inches: 4 x 6

The *Manual* is a comprehensive directory of administrative personnel in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, both national and state. The volume contains information on the United States cabinet, courts, Congress, and agencies directing the war program; the departmental structure of state government and commissions; financial and institutional statistics; the legislature and judiciary; major elective county and state officers; population; membership of recognized political parties; and election statistics.

NEW YORK STATE WAR COUNCIL

Vice-Chairman:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR THOMAS W. WALLACE

Status: Statutory Board

Appropriations: \$1,485,000 for 1943-44

Activities: The Council has cooperated with the local war councils in carrying out programs for emergency medical services, evacuation, fire fighting, health, salvage, fingerprinting, housing, victory gardens, transportation, industrial production, aircraft warning services, and air raid regulations. Special attention has been given to the problem of protection of water supplies, railroads, and other strategic points.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 49,204
Rank in Nation 29th
Population (1940) 13,479,142
Rank in Nation 1st
Density per square mile (1940) 281.2
Number of Representatives in Congress 45
Total State Revenue (1941) \$689,366,000
Total State Expenditures (1941) \$712,765,000
State University None
Capital City Albany
Population (1940) 130,577
Rank in State 6th
Largest City New York City
Population (1940) 7,454,995
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 70
Number of Counties 62

NEW YORK

OFFICERS

Governor.....THOMAS E. DEWEY
 Lieutenant Governor
THOMAS W. WALLACE
 Attorney General
NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
 State Comptroller....FRANK C. MOORE
 Secretary of State...THOMAS J. CURRAN

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS

(Highest Appellate Court)
 Chief Justice.....IRVING LEHMAN
 Six Associate Members
 Term.....Fourteen years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG
 Chairman of the Committee on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR THOMAS E. DEWEY

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...THOMAS W. WALLACE
 President Pro Tem of the Senate...JOE R. HANLEY Speaker of the House.....OSWALD D. HECK
 Clerk of the Senate.....WILLIAM S. KING Clerk of the Assembly....ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI

Senators	Assemblymen	Term	Regular Session
20 .....D.	59 .....D.	2 years...Senate	First Wednesday after first Monday in Jan-
31 .....R.	90 .....R.	2 years...House	uary, annually. Length: no constitutional
51 .....Total	1 Amer. Lab.		limit.
	150 .....Total		

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION

Administrative Members
 CHARLES D. BREITEL
 NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
 ROLLIN BROWNE

Senate Members
 BENJAMIN F. FEINBERG
 EARLE S. WARNER
 JAMES J. CRAWFORD
 WALTER J. MAHONEY
 WALTER W. STOKES
 ARTHUR H. WICKS
 JOHN J. DUNNIGAN
 JOSEPH R. HANLEY

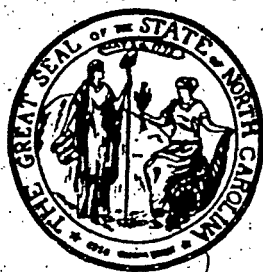
House Members
 HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
 Chairman
 MALCOLM WILSON
 ELISHA T. BARRETT
 WHEELER MILMOE
 GEORGE W. FOY
 STEPHEN J. JAREMA
 JOHN S. THOMPSON
 OSWALD D. HECK
 IRVING M. IVES
 ABBOT LOW MOFFAT
 IRWIN STENGUT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adjutant General AMES T. BROWN
 Adult Education FRANK L. TOLMAN
 Agriculture C. CHESTER DU MOND
 Audit FRANK C. MOORE
 Banking..... ELLIOTT V. BELL
 Budget JOHN E. BURTON
 Civilian Protection EDWARD C. O. THOMAS
 Conservation (Acting)..... JOHN L. HALPIN
 Corrections JOHN E. LYON
 Defense..... THOMAS W. WALLACE
 Equalization of Assessments... ROLLIN BROWNE
 Fish and Game WILLIAM C. ADAMS
 Forestry WILLIAM G. HOWARD
 Health EDWARD S. GODFREY, JR., M.D.
 Highways HARVEY O. SCHERMHORN
 Insane (Acting)..... FREDERICK MACCURDY, M.D.
 Insurance (Acting)..... THOMAS J. CULLEN
 Labor (Acting)..... MICHAEL MURPHY
 Library (Archives
 and History)..... ARTHUR POUND
 Library (Law) FRANCES LYON
 Library (State) ROBERT W. G. VAIL

Liquor Control HENRY E. BRUCKMAN
 Mines GUSTAV WERNER
 Motor Vehicles..... CLIFFORD J. FLETCHER
 Old Age Assistance GLADYS FISHER
 Parks JAMES F. EVANS
 Parole..... FREDERICK A. MORAN
 Personnel..... FRANK H. DENSLER
 Police JOHN A. WARNER
 Public Education GEORGE D. STODDARD
 Public Utilities MILO R. MALTBIE
 Public Works..... CHARLES H. SELLS
 Purchasing RICHARD C. PERSONS
 Railroads MILO R. MALTBIE
 Relief (Acting) MARY GIBSON
 Securities WILLIAM KOERNER
 State Guard WILLIAM OTTMAN
 Taxation ROLLIN BROWNE
 Unemployment Compensation... M. O. LOYSEN
 Vocational Education..... LEWIS A. WILSON
 Water (Acting) JOHN L. HALPIN
 Welfare (Acting) MARY GIBSON
 Workmen's Compensation..... RALPH R. BOYER

NORTH CAROLINA



Nickname The Tarheel State
 Motto *Esse Quam Videri*
 (To Be Rather than to Seem)
 Flower Dogwood
 Song *The Old North State*
 Entered the Union November 21, 1789

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

*Division of Publications in the
Department of State*

THAD EURE, Secretary of State

Services: The many services performed by the Division include an inquiry service, publication of an abstract of votes by counties, a list of members of the general assembly, a directory of state and county officials, a court calendar, the biennial *North Carolina Manual*, the drafting of bills, and the collection and distribution of North Carolina departmental publications.

STATE MANUAL

North Carolina Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 483 Current Volume: 1943
Size in inches: 5¼ x 7½

The North Carolina Manual contains a complete directory of the legislative, executive, judicial, and administrative state departments, and all county officials. An adequate abstract of votes of the last general election is included, and biographical material concerning executive officials, members of the general assembly, and justices of the supreme court, as well as party platforms, plan of organization, committees, and district divisions. Historical data are included and the personnel of all boards and commissions is shown.

STATE COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Chairman: COL. J. W. HARRELSON

Status: Governor's Board, appointed November 22, 1940

Appropriations: \$61,500 from Contingency and Emergency Fund

Activities: Problems to which the Council is devoting attention include the provision of necessary community facilities in areas adjacent to military concentrations and critical defense areas in North Carolina.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 52,426
 Rank in Nation 27th
 Population (1940) 3,571,623
 Rank in Nation 11th
 Density per square mile (1940) 72.7
 Number of Representatives in Congress 12
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$119,064,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$111,522,000
 State University University of North Carolina
 Site Chapel Hill
 Capital City Raleigh
 Population (1940) 46,897
 Rank in State 6th
 Largest City Charlotte
 Population (1940) 100,899
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 26
 Number of Counties 100

NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICERS

Governor.....J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON
 Lieutenant Governor....R. L. HARRIS
 Secretary of State.....THAD EURE
 Attorney General...HARRY McMULLAN
 State Treasurer...CHARLES M. JOHNSON
 State Auditor.....GEORGE ROSS POU

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....W. P. STACY
 Six Associate Justices
 TermEight years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. HARRY McMULLAN
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR J. MELVILLE
 BROUGHTON

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....R. L. HARRIS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....J. HAMPTON PRICE
 Speaker of the House.....JOHN KERR, JR.
 Clerk of the Senate.....S. RAY BYERLY
 Clerk of the House.....SHEARON HARRIS

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
48.....D.	108.....D.	2 years...Senate	Wednesday after first Monday in January,
2.....R.	12.....R.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: no con-
50.....Total	120.....Total		stitutional limit.

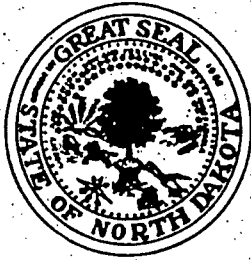
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
HARRY McMULLAN, Chairman	IRVING E. CARLYLE	ROY ROWE
J. W. HARRELSON	JOHN D. LARKINS, JR.	H. I. McDOUGLE
R. G. DEYTON	LEE B. WEATHERS	B. T. FALLS, JR.
	JOE L. BLYTHE	W. E. HORNER
	BRANDON P. HODGES	O. L. RICHARDSON

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics.....R. BRUCE ETHERIDGE	Liquor Control.....C. L. WILLIAMSON
Agriculture.....W. KERR SCOTT	Mines.....F. H. SHUFORD
Audit.....GEORGE ROSS POU	Motor Vehicles.....T. BODDIE WARD
Banking.....GURNEY P. HOOD	National Guard.....J. VAN B. METTS
Budget.....R. G. DEYTON	Old Age Assistance.....MRS. W. THOMAS BOST
Conservation.....R. BRUCE ETHERIDGE	Parks.....J. S. HOLMES
Corporations.....STANLEY WINBORNE	Parole.....HATHAWAY CROSS
Corrections.....J. H. SAMPLE	Personnel.....R. G. DEYTON
Defense.....J. W. HARRELSON	Planning.....H. W. ODOM
Employment Service.....J. S. DORTON	Police.....JOHN T. ARMSTRONG
Equalization of Assessments.....A. J. MAXWELL	Probation.....J. H. SAMPLE
Fish and Game.....HINTON JAMES	Publicity.....GARLAND C. PORTER
	Public Instruction.....CLYDE A. ERWIN
Forestry.....J. S. HOLMES	Public Utilities.....STANLEY WINBORNE
Health.....CARL V. REYNOLDS, M.D.	Purchasing.....W. Z. BETTS
Highways (Acting).....D. B. MCCRARY	Railroads.....STANLEY WINBORNE
Insane.....J. E. OWEN, M.D.	Relief.....MRS. W. THOMAS BOST
	Taxation.....EDWIN GILL
Insurance.....WILLIAM P. HODGES	Unemployment Compensation.....W. R. CURTIS
Labor.....F. H. SHUFORD	University.....FRANK P. GRAHAM
Library (Archives & History).....C. C. CRITTENDEN	Vocational Education.....T. E. BROWNE
Library (Law).....DILLARD S. GARDNER	Welfare.....MRS. W. THOMAS BOST
Library (State).....CARRIE L. BROUGHTON	Workmen's Compensation.....T. A. WILSON

NORTH DAKOTA



Nickname The Sioux State
Motto *Liberty and Union, Now and Forever,
One and Inseparable*
Flower Wild Prairie Rose
Bird (unofficial) Western Meadowlark
Song (unofficial) *North Dakota State Song*
Entered the Union November 2, 1889

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

No Formal Service

In 1919 the duties of the Legislative Reference Bureau, which had been established in 1907 under the Public Library Commission, were transferred to the Law Librarian. Since the Law Librarian was also ex-officio Supreme Court Reporter, the work was too great, the service quickly diminished, and finally terminated during a general state reorganization. The office of the Honorable Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, has been very courteous in supplying information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Blue Book for the State of North Dakota

Issued by the Secretary of State
by legislative authority

Total Pages: 321 Current Volume: 1942
Size in inches: 6 x 9

The North Dakota *Blue Book* was issued in 1942 by legislative authority. It contains a complete directory of all state officials since territorial days, information as to duties of state and county public officials, historical data, and general information about the state. There is a complete index. A number of photographs of scenes, officials, and public buildings are included.

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL OF NORTH DAKOTA

Vice Chairman: BRIG. GEN. L. R. BAIRD

Status: Established by legislative action in 1943
Appropriations: \$20,000 for 1943-1945

Activities: In view of the acuteness of the farm labor problem, the Council's most important activity has been in connection with victory gardens and the recruiting of labor.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 70,837
Rank in Nation 16th
Population (1940) 641,935
Rank in Nation 38th
Density per square mile: (1940) 9.2
Number of Representatives in Congress 2
Total State Revenue (1941) \$23,029,000
Total State Expenditures (1941) \$21,769,000
State University University of North Dakota
Site Grand Forks
Capital City Bismarck
Population (1940) 15,496
Rank in State 4th
Largest City Fargo
Population (1940) 32,580
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 4
Number of Counties 53

NORTH DAKOTA

OFFICERS

Governor JOHN MOSES
 Lieutenant Governor HENRY HOLT
 Secretary of State THOMAS HALL
 Attorney General ALVIN C. STRUTZ
 State Treasurer CARL ANDERSON
 State Auditor BERTA BAKER



GOVERNOR JOHN MOSES

NORTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice JAMES MORRIS
 Four Associate Judges
 Term Ten years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate HENRY HOLT
 President Pro Tem of the Senate NORMAN BRUNSDALE
 Secretary of the Senate WALTER TROUT
 Speaker of the House RALPH G. BEEDE
 Clerk of the House W. M. SMART

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
4 D.	7 D.	4 years... Senate	Tuesday after first Monday in January,
45 R.	106 R.	2 years... House	biennially in odd years. Length: 60 days.
49 Total	113 Total		

NORTH DAKOTA HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics C. W. McDONNELL	Mines J. B. CROWE
Agriculture MATH DAHL	Motor Vehicles B. E. ROBINSON
Audit BERTA E. BAKER	National Guard H. L. EDWARDS
Banking JOHN A. GRAHAM	Old Age Assistance E. A. WILLSON
Budget BUDGET COMMISSION	Parks RUSSELL REED
Corporations G. A. GILBERTSON	Parole W. R. SPAULDING
Defense L. R. BAIRD	Police JOHN D. JEFFREY
Employment Service CARL FRYKLING	Printing L. C. MILLER
Equalization of Assessments JOHN GRAY	Public Instruction ARTHUR E. THOMPSON
Fish and Game WILLIAM J. LOWE	Public Utilities S. S. McDONALD
Forestry A. F. ARNASON	Purchasing G. B. EDMANDSON
Geology WILSON M. LAIRD	Railroads S. S. McDONALD
Health FRANK J. HILL, M.D.	Relief L. I. NICHOLSON
Highways J. S. LAMB	Taxation JOHN GRAY
Insane A. M. FISHER, M.D.	Unemployment
Insurance OSCAR E. ERICKSON	Compensation WILLIAM M. SCHANTZ
Labor H. R. MARTINSON	University JOHN C. WEST
Library (Archives and History) RUSSELL REID	Vocational Education EDWARD ERICKSON
Library (Law) E. J. TAYLOR	Water JOHN MOSES
Library (State) LILLIAN E. COOK	Welfare E. A. WILLSON
Liquor Control CARL ANDERSON	Workmen's Compensation L. H. MILLER

OHIO



NicknameThe Buckeye State
Motto (None)
FlowerScarlet Carnation
BirdCardinal
Song (Several unofficial)
Entered the UnionFebruary 19, 1803

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

ARTHUR A. SCHWARTZ, Chief

Services: The chief function of the Bureau is bill drafting. It also prepares briefs on the constitutionality of proposed legislation, compiles several digests of laws each year, maintains an inquiry service, and a reference file of bills, including bills obtained by an exchange agreement with several other states, and a subject index of all bills introduced, with a record of their status. Research is conducted on subjects of interest to legislators.

STATE MANUAL

Ohio Official Roster

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 608 Current Volume: 1939-1940

Size in inches: 6¼ x 9½

The Ohio Official Roster contains a complete directory of all departments of the state government, including all state boards and commissions, state institutions, and county officers, together with federal officials in the state. Reference should be made also to *The Annual Report of the Secretary of State to the Governor*, which includes population and judicial statistics, and complete lists of new incorporations. Both books contain complete indexes.

OHIO STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Chairman: GOVERNOR JOHN W. BRICKER

Status: Governor's Board

Appropriations: \$110,000 for 1943

Activities: The Council has established air raid warning signals, conducted black-outs, furnished instructors for community classes, and prepared training manuals. An outstanding accomplishment has been the coordination of all activities pertaining to civilian defense—federal, state, and local. By channeling federal material through the Council to the local level, overlapping and duplication of effort are avoided.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)41,040
Rank in Nation35th
Population (1940)6,907,612
Rank in Nation4th
Density per square mile (1940)168.0
Number of Representatives in Congress.....23
Total State Revenue (1941).....\$358,380,000
Total State Expenditures (1941).....\$336,545,000
State Universities
Ohio UniversityColumbus
Miami UniversityAthens
Kent State University.....Kent
Bowling Green University....Bowling Green
Capital CityColumbus
Population (1940)306,087
Rank in State3rd
Largest CityCleveland
Population (1940)878,336
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....59
Number of Counties88

OHIO

OFFICERS



HON. CHARLES H. JONES
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....JOHN W. BRICKER
Lieutenant Governor
.....PAUL M. HERBERT
Secretary of State..EDWARD J. HUMMEL
Attorney General..THOMAS J. HERBERT
State Treasurer.....DON EBRIGHT
State Auditor.....JOSEPH T. FERGUSON



GOVERNOR JOHN W. BRICKER

OHIO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....CARL V. WEYGANDT
Six Associate Judges
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....PAUL M. HERBERT
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....FRANK E. WHITTEMORE
Speaker of the House..WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH
Clerk of the Senate.....THOMAS E. BATEMAN
Clerk of the House.....OTIS R. JOHNSON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
28 R.	111 R.	2 years...Senate	First Monday in January, biennially in
5 D.	25 D.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
33 Total	136 Total		

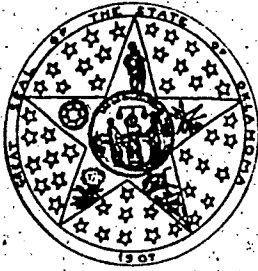
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
CHARLES H. JONES, Chairman	FRED R. SEIBERT	EARL E. THOMAS
THOMAS J. HERBERT	FRED G. REINERS	J. HARRY ASMANN
GEORGE C. MCCONNAUGHEY	WILLIAM M. BOYD	WILLIAM H. DEDDENS
CHARLES L. SHERWOOD	FRED L. ADAMS	RALPH SIFERD
DON W. WIPER	CARL D. SHEPPARD	JOHN J. CARNEY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	H. W. NISONGER	Mines	JAMES BARRY
Aeronautics	EARLE L. JOHNSON	Motor Vehicles	CYLON W. WALLACE
Agriculture	JOHN T. BROWN	National Guard	D. F. PANCOAST
Audit	JOSEPH T. FERGUSON	Old Age Assistance	KARL BABB
Banking	WILLIAM S. HART	Parks	W. R. WHEELOCK
Budget	JOHN M. WILCOXON	Parole	W. JEWELL
Conservation	DON WATERS	Personnel	GERTRUDE JONES
Defense	JOHN W. BRICKER	Police	LYNN C. BLACK
Employment Service	WADE HAMMOND	Publicity	WILLIAM M. MUMM
Equalization of Assessments...	HUGH S. JENKINS	Public Instruction	KENNETH C. RAY
Fish and Game	A. W. SHORT	Public Utilities	GEORGE MCCONNAUGHEY
Forestry	O. A. ALDERMAN	Public Works	FRANK RASCHIK
Geology	WILBUR STOUT	Purchasing	LEE PIERSON
Health	R. H. MARKWITH, M.D.	Railroads	GEORGE MCCONNAUGHEY
Highways	HAL G. SOURS	Relief	H. J. ROBISON
Insane	CHARLES SHERWOOD	Taxation	WILLIAM S. EVATT
Insurance	J. ROTH CRABBE	Unemployment	
Labor	GEORGE A. STRAIN	Compensation	HERSCHEL ATKINSON
Library (Archives and History) ..	H. C. SHETRONE	University	HOWARD L. BEVIS
Library (Law)	RAYMOND M. JONES	Vocational Education	RALPH HOWARD
Library (State)	WALTER BRAHM	Welfare	CHARLES L. SHERWOOD
Liquor Control	DON FISHER	Workmen's Compensation	WILL T. BLAKE

OKLAHOMA



Nickname.....The Sooner State
Motto.....*Labor Omnia Vincit*
(Labor conquers all things)
Flower.....Mistletoe
Bird (unofficial).....Bobwhite
Song.....*Oklahoma: A Toast*
Entered the Union.....November 16, 1907

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Oklahoma State Library

RALPH HUDSON, State Librarian
EDWIN B. SANGER, Reference Librarian

Services: Shortly before each session of the legislature convenes every member is asked to indicate the subjects of legislation in which he is interested. Acting in accordance with these replies and later requests, the State Library conducts research, compiles and collects materials, prepares digests, etc., for use of the legislators. Bills are drafted on request. A file of all printed legislative documents is constantly maintained, and the original bills introduced are received by the State Library for permanent file at the close of each legislative session.

STATE MANUAL

Directory of the State of Oklahoma

Issued by the State Election Board
Published biennially

Total Pages: 188 Current Volume: 1941
Size in inches: 5½ x 8½

The Directory of the State of Oklahoma contains a complete roster of the executive, legislative, and judicial officers of the state. It is primarily an abstract of votes of the last previous general election. This abstract is a complete canvass including votes by counties and votes on constitutional amendments and initiated and referred statutes since Oklahoma became a state. (Note: The 1943 issue will be published late in the current year.)

STATE WAR COUNCIL

Director: R. M. MALLONEE

Status: Statutory Board

Appropriations: \$37,050 for the biennium 1943-1945; additional funds available from the Governor's emergency fund if needed.

Activities: The 1943 legislature abolished the State Defense Committee and created in its stead the State War Council. A complete reorganization is going on at both the state and local levels in compliance with the new law.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)70,057
Rank in Nation17th
Population (1940)2,336,434
Rank in Nation22nd
Density per square mile (1940)33.7
Number of Representatives in Congress8
Total State Revenue (1942)\$84,012,316
Total State Expenditures (1942)\$72,487,826
State UniversityUniversity of Oklahoma
SiteNorman
Capital CityOklahoma City
Population (1940)204,424
Rank in State1st
Largest CityOklahoma City
Population (1940)204,424
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population21
Number of Counties77

OKLAHOMA

OFFICERS

Governor ROBERT S. KERR
 Lieutenant Governor JAMES E. BERRY
 Secretary of State FRANK C. CARTER
 Attorney General MAC Q. WILLIAMSON
 State Treasurer A. S. J. SHAW
 State Auditor C. C. CHILDERS



GOVERNOR ROBERT S. KERR

OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice N. S. CORN
 Eight Associate Judges
 Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate JAMES E. BERRY
 President Pro Tem of the Senate TOM ANGLIN
 Speaker of the House HAROLD FREEMAN
 Secretary of the Senate J. WILLIAM CORDELL
 Clerk of the House LUCIEN C. SPEAR

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
40 D. 91 D.	4 years... Senate	Tuesday after first Monday in January,	
4 R. 24 R.	2 years... House	biennially in odd years. Length: no consti-	
44 Total 118 Total		tutional limit.	

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
MAC Q. WILLIAMSON, Chairman	RAY C. JONES	AMOS STOVALL
R. R. OWENS	E. P. WILLIAMS	ROY BERRY
	GEORGE L. BOWMAN	DUTCH HILL
	GUY A. CURRY	A. E. MONTGOMERY
	RAYMOND GARY	HAROLD FREEMAN
	BILL GINDER	C. D. VAN DYCK
	HOMER PAUL	J. G. POWERS
	JOHN T. SANFORD	BEN F. ELLIS
	MURRELL H. THORNTON	GLEN D. JOHNSON
		CON LONG

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education TOM W. SMITH	Library (State) RALPH HUDSON
Aeronautics H. B. LOWREY	Liquor Control W. S. SANGER
Agriculture JOE C. SCOTT	Mines ROBERT H. BROWN
Audit JOHN ROGERS	Motor Vehicles M. C. CONNORS
Banking CARL B. SEBRING	National Guard GEORGE A. DAVIS
Budget R. R. OWENS	Old Age Assistance CHARLOTTE DONNELL
Claims J. G. DUNCAN	Parks GLENN DURRELL
Conservation E. W. SMARTT	Parole A. B. RIVERS
Corporations KATHERINE MANTON	Planning E. W. SMARTT
Corrections VIRGIL BROWN	Police J. M. GENTRY
Defense R. M. MALLONEE	Public Instruction A. L. CRABLE
Employment Service J. B. HOWARD	Public Utilities REFord BOND
Equalization of Assessments A. E. UNDERWOOD	Purchasing VIRGIL BROWN
Fish and Game JEFF KENDALL	Railroads E. E. HUDSON
Forestry GLENN R. DURRELL	Relief E. D. SULLIVAN
Geology ROBERT H. DOTT	Securities MILTON B. COPE
Health GRADY F. MATHEWS, M.D.	Taxation J. FRANK MARTIN
Highways BEN T. CHILDERS	Unemployment Compensation H. E. PENDERGAST
Insane VIRGIL BROWN	University JOSEPH A. BRANDT
Insurance JESS G. READ	Vocational Education J. B. PERKY
Labor W. A. PAT MURPHY	Water DON MCBRIDE
Library (Indian Archives and History) JAMES W. MOFFITT	Welfare J. B. HARPER
	Workmen's Compensation VANCIL GREER

OREGON



Nickname The Beaver State
 Motto *The Union*
 Flower Oregon Grape
 Bird Western Meadowlark
 Song *Oregon, My Oregon*
 Entered the Union February 14, 1859

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Oregon State Library

ELEANOR STEPHENS, 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: 351 Current Volume: 1941-42

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Oregon Blue Book contains a complete directory of the three departments of the state government. It has a large amount of descriptive material of the state administrative departments, and a directory of county officials. It contains also a roster of federal officials in the state, and many miscellaneous facts. *The Blue Book* is illustrated and has an index.

OREGON STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Coordinator: JERROLD OWEN

Status: Statutory Board, Laws of 1943

Appropriations: \$107,000 for biennium 1943-1945

Activities: The Council is cooperating with military authorities in working out evacuation plans. Assistance is given county councils in the civilian defense training program. Volunteers for the aircraft warning service are being recruited. Under block leaders, volunteers in civilian defense are disseminating information concerning food rationing, salvage, war bonds, nutrition, and other home front activities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 96,981
 Rank in Nation 9th
 Population (1940) 1,089,684
 Rank in Nation 34th
 Density per square mile (1940) 11.3
 Number of Representatives in Congress 3
 Total State Revenue (1942) \$61,973,000
 Total State Expenditures (1942) \$60,546,000
 State University University of Oregon
 Site Eugene
 Capital City Salem
 Population (1940) 30,908
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Portland
 Population (1940) 305,394
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 7
 Number of Counties 36

OREGON

OFFICERS



HON. GEORGE K. AIKEN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....EARL SNELL
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State
.....ROBERT S. FARRELL, JR.
Attorney General...I. H. VAN WINKLE
State Treasurer.....LESLIE M. SCOTT
State Auditor...ROBERT S. FARRELL, JR.



GOVERNOR EARL SNELL

OREGON SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....J. O. BAILEY
Six Associate Justices
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...WILLIAM H. STEIWER Speaker of the House.. WILLIAM M. McALLISTER
Chief Clerk.....MRS. ZYLPHIA ZELL BURNS Chief ClerkW. F. DRAGER

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
3 .....D.	9 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
27 .....R.	51 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 40 days.
30 .....Total	60 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
GEORGE K. AIKEN, Chairman
I. H. VAN WINKLE
VICTOR P. MORRIS
GEORGE FLAGG
ROY H. MILLS

Senate Members
J. A. BEST
W. E. BURKE
J. C. BOOTH
J. J. LYNCH
H. R. KAUFFMAN

House Members
CARL H. FRANCIS
R. C. FRISBIE
WALTER J. GEARIN
ROBERT C. GILE
WALTER J. PEARSON

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

AeronauticsLEE U. EYERLY
AgricultureE. L. PETERSON
AuditROBERT S. FARRELL, JR.
BankingARTHUR A. ROGERS
BudgetGEORGE K. AIKEN
CorporationsLLOYD R. SMITH
CorrectionsROY H. MILLS
DefenseJERROLD OWEN
Employment ServiceEMORY R. WORTH
Equalization of
AssessmentsCHARLES V. GALLOWAY
FishM. T. HOY
ForestryN. S. ROGERS
GameFRANK B. WIRE
GeologyEARL K. NIXON
HealthF. D. STRICKER, M.D.
Higher EducationFREDERICK M. HUNTER
HighwaysT. H. BANFIELD
InsaneW. D. McNARY, M.D.
.....JOHN C. EVANS, M.D.
InsuranceSETH B. THOMPSON
LaborW. E. KIMSEY
Library (Archives
and History)NELLIE B. PIPES

Library (Law)E. N. GILLINGHAM
Library (State).....ELEANOR STEPHENS
Liquor ControlLLOYD J. WENTWORTH
MinesEARL K. NIXON
Motor VehiclesCARL D. GABRIELSON
National GuardELMER V. WOOTON
Old Age Assistance.....LOA HOWARD
ParksSAM H. BOARDMAN
ParoleFRED FINSLEY
PoliceCHARLES P. PRAY
PrintingE. C. HOBBS
PublicityOSCAR CUTLER
Public InstructionREX PUTNAM
Public UtilitiesGEORGE H. FLAGG
PurchasingROY H. MILLS
RailroadsGEORGE H. FLAGG
ReliefLOA HOWARD
TaxationCHARLES V. GALLOWAY
Unemployment Compensation.....SILAS GAISER
Vocational Education
(Acting)O. I. PAULSON
WaterCHARLES E. STRICKLIN
WelfareLOA HOWARD
Workmen's CompensationPAUL GURSKE

PENNSYLVANIA



Nickname The Keystone State
 Motto *Virtue, Liberty and Independence*
 Flower Mountain Laurel
 Bird Ruffed Grouse
 Song No official song
 Entered the Union December 12, 1787

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

ROBERT S. FREY, Director

Services: Drafts most of the bills introduced in the General Assembly, and for various departments of the Commonwealth; maintains a legislative reference and inquiry service. A file is kept of bills, classified according to subject, as well as a file of reports of departments, boards, and commissions, and other public documents. The Bureau also prepares indices for bound volumes of laws and chronological tables appearing therein. When requested by the legislature, topical codifications of existing laws are prepared for introduction.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Chairman: GOVERNOR EDWARD MARTIN

Director: RALPH C. HUTCHISON

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 19, 1941
 Appropriations: Original appropriation, \$25,000.
 Subsequent funds from budget of Department of Military Affairs.

Activities: The Council has been active in air-raid protection, salvage, victory garden, and other service programs, in which the participants are estimated to number nearly one and one-half million persons.

STATE MANUAL

The Pennsylvania Manual

Issued by Department of Property and Supplies
 Published biennially

Total Pages: 1,135 Current Volume: 1941
 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.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 45,333
 Rank in Nation 32nd
 Population (1940) 9,900,180
 Rank in Nation 2nd
 Density per square mile (1940) 219.8
 Number of Representatives in Congress 33
 Total State Revenue (1942) \$344,281,230
 Total State Expenditures (1942) \$334,156,028
 Institution of Higher Education Pennsylvania State College
 Site State College
 Capital City Harrisburg
 Population (1940) 83,893
 Rank in State 8th
 Largest City Philadelphia
 Population (1940) 1,931,334
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 92
 Number of Counties 67

PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICERS



HON. FLOYD CHALFANT
Chairman of the Committee on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor EDWARD MARTIN
Lieutenant Governor JOHN C. BELL, JR.
Secretary of State CHARLES M. MORRISON
Attorney General JAMES H. DUFF
State Treasurer G. HAROLD WAGNER
Auditor General F. CLAIR ROSS



GOVERNOR EDWARD MARTIN

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice GEORGE W. MAXEY
Six Associate Judges
Term Twenty-one years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate JOHN C. BELL, JR.
President Pro Tem of the Senate CHARLES H. EALY
Secretary of the Senate GEORGE F. HOLMES
Speaker of the House IRA T. FISS
Chief Clerk of the House WILLIAM E. HABBYSBAY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
18 D.	76 D.	4 years... Senate	First Tuesday in January, biennially in
32 R.	130 R.	2 years... House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.
50 Total	208 Total		

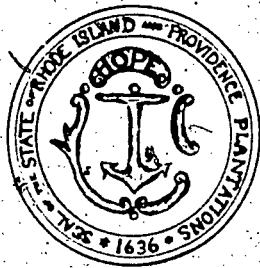
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
FLOYD CHALFANT, Chairman	WELDON B. HEYBURN	IRA T. FISS
CHARLES M. MORRISON	MONTGOMERY F. CROWE	FRANKLIN H. LICHTENWALTER
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.	JACOB W. CARR	HARRY E. TROUT
WILLIAM H. CHESNUT	O. J. TALLMAN	THOMAS B. STOCKHAM
SOPHIA M. R. O'HARA	JOHN H. DENT	JAMES E. LOVETT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics W. L. ANDERSON	Military ROBERT M. VAIL
Agriculture MILES HORST	Mines RICHARD MAIZE
Auditor General F. CLAIR ROSS	Motor Vehicles W. SEARIGHT STEWART
Banking WILLIAM C. FREEMAN	Parks MILFORD BRATTON
Budget EDWARD B. LOGAN	Parole LOUIS N. ROBINSON
Commerce FLOYD CHALFANT	Personnel JOHN F. ROYER
Corporations Vacancy	Planning FRANK K. PITKIN
Defense RALPH C. HUTCHISON	Police G. M. WILHELM
Fish C. A. FRENCH	Property and Supplies CHESTER M. WOOLWORTH
Forests and Waters JAMES A. KELL	Public Assistance SAMUEL Y. RAMAGE III
Game SETH GORDON	Public Instruction FRANCIS B. HAAS
Health A. H. STEWART, M.D.	Public Utilities JOHN SIGGINS, JR.
Highways JOHN U. SHROYER	Purchasing F. CARL ANDERSON
Insurance GREGG L. NEEL	Railroads JOHN SIGGINS, JR.
Internal Affairs WM. S. LIVENGOOD, JR.	Revenue DAVID W. HARRIS
Labor WILLIAM H. CHESNUT	Unemployment Compensation FRANK SHALLOW
Library (Archives and History) HENRY W. SHOEMAKER	University RALPH D. HETZEL
Library (Law) ELMER BOLLA	Vocational Education PAUL L. KRESSMAN, JR.
Library (State) ALFRED D. KEATOR	Welfare SOPHIA M. R. O'HARA
Liquor Control FREDERICK T. GELDER	Workmen's Compensation DANIEL G. MURPHY

RHODE ISLAND



Nickname Little Rhody
 Motto *Hope*
 Flower Violet
 Song (Several unofficial)
 Entered the Union May 29, 1790

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 COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Chairman (ex-officio):
 GOVERNOR J. HOWARD McGRATH

Status: Governor's Board, appointed November 1, 1940
 Appropriations: \$272,725

Activities: The Council is organized along the following functional lines: civil protection, consumer interest, public health, and industrial resources and production. It has cooperated with local authorities in connection with other defense-connected community needs.

STATE MANUAL

Rhode Island Manual

Issued by the Secretary of State
 Published biennially

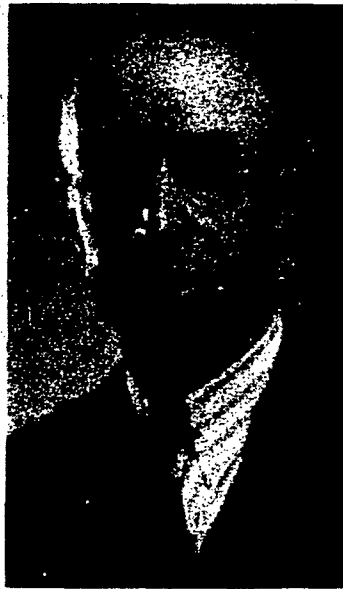
Total Pages: 402 Current Volume: 1941-1942
 Size in inches: 4½ x 7¼

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.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 1,300
 Rank in Nation 48th
 Population (1940) 713,346
 Rank in Nation 36th
 Density per square mile (1940) 674.2
 Number of Representatives in Congress 2
 Total State Revenue (1941-42) \$20,965,829
 Total State Expenditures (1941-42) \$20,435,732
 Institution of Higher
 Education Rhode Island State College
 Site Kingston
 Capital City Providence
 Population (1940) 253,504
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City (1940) Providence
 Population (1940) 253,504
 Number of Cities and Towns over
 10,000 Population 15
 Number of Counties 5

RHODE ISLAND



GEORGE L. CROOKER
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....J. HOWARD McGRATH
Lieutenant Governor
.....LOUIS W. CAPPELLI
Secretary of State....ARMAND H. COTÉ
Attorney General.....JOHN H. NOLAN
State Treasurer....RUSSELL H. HANDY
State Budget Director
.....EDWARD L. LEAHY
Comptroller.....M. JOSEPH CUMMINGS

RHODE ISLAND SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....EDMUND W. FLYNN
Four Associate Justices
Term: Until place is declared vacant
by legislature
Elected by both houses of the legisla-
ture in grand committee



GOVERNOR J. HOWARD McGRATH

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....LOUIS W. CAPPELLI
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....GEORGE D. GREENHALGH
Secretary of the Senate.....ARMAND H. COTÉ
Speaker of the House.....HARRY F. CURVIN
Reading Clerk of the House..HENRY R. SULLIVAN

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
25 .....R.	41 .....R.	2 years...Senate	First Tuesday in January, annually.
18 .....D.	59 .....D.	2 years...House	Length: 60 days.
1 .....Ind.	190 .....Total		
44 .....Total			

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
GEORGE L. CROOKER, Chairman	CHARLES T. ALGREN, Vice Chairman	JOHN J. WRENN
EDWARD SOUTHWICK, Secretary	AMBROSE B. MCCOY	HERMAN D. FERRARA
WILLIAM C. E. WILCZEK	JOSEPH PEZZULLO	J. HENRY MANNING
REUBEN LIPSON	JAMES J. BRADY	JAMES F. BURNS, JR.
SIDNEY CLIFFORD		

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adjutant General.....PETER LEO CANNON	Liquor Control .....FREDERICK J. MOTTE
Adult Education .....JAMES F. ROCKETT	Motor Vehicles .....WILFRED J. PAQUIN
Aeronautics .....WILLARD M. FLETCHER ¹	Old Age Assistance.....GLEN LEET
Agriculture .....RAYMOND G. BRESSLER	Parks .....SAMUEL W. SMITH, JR.
Audit .....M. JOSEPH CUMMINGS	Parole .....JOSEPH H. HAGAN
Banking .....ALEX CHMIELEWSKI	Personnel .....Vacancy
Budget .....EDWARD L. LEAHY	Planning .....ROBERT F. SHEPARD
Conservation .....RAYMOND G. BRESSLER	Police .....EDWARD J. KELLY
Corporations .....ARMAND H. COTÉ	Publicity (Industrial) ...CLIFTON N. LOVENBERG
Corrections .....JOSEPH H. HAGAN	Publicity (Recreational).....ARMAND H. COTÉ
Defense .....J. HOWARD McGRATH	Public Instruction .....JAMES F. ROCKETT
Employment Service.....THOMAS H. BRIDE, JR.	Public Utilities.....THOMAS A. KENNELLY
Equalization of Assessments..EDWARD L. LEAHY	Public Works .....DANIEL J. RYAN
Fish and Game .....HAROLD M. GIBBS	Purchasing .....FRANKLYN A. ADAMS
Forestry .....SAMUEL W. SMITH, JR.	Railroads .....THOMAS A. KENNELLY
Health .....EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, M.D.	Relief .....CLEMENS J. FRANCE
Highways .....GEORGE H. HENDERSON	Securities.....WARREN L. OFFER
Insane .....CLEMENS J. FRANCE	Taxation.....EDWARD L. LEAHY
Insurance .....J. AUSTIN CARROLL	Unemployment
Labor .....WILLIAM L. CONNOLLY	Compensation .....MORTIMER W. NEWTON
Library (Archives and History) .....MARY T. QUINN	University .....CARL RAYMOND WOODWARD
Library (Law) .....CLARENCE F. ALLEN	Vocational Education.....GEORGE H. BALDWIN
Library (State) .....GRACE M. SHERWOOD	Welfare .....CLEMENS J. FRANCE
	Workmen's Compensation..EDWARD I. FRIEDMAN

¹ On leave for military service. Administration by Department of Public Works.

SOUTH CAROLINA



Nickname The Palmetto State
 Motto *Animis Opibusque Parati*
 (Ready in Soul and Resource)
 Flower Yellow Jessamine
 Bird Mockingbird
 Song *Carolina*
 Entered the Union May 23, 1788

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

South Carolina State Library
 MRS. VIRGINIA G. MOODY, Librarian

Services: There is no separate section of the State Library devoted to legislative reference work, and no appropriation. Material is made available to legislators, and a subject file of bills introduced is maintained. The attorney general drafts bills upon request during legislative sessions. The code commissioner makes a continuous revision of the South Carolina Code, and indexes the statutes after each legislative session.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Director: G. HEYWARD MAHON

Status: Governor's Board, began to function August 6, 1940

Appropriations: 1942-43—\$67,150

Activities: The Council coordinates the activities of federal and state agencies in carrying out programs pertaining to the war effort. It supervises the organization and training of county and municipal councils of defense as well as the subsidiary Citizens Defense Corps, and Citizens Service Corps.

STATE MANUAL

Legislative Manual of South Carolina
 Issued by the Clerk of House of Representatives
 Published annually
 Total Pages: 412 Current Volume: 1943
 Size in inches: 2¾ x 5¾

Intended primarily as a handbook for members of the General Assembly, *The Legislative Manual of South Carolina* contains as well a complete roster of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state, together with county, state, and federal officials in the state. The booklet is illustrated in color, and includes an extensive amount of biographical material. There is an index.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 30,989
 Rank in Nation 39th
 Population (1940) 1,899,804
 Rank in Nation 27th
 Density per square mile (1940) 62.1
 Number of Representatives in Congress 6
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$51,604,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$55,352,000
 State University University of South Carolina
 Site Columbia
 Capital City Columbia
 Population (1940) 62,396
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Charleston
 Population (1940) 71,275
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 10
 Number of Counties 46

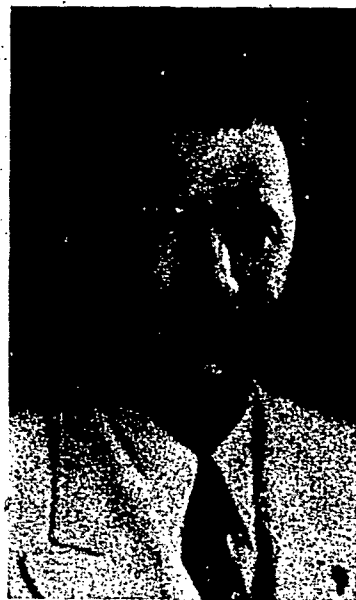
SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICERS



HON. EDGAR A. BROWN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....OLIN D. JOHNSTON
Executive Secretary... E. W. CANTWELL
Lieutenant Governor
.....RANSOME J. WILLIAMS
Secretary of State.... W. P. BLACKWELL
Attorney General.... JOHN M. DANIEL
State Treasurer..... JEFF B. BATES
Comptroller-General.... E. C. RHODES
State Auditor..... J. M. SMITH



GOVERNOR OLIN D. JOHNSTON

SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....MILLEGE L. BONHAM
Four Associate Justices
TermTen years
Elected by General Assembly

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate... RANSOME J. WILLIAMS Clerk of the Senate..... JAMES H. FOWLES
President Pro Tem of the
Senate EDGAR A. BROWN Speaker of the House..... SOLOMON BLATT
Clerk of the House..... INEZ WATSON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
46 .....D.	124 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, annually.
46 .....Total	124 .....Total	2 years...House	Length: no constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JOHN M. DANIEL
SOLOMON BLATT
WALTER G. QUERY
J. M. SMITH
WINCHESTER B. SMITH
INEZ WATSON

Senate Members

EDGAR A. BROWN, Chairman
RICHARD M. JEFFERIES
HENRY R. SIMS
JAMES B. PRUITT

House Members

CLAUDE A. TAYLOR
MARION B. HOLMAN
NATHAN ROSEN
CALHOUN THOMAS
MARION F. WINTER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	J. H. HOPE	Library (State)	MRS. VIRGINIA G. MOODY
Aeronautics	DEXTER C. MARTIN	Liquor Control	WALTER G. QUERY
Agriculture	J. ROY JONES	Motor Vehicles.....	W. L. HARDEMAN
Audit	J. M. SMITH	National Guard	JAMES C. DOZIER
Banking	JEFF B. BATES	Old Age Assistance.....	A. B. RIVERS
Budget.....	OLIN D. JOHNSTON	Parole	J. CURTIS MOORE
Conservation	A. A. RICHARDSON	Planning	ROBERT L. SUMWALT
Corporations	W. P. BLACKWELL	Police	ROY ASHLEY
Defense	G. HEYWARD MAHON	Printing	B. P. DAVIES
Employment Service.....	C. M. WILSON	Public Instruction	J. H. HOPE
Equalization of Assessments	A. B. CRAIG	Public Utilities.....	RUFUS M. NEWTON
Fish and Game	A. A. RICHARDSON	Railroads	RUFUS M. NEWTON
Forestry.....	W. C. HAMMERLE	Relief	A. B. RIVERS
Health	JAMES A. HAYNE, M.D.	Taxation	WALTER G. QUERY
Highways	J. S. WILLIAMSON	Unemployment Compensation....	C. M. WILSON
Insane	C. F. WILLIAMS, M.D.	University	J. RION MCKISSICK
Insurance.....	WILLIAM EGLESTON	Vocational Education	J. H. HOPE
Labor.....	R. L. GAMBLE	Welfare.....	A. B. RIVERS
Library (Law)	J. B. WESTBROOK	Workmen's Compensation....	W. L. DE PASS, JR.

SOUTH DAKOTA



NicknameThe Coyote State
 Motto *Under God the People Rule*
 FlowerPasque Flower
 Bird (unofficial).....Ringnecked Pheasant
 Song (unofficial).....*Hail, South Dakota*
 Entered the Union.....November 2, 1889

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 usually referred to the attorney general's office.

STATE MANUAL

South Dakota Legislative Manual

Issued by the Department of Finance

Published biennially

Total pages: 470 Current Volume: 1943

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 together with a 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 names of counties, and the inclusion in full of the 1942 state platforms of political parties.

SOUTH DAKOTA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Administrator: R. P. HARMON

Status: Statutory Board established by the 1943 Legislature

Appropriations: \$20,000

Activities: The Council has set up local councils in each county and city. The larger towns and cities have a complete protective force—air wardens, auxiliary firemen, auxiliary police, and decontamination squads. The councils have carried forward first-aid training, bomb reconnaissance training, victory gardens, and other activities.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)77,615
 Rank in Nation14th
 Population (1940)642,961
 Rank in Nation37th
 Density per square mile (1940)8.4
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....2
 Total State Revenue (1942).....\$27,732,636
 Total State Expenditures (1942).....\$26,542,026
 State University.....University of South Dakota
 SiteVermillion
 Capital CityPierre
 Population (1940)4,322
 Rank in State11th
 Largest CitySioux Falls
 Population (1940)40,832
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....6
 Number of Counties69

SOUTH DAKOTA



HON. C. A. MERKLE
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....M. Q. SHARPE
Lieutenant Governor
.....ALBERT C. MILLER
Secretary of State...MRS. L. M. LARSEN
Attorney General
.....GEORGE T. MICKELSON
State Treasurer....E. V. YOUNGQUIST
State Auditor.....W. W. WARNER

SOUTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Presiding Judge.....E. D. ROBERTS
Four other judges
All five judges are of equal rank
at all times

TermSix years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR M. Q. SHARPE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....A. C. MILLER
President Pro Tem of the Senate....D. J. TIEDE Speaker of the House.....O. H. HOVE
Secretary of the Senate.....DOUGLAS BANTZ Clerk of the House.....W. J. MATSON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
4 .....D.	6 .....D.	2 years...Senate	Tuesday after first Monday in January,
31 .....R.	69 .....R.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: 60 days.
35 .....Total	75 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

C. A. MERKLE, Chairman
GEORGE T. MICKELSON
JOE H. BOTTUM, JR.
A. B. BLAKE
FRANK MITCHELL

Senate Members

SIOUX K. GRIGSBY
CARL H. WEIR
HAROLD LOVRE
REX TERRY
D. W. BEATY

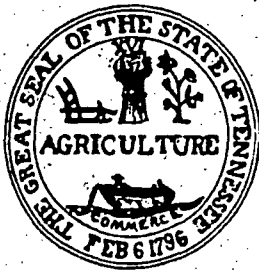
House Members

WILLIAM DE BOER
JOE BRENNAN
ARTHUR FANEBUST
FRANK HAFNER
CARL MILER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education	J. F. HINES	Liquor Control	J. H. BOTTUM, JR.
Aeronautics	T. B. ROBERTS, JR.	Mines	H. H. STEWART
Agriculture	E. H. EVERSON	Motor Vehicles	E. S. GOFF
Audit	W. W. WARNER	National Guard	EDWARD A. BECKWITH
Banking	ERLING HAUGO	Old Age Assistance	F. C. DRAKE
Budget	A. B. BLAKE	Parks	E. B. ADAMS
Corporations	MRS. L. M. LARSEN	Parole	J. L. QUINN
Corrections	J. F. HALLADAY	Personnel	A. B. BLAKE
	FRED L. FERGUSON	Police	GEORGE T. MICKELSON
	GLADYS PYLE	Printing	A. B. BLAKE
Defense	R. P. HARMON	Publicity	A. H. PANKOW
Equalization of Assessments...	J. H. BOTTUM, JR.	Public Instruction	J. F. HINES
Fish and Game	ELMER PETERSON	Public Utilities	C. A. MERKLE
Forestry	JOHN A. LUNDEN	Purchasing	A. B. BLAKE
Geology	E. P. ROTHROCK	Railroads	C. A. MERKLE
Health	GILBERT COTTAM, M.D.	Relief	F. C. DRAKE
Highways	E. W. MEEKER	Securities	GEORGE K. BURT
Insane	GEORGE S. ADAMS, M.D.	Taxation	J. H. BOTTUM, JR.
Inspections	GUY T. FRARY	Unemployment Compensation...	A. L. ALBERT
Insurance	GEORGE K. BURT	University	I. D. WEEKS
Library (Archives and History)	LAWRENCE K. FOX	Vocational Education	J. F. HINES
Library (Law)	J. W. RAISH	Welfare	F. C. DRAKE
Library (State)	MERCEDES B. MCKAY	Workmen's Compensation	GEORGE T. MICKELSON

TENNESSEE



NicknameThe Volunteer State
 Motto*Agriculture and Commerce*
 FlowerIris
 BirdMockingbird
 Song*My Homeland, Tennessee*
 Entered the UnionJune 1, 1796

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. R. A. Larrabee, Executive Director of the State Planning Commission, has courteously furnished information to the Council of State Governments.

STATE MANUAL

Tennessee Blue Book

Issued by the Secretary of State

Issued in cooperation with State Planning
Commission

Published biennially

Total Pages: 300 Current Volume: 1942-1943

Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Tennessee Blue Book contains a complete directory of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. Included also is historical and other miscellaneous information. It contains a directory of county officers and adequate election statistics. The manual also contains an organization chart of the government, several handsome colored plates, and an index.

TENNESSEE STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

State Coordinator: WILL R. MANIER, JR.

Appropriations: \$32,000 for 1943-1944

Activities: On May 22, 1940, Governor Cooper organized the State Advisory Committee on Preparedness, later named the State Defense Council. The Council handles all the activities of the Office of Civilian Defense in Tennessee, including the protective services, volunteer offices, and the Citizens' Service Corps. The state office operates through defense coordinators working in every county in the state.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles).....12,246
 Rank in Nation34th
 Population (1940)2,915,841
 Rank in Nation15th
 Density per square mile (1940)69.5
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....10
 Total State Revenue (1942).....\$81,482,718
 Total State Expenditures (1942).....\$73,049,651
 State University.....University of Tennessee
 SiteKnoxville
 Capital CityNashville
 Population (1940)167,402
 Rank in State2nd
 Largest CityMemphis
 Population (1940)292,942
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....12
 Number of Counties95

TENNESSEE

OFFICERS

Governor PRENTICE COOPER
 Lieutenant Governor None
 Secretary of State JOE C. CARR
 Attorney General ROY H. BEELER
 State Treasurer JOHN W. HARTON
 State Comptroller ROBERT W. LOWE

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice GRAFTON GREEN
 Four Associate Judges
 Term Eight Years
 Elected by popular vote.



HON. WINFIELD B. HALE
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Intergovernmental Cooperation



GOVERNOR PRENTICE COOPER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate BLAN R. MAXWELL Speaker of the House JAMES J. BROOME
 Chief Clerk of the Senate FRED GRAVES Clerk of the House G. EDWARD FRIAR

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
30 D.	78 D.	2 years... Senate	First Monday in January, biennially in odd
3 R.	21 R.	2 years... House	years. Length: no limit, but only 75 days
33 Total	99 Total		with pay.

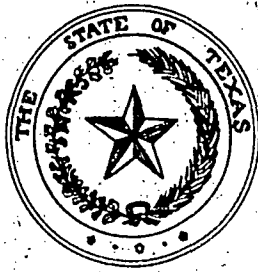
COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Member	House Member
WINFIELD B. HALE, Chairman	JAKE A. O'BRIEN	CHARLES M. CRUMP
THOMAS A. SHRINER		
JOHN A. CHAMBLISS		

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Advertising.....	B. T. GREGORY	Library (State).....	MRS. JOHN T. MOORE
Aeronautics.....	HERBERT FOX	Liquor Control.....	GEORGE F. MCCANLESS
Agriculture.....	C. C. FLANERY	Mines.....	J. A. WELCH
Audit.....	ROBERT W. LOWE	Motor Vehicles.....	D. R. HENLEY
Banking.....	H. B. CLARKE	Old Age Assistance.....	PAUL SAVAGE
Budget.....	W. M. DUNCAN	Parks.....	WILLIAM M. HAY
Claims.....	JOHN E. O'DELL	Parole.....	R. D. GREENLAW
Conservation.....	PAUL MATHES	Personnel.....	BAIN STEWART
Control.....	R. B. HARRIS	Planning.....	R. A. LARRABEE
Corporations.....	JOE C. CARR	Police.....	LYNN BOMAR
Corrections.....	W. O. BAIRD, M.D.	Publicity.....	B. T. GREGORY
Defense.....	WILL R. MANIER, JR.	Public Instruction.....	B. O. DUGGAN
Employment Service.....	PAUL JESSEN	Public Utilities.....	PORTER DUNLAP
Equalization of		Public Works.....	H. K. MCKINNEY
Assessments.....	GEORGE F. MCCANLESS	Purchasing.....	A. G. JEAN
Fish and Game.....	R. G. TURNER	Railroads.....	PORTER DUNLAP
Forestry.....	J. O. HAZARD	Relief.....	PAUL SAVAGE
Geology.....	W. F. POND	Securities.....	ELIZABETH ALLEN
Health.....	W. C. WILLIAMS, M.D.	Taxation.....	GEORGE F. MCCANLESS
Highways.....	C. W. PHILLIPS	Tennessee State Guard.....	T. A. FRAZIER
Insane.....	W. O. BAIRD, M.D.	Unemployment	
Insurance.....	J. M. MCCORMACK	Compensation.....	S. E. BRYANT
Labor.....	S. E. BRYANT	University.....	JAMES D. HOSKINS
Library (Archives and		Vocational Education.....	G. E. FREEMAN
History).....	MRS. JOHN T. MOORE	Welfare.....	PAUL SAVAGE
Library (Law).....	DAVID S. LANSDEN	Workmen's Compensation.....	DAVID HANLY

TEXAS



Nickname The Lone Star State
 Motto *Friendship*
 Flower Bluebonnet
 Bird Mockingbird
 Song *Texas, Our Texas*
 Entered the Union December 29, 1845

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Section

Texas State Library
 DORIS H. CONNERLY, Legislative Reference Librarian

Services: Research is conducted upon request. A daily history of bills introduced is kept during the sessions, and a card catalogue containing page references to the daily journals. The Section has published certain of its research studies, and has aided in the publication of the *Texas Statesman's Yearbook*. Bill drafting is done by the attorney general's office. The supreme court gives library service on legal matters, and the secretary of state's office answers inquiries.

STATE MANUAL

Texas Almanac

Issued by *The Dallas News*
 Published irregularly

Total Pages: 576 Current Volume: 1941-42
 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.

GOVERNOR'S NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Executive Officer: GOVERNOR COKE R. STEVENSON

Status: Governor's Board, appointed September 4, 1940

Appropriations: Staff in charge of civilian defense recruited from existing state agencies. Salaries and maintenance cared for from these agency budgets.

Activities: Major defense activities include an aircraft warning service covering the entire state; police mobilization for the patrol of borders and for protection of industrial installations; promotion of an extensive food program; a military training program with the largest concentration of trainees in the nation.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 265,896
 Rank in Nation 1st
 Population (1940) 6,414,824
 Rank in Nation 6th
 Density per square mile (1940) 24.1
 Number of Representatives in Congress 21
 Total State Revenue (1942) \$229,069,079
 Total State Expenditures (1942) \$205,741,882
 State University University of Texas
 Site Austin
 Capital City Austin
 Population (1940) 87,930
 Rank in State 6th
 Largest City Houston
 Population (1940) 384,514
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 44
 Number of Counties 254

TEXAS

OFFICERS



HON. GEORGE MOFFETT
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....COKE R. STEVENSON
Lieutenant Governor...JOHN LEE SMITH
Secretary of State.....SIDNEY LATHAM
Attorney General....GERALD C. MANN
State Treasurer.....JESSE JAMES
State Auditor.....C. H. CAVNESS
Comptroller.....GEORGE H. SHEPPARD
Commissioner of the
General Land Office...BASCOM GILES

TEXAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JAMES P. ALEXANDER
Two Associate Justices
TermSix years
Elected by popular vote



GOVERNOR COKE R. STEVENSON

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JOHN LEE SMITH
President Pro Tem of the Senate. VERNON LEMENS Speaker of the House.....PRICE DANIEL
Secretary of the Senate.....BOB BARKER Clerk of the House.....CLARENCE T. JONES

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
31 .....D.	150 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, biennially in
31 .....Total	450 .....Total	2 years...House	odd years. Length: no constitutional limit.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

SIDNEY LATHAM
GERALD C. MANN
PHILIP TUCKER
ED RIEDEL
DORIS H. CONNERLY

Senate Members

GEORGE MOFFETT, Chairman
CHARLES R. JONES
A. M. AIKIN, JR.
ALLAN SHIVERS
WEAVER MOORE

House Members

C. M. MCFARLAND
J. T. ELLIS
J. A. BENTON
H. A. HULL
R. L. PROFFER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Agriculture	J. E. McDONALD	Library (State)	FANNIE M. WILCOX
Audit	C. H. CAVNESS	Liquor Control	J. B. FORD
Banking	JOHN MCADAMS	Motor Vehicles	HOMER GARRISON, JR.
Budget	WEAVER H. BAKER	National Guard	ARTHUR B. KNICKERBOCKER
Conservation	BEAUFORD JESTER	Old Age Assistance	J. S. MURCHISON
Corporations	ABNER L. LEWIS	Parks	FRANK D. QUINN
Corrections	D. W. STAKES	Parole	WALTER C. STRONG
Defense	COKE R. STEVENSON	Police	HOMER GARRISON, JR.
Employment Service.....	C. E. BELK	Public Instruction	L. A. WOODS
Equalization of Assessments	GEORGE H. SHEPPARD	Public Utilities.....	BEAUFORD JESTER
Fish and Game	W. J. TUCKER	Purchasing.....	WEAVER H. BAKER
Forestry	W. E. WHITE	Railroads	BEAUFORD JESTER
Health	GEORGE W. COX, M.D.	Relief	J. S. MURCHISON
Highways	DEWITT C. GREER	Taxation	GEORGE H. SHEPPARD
Insane	CHARLES W. CASTNER, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation	CLAUDE A. WILLIAMS
Insurance	O. P. LOCKHART	University	HOMER P. RAINEY
Labor	JOHN D. REED	Vocational Education.....	JAMES R. D. EDDY
Library (Archives and History)	HARRIET SMITHER	Water	C. S. CLARK
Library (Law).....	MARY KATE PARKER	Welfare	J. S. MURCHISON
		Workmen's Compensation	OTTO STUDER

UTAH



Nickname The Beehive State
 Motto *Industry*
 Flower Sego Lily
 Bird (unofficial) Seagull
 Song *Utah, We Love Thee*
 Entered the Union January 4, 1896

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Utah has no formal legislative reference service. 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: 1943
 Size in inches: 6 x 9

The Utah Official Roster contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. It lists the members of the state boards and commissions, and gives also a directory of all county officers in the state. There is a small amount of descriptive material concerning the state.

UTAH STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Executive Vice Chairman: GUS P. BACKMAN

Status: Established by legislative action in 1941
 Appropriations: \$162,000 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1943

Activities: It is the responsibility of the State Council to coordinate all state agencies in the war effort. In addition to the development of a complete state protec-

tive program, the Council maintains housing offices in the five most important communities of the state. The Council covers expenses incident to the preparation of manuals, booklets, and pamphlets for all of the units connected with the war effort. It provides the paid staff for the emergency medical and nurses' activities in the state, and directs mobilization of manpower, particularly for farming. A comprehensive plan for the conservation of transportation facilities has been developed, and equipment not provided by the federal government for agencies such as the Civilian Air Patrol has been furnished.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 84,990
 Rank in Nation 10th
 Population (1940) 550,310
 Rank in Nation 40th
 Density per square mile (1940) 6.7
 Number of Representatives in Congress 2
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$31,164,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$30,185,000
 State University University of Utah
 Site Salt Lake City
 Capital City Salt Lake City
 Population (1940) 149,934
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Salt Lake City
 Population (1940) 149,934
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 4
 Number of Counties 29

UTAH

OFFICERS



HON. GROVER A. GILES

Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....HERBERT B. MAW
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State.....E. E. MONSON
Attorney General....GROVER A. GILES
State Treasurer.....OLIVER G. ELLIS
State Auditor.....REESE M. REESE



GOVERNOR HERBERT B. MAW

UTAH SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JAMES H. WOLFE
Four Associate Justices
TermTen years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....GRANT MACFARLANE Speaker of the House.....W. R. WHITE
Secretary of the Senate.....D. RAY OWEN, JR. Clerk of the House.....J. WALDO PARRY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
17 .....D.	39 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
6 .....R.	21 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
23 .....Total	60 .....Total		

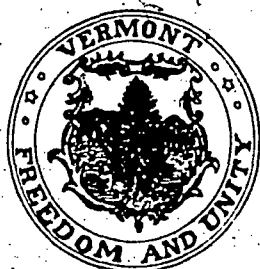
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Member
GROVER A. GILES, Chairman	GRANT MACFARLANE	SOL. J. SELVIN
E. E. MONSON	IRA A. HUGGINS	
OSCAR E. LOWDER	LYNN S. RICHARDS	
	EMIL K. NIELSEN	
	CLAUD HIRSCHI	

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics	JOSEPH BERGIN	Liquor Control	JUSTIN E. HURST
Agriculture	TRACY R. WELLING	Mines	CHARLES W. SPENCE
Audit	REESE M. REESE	Motor Vehicles	ALLEN ROGERS
Banking	RULON F. STARLEY	National Guard	W. G. WILLIAMS
Budget	JERROD P. BEESLEY	Old Age Assistance.....	DAVID R. TREVITHICK
Claims	REESE M. REESE	Parks	ORA BUNDY
Conservation	ED WATSON	Parole	OSCAR E. LOWDER
Control	JERROD P. BEESLEY	Police	PETE DOW
Corporations	E. E. MONSON	Publicity	A. S. BROWN
Corrections	SAMUEL W. STEWART	Public Instruction.....	CHARLES H. SKIDMORE
Defense	GUS P. BACKMAN	Public Utilities	GEORGE S. BALLIF
Employment Service	RAY R. ADAMS	Purchasing	HENRY MCGEAN
Equalization of Assessments.....	HEBER BENNION	Railroads	GEORGE S. BALLIF
Fish and Game.....	ROSS LEONARD	Relief	DAVID R. TREVITHICK
Health	WILLIAM M. MCKAY, M.D.	Securities	LAWRENCE TAYLOR
Highways	JOHN S. EVANS	Taxation	J. LAMBERT GIBSON
Insane	OWEN P. HENINGER	Unemployment Compensation	E. M. ROYLE
Insurance	OSCAR W. CARLSON	University	LEROY E. COWLES
Labor	E. M. ROYLE	Vocational Education.....	CHARLES H. SKIDMORE
Library (Archives and History)	HERBERT S. AUERBACH	Water	ED WATSON
Library (Law)	LI M. CUMMINGS	Welfare	DAVID R. TREVITHICK
Library (State).....	ANTONE K. ROMNEY	Workmen's Compensation.....	E. M. ROYLE

VERMONT



Nickname	The Green Mountain State
Motto	<i>Freedom and Unity</i>
Flower	Red Clover
Bird	✓ Hermit Thrush
Song	<i>Hail, Vermont</i>
Entered the Union	March 4, 1791

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE
SERVICE

Legislative Reference Bureau

State Library

MRS. BEATRICE LOWE HASKINS

Assistant Librarian

Services: The Bureau collects material of interest to legislators and keeps a complete card index of bills. It conducts inquiries upon request, and prepares a biennial "Preliminary Legislative Manual." It assists the legislative draftsmen, and, at the end of each session, edits and publishes a cumulative index of the laws passed and a table of changes made in existing legislation.

STATE MANUAL

Vermont Legislative Directory

Issued by the Secretary of State
Published biennially

Total Pages: 667 Current Volume: 1943
Size in inches: 4 1/2 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 court and revenue 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.

THE VERMONT COUNCIL OF
SAFETY

Chairman: GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. WILLS

Executive Vice-Chairman: ALBERT A. CREE

Status: Statutory Board, established by the 1943 General Assembly

Appropriations: No direct appropriations; necessary funds available from Emergency Board

Activities: Activities of the Council fall within two broad divisions: (1) the Air Raid Protection Division, which is responsible for the operation of the air raid warning system, for communications during emergencies, and for coordination of defense activities; and (2) the Community War Services Division, which coordinates the programs of federal, state, and local war agencies, and promotes effective mobilization of maximum civilian effort.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)9,564

Rank in Nation 42nd

Population (1940) 359,231

Rank in Nation.....45th

Density per square mile (1910).....38.7

Number of Representatives in Congress.....1

Total State Revenue (1942).....\$17,090,989

Total State Expenditures (1942).....\$16,692,117

State University University of Vermont
and State Agricultural College

Site Burlington

Capital City Montpelier

Population (1940)	8,006
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Rank in State6th

Largest City Burlington

Population (1940)27,686

Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....3

Number of Counties14

VERMONT

OFFICERS



HON. ALBAN J. PARKER
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor.....WILLIAM H. WILLS
Lieutenant Governor
.....MORTIMER R. PROCTOR
Secretary of State...RAWSON C. MYRICK
Attorney General....ALBAN J. PARKER
State Treasurer.....LEVI R. KELLEY
State Auditor.....DAVID V. ANDERSON



GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. WILLS

VERMONT SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice...SHERMAN R. MOULTON
Four Associate Justices
Term.....Two years
Elected by legislature

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...MORTIMER R. PROCTOR
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....LEE E. EMERSON
Secretary of the Senate.....WILLSIE E. BRISBIN
Speaker of the House.....ASA S. BLOOMER
Clerk of the House.....CLIFTON G. PARKER

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
28 R.	206 R.	2 years...Senate	Wednesday after first Monday in January,
2 D.	28 D.	2 years...House	biennially in odd years. Length: no consti-
30 Total	12 Others		tutional limit.
	246 Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
ALBAN J. PARKER, Chairman	RAYMOND B. DANIELS	ELBERT E. MARTIN
HUBERT E. SARGENT	J. BROWER HALL	BYRON A. ROBINSON
PHILIP SHUTLER	J. A. M. HINSMAN	BENJAMIN O. WALES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics	Vacancy	Liquor Control.....	PARKE C. BEEDE
Agriculture	EDWARD H. JONES	Motor Vehicles.....	H. ELMER MARSH
Audit	DAVID V. ANDERSON	National Guard	HERBERT T. JOHNSON
Banking (Acting).....	ALBERT N. PINGREE	Old Age Assistance	W. ARTHUR SIMPSON
Budget	WILLIAM H. WILLS	Parks	PERRY H. MERRILL
Conservation.....	FRANCIS E. MORRISSEY	Parole.....	HOLLIS F. BLODGETT
Corporations	RAWSON C. MYRICK	Planning	PHILIP F. SHUTLER
Corrections	TIMOTHY C. DALE	Police (Highway Patrol).....	ARA A. GRIGGS
Defense	ALBERT A. CREE	Publicity	HAROLD H. CHADWICK
Employment Service.....	E. REYNOLD JOHNSON	Public Instruction.....	RALPH E. NOBLE
Equalization of Assessments.....	ERWIN M. HARVEY	Public Utilities.....	W. R. McFEETERS
Fish and Game	GEORGE W. DAVIS	Public Works	WILLIAM F. CORRY
Forestry	PERRY H. MERRILL	Purchasing	MERTON F. BARBER
Geology	ELBRIDGE C. JACOBS	Railroads	W. R. McFEETERS
Health	CHARLES F. DALTON, M.D.	Relief	TIMOTHY C. DALE
Highways	HUBERT E. SARGENT	State Guard...Adj. GEN. MURDOCK A. CAMPBELL	
Insane	JAMES C. O'NEIL	Taxation	ERWIN M. HARVEY
Insurance (Acting).....	ALBERT N. PINGREE	Unemployment	
Labor	HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG	Compensation.....	WILLIAM L. McKEE
Library (Archives and History).....	EARL W. NEWTON	University.....	JOHN S. MILLIS
Library (Law).....	HARRISON J. CONANT	Vocational Education.....	JOHN E. NELSON
Library (State)	HARRISON J. CONANT	Welfare	TIMOTHY C. DALE
		Workmen's Compensation.....	HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG

VIRGINIA



Nickname The Old Dominion
 Motto *Sic Semper Tyrannis*
 (Thus ever to tyrants)
 Flower Dogwood
 Bird (unofficial) Robin
 Song *Carry Me Back to Old Virginia*
 Entered the Union June 25, 1788

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Division of Statutory Research and Drafting

CASSIUS M. CHICHESTER, Director

Services: Indexes, lists, and digests of material are prepared. A file is kept of all bills, committee reports, and documents. Research is conducted, bills are drafted, and advice given as to the constitutionality or probable legal effect of proposed legislation, upon request of the Governor or of any member of the General Assembly.

VIRGINIA OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Director: GOVERNOR COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR.
 Coordinator: JOSEPH H. WYSE

Status: Created by Act of General Assembly, approved February 11, 1942
 Appropriation: A sum sufficient to cover necessary expenses as incurred; estimated at \$100,000 for each fiscal year of the biennium

Activities: In conformity with the Act, local councils of defense have been established in all counties, cities, and incorporated towns. The various activities and services of the Office of Civilian Defense include those of the State Evacuation Authority, gas protection, State Technical Committee, air raid precautions and air raid shelters, water supply, fire protection, transportation, child care, emergency welfare and medical services, housing, and others.

STATE MANUAL

Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia

Issued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth

Published annually

Total Pages: 392 Current Volume: 1941-42
 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 office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 39,899
 Rank in Nation 33rd
 Population (1940) 2,677,773
 Rank in Nation 19th
 Density per square mile (1940) 67.1
 Number of Representatives in Congress 9
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$94,153,902
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$100,189,533
 State University University of Virginia
 Site Charlottesville
 Capital City Richmond
 Population (1940) 193,042
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Richmond
 Population (1940) 193,042
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 15
 Number of Counties 100

VIRGINIA



HON. C. H. MORRISSETT
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR.
Lieutenant Governor . . . WILLIAM M. TUCK
Secretary of the Commonwealth
..... RALPH E. WILKINS
Attorney General ABRAM P. STAPLES
State Treasurer W. TAYLOR MURPHY
Auditor of Public Accounts
..... L. MCCARTHY DOWNS
Comptroller HENRY G. GILMER

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
COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR.

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate WILLIAM M. TUCK
Speaker of the House THOMAS B. STANLEY
President Pro Tem of the Senate Vacancy
Clerk of the Senate E. R. COMBS
Clerk of the House E. GRIFFITH DODSON

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session:
32 D. 88 D.	4 years Senate	Second Wednesday in January, biennially	
2 R. 3 R.	2 years House	in even years. Length: 60 days. (May be	
6 Vacancies 9 Vacancies		extended up to 30 days by a 3/5 vote of	
40 Total 100 Total		members of each house.)	

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
C. H. MORRISSETT, Chairman	L. M. ROBINETTE	C. G. QUESENBERRY
C. F. JOYNER, JR.	W. STUART MOFFETT	GEORGE M. WARREN
WILLIAM H. STAUFFER	ROBERT O. NORRIS, JR.	T. BRYAN TATE
ABRAM P. STAPLES	MAITLAND H. BUSTARD	CHARLES R. FENWICK
RAYMOND V. LONG		ERNEST H. WILLIAMS, JR.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education DABNEY S. LANCASTER	Library (State) WILMER L. HALL
Aeronautics ALLEN C. PERKINSON	Liquor Control R. MCC. BULLINGTON
Agriculture L. M. WALKER, JR.	Mines CREED P. KELLY
Audit L. MCCARTHY DOWNS	Motor Vehicles C. F. JOYNER
Banking M. R. MORGAN	National Guard S. G. WALLER
Budget J. H. BRADFORD	Old Age Assistance WILLIAM H. STAUFFER
Claims HENRY G. GILMER	Parks RANDOLPH ODELL
Conservation WILLIAM A. WRIGHT	Planning RAYMOND V. LONG
Corporations H. LESTER HOOKER	Police C. W. WOODSON
Corrections RICE M. YOEUELL	Printing A. B. GATHRIGHT
Defense J. H. WYSE	Publicity GEORGE P. ARNOLD
Employment Service FRANK A. CAVEDO	Public Instruction DABNEY S. LANCASTER
Equalization of Assessments C. H. MORRISSETT	Public Utilities H. LESTER HOOKER
Fish and Game TALBOTT E. CLARKE	Purchasing A. B. GATHRIGHT
Forestry F. C. PEDERSON	Railroads H. LESTER HOOKER
Geology ARTHUR BEVAN	Relief JAMES W. PHILLIPS
Health I. C. RIGGIN, M.D.	Securities (Acting) LEVIN NOCK DAVIS
Highways JAMES A. ANDERSON	Taxation C. H. MORRISSETT
Insane H. C. HENRY, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation JOHN Q. RHODES
Insurance GEORGE A. BOWLES	University JOHN L. NEWCOMB
Labor JAMES HOPKINS HALL, JR.	Vocational Education DABNEY S. LANCASTER
Library (Archives and History) WILMER L. HALL	Water H. LESTER HOOKER
Library (Law) LLOYD M. RICHARDS	Welfare WILLIAM H. STAUFFER
	Workmen's Compensation PARKE P. DEANS

WASHINGTON



NicknameThe Evergreen State
 Motto*Alki*
 (By and by)
 FlowerWestern Rhododendron
 Bird (unofficial)Willow Goldfinch
 Song*Washington Beloved*
 Entered the Union.....November 11, 1889

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

Washington State Library

GRETCHEN KNIEF SCHENK, Librarian

Washington State Law Library

MARK H. WIGHT, 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.

WASHINGTON STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Executive Director: IRVING S. SMITH

Status: Legislative Board, established 1941

Appropriations: \$150,000

Activities: The Council has organized programs of civilian protection; public information, emergency medical service, aircraft warning, camouflage, and child care. Officials in charge of evacuation, radio, traffic, transportation, and physical fitness work in close cooperation with the Council.

STATE MANUAL

Washington State Government

Total Pages: 114 Current Volume: 1940

Sizes in inches: 8 1/4 x 10 3/4

Washington State Government presents a comprehensive picture of the organization and functions of all of the departments of the state government. A valuable and unusual feature is the use of detailed charts showing the organization and function of each department. It is well illustrated with statistical material and has an adequate index. Unfortunately, personnel is not named since the book is not intended as a publication to be revised from year to year.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles)69,127
 Rank in Nation19th
 Population (1940)1,736,191
 Rank in Nation30th
 Density per square mile (1940)25.9
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....6
 Total State Revenue (1941).....\$97,358,000
 Total Expenditures (1941).....\$97,030,000
 State UniversityUniversity of Washington
 SiteSeattle
 Capital CityOlympia
 Population (1940)13,254
 Rank in State11th
 Largest CitySeattle
 Population (1940)368,302
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population14
 Number of Counties39

WASHINGTON

OFFICERS

Governor ARTHUR B. LANGLEIE
 Lieutenant Governor VICTOR A. MEYERS
 Secretary of State MRS. BELLE REEVES
 Attorney General (Acting) FRED E. LEWIS
 State Treasurer OTTO A. CASE
 State Auditor CLIFF YELLE



GOVERNOR ARTHUR B. LANGLEIE

WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice GEORGE B. SIMPSON
 Eight Associate Judges
 Term Six years
 Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate VICTOR A. MEYERS Secretary of the Senate H. H. HENNEFORD
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ALBERT D. ROSELLINI Speaker of the House EDWARD J. REILLY
 Clerk of the House S. R. HOLCOMB

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
27 D.	57 D.	4 years... Senate	Second Monday in January, biennially in
19 R.	42 R.	2 years... House	odd years. Length: 60 days.
46 Total	99 Total		

WASHINGTON HAS NO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aeronautics BURWELL BANTZ	Mines SHELDON L. GLOVER
Agriculture ARTHUR E. COX	Motor Vehicles BURWELL BANTZ
Audit CLIFF YELLE	National Guard WALTER DE LONG
Banking J. C. MINSHULL	Old Age Assistance VERNE GRAHAM
Budget E. D. BRABROOK	Parks E. A. CARROLL
Claims CLIFF YELLE	Parole A. M. MURFIN
Conservation ED DAVIS	Planning B. H. KIZER
Corporations MRS. BELLE REEVES	Police JAMES PRYDE
Corrections DAVID E. LOCKWOOD	Printing O. H. WOODY
Defense IRVING S. SMITH	Publicity CHAPIN D. FOSTER
Employment Service E. B. RILEY	Public Instruction MRS. PEARL A. WANAMAKER
Equalization of Assessments T. M. JENNER	Public Utilities CHARLES F. SCHAEFER
Fish FRED J. FOSTER	Public Works DAVID E. LOCKWOOD
Forestry T. S. GOODYEAR	Purchasing H. D. VAN EATON
Game B. T. MCCAULEY	Railroads CHARLES F. SCHAEFER
Geology HAROLD E. CULVER	Relief VERNE GRAHAM
Health DONALD G. EVANS, M.D.	Securities THOMAS A. SWAYZE
Highways BURWELL BANTZ	Taxation T. M. JENNER
Insane DAVID E. LOCKWOOD	Unemployment Compensation E. B. RILEY
Insurance W. A. SULLIVAN	University LEE P. SIEG
Labor ROBERT H. HARLIN	Vocational Education MRS. PEARL A. WANAMAKER
Library (Archives and History) DAVID E. LOCKWOOD	Water CHARLES J. BARTHOLET
Library (Law) MARK H. WIGHT	Welfare (Acting) VERNE GRAHAM
Library (State) GRETCHEN KNIEF SCHENK	Workmen's Compensation ROBERT H. HARLIN
Liquor Control EVRO M. BECKET	

WEST VIRGINIA



Nickname The Panhandle State
 Motto *Montani Semper Liberi*
 (Mountaineers are always freemen)
 Flower Big Rhododendron
 Bird (unofficial) Tufted Titmouse
 Song (unofficial) *West Virginia Hills*
 Entered the Union June 20, 1863

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Section

Department of Archives and History

Mrs. BESS E. HARRISON

State Historian and Archivist

Services: No legislative reference and bill drafting service has been officially organized in West Virginia, and no specific appropriation has been made for the service.

STATE MANUAL

West Virginia Blue Book

Compiled by A. HALE WATKINS

Published annually

Total Pages: 891 Current Volume: 1912
 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, much historical and miscellaneous information, and numerous tables of statistics covering the various departments of the state government. Featured in the latest edition are directories of war agency staffs, rationing boards located in the state, and county draft boards.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Vice-Chairman: COL. LOUIS A. JOHNSON

Status: Statutory Board, Act of March 14, 1941

Appropriations: \$60,500 for fiscal year 1943-1944

Activities: The seven members for which the Act provides have been appointed under the chairmanship of the governor. The Act specifies that members be appointed without reference to political affiliation and with reference to their special knowledge of industry, agriculture, consumer protection, labor, education, health, welfare, or other subjects relating to national or state defense.

In cooperation with local officials, the Council may establish district councils in critical defense areas of the state. Each political subdivision of the state is given power to establish a local council by proclamation of the executive officer or governing body thereof.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 24,282
 Rank in Nation 40th
 Population (1940) 1,901,974
 Rank in Nation 25th
 Density per square mile (1940) 79.0
 Number of Representatives in Congress 6
 Total State Revenue (1941-42) \$66,130,173
 Total State Expenditures (1941-42) \$66,170,144
 State University.... University of West Virginia
 Site Morgantown
 Capital City Charleston
 Population (1940) 67,914
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Huntington
 Population (1940) 78,836
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 12
 Number of Counties 55

WEST VIRGINIA

OFFICERS

Governor.....MATTHEW M. NEELY
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State..WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN
 Attorney General
 (Acting)IRA J. PARTLOW
 State Treasurer....RICHARD E. TALBOT
 State Auditor.....EDGAR B. SIMS

WEST VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

President.....JAMES B. RILEY
 Four Associate Judges
 TermTwelve years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. E. B. PENNYBACKER
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR MATTHEW M. NEELY

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JAMES PAULI Speaker of the House.....JOHN A. AMOS
 Clerk of the Senate.....FRID B. WATKINS Clerk of the House.....J. R. ALIFF

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
22 .....D.	50 .....D.	1 years...Senate	Second Wednesday in January, biennially
10 .....R.	44 .....R.	2 years...House	in odd years. Length: 60 days.
32 .....Total	94 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
E. B. PENNYBACKER, Chairman	GEORGE H. WILLIAMS	JOHN I. ROGERS
CLEVELAND M. BAILEY	W. BROUGHTON JOHNSTON	WALLACE E. FERRELL
IRA J. PARTLOW	C. HOWARD HARDESTY	FRANK A. KNIGHT
	JOHN J. PELTER	STEPHEN J. RUSSEK
	R. F. MUSGRAVE	OWEN S. SCHAEFFER
		HERBERT SCHUPBACH

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....W. W. TRENT	Mines .....JESSE REDYARD
Aeronautics .....DAVID H. GILTINAN	Motor Vehicles .....DON McCLAUGHERTY
Agriculture .....J. B. McLAUGHLIN	National Guard.....CARLETON C. PIERCE
Audit .....EDGAR B. SIMS	Old Age Assistance.....HOMER W. HANNA
Banking .....H. D. VAUGHN	Parks .....C. E. DILL
Budget .....CLEVELAND M. BAILEY	Parole .....JOHN B. SMITH
Conservation .....JACK K. SHIPMAN	Police .....H. CLARE HESS
Corporations .....G. I. BAMBRICK	Printing .....DON F. FREEMAN
Defense .....LOUIS A. JOHNSON	Publicity .....BRUCE CRAWFORD
Employment Service .....W. M. GIVEN, JR.	Public Instruction .....W. W. TRENT
Equalization of Assessments	Public Utilities .....E. B. PENNYBACKER
.....GEORGE ALDERSON	Public Works
Fish (Acting).....B. D. WILLS	GOVERNOR M. M. NEELY, and all elective officers
Forestry .....R. O. BOWEN	Purchasing .....J. A. BIBBY, JR.
Game .....W. R. DE GARNO	Railroads .....E. B. PENNYBACKER
Geology .....PAUL H. PRICE	Relief .....HOMER W. HANNA
Health .....C. F. McCLINTIC, M.D.	Securities .....ROBERT F. BROWN
Highways .....ERNEST L. BAILEY	Taxation .....GEORGE ALDERSON
Insane .....C. T. TAYLOR, M.D.	Unemployment Compensation (Acting)
Insurance .....HARLAN JUSTICE	.....CABELL S. DAVIS
Labor .....CHARLES SATTLER	University .....C. E. LAWALL
Library (Archives	Vocational Education .....W. W. TRENT
and History) .....NANCY A. WILSON	Water .....C. F. McCLINTIC, M.D.
Library (Law) .....J. ARTHUR JACKSON	Welfare .....Vacancy
Liquor Control .....MATTHEW EDMISTON	Workmen's Compensation.....C. L. HEABERLIN

WISCONSIN



Nickname The Badger State
 Motto *Forward*
 Flower (unofficial) Violet
 Bird (unofficial) Robin
 Song (Several unofficial)
 Entered the Union May 29, 1848

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: 692 Current Volume: 1943
 Size in inches: 5¾ x 8¾

The Wisconsin Blue Book contains a complete directory of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government. Each of the administrative boards and divisions is described in detail, and there is a section devoted to federal officials in the state. Included is considerable miscellaneous information on the state, such as county officers, civil township land areas, principal Wisconsin publications, statewide associations of Wisconsin, and election statistics.

WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chairman: JOHN CUDAHY

Status: Governor's Board, appointed October 1, 1940
 Appropriations: Direct, none. From the Emergency Board for 1940-1943, \$104,000

Activities: The civilian defense program is divided into eight sections: planning, protection, health and welfare, service and supplies, publicity and information, aviation, tire rationing, and salvage. County councils of defense function as administrative and policy-forming organizations in charge of all activities affecting the civilian population of their counties.

STATISTICAL

Area (square miles) 56,066
 Rank in Nation 25th
 Population (1940) 3,137,587
 Rank in Nation 13th
 Density per square mile (1940) 57.3
 Number of Representatives in Congress 10
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$130,330,000
 Total State Expenditures (1941) \$120,968,000
 State University University of Wisconsin
 Site Madison
 Capital City Madison
 Population (1940) 67,447
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Milwaukee
 Population (1940) 587,472
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 30
 Number of Counties 71

WISCONSIN

OFFICERS



SENATOR LOUIS J. FELLEENZ
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

Governor (Acting)WALTER S. GOODLAND
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



ACTING GOVERNOR
WALTER S. GOODLAND

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY
Six Associate Justices
TermTen years
Elected by popular vote

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate....WALTER S. GOODLAND
President Pro Tem of the SenateCONRAD SHEARER
Clerk of the Senate.....LAWRENCE R. LARSEN
Speaker of the House.....VERNON W. THOMSON
Clerk of the Assembly.....ARTHUR L. MAY

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
4 .....D.	14 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Wednesday in January, biennially
23 .....R.	73 .....R.	2 years...House	in odd years. Length: no constitutional
6 .....Prog.	13 .....Prog.		limit.
33 .....Total	100 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
FRANK N. GRAASS, Secretary	LOUIS J. FELLEENZ, JR., Chairman	JOSEPH A. SCHMITZ
WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN	WARREN P. KNOWLES	ALFRED R. LUDVIGSON
A. E. WEGNER	MELVIN R. LAIRD	ROBERT M. LONG

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education .....GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT	Mines .....A. H. FINDEISEN
Aeronautics .....PLANNING BOARD	Motor Vehicles .....HUGH M. JONES
Agriculture .....MILTON H. BUTTON	National Guard.....ALVIN A. KUECHENMEISTER
Audit .....FRED R. ZIMMERMAN	Old Age Assistance .....GEORGE M. KEITH
Banking .....JAMES MULVA	Parks .....C. L. HARRINGTON
Budget .....E. C. GIESSEL	Parole .....A. F. RUTH
Claims .....FRED R. ZIMMERMAN	Personnel .....A. J. OPSTEDAL
Conservation .....E. J. VANDERWALL	Planning .....M. W. TORKELSON
Corporations .....HERBERT E. WHIPPLE	Police .....HOMER G. BELL
Corrections .....PUBLIC WELFARE BOARD	Publicity (Recreation).....J. H. H. ALEXANDER
Defense .....JOHN CUDAHY	Public Instruction .....JOHN CALLAHAN
Employment Service .....HARRY LIPPART	Public Utilities .....REUBEN W. PETERSON
Equalization of Assessments.....A. E. WEGNER	Purchasing .....F. X. RITGER
Fish .....B. O. WEBSTER	Railroads .....REUBEN W. PETERSON
Forestry .....C. L. HARRINGTON	Relief .....GEORGE M. KEITH
Game .....WILLIAM F. GRIMMER	Securities .....VERNON G. ZELLER
Geology .....E. F. BEAN	Taxation .....A. E. WEGNER
Health .....CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.	Unemployment
Highways .....WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG	Compensation .....PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH
Insane .....W. J. URBEN	University .....CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA
Insurance .....MORVIN DUEL	Vocational Education....GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT
Labor .....VOYTA WRABETZ	Water .....H. V. TENNANT
Library (Law), (State).....GILSON G. GLASIER	Welfare .....FRANK C. KLODE
Liquor Control.....CLYDE S. TUTTON	Workmen's Compensation .....H. A. NELSON

WYOMING



Nickname The Equality State
 Motto *Cedant Arma Togae*
 (Let arms yield to the gown)
 Flower Indian Paint Brush
 Bird Meadowlark
 Song (Two unofficial)
 Entered the Union July 10, 1890

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Wyoming State Library

MARY McGRATH, 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.

WYOMING STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Chairman: COL. GOELET GALLATIN

Status: Statutory Board, established February 18, 1941

Appropriations: \$100,000

Activities: The Council has organized its protective and defense services with volunteer and trained personnel. Campaigns in relation to victory gardens and victory homes are being given special attention.

STATISTICAL

STATE MANUAL

Official Directory of Wyoming

Issued by the Secretary of State

Published biennially

Total Pages: 149 Current Volume: 1939

Size in inches: 4 x 6

The Official Directory of Wyoming contains a complete roster of all officials of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the state government. Included is a roster of the state boards and commissions. There is a complete abstract of votes for the last preceding general election.

Area (square miles) 97,914
 Rank in Nation 8th
 Population (1940) 250,742
 Rank in Nation 47th
 Density per square mile (1940) 2.6
 Number of Representatives in Congress 1
 Total State Revenue (1941) \$13,261,000
 Total Expenditures (1941) \$13,585,000
 State University University of Wyoming
 Site Laramie
 Capital City Cheyenne
 Population (1940) 22,474
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Cheyenne
 Population (1940) 22,474
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 4
 Number of Counties 23

WYOMING

OFFICERS

Governor.....LESTER C. HUNT
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State: MART T. CHRISTENSEN
 Attorney General.....LOUIS J. O'MARR
 State Auditor.....WILLIAM JACK
 State Treasurer.....EARL WRIGHT

WYOMING SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....RALPH KIMBALL
 Two Associate Justices
 TermEight years
 Elected by popular vote



HON. LOUIS J. O'MARR
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR LESTER C. HUNT

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....R. H. NICHOLS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate:GEORGE A. CROSS Speaker of the House.....RICHARD J. LUMAN
 Secretary of the Senate....MRS. BESSIE E. DAILEY Clerk of the House.....HERBERT FOWLER

Senators	Representatives	Term	Regular Session
19 .....D.	17 .....D.	4 years...Senate	Second Tuesday in January, biennially in
17 .....R.	38 .....R.	2 years...House	odd years. Length: 40 days.
27 .....Total	56 .....Total		

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
 LOUIS J. O'MARR, Chairman
 LESTER C. HUNT
 GEORGE O. HOUSER
 MART T. CHRISTENSEN
 WILLIAM JACK

Senate Members
 E. J. ZOBLE
 GEORGE BURKE
 THOMAS STIRLING
 LESTER M. BARRUS
 W. A. NORRIS

House Members
 HOMER OXLEY
 GEORGE D. JOHNSON
 JOHN RIEDEL
 CHARLES E. NORRIS
 CHARLES E. HANNER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Adult Education.....SAM HITCHCOCK
 Aeronautics.....JOHN PHIFER
 Agriculture.....ERCEL WARD
 Audit.....WILLIAM "SCOTTY" JACK
 Banking.....NORRIS E. HARTWELL
 Budget.....LESTER C. HUNT
 Conservation.....GEORGE O. HOUSER
 Control.....LESTER C. HUNT
 Corporations.....MART T. CHRISTENSEN
 Corrections.....JOSEPH S. WEPPNER
 Defense.....GOELET GALLATIN
 Employment Service.....JAMES MORGAN
 Equalization of Assessments...ARCHIE EWOLDSEN
 Fish and Game.....R. W. SPRATT
 Geology.....HORACE D. THOMAS
 Health.....M. C. KEITH, M.D.
 Highways.....C. F. SEIFRIED
 Insane.....JOSEPH F. WHALEN, M.D.
 Insurance.....RODNEY BARRUS
 Labor.....ALVAN W. HARRIS
 Library (Archives and
 History).....MARY McGRATH
 Library (State).....MARY McGRATH

Liquor Control.....WILLIAM AUSTIN
 Mines.....WARREN D. SKELTON
 Motor Vehicles.....ARCHIE EWOLDSEN
 National Guard.....R. L. ESMAY
 Old Age Assistance.....S. S. HOOVER
 Parole.....JOSEPH S. WEPPNER
 Planning.....GEORGE O. HOUSER
 Police.....W. R. BRADLEY
 Printing.....JOSEPH S. WEPPNER
 Publicity.....GEORGE O. HOUSER
 Public Instruction.....ESTHER L. ANDERSON
 Public Utilities.....ARCHIE EWOLDSEN
 Purchasing.....JOSEPH S. WEPPNER
 Railroads.....ARCHIE EWOLDSEN
 Relief.....S. S. HOOVER
 Securities.....MART T. CHRISTENSEN
 Taxation.....M. H. LEITNER
 Unemployment Compensation...ROSS LEGGETT
 University.....J. L. MORRILL
 Vocational Education.....SAM HITCHCOCK
 Water.....L. C. BISHOP
 Welfare.....S. S. HOOVER
 Workmen's Compensation....WILLIAM P. PETRY

Rosters of Administrative Officials Classified by Functions

ADULT EDUCATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	E. B. Norton	Superintendent	Department of Education
Arizona	E. D. Ring	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Arkansas	Ralph B. Jones	Commissioner	State Board of Education
California	Vacancy	Chief, Division of Adult and Contin- uation Education	State Board of Education
Colorado	H. A. Tiemann	Director	State Board for Vocational Education
Connecticut ...	Robert C. Deming	Supervisor of Adult Education	State Board of Education
Delaware	Marguerite H. Burnett	Director, Adult Education	State Board of Education
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	Alice Myers	State Superintendent of Training and In- dustrial Education	Board of Vocational Educa- tion
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	Homer Nichols	Director, Adult Education	Department of Education
Louisiana	John E. Cox	Superintendent	Department of Education
Maine	Austin Alden	Director, Division of Adult Education	Department of Education
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	James A. Moyer	Director	Division of University Exten- sion
Michigan	George H. Fern	Director	State Board of Control for Vocational Education
Minnesota	H. E. Flynn	Commissioner	State Board of Education
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Mildred Bray	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public In- struction
New Hampshire	Walter M. May	Deputy Commissioner	State Board of Education
New Jersey ....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ...	Rebecca Graham	Representative	Department of Education
New York	Frank L. Tolman	Director, Adult Educa- tion and Library Ex- tension Division	Department of Education

ADULT EDUCATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	H. W. Nisonger	Assistant Director	Bureau of Special and Adult Education
Oklahoma	Tom W. Smith	Supervisor of Adult Education	Department of Education
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	James F. Rockett	Director	Department of Education
South Carolina	James H. Hope	Superintendent of Education	State Board of Education
South Dakota	J. F. Hines	Superintendent	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	Dabney S. Lancaster	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Washington			
West Virginia	W. W. Trent	Superintendent of Schools	Department of Education
Wisconsin	George P. Hambrecht	Director	State Board of Vocational and Adult Education
Wyoming	Sam Hitchcock	Director	Division of Vocational Education

AERONAUTICS

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	E. W. Stanford	Director of Airfields and Development	State Aviation Commission
Arizona	Amos A. Betts	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado	Donald Robertson	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Connecticut	T. H. Lockhart	Commissioner of Aeronautics	Department of Aeronautics
Delaware			
Florida		Director, Aviation Division	State Road Department
Georgia	M. E. Thompson	Chairman	Aviation Commission
Idaho	H. T. Evans	Director, Division of Aeronautics	Department of Public Works
Illinois	George C. Roberts	Secretary	Aeronautics Commission
Indiana			
Iowa	D. F. Hunter	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Kansas			
Kentucky	H. B. Palmore	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Louisiana	D. L. Pyburn	Aeronautics Coordinator	Department of Public Works
Maine	John E. Willey	Chief Inspector in Charge of Aviation	Office of Secretary of State
Maryland	Charles A. Masson	Secretary-Treasurer	State Aviation Commission
Massachusetts	Chandler C. Hovey	Director	Aviation Commission
Michigan	Thomas E. Walsh	Director, Department of Aeronautics	Board of Aeronautics
Minnesota	Leslie L. Schroeder	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska	Rolland Harr	Secretary	Aeronautics Commission
Nevada			

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AERONAUTICS—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
New Hampshire	Stewart Campbell	Director of Aeronautics	Public Service Commission
New Jersey	Gill Robb Wilson	Director of Aviation	Department of Aviation
New Mexico	Harlee Townsend, Jr.	Executive Director	Aeronautics Commission
New York	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	R. Bruce Etheridge	Director, Conservation and Development Program	State Aviation Commission
North Dakota	C. W. McDonnell	Commissioner	Public Service Commission
Ohio	Earle L. Johnson	Director of Aeronautics	State Bureau of Aeronautics
Oklahoma	H. B. Lowery	Director, Traffic Control	Department of Public Safety
Oregon	Lee U. Eyerly	State Director	State Board of Aeronautics
Pennsylvania	W. L. Anderson	Director, Division of Aeronautics	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island	Willard M. Fletcher	Administrator of Civil Aeronautics	Advisory Board, Department of Public Works
South Carolina	Dexter C. Martin	Director of Aeronautics	Aeronautics Commission
South Dakota	T. B. Roberts, Jr.	Chairman	Aeronautics Commission
Tennessee	Herbert Fox	Director	Bureau of Aeronautics
Texas	.....	.....	.....
Utah	Joseph S. Bergin	Director	Aeronautics Commission
Vermont	Vacancy	Inspector of Aeronautics	Motor Vehicle Department, Aviation Section
Virginia	A. C. Perkinson	Director of Aviation	State Corporation Commission, Division of Aviation
Washington	Burwell Bantz	Director of Aeronautics	Office of the Governor
West Virginia	David H. Giltinan	Secretary	Board of Aeronautics
Wisconsin	.....	.....	Planning Board
Wyoming	John Phifer	Chairman	State Aviation Commission

AGRICULTURE

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Joe N. Poole	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Industries
Arizona	J. L. E. Lauderdale	State Entomologist	Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture
Arkansas	D. T. Gray	Secretary	State Plant Board
California	William J. Cecil	Director	Department of Agriculture
Colorado	W. C. Sweinhart	Director, Division of Agriculture	Executive Department
Connecticut	Olcott F. King	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Delaware	Ralph Wilson	Secretary	State Board of Agriculture
Florida	Nathan Mayo	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Georgia	Tom M. Linder	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Idaho	Harvey Schwendiman	Commissioner in Charge of All Bureaus	Department of Agriculture
Illinois	Howard Leonard	Director	Department of Agriculture
Indiana	Charles M. Dawson	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Commerce and Industries
Iowa	Harry D. Linn	Secretary of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Kansas	J. C. Mohler	Secretary	Board of Agriculture
Kentucky	William H. May	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics
Louisiana	Harry D. Wilson	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Immigration
Maine	Carl R. Smith	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Maryland	H. C. Byrd	Executive Officer and President of University of Maryland	State Board of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Massachusetts ..	Louis S. Webster	Acting Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Michigan	Charles Figy	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Minnesota	R. A. Trovatten	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food
Mississippi	S. E. Corley	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Missouri	J. W. Ellis	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Montana	Albert Kruse	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry
Nebraska	R. M. Howard	Director	Department of Agriculture and Inspection
Nevada	Carl Dodge, Jr.	Director, Division of Plant Industry	Department of Agriculture
New Hampshire	Andrew L. Felker	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
New Jersey	Willard H. Allen	Secretary, State Board of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
New Mexico ...	Hugh M. Milton III	Head	Department of Agriculture
New York	C. Chester DuMond	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Markets
North Carolina	W. Kerr Scott	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
North Dakota..	Math Dahl	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Labor
Ohio	John T. Brown	Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Oklahoma	Joe C. Scott	President	State Board of Agriculture
Oregon	E. L. Peterson	Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Pennsylvania ..	Miles Horst	Secretary of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Rhode Island ..	Raymond G. Bressler	Director	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina.	J. Roy Jones	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries
South Dakota..	E. H. Everson	Secretary of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Tennessee	C. C. Flanery	Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Texas	J. E. McDonald	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Utah	Tracy R. Welling	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Vermont	E. H. Jones	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Virginia	L. M. Walker, Jr.	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture and Immigration
Washington ...	Arthur E. Cox	Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
West Virginia..	J. B. McLaughlin	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture
Wisconsin	Milton H. Button	Chairman of Commissioners	Department of Agriculture and Markets
Wyoming	Ercel Ward	(Deputy) Commissioner of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

AUDIT

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	John Brandon	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Arizona	Ana Frohmiller	State Auditor	Department of State Auditor
Arkansas	J. Oscar Humphreys	State Auditor	Office of State Comptroller
California	John F. Hassler	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Colorado	James L. Bradley	Director, Division of Accounts and Controls	Department of Auditing
Connecticut ...	Frank M. Lynch and Joseph B. Downes	Auditors of Public Accounts	Finance Department
Delaware	J. Morris Harrington	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Florida	Bryan Willis	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor

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AUDIT—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Georgia	B. E. Thrasher, Jr.	State Auditor	Department of Audits
Idaho	Calvin E. Wright	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Illinois	Arthur C. Lueder	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Accounts
Indiana	Richard T. James	State Auditor	Executive Department
Iowa	C. B. Akers	Auditor of State	State Auditor's Office
Kansas	George Robb	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Kentucky	D. A. Logan	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Louisiana	L. B. Baynard	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Maine	William D. Hayes	State Auditor	Auditing Department
Maryland	Daniel L. Clayland III	State Auditor	Auditing Department
Massachusetts ..	Thomas J. Buckley	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Michigan	Vernon J. Brown	Auditor General	Department of Auditor General
Minnesota	Stafford King	State Auditor	Department of Administra- tion and Finance
Mississippi	J. M. Causey	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Accounts
Missouri	Forrest Smith	State Auditor	Auditing Department
Montana	John J. Holmes	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Nebraska	Ray C. Johnson	Auditor of Public Accounts	Auditing Department
Nevada	D. G. LaRue	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
New Hampshire	Arthur E. Bean	Comptroller	Office of the Comptroller
New Jersey	Frank Durand	State Auditor	State Auditor's Department
New Mexico	J. D. Hannah	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
New York	Frank C. Moore	State Comptroller	Department of Audit and Control
North Carolina	George Ross Pou	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
North Dakota ..	Berta E. Baker	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Ohio	Joseph T. Ferguson	Auditor of State and Chief	Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices
Oklahoma	John Rogers	Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Oregon	Robert S. Farrell, Jr.	State Auditor	Office of Secretary of State
Pennsylvania ..	F. Clair Ross	Auditor General	Auditor General's Depart- ment
Rhode Island ..	M. Joseph Cummings	Comptroller	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina	J. M. Smith	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
South Dakota ..	W. W. Warner	State Auditor	Treasury Department
Tennessee	Robert W. Lowe	Comptroller of the Treasury	Comptroller's Office
Texas	C. H. Cavness	State Auditor and Effi- ciency Expert	Office of State Auditor and Efficiency Expert
Utah	Reese M. Reese	State Auditor	Department of State Auditor
Vermont	David V. Anderson	Auditor of Accounts	Office of Auditor of Accounts
Virginia	L. McCarthy Downs	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Accounts
Washington	Cliff Yelle	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
West Virginia ..	Edgar B. Sims	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Wisconsin	Fred R. Zimmerman ¹	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Wyoming	William "Scotty" Jack	State Auditor	Office of Secretary of State

BANKING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Addie Lee Farish	Director	Department of Commerce
Arizona	George C. Williams	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Arkansas	Thomas W. Leggett	Bank Commissioner	State Bank Department

¹ Also serves as Secretary of State.

BANKING—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
California	Ben Corlett	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Colorado	Maple Harl	Bank Commissioner	Department of Law
Connecticut	Richard Rapport	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
Delaware	Frank E. Lynch, Jr.	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
Florida	J. M. Lee	Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller
Georgia	John C. Beasley	Superintendent of Banking	Banking Department
Idaho	Griffith L. Jenkins	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance
Illinois	Arthur C. Lueder	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts
Indiana	A. J. Stevenson	Director of Financial Institutions	Department of Financial Institutions
Iowa	Melvin W. Ellis	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Kansas	B. A. Welch	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
Kentucky	Hiram H. Wilhoit	Director, Division of Banking	Department of Business Regulation
Louisiana	Wilfred J. Begnaud	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Maine	Homer E. Robinson	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Maryland	John W. Downing	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Massachusetts ..	Joseph E. Perry	Commissioner of Banks, Division of Banks and Loan Agencies	Department of Banking and Insurance
Michigan	Edward Nelson	Banking Commissioner	Banking Department
Minnesota	F. A. Amundson	Bank Commissioner, Banking Division	Department of Commerce
Mississippi	Joe Latham	State Comptroller	Department of Bank Supervision
Missouri	D. Ross Harrison	Commissioner of Finance	Department of Finance
Montana	W. A. Brown	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Nebraska	Wade Martin	Director	Banking Department
Nevada	D. G. LaRue	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
New Hampshire ..	Clyde M. Davis	Bank Commissioner	Office of Bank Commissioner
New Jersey	Eugene E. Agger	Banking and Insurance Commissioner	Department of Banking and Insurance
New Mexico ..	W. P. Saunders	State Bank Examiner	Banking Department
New York	Elliott V. Bell	Superintendent	Banking Department
North Carolina ..	Gurney P. Hood	Commissioner of Banks	Banking Department
North Dakota ..	John A. Graham	State Examiner	Office of State Examiner
Ohio	William S. Hart	Superintendent, Division of Banks and Banking	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Carl B. Sebring	Bank Commissioner	State Banking Department
Oregon	Arthur A. Rogers	Superintendent of Banks	Banking Department
Pennsylvania ..	William C. Freeman	Secretary of Banking	Department of Banking
Rhode Island ..	Alex Chmielewski	Bank Commissioner	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina ..	Jeff B. Bates	State Treasurer and Chairman	Board of Bank Control
South Dakota ..	Erling Haugo	Superintendent of Banks	Department of Banking and Finance
Tennessee	H. B. Clarke	Superintendent of Banks	Department of Insurance and Banking
Texas	John McAdams	Banking Commissioner	Banking Department
Utah	Rulon F. Starley	Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
Vermont	Albert N. Pingree	Acting Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	.....

1 Also Chief Examiner, Bank Examining Department, Board of Control.

BANKING—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Virginia	M. R. Morgan	Commissioner of Banking	Corporation Department
Washington ...	J. C. Minshull	Supervisor of Banking	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia..	H. D. Vaughn	Commissioner	Banking Department
Wisconsin	James Mulva	Secretary	State Banking Commission
Wyoming	Norris E. Hartwell	State Examiner	Office of State Examiner

BUDGET

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Hayse Tucker	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Arizona	Sidney P. Osborn	Governor	Governor's Office
Arkansas	J. Bryan Sims	State Comptroller	State Comptroller's Office
California	Fred W. Links	Deputy Chief, Division of Budgets and Ac- counts	Department of Finance
Colorado	James A. Noonan	Budget and Efficiency Commissioner	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Robert Weir	Director of the Budget	Department of Finance
Delaware	Lawrence Brokate	Accountant	Permanent Budget Commis- sion
Florida	Budget Commission ¹	.....	.....
Georgia	B. E. Thrasher, Jr. ²	State Auditor	Department of Audits
Idaho	Alvin H. Reading	Director	Bureau of Budget
Illinois	George B. McKibbin	Director	Department of Finance
Indiana	C. Anderson Ketchum	Director of the Budget	Executive Department
Iowa	C. Fred Porter	State Comptroller	Executive Department
Kansas	Floyd Shoaf	Budget Director	Department of Budget
Kentucky	W. Arch Bennett	Commissioner of Fi- nance	Department of Finance
Louisiana	Martin L. Close	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Maine	Julian A. Mossman	State Budget Officer	Department of Finance
Maryland	Walter N. Kirkman	State Budget Director	Executive Department
Massachusetts ..	Charles W. Greenough	Budget Commissioner	Commission on Administra- tion and Finance
Michigan	Fred Striffler	Budget Director	State Administrative Board
Minnesota	Florence E. Reber	Budget Commissioner	Department of Administra- tion
Mississippi	W. N. McGee	Secretary	Budget Commission
Missouri	Jesse A. Mitchell	Assistant Director	Department of Budget
Montana	William Hosking	State Accountant, Accounting and Budget Office	Board of Equalization and Assessment
Nebraska	Robert M. Armstrong	State Tax Commis- sioner	Office of Tax Commissioner and Budget Control
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Governor	Executive Department
New Hampshire	Arthur E. Bean	Comptroller	Comptroller's Office
New Jersey	Frank E. Walsh	Acting Budget Com- missioner	Budget Department
New Mexico ...	John J. Dempsey	Governor	Executive Department
New York	John E. Burton	Director, Division of Budget	Executive Department
North Carolina.	R. G. Deyton	Assistant Director of the Budget	Executive Department
North Dakota..	Budget Commission ³	.....	.....
Ohio	John M. Wilcoxon	Superintendent of Budget	Department of Finance

¹ Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

² Governor assists with preparation of budget, after it has been formulated by the Auditor and State Treasurer.

³ Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State.

BUDGET—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Oklahoma	R. R. Owens	Budget Officer	Executive Department
Oregon	George K. Aiken	Executive Secretary to the Governor, Budget Division	Executive Department
Pennsylvania . . .	Edward B. Logan	Budget Secretary	Governor's Office
Rhode Island . . .	Edward L. Leahy	Budget Officer	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina . .	Olin D. Johnston	Governor	Executive Department
South Dakota . . .	A. B. Blake	Secretary of Finance	Department of Finance
Tennessee	W. M. Duncan	Director of the Budget	Department of the Budget
Texas	Weaver H. Baker	Chief, Division of Esti- mates and Appro- priations	Board of Control
Utah	Jerrod P. Beesley	Budget Officer	Board of Purchases and Supplies
Vermont	William H. Wills	Governor	Executive Department
Virginia	J. H. Bradford	Director, Division of Budget	Executive Department
Washington	E. D. Brabrook	Supervisor of Budget, Division of Budget	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia . . .	Cleveland M. Bailey	Director of the Budget	Board of Public Works
Wisconsin	E. C. Giessel	Director of the Budget	Budget Bureau
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt	Governor	Executive Department

CLAIMS¹

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	I. C. Heck	Division of Control and Accounts	Finance Department
Arizona	Ana Frohmiller	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Arkansas			
California	Harry B. Riley	Chairman	Board of Control
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia	Homer C. Parker	Comptroller-General	Office of Comptroller General
Idaho	Calvin E. Wright	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Illinois	Arthur C. Lueder	Auditor of Public Accounts	Office of Auditor of Public Accounts
Indiana			
Iowa	C. Fred Porter	Comptroller	Executive Department
Kansas	George Robb	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine	J. James Allen	State Controller, Bureau of Accounts and Control	Department of Finance
Maryland			
Massachusetts . . .			
Michigan	William Caughey	Clerk	Court of Claims
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri	Forrest Smith	State Auditor	Auditing Department
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	E. P. Carville ²	Examiner	Executive Department
New Hampshire . . .			

¹ Responsibility for handling of claims in many states is not centered in any one person. Hence, it has been impossible to list persons in charge of this function for all states.

² Also serves as Governor.

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CLAIMS—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York	John J. Magilton	Chief Auditor—State Expenditures	Department of Audit and Control
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	J. G. Duncan	Secretary	Office of State Auditor
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	John E. O'Dell	Secretary	Board of Claims
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	Reese M. Reese	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Henry G. Gilmer	Comptroller	Division of Accounts and Control
Washington	Cliff Yelle	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Fred R. Zimmerman	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

CONSERVATION

See also "Fish and Game," p. 437; "Forestry," p. 438; "Parks," p. 456.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Albert Gill	Director	Department of Conservation
Arizona	K. C. Kartchner	State Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
Arkansas	J. M. Crowell	Chief	Conservation Commission
California	William H. Moore	Director	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	S. E. Rice	Supervisor of Conser- vation	Department of Conservation
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	L. E. Osborne	Director	Department of Conservation
Indiana	Hugh Barnhart	Commissioner of Con- servation	Department of Conservation
Iowa	F. T. Schwob	Director	Conservation Commission
Kansas	I. K. Landon	Secretary	Soil Conservation Committee
Kentucky	Charles Fennell	Commissioner	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	Joseph L. McHugh	Commissioner of Con- servation	Department of Conservation
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Edwin Warfield	Chairman	Conservation Commission
Massachusetts	Raymond J. Kenney	Commissioner of Con- servation	Department of Conservation
Michigan	P. J. Hoffmaster	Director	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	C. S. Wilson	Commissioner	Conservation Commission
Mississippi	W. F. Dearman	Director	Fish and Game Commission
Missouri	Irwin T. Bode	Director	Conservation Commission
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Paul T. Gilbert	Secretary	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Chairman	State Park Commission
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....

CONSERVATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
New Jersey	Charles P. Wilber	Director	Conservation and Development Department
New Mexico	John J. Dempsey ¹	Chairman	Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
New York	John L. Halpin	Acting 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	E. W. Smartt	Chairman	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ² ..	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	Raymond G. Bressler	Director	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina ..	A. A. Richardson	Chief Game Warden	Chief Game Warden's Office
South Dakota ..	John A. Lunden	State Forester	Department of School and Public Lands
Tennessee	Paul Mathes	Commissioner of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Texas ³	Beauford Jester	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Utah	Ed Watson	Secretary	Water Storage Commission
Vermont	Francis E. Morrissey	Chairman	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	William A. Wright	Chairman	Commission on Conservation
Washington ...	Ed Davis	Director	Department of Conservation and Development
West Virginia ..	Jack K. Shipman	Director	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	E. J. Vanderwall	Director	Department of Conservation
Wyoming	George O. Houser	Executive Secretary	State Planning Board

CORPORATIONS (REGISTERING AND LICENSING)

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	H. G. Dowling	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	Amos A. Betts	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	C. G. Miller	Director of Corporations	Office of Secretary of State
California	Edwin M. Daugherty	Corporation Commissioner, Division of Corporations	Department of Investment
Colorado	Walter F. Morrison	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Connecticut ...	Frances Burke Redick	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Delaware	William J. Storey ⁴	Director of Corporations	Office of Secretary of State
Florida	R. A. Gray	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Georgia	John B. Wilson	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Idaho	George H. Curtis	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Illinois	William G. Worthey	Clerk, Corporation Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	Rue J. Alexander	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Iowa	Wilma Jordan	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Kansas	Frank J. Ryan	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Kentucky	George G. Hatcher	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Louisiana	James A. Gremillion	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Maine	Bernice F. Tibbetts	Corporation Clerk, Corporations Division	Office of Secretary of State
Maryland	Robert France	Chairman	State Tax Commission

¹ Also serves as Governor.² Conservation work done in Forestry and Fish and Game.³ Railroad Commission supervises oil and gas production.⁴ Also serves as Secretary of State.

CORPORATIONS (REGISTERING AND LICENSING)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Massachusetts . . .	Henry F. Long	Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation	Department of Corporations and Taxation
Michigan	Howard M. Warner	Commissioner	Corporation and Securities Commission
Minnesota	Arnold Gandrud	.....	Office of Secretary of State
Mississippi	J. V. Carr	Chief Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
Missouri	Russell Maloney	Supervisor of Corporation Department	Office of Secretary of State
Montana	Clifford Walker	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Nebraska	Frank Marsh	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Nevada	Malcolm McEachin	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
New Hampshire	Enoch D. Fuller	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
New Jersey	Joseph A. Brophy	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
New Mexico	Don R. Casados	Chairman	Corporation Commission
New York	Frank S. Sharp	Deputy Secretary of State and Chief, Division of Corporations	Office of Secretary of State
North Carolina	Abraham S. Wechsler	Division of Licenses	Office of Secretary of State
North Dakota . . .	Stanley Winborne	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Ohio	G. A. Gilbertson	Deputy Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Ohio	Edward J. Hummel	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Oklahoma	Katherine Manton	Assistant Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Oregon	Lloyd R. Smith	Corporation Commissioner	Corporation Department
Pennsylvania . . .	Vacancy	Director, Bureau of Corporations	Department of State
Rhode Island . . .	Armand H. Côté	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
South Carolina . .	W. P. Blackwell	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
South Dakota . . .	Mrs. L. M. Larsen	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Tennessee	Joe C. Carr	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Texas	Abner L. Lewis	Head of Charter Division	Office of Secretary of State
Utah	E. E. Monson	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Vermont	Rawson C. Myrick	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Virginia	H. Lester Hooker	Chairman, State Corporation Commission	Department of Corporations
Washington	Mrs. Belle Reeves	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
West Virginia . . .	G. I. Bambrick	Chief, Corporation Department	Office of State Auditor
Wisconsin	Herbert E. Whipple	Corporation Clerk	Office of Secretary of State
Wyoming	Mart T. Christensen	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

CORRECTIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	E. P. Russell	Director	Department of Corrections and Institutions
Arizona	Wes Townsend	Secretary	Board of Directors of State Institutions
Arkansas	J. A. Neaville	Chairman	Penitentiary Commission
California	James H. Phillips	Administrative Officer	Youth Correction Authority
	Isaac Paecht	Chairman	State Board of Prison Directors

CORRECTIONS—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut ...	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	W. C. Jones	Chairman, Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	John H. Klinger	Director, Corrections	Welfare Department
Iowa	P. F. Hopkins	Chairman	Board of Control of State Institutions
Kansas	Phil R. Hawkins	Chairman	Board of Administration
Kentucky	W. A. Frost	Director, Public Assist- ance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Charles T. Le Viness	Director	Department of Correction
Massachusetts ..	Arthur T. Lyman	Commissioner of Correction	Department of Correction
Michigan	Garrett Heyns	Director of Corrections	Corrections Commission
Minnesota	R. Brewster	Secretary	State Board of Pardons
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	E. P. Carville ¹	Chairman	Board of Corrections
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	William J. Ellis	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	John E. Nelson	Commissioner	Department of Corrections
North Carolina ..	J. H. Sample	Director	Probation Commission
North Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	Virgil Brown	Commissioner	Commission of Charities and Corrections
Oregon	Roy H. Mills	Secretary	Board of Control
Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	Joseph H. Hagan	Director of Parole, Probation and Cor- rectional Services	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	J. F. Halladay	Members	Board of Charities and Corrections
.....	Fred L. Ferguson	.....	.....
.....	Gladys Pyle	.....	.....
Tennessee	W. O. Baird, M.D.	Commissioner of Institutions	Department of Institutions
Texas	D. W. Stakes	Manager	Texas Prison System
Utah	Samuel W. Stewart	Chairman	Board of Corrections
Vermont	Timothy C. Dale	Commissioner	Public Welfare Department
Virginia	Rice M. Youell	Superintendent of Penitentiary	State Prison Board
Washington	David E. Lockwood	Chairman	Director of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia ..	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	Public Welfare Board
Wyoming	Joseph S. Weppner	Secretary	Board of Charities and Reform

¹ Also serves as Governor.

DEFENSE

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Haygood Paterson	Executive Director	Alabama State Defense Council
Arizona	Maj. Gen. A. M. Tuthill	Chairman	Arizona Civilian Defense Council
Arkansas	L. A. Henry	Secretary	Defense Council of Arkansas
California	Willard W. Keith	Director	California War Council
Colorado	James Q. Newton	Coordinator	Colorado Council of Defense
Connecticut ...	Edward J. Hickey	Acting Administrator	Connecticut War Council
Delaware	Gerrish Gassaway	Executive Vice Chairman	State Council of Defense
Florida	Carl D. Brorein	Vice Chairman	State Defense Council of Florida
Georgia	Charles A. Collier	Chairman	Citizens' Defense Committee
Idaho	Jess B. Hawley	State Chairman	Idaho State Council of Defense
Illinois	Maj. Gen. Frank Parker	Executive Director	Illinois State Council of Defense
Indiana	Clarence A. Jackson	Director	Indiana State Defense Council
Iowa	Edward A. Kimball	Chairman	Iowa Industrial and Defense Commission
Kansas	Dale A. Fisher	Executive Director	Kansas Council of Defense
Kentucky	J. J. Greenleaf	State Director of Civil Defense	Kentucky State Defense Council
Louisiana	Roland Cocreham	Coordinator	Louisiana Civilian Defense Council
Maine	Francis H. Farnum	Director	Maine Civilian Defense Corps
Maryland	Robert France	Executive Director	Maryland Council of Defense
Massachusetts ..	Channing H. Cox	Chairman	Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety
Michigan	Capt. Donald S. Leonard	Director of Civilian Defense	Office of Director of Civilian Defense
Minnesota	E. L. Olrich	Coordinator	Office of Civilian Defense
Mississippi	C. Fred Morgan	Director	Mississippi Civilian Defense Council
Missouri	Hugh Stephens	Administrator	Missouri State Council of Defense
Montana	Sam C. Ford ¹	Chairman	Montana War Council
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	Advisory Defense Committee
Nevada	Hugh A. Shamberger	Director	State Council of Defense of Nevada
New Hampshire	Noel T. Wellman	Director	State Council of Defense
New Jersey ...	Leonard Dreyfuss	Director	Office of Civilian Defense
New Mexico ...	Edward H. Oakley	Executive Vice Chairman	Director
New York	Thomas W. Wallace ²	Vice Chairman	New Mexico State Council of National Defense
North Carolina	Col. J. W. Harrelson	Chairman	New York State War Council
North Dakota..	Brig. Gen. L. R. Baird	Vice Chairman	State Council for National Defense for North Carolina
Ohio	John W. Bricker ¹	Chairman	State Defense Council of North Dakota
Oklahoma	R. M. Mallonee	Director	Ohio State Council of Defense
			State War Council

¹ Also serves as Governor.² Also serves as Lieutenant Governor.

DEFENSE—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Oregon	Jerrold Owen	Coordinator	Oregon State Defense Council
Pennsylvania ..	Ralph C. Hutchison	Director	State Council of Defense
Rhode Island ..	J. Howard McGrath ¹	Chairman Ex Officio	State Council of Defense
South Carolina ..	G. Heyward Mahon	Director	South Carolina Council for National Defense
South Dakota ..	R. P. Harmon	Administrator	South Dakota Council of Defense
Tennessee	Will R. Manier, Jr.	State Coordinator	Tennessee State Defense Council
Texas	Coke R. Stevenson ¹	Executive Officer	Governor's National Defense Committee
Utah	Gus P. Backman	Executive Vice Chair- man	Utah State Council of Defense
Vermont	Albert A. Cree	Executive Vice Chair- man	The Vermont Council of Safety
Virginia	J. H. Wyse	Coordinator	Virginia Office of Civilian Defense
Washington ...	Irving S. Smith	Executive Director	Washington State Defense Council
West Virginia ..	Col. Louis A. Johnson	Vice Chairman	State Council of Defense
Wisconsin	John Cudahy	Chairman	Wisconsin Council of Na- tional Defense
Wyoming	Col. Goelet Gallatin	Chairman	Wyoming State Council of Defense

EDUCATION

See "Public Instruction," p. 465; and "Principal State Controlled Institutions of
Higher Education," p. 463.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE *

See also "Personnel," p. 459.

State	State Director	City
Alabama	C. F. Anderson	Montgomery
Arizona	Henry K. Arneson	Phoenix
Arkansas	D. Palmer Patterson	Little Rock
California	Ralph C. Wadsworth	Sacramento
Colorado	L. A. West ²	Denver
Connecticut	L. J. Maloney	Hartford
Delaware	Elmer H. Smith	Wilmington
Florida	L. S. Richard	Tallahassee
Georgia	E. A. Adams ²	Atlanta
Idaho	A. J. Tillman	Boise
Illinois	Chester W. Hepler ²	Chicago
Indiana	J. B. Haight	Indianapolis
Iowa	William S. Barnes	Des Moines
Kansas	Philip T. Lawlor ²	Topeka

¹ Also serves as Governor.

² Acting.

* The employment services formerly maintained by the states have been taken over by the United States Employment Service and the names listed here were supplied by that agency.

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—continued

State	State Director	City
Kentucky	W. H. Fraysure	Frankfort
Louisiana	Henry Le Blanc	Baton Rouge
Maine	Paul E. Jones ¹	Augusta
Maryland	David L. B. Fringer ¹	Baltimore
Massachusetts	P. M. Cabot	Boston
Michigan	George W. Cross	Détroit
Minnesota	Leonard B. Ryan	St. Paul
Mississippi	Raymond L. Sullivan	Jackson
Missouri	James Doarn ¹	Jefferson City
Montana	O. C. Lamport ¹	Helena
Nebraska	John A. Coover	Lincoln
Nevada	Brendan F. Donovan ¹	Reno
New Hampshire	Mrs. Abby L. Wilder	Concord
New Jersey	Russell J. Eldridge	Trenton
New Mexico	James C. Mitchell ¹	Albuquerque
New York	Richard C. Brockway	New York
North Carolina	R. Mayne Albright	Raleigh
North Dakota	Don Larin	Bismarck
Ohio	Wade Hammond	Columbus
Oklahoma	Cletus A. Hamilton ¹	Oklahoma City
Oregon	L. C. Stoll	Portland
Pennsylvania	H. Raymond Mason	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Thomas H. Bride, Jr. ¹	Providence
South Carolina	Joseph L. Keitt ¹	Columbia
South Dakota	E. F. Jorgenson	Aberdeen
Tennessee	Paul Jessen ¹	Nashville
Texas	J. H. Bond	Austin
Utah	Joseph S. Mayer	Salt Lake City
Vermont	E. R. Johnson	Montpelier
Virginia	Frank A. Cavedo	Richmond
Washington	A. F. Hardy	Seattle
West Virginia	A. C. Carey ¹	Charleston
Wisconsin	Harry Lippart	Madison
Wyoming	James W. Morgan ¹	Casper

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	H. G. Dowling	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	Thad M. Moore	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Arkansas	Charles G. Miller	Chairman	Corporation Commission
California	Dixwell L. Pierce	Executive Secretary	State Board of Equalization
Colorado .....	.....	.....	State Board of Equalization
Connecticut ...	Walter W. Walsh	Tax Commissioner	Administration Division, State Tax Department
Delaware	James P. Truss	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Department
Florida .....	.....	.....	County Commissioners in each county ²
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Calvin Wright	State Auditor	Board of Equalization
Illinois	Philip W. Collins	Chairman	State Tax Commission

¹ Acting.² Assessment of railroads and telegraphs throughout Florida by Board of Railroad Assessors, consisting of Attorney General, Comptroller, and State Treasurer.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Indiana.....	Charles H. Bedwell	Chairman, Board of Tax Commissioners	Treasury Department
Iowa	Fred W. Nelson	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Kansas	William Ljungdahl	Chairman	Commission of Revenue and Taxation
Kentucky	Ward J. Oates	Chairman, State Tax Commission	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	J. H. Cain	Director of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Maine.....	David H. Stevens	State Tax Assessor, Bureau of Taxation	Department of Finance
Maryland	Robert France	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Massachusetts ..	Henry F. Long	Commissioner, Corporations and Taxation	Department of Corporations and Taxation
Michigan	Arthur E. Hagen	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Minnesota	Gunnar Bjornson	Chairman	Board of Tax Appeals
Mississippi	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Missouri	John T. Waddill	Secretary	State Board of Equalization
Montana	Sam D. Goza	Chairman	State Board of Equalization
Nebraska	Robert M. Armstrong	Tax Commissioner	Board of Equalization and Assessment
Nevada	E. P. Carville	Governor and Member	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire ..	John G. Marston	Secretary	State Tax Commission
New Jersey	Charles E. Cook	Secretary	State Board of Tax Appeals
New Mexico	H. B. Sellers	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New York	Rollin Browne	President, State Tax Commission	Department of Taxation and Finance
North Carolina ..	A. J. Maxwell	Commissioner, State Board of Assessment	Department of Revenue
North Dakota ..	John Gray	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Commission
Ohio	Hugh S. Jenkins	Chairman, Board of Tax Appeals	Board of Tax Appeals
Oklahoma	A. E. Underwood	Assistant Secretary	State Board of Equalization
Oregon	Charles V. Galloway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Pennsylvania ..	.....	.....	Department of Revenue ¹
Rhode Island ..	Edward L. Leahy	Tax Administrator	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina ..	A. B. Craig	Director, Property Tax Commission	Tax Commission
South Dakota ..	J. H. Bottum, Jr.	Director, Division of Taxation	Department of Finance
Tennessee	George F. McCanless	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	George H. Sheppard	Comptroller	Comptroller's Office
Utah	Heber Bennion	Commissioner	State Tax Commission
Vermont	Erwin M. Harvey	Commissioner of Taxes	.....
Virginia	C. H. Morrissett	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Washington ...	T. M. Jenner	Chairman	State Tax Commission
West Virginia ..	George Alderson	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Tax Department
Wisconsin	A. E. Wegner	Commission of Taxation	Department of Taxation
Wyoming	Archie Ewoldsen	Chairman	Board of Equalization

FINANCIAL CONTROL²

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	I. C. Heck	Division of Control and Accounts	Finance Department
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	J. Bryan Sims	Comptroller	Accounting Department

¹ Also Board of Finance and Revenue.² In many states control of finances and expenditures is divided among several persons, departments, or commissions. It is therefore impossible to give names of individuals in all instances.

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FINANCIAL CONTROL—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
California	Harry B. Riley	State Controller	Office of State Controller
Colorado			
Connecticut	James B. Lowell	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Control
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana	Richard T. James	State Auditor	Executive Department
Iowa	P. F. Hopkins	Chairman	Board of Control of State Institutions
Kansas			
Kentucky	Warren Van Hoose	Director of Accounts and Control	Finance Department
Louisiana			
Maine	J. James Allen	State Controller, Bureau of Accounts and Control	Department of Finance
Maryland	J. Millard Tawes	State Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller
Massachusetts ..			Commission on Administration and Finance
Michigan	Vernon J. Brown	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Minnesota	Stafford King	State Auditor	Office of State Auditor
Mississippi			
Missouri	Forrest C. Donnell	Governor	Executive Department
Montana			
Nebraska	Ray C. Johnson	State Auditor ¹	Auditing Department
Nevada	E. P. Carville ²	Chairman	Board of Control
New Hampshire ..			
New Jersey			
New Mexico	Caesar R. Sebastian	Comptroller	Office of State Comptroller
New York	Frank C. Moore	Comptroller	Department of Audit and Control
North Carolina ..			
North Dakota ..			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania ..			
Rhode Island ..	M. Joseph Cummings	Comptroller	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina ..	Olin D. Johnston	Governor	Chairman, Budget Commission
South Dakota ..	M. Q. Sharpe ²	Chairman	State Board of Finance
Tennessee	R. B. Harris	Director of Accounts	Department of Accounts
Texas			
Utah	Jerrold P. Beesley	Director of the Budget	Board of Supplies and Purchase
Vermont			
Virginia	Henry G. Gilmer	Comptroller	Department of Finance, Division of Accounts and Control
Washington ...	David E. Lockwood	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia ..	Robert F. Roth	President	Board of Control
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt	Governor	Executive Department

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.

² Also serves as Governor.

FISH AND GAME

See also "Conservation," p. 128.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Ben C. Morgan	Chief, Division of Game, Fish and Sea Foods	Department of Conservation
Arizona	K. C. Kartchner	Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
Arkansas	T. A. McAmis	Secretary	Fish and Game Commission
California	Nate Milnor	Chairman, Fish and Game Commission	Department of Natural Re- sources
Colorado	C. N. Feast	Director, Game and Fish Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Russell P. Hunter	Superintendent	Board of Fisheries and Game
Delaware	E. Sherman Webb	Chief Warden	Board of Fish and Game Commissioners
Florida	I. N. Kennedy	Executive Secretary	Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish
Georgia	Charles N. Elliott	Director, Wild Life Division	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	J. O. Beck	Director	Department of Fish and Game
Illinois	L. E. Osborne	Director	Department of Conservation
Indiana	Harrell F. Mosbaugh	Director, Division of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation
Iowa	Bruce Stiles	Chief, Fish and Game Division	Conservation Commission
Kansas	Guy Josserand	Director	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Kentucky	Steve Wakefield	Director, Division of Game and Fish	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	Joseph L. McHugh	Director of Conserva- tion	Department of Conservation
Maine	George J. Stobie	Commissioner of In- land Fisheries and Game	Office of the Commissioner
Maryland	E. Lee LeCompte	State Game Warden	Conservation Commission
Massachusetts ..	Horatio S. Dumont	Director, Division of Fisheries and Game	Department of Conservation
Michigan	H. D. Ruhl	Superintendent, Divi- sion of Game	Department of Conservation
	Fred A. Westerman	Superintendent, Divi- sion of Fisheries	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	Vern Joslin	Director, Division of Game and Fish	Department of Conservation
Mississippi	W. Felder Dearman	Director	Fish and Game Commission
Missouri	W. T. Bode	Director	Conservation Commission
Montana	B. L. Price	Chairman	Fish and Game Commission
Nebraska	Paul T. Gilbert	Secretary	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	E. J. Phillips	Chairman	Fish and Game Commission
New Hampshire ..	Ralph G. Carpenter	Director	Fish and Game
New Jersey	H. J. Burlington	Executive Secretary	Fish and Game Commission
New Mexico ...	Elliott S. Barker	Secretary and State Game Warden	Game and Fish Commission
New York	William C. Adams	Director, Division of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation
North Carolina ..	Hinton James	Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries	Department of Conservation and Development
	John A. Nelson	Commissioner of Fish- eries	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota...	William J. Lowe	Commissioner	Department of Game and Fish
Ohio	A. W. Short	Chief, Bureau of Fish and Game Manage- ment	Department of Conservation
Oklahoma	Jeff Kendall	State Game Warden	Department of Game and Fish

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FISH AND GAME—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Oregon	Frank B. Wirtz ¹	Game Supervisor	State Game Commission
Pennsylvania ...	Seth Gordon	Executive Director	Game Commission
	C. A. French	Commissioner	Fish Commission
Rhode Island ..	Harold M. Gibbs	Fish and Game Administrator	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina ..	A. A. Richardson	Chief Game Warden	Chief Game Warden's Office
South Dakota ..	Elmer Peterson	Director	Game and Fish Commission
Tennessee	R. G. Turner	Director of Game and Fish	Department of Conservation
Texas	W. J. Tucker	Executive Secretary	Game, Fish and Oyster Commission
Utah	Ross Leonard	Commissioner	Department of Fish and Game
Vermont	George William Davis	Director of Fish and Game	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	Talbott E. Clarke	Chairman	Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries
Washington ...	Bernard McCauley ²	Director of Game	Department of Game
West Virginia..	B. D. Wills	Acting Fish Technician	Conservation Commission
	W. R. DeGarmo	Game Technician	
Wisconsin	B. O. Webster	Superintendent of Fisheries	Department of Conservation
	William F. Grimmer	Superintendent of Game	Department of Conservation
Wyoming	R. W. Spratt	Game and Fish Commissioner	Office of Game and Fish Commissioner

FORESTRY

See also "Conservation," p. 428.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	J. M. Stauffer	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Arizona ³			
Arkansas	Fred H. Lang	State Forester	State Forestry Commission
California	Merritt B. Pratt	State Forester	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	Harold F. Collins	President, Board of Land Commissioners	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Austin F. Hawes	State Forester	State Forestry Department
Delaware	W. S. Taber	State Forester	State Forestry Department
Florida	H. J. Malsberger	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Georgia	W. D. Young	Acting Director	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	Franklin Girard	State Forester	Cooperative Board of Forestry
Illinois	J. C. Loomis	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Indiana	T. E. Shaw	Acting State Forester, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Iowa	G. L. Ziemer	Acting Chief, Division of Lands and Waters	Conservation Department
Kansas	Guy Josserand	Director	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Kentucky	Kenneth G. McConnell	Director, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	Joseph L. McHugh	Director of Conservation	Department of Conservation
Maine	Raymond E. Rendall	Forest Commissioner	Office of Forest Commissioner

¹ Fish: M. T. Hoy, Secretary, State Fish Commission.² Fish: Fred J. Foster, Director, Department of Fisheries.³ Handled by U. S. Forest Service.

FORESTRY—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Maryland	James F. Kaylor	State Forester	Forestry Department
Massachusetts ..	Harold O. Cook	Director, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Michigan	Marcus Schaaf	Superintendent, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	H. G. Weber	Director, Division of Forestry	Department of Conservation
Mississippi	Albert Leggett	State Forester	State Forestry Commission
Missouri			
Montana	Rutledge Parker	State Forester	Forest Department
Nebraska	Paul T. Gilbert	Secretary	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada ¹			
New Hampshire	John H. Foster	State Forester	Department of Forestry and Recreation
New Jersey	C. P. Wilber	Director	Department of Conservation and Development
New Mexico	H. R. Rodgers	Commissioner of Public Lands	State Land Office
New York	William G. Howard	Director, Lands and Forests	Department of Conservation
North Carolina.	J. S. Holmes	State Forester	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota ..	A. F. Arnason	State Forester	State School of Forestry
Ohio	O. A. Alderman	State Forester	Agricultural Experiment Station
Oklahoma	Glenn R. Durrell	Head, Division of Forestry	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	N. S. Rogers	State Forester	State Board of Forestry
Pennsylvania ..	James A. Kell	Secretary	Department of Forests and Waters
Rhode Island ..	Samuel W. Smith, Jr.	Chief, Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina.	W. C. Hammerle	State Forester	Forestry Commission
South Dakota ..	John A. Lunden	State Forester	Department of Schools and Public Lands
Tennessee	J. O. Hazard	State Forester	Department of Conservation
Texas	W. E. White	Director	State 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 ..	R. O. Bowen	State Forester	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	C. L. Harrington	Superintendent of Forests and Parks	Department of Conservation
Wyoming ¹			

GEOLOGY

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Stewart J. Lloyd	State Geologist	State Geologist
Arizona	G. M. Butler	Director, Bureau of Mines	University of Arizona
Arkansas	Joe W. Kimsey	State Geologist	Geological Survey
California	Walter W. Bradley	State Minerologist	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	John C. Vivian ²	Chairman	Geological Survey Board
Connecticut ...	Edward L. Troxell	Superintendent	Geological and Natural History Survey Commission

¹ Handled by U. S. Forest Service.² Also serves as Governor.

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GEOLOGY—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Delaware
Florida	Herman Gunter	State Geologist	Department of Conservation
Georgia	Garland Peyton	Director	Division of Mines, Mining, and Geology
Idaho	Arthur Campbell	Inspector of Mines	Independent
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	Director	State Geological Survey
Kentucky	D. J. Jones	Chief Inspector	Department of Mines and Minerals
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	J. M. Trefethen	State Geologist	Office of the State Geologist
Maryland	Edward B. Mathews	State Geologist	Office of the State Geologist
Massachusetts ..	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	R. A. Smith	State Geologist	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	W. H. Emmons	State Geologist	University of Minnesota
Mississippi	W. C. Morse	Secretary	State Geological Board
Missouri	H. A. Buehler	State Geologist	Geological Survey and Water Resources
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Vincent P. Gianella	.....	University of Nevada
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	Merideth E. Johnson	State Geologist	Department of Conservation and Development
New Mexico	John M. Kelly	State Geologist	.....
New York	Chris A. Hartnagle	State Geologist	Education Department
North Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	Wilson M. Laird	State Geologist	.....
Ohio	Wilbur Stout	State Geologist	Education
Oklahoma	Robert H. Dott	Director	Geological Survey
Oregon	Earl K. Nixon	Director	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
Pennsylvania	George H. Ashley	State Geologist	Department of Internal Affairs
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	E. P. Rothrock	State Geologist	University of South Dakota
Tennessee	W. F. Pond	State Geologist	Department of Conservation
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Elbridge C. Jacobs	State Geologist	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	Arthur Bevan	State Geologist	Department of Conservation
Washington	Harold E. Culver	Supervisor	Department of Conservation and Development
West Virginia	Paul H. Price	State Geologist	Geological Survey
Wisconsin	E. F. Bean	State Geologist	Geological and Natural His- tory Survey
Wyoming	Horace D. Thomas	State Geologist	Office of State Geologist

HEALTH

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	B. F. Austin, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health
Arizona	G. F. Manning, M.D.	Superintendent of Public Health	State Board of Health
Arkansas	W. B. Grayson, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health

HEALTH—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
California	Wilton L. Halverson, 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	Edwin Cameron, M.D.	Executive Secretary	State Board of Health
Florida	Henry Hanson, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Georgia	T. F. Abercrombie, M.D.	Director	Department of Public Health
Idaho	E. L. Berry, M.D.	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	Roland R. Cross, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Public Health
Indiana	Thurman B. Rice, M.D.	Director	Department of Public Health
Iowa	Walter L. Bierring, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Kansas	F. C. Beelman, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
Kentucky	A. T. McCormack, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	Department of Health
Louisiana	David E. Brown, M.D.	President, State Board of Health	Department of Health
Maine	Roscoe L. Mitchell, M.D.	Director of Health, Bureau of Health	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	Robert H. Riley, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health
Massachusetts ..	Vlado A. Getting, M.D.	Commissioner of Public Health	Department of Public Health
Michigan	H. Allen Moyer, M.D.	Secretary and Executive Officer	Department of Health
Minnesota	A. J. Chesley, M.D.	Secretary and Executive Officer	Department of Health
Mississippi	F. J. Underwood, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
Missouri	James Stewart, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	State Board of Health
Montana	W. F. Cogswell, M.D.	Secretary	Department of Public Health
Nebraska	C. A. Selby, M.D.	Director of Health	Department of Health
Nevada	E. E. Hamer, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
New Hampshire ..	A. L. Frechette, M.D.	Secretary	State Board of Health
New Jersey	J. L. Mahaffey, M.D.	Director	State Board of Health
New Mexico ...	J. R. Scott, M.D.	Director of Public Health	Bureau of Public Health
New York	E. S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D.	Commissioner	Department of Health
North Carolina ..	C. V. Reynolds, M.D.	Secretary-Treasurer	State Board of Health
North Dakota ..	Frank J. Hill, 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 ..	A. H. Stewart, M.D.	Secretary of Health	Department of Health
Rhode Island ..	Edward A. McLaughlin, M.D.	Director	Department of Public Health
South Carolina ..	James A. Hayne, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
South Dakota ..	Gilbert Cottam, M.D.	Superintendent	State Board of Health
Tennessee	W. C. Williams, M.D.	Commissioner of Public Health	Department of Public Health
Texas	George W. Cox, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Health
Utah	Wm. M. McKay, M.D.	State Health Commissioner	Department of Health
Vermont	C. F. Dalton, M.D.	Secretary	Department of Public Health
Virginia	I. C. Riffin, M.D.	Health Commissioner	Department of Health
Washington ...	Donald G. Evans, M.D.	Director	Department of Health
West Virginia ..	C. F. McClintic, M.D.	Commissioner of Health	Department of Health
Wisconsin	Carl N. Neupert, M.D.	State Health Officer	State Board of Health
Wyoming	M. C. Keith, M.D.	State Health Officer	Department of Public Health

HIGHWAYS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	G. R. Swift	Director	Highway Department
Arizona	Bernard Touhey	Highway Engineer	State Highway Department
Arkansas	W. W. Mitchell	Director	State Highway Commission
California	George T. McCoy	Chairman, Highway Commission	Department of Public Works
Colorado	Charles D. Vail	State Highway Engineer, Highway Department	Executive Department
Connecticut	William J. Cox	Highway Commissioner	State Highway Department
Delaware	W. W. Mack	Chief Engineer	State Highway Department
Florida	Thomas A. Johnson	Chairman	State Road Department
Georgia	Ryburn G. Clay	Chairman	State Highway Board
Idaho	Joe D. Wood	Director	Department of Public Works
Illinois	W. W. Polk	Chief Engineer	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	Samuel C. Hadden	Director	State Highway Commission
Iowa	R. B. Laird	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Kansas	D. J. Fair	Director	State Highway Commission
Kentucky	R. G. Williams	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Highways
Louisiana	D. Y. Smith	Director of Highways	Board of Highways
Maine	Stillman E. Woodman	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Maryland	Ezra B. Whitman	Chief Engineer	State Roads Commission
Massachusetts ..	Herman A. MacDonald	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Michigan	Charles Ziegler	Highway Commissioner	State Highway Department
Minnesota	M. J. Hoffmann	Commissioner	Department of Highways
Mississippi	H. J. Patterson	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Missouri	Carl W. Brown	Chief Engineer	State Highway Department
Montana	A. F. Winkler	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Nebraska	Wardner Scott	State Engineer	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Highway Engineer	State Highway Department
New Hampshire ..	Frederic E. Everett	Commissioner	State Highway Department
New Jersey	Spencer Miller, Jr.	Commissioner	State Highway Department
New Mexico	Frank Limbaugh	Highway Engineer	State Highway Department
New York	Harvey O. Schermerhorn	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Public Works
North Carolina ..	D. B. McCrary	Acting Chairman	State Highway and Public Works Commission
North Dakota ..	J. S. Lamb	Highway Commissioner	State Highway Department
Ohio	Hal G. Sours	Director	Department of Highways
Oklahoma	Ben T. Childers	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Oregon	T. H. Banfield	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Pennsylvania ...	John U. Shroyer	Secretary of Highways	Department of Highways
Rhode Island ..	George H. Henderson	Deputy Director	Department of Public Works
South Carolina ..	J. S. Williamson	Chief Highway Commissioner	State Highway Department
South Dakota ..	J. A. Swenson	Commissioner	State Highway Commission
Tennessee	E. W. Meeker	Commissioner of Highways and Public Works	Department of Highways and Public Works
Texas	DeWitt C. Greer	Highway Engineer	Highway Department
Utah	John S. Evans	Chairman	State Road Commission
Vermont	Hubert E. Sargent	Commissioner of Highways	Department of Highways
Virginia	James A. Anderson	Highway Commissioner	Department of Highways
Washington ...	Burwell Bantz	Director	Department of Highways
West Virginia ..	Ernest L. Bailey	Commissioner	State Road Commission
Wisconsin	William H. Armstrong	Chairman	State Highway Commission
Wyoming	C. F. Seifried	Highway Engineer	State Highway Commission

INSANE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	W. D. Partlow, M.D.	Superintendent	Alabama Insane Hospitals
Arizona	J. T. Metzger, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane
Arkansas	Joe J. Mahoney	Chairman	State Hospital Board
California	Dora Shaw Hefner	Director of Institutions	Department of Institutions
Colorado	F. H. Zimmerman, M.D.	Superintendent, Colorado State Hospital	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Robert J. Smith	Commissioner	Welfare Department
Delaware	M. A. Tatumianz, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
Florida	J. H. Therrell, M.D.	Superintendent	Florida State Hospital
Georgia	L. P. Longino, M.D.	Director, Institutions and Corrections	Division of Public Welfare
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	T. A. Gottschalk	Administrator	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	P. F. Hopkins	Chairman	Board of Control of State Institutions
Kansas	David L. MacFarlane	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Kentucky	A. M. Lyon, M.D.	.....	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	Claude Harrison	Director of Institutions	Department of Institutions
Maine	Harrison C. Greenleaf	Commissioner	Department of Institutional Service
Maryland	George H. Preston, M.D.	Commissioner of Mental Hygiene	Board of Mental Hygiene
Massachusetts ..	Clifton T. Perkins	Commissioner of Mental Health	Department of Mental Health
Michigan	Charles F. Waggoner	Chairman	State Hospital Commission
Minnesota	Carl H. Swanson	Commissioner	Department of Public Institutions
Mississippi	C. M. Speck, M.D.	.....	State Insane Hospital
Missouri	Ira A. Jones	President	Board of Managers, State Eleemosynary Institutions
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Ralph L. Cox	Chairman	Board of Control
Nevada	Rodney E. Wyman	Superintendent	State Hospital
New Hampshire	C. H. Dolloff, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
New Jersey	William J. Ellis	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico ...	J. J. Johnson, Sr., M.D.	Superintendent	Insane Asylum
New York	H. Beckett Lang	Acting Commissioner of Mental Hygiene	Department of Mental Hygiene
North Carolina.	J. E. Owen, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane, Raleigh
	J. R. Saunders, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane, Morganton
North Dakota..	A. M. Fisher, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospitals
Ohio	Charles Sherwood	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Oklahoma	Virgil Brown	Chairman	State Board of Public Affairs
Oregon	W. D. McNary, M.D.	Superintendent	Eastern Oregon State Hospital
	John C. Evans, M.D.	Superintendent	Oregon State Hospital
Pennsylvania ...	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island ..	Clemens J. France	Director	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina.	C. F. Williams, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
South Dakota..	George S. Adams, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital
Tennessee	W. O. Baird, M.D.	Commissioner of Institutions	Department of Institutions
Texas	Charles W. Castner, M.D.	Chief, Eleemosynary Division	Board of Control

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INSANE—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Utah	Owen P. Heninger	Superintendent	State Hospital
Vermont	James C. O'Neil	Superintendent	State Hospital for the Insane
Virginia	H. C. Henry, M.D.	Director, State Hospitals	State Hospital Board
Washington ...	David E. Lockwood	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia..	C. T. Taylor, M.D.	Superintendent	Huntington State Hospital
Wisconsin	W. J. Urban, M.D.	Director, Mental Hygiene Division	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	J. F. Whalen, M.D.	Superintendent *	State Hospital

INSURANCE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Frank N. Julian	Superintendent of Insurance and State Fire Marshal Ex Officio	Department of Commerce
Arizona	Roy B. Rummage	Director of Insurance	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	Herbert Graves	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
California	A. J. Caminetti, Jr.	Commissioner of Insurance	Department of Investment
Colorado	Luke J. Kavanaugh	Commissioner, Insurance Division	Department of Law
Connecticut ...	W. Ellery Allyn	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Delaware	William J. Swain	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Florida	J. Ed Larson	State Treasurer	Office of State Treasurer
Georgia	W. R. Mitchell	Deputy Insurance Commissioner	Insurance Department
Idaho	Howard Cullimore	Director of Insurance	Bureau of Insurance
Illinois	Paul Jones	Director of Insurance	Department of Insurance
Indiana	Frank J. Viehmann	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Iowa	Charles R. Fischer	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Kansas	Charles F. Hobbs	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Kentucky	Sherman Goodpaster	Director, Division of Insurance	Department of Business Regulation
Louisiana	James A. Gremillion	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Maine	Alfred W. Perkins	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Maryland	John B. Gontrum	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Massachusetts ..	Charles F. J. Harrington	Commissioner of Insurance, Division of Insurance	Department of Banking and Insurance
Michigan	David A. Forbes	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Minnesota	Newell R. Johnson	Commissioner, Division of Insurance	Department of Commerce
Mississippi	John Sharp Williams, III	Commissioner of Insurance	.....
Missouri	Edward L. Scheufler	Superintendent of Insurance	Insurance Department
Montana	John J. Holmes ¹	Commissioner of Insurance	Office of State Auditor
Nebraska	C. C. Fraizer	Director of Insurance	Insurance Department
Nevada	Henry C. Schmidt	State Controller	Office of State Controller

¹ Also serves as State Auditor.

INSURANCE—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
New Hampshire	Simon Sheldon	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
New Jersey	Eugene E. Agger	Banking and Insurance Commissioner	Department of Banking and Insurance
New Mexico ...	Ralph F. Apodaca	Insurance Commissioner	State Corporation Commission
New York	Thomas J. Culley	Acting Superintendent of Insurance	Insurance Department
North Carolina	William P. Hodges	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
North Dakota..	Oscar E. Erickson	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Ohio	J. Roth Crabbe	Chief, Division of Insurance	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Jess G. Read	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Oregon	Seth B. Thompson	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Pennsylvania ..	Gregg L. Neel	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Rhode Island ..	J. Austin Carroll	Insurance Commissioner	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina	William Egleston	Insurance Commissioner	Office of Insurance Commissioner
South Dakota ..	George K. Burt	Commissioner of Insurance	Department of Insurance
Tennessee	J. M. McCormack	Commissioner of Insurance and Banking	Department of Insurance and Banking
Texas	O. P. Lockhart	Chairman, Board of Insurance Commissioners	Insurance Department
Utah	Oscar W. Carlson	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Vermont	Albert N. Pingree	Acting Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	.....
Virginia	George A. Bowles	Commissioner of Insurance	State Corporation Department
Washington ...	W. A. Sullivan	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
West Virginia..	Harlan Justice	Commissioner of Insurance	Office of State Auditor
Wisconsin	Morvin Duel	Commissioner of Insurance	Department of Insurance
Wyoming	Rodney Barrus	Commissioner of Insurance	Office of Commissioner of Insurance

JUDICIARY (HIGHEST APPELLATE COURT)

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Lucien D. Gardner	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Arizona	A. G. McAlister	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Arkansas	Griffin Smith	Chief Justice	State Supreme Court
California	Phil S. Gibson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Colorado	John C. Young	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Connecticut ...	William M. Maltbie	Chief Justice	Supreme Court of Errors
Delaware	Daniel J. Layton	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Florida	Rivers H. Buford	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Georgia	Charles S. Reid	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Idaho	Edwin M. Holden	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Illinois	Clyde E. Stone	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Indiana	Frank N. Richman	Chief Justice	Supreme Court

JUDICIARY (HIGHEST APPELLATE COURT)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Iowa	Theodore G. Garfield	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Kansas	John S. Dawson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Kentucky	Will H. Fulton	Chief Justice	Court of Appeals
Louisiana	Charles A. O'Neill	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Maine	Guy H. Sturgis	Chief Justice	Supreme Judicial Court
Maryland	D. Lindley Sloan	Chief Judge	Court of Appeals
Massachusetts ..	Fred T. Field	Chief Justice	Supreme Judicial Court
Michigan	Emerson R. Boyles	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Minnesota	Henry M. Gallagher	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Mississippi	Sidney Smith	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Missouri	George R. Ellison	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Montana	Howard Johnson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Nebraska	Robert G. Simmons	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Nevada	William E. Orr	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Hampshire	John E. Allen	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New Jersey ...	Luther A. Campbell ¹	Chancellor	Court of Errors and Appeals
New Mexico ...	A. L. Zinn	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
New York	Irving Lehman	Chief Justice	Court of Appeals
North Carolina	W. P. Stacy	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
North Dakota..	James Morris	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Ohio	Carl V. Weygandt	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Oklahoma	N. S. Corn	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Oregon	J. O. Bailey	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Pennsylvania ..	George W. Maxey	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Rhode Island ..	Edmund W. Flynn	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
South Carolina	Millegge L. Bonham	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
South Dakota..	E. D. Roberts	Presiding Judge	Supreme Court
Tennessee	Grafton Green	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Texas	James P. Alexander	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Utah	James H. Wolfe	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Vermont	Sherman R. Moulton	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Virginia	Preston W. Campbell	President	Supreme Court of Appeals
Washington ...	George B. Simpson	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
West Virginia..	James B. Riley	President	Supreme Court of Appeals
Wisconsin	Marvin B. Rosenberry	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
Wyoming	Ralph Kimball	Chief Justice	Supreme Court

LABOR

See also "Workmen's Compensation," p. 482.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	A. C. Moore	Acting Chief, Division of Labor	Department of Industrial Relations
Arizona	Elmer P. Vickers	Manager, Labor Department	Industrial Commission
Arkansas	W. J. McCain	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor and Statistics
California	Paul Scharrenberg	Director	Department of Industrial Relations
Colorado	Ray H. Brannaman	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Cornelius J. Danaher	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Factory Inspection
Delaware	Charles A. Hagner	Secretary	Labor Commission
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	Ben T. Huie	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Labor
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Francis B. Murphy	Director	Department of Labor

¹ The Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey's highest court, is composed of the Chancellor, Court of Chancery, presiding; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; eight Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; and six especially appointed judges.

LABOR—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Indiana	Thomas R. Hutson	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	Charles W. Harness	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
Kansas	A. V. Lundgren	Commissioner of Labor	Labor Department
Kentucky	William C. Burrow	Commissioner	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana	A. P. Harvey	Director of Labor	Department of Labor
Maine	Jesse W. Taylor	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Maryland	John M. Pohlhaus	Commissioner of Labor and Statistics	Office of Commissioner of Labor and Statistics
Massachusetts ..	James T. Moriarty	Commissioner of Labor and Industries	Department of Labor and Industries
Michigan	George W. Dean	Chairman	Department of Labor and Industry
Minnesota	James L. Kelly	Labor Conciliator	Department of Labor and Industry
Mississippi	J. W. Dugger, M.D.	Director	Bureau of Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection
Missouri	O. S. Traylor	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection
Montana	Henry Yaeger	Chief, Division of Labor and Industry	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry
Nebraska	O. M. Olsen	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Nevada	R. N. Gibson	Labor Commissioner	Industrial Commission
New Hampshire	John S. B. Davie	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
New Jersey ...	John J. Toohey, Jr.	Commissioner	Department of Labor
New Mexico ..	R. J. Doughtie	Commissioner	Labor and Industrial Commission
New York	Michael Murphy	Acting Industrial Commissioner	Department of Labor
North Carolina	F. H. Shuford	Commissioner	Department of Labor
North Dakota..	H. R. Martinson	Secretary	Industrial Commission
Ohio	George A. Strain	Director	Department of Industrial Relations
Oklahoma	W. A. Pat Murphy	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Oregon	W. E. Kimsey	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
Pennsylvania ..	William H. Chesnut	Secretary	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island ..	William L. Connolly	Director	Department of Labor
South Carolina	R. L. Gamble	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Labor
South Dakota..	George T. Mickelson ¹	Industrial Commissioner	Office of Attorney General
Tennessee	S. E. Bryant	Commissioner of Labor	Department of Labor
Texas	John D. Reed	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Utah	E. M. Royle	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	Chairman of Industrial Relations	Department of Industrial Relations
Virginia	James Hopkins Hall, Jr.	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Washington ...	Robert H. Harlin	Director	Department of Labor and Industries
West Virginia ..	Charles Sattler	Commissioner	Department of Labor
Wisconsin	Voyta Wrabetz	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	Alvan W. Harris	Commissioner	Department of Labor and Statistics

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

See p. 154.

¹ Also serves as Attorney General.

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LIBRARY (ARCHIVES AND HISTORY)

See also "Library (State)," p. 450.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Mrs. Marie B. Owen	Director	Department of Archives and History
Arizona	* Mulford Winsor	Director, Division of History and Archives	Department of Library and Archives
Arkansas	* Dallas T. Herndon	Executive Secretary	Arkansas History Commission
California	* Caroline Wenzel	Librarian, Division of Libraries	Department of Education
Colorado	* LeRoy R. Hafen	Historian and Curator	Department of Education
Connecticut ...	* Mary E. Smith	Assistant	State Library
Delaware	Leon de Valinger, Jr.	Archivist	Public Archives Commission
Florida	W. T. Cash	Librarian	State Library
Georgia	* Mrs. J. E. Hays	State Historian	State Department
Idaho	* Margaret Roberts	Secretary and Librarian	State Historical Society
Illinois	* Paul M. Angle ¹	Librarian	State Historical Library
Indiana	C. B. Coleman	Director	Department of Education
Iowa	Ora Williams	Curator	Historical Department
Kansas	Kirke Mechem	Secretary	State Historical Society
Kentucky	* Lena Nofcier	Director	Department of Library and Archives
Louisiana	* Essac M. Culver	Executive Director	State Library Commission
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Morris L. Radoff	Archivist	Hall of Records
Massachusetts ..	* Edward J. Robbins	Chief, Archives Division	Office of Secretary of State
Michigan	* G. N. Fuller	Secretary	Historical Commission
Minnesota	* Lewis Beeson	Superintendent	Historical Society
Mississippi	Charlotte Capers	Director	Department of Archives and History
Missouri	* Floyd C. Shoemaker	Secretary and Librarian	State Historical Society
Montana	Lucinda Scott	Librarian	Historical and Miscellaneous Library
Nebraska	* A. E. Sheldon	Director	State Historical Society
Nevada	E. Charles D. Marriage	Librarian	State Library
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	State Historical Society
New Jersey	* James E. Downes	State Librarian	State Library
New Mexico	* Aric Poldervaart ²	Librarian	Museum of New Mexico
New York	Arthur Pound	State Historian	Department of Education, Division of Archives and History
North Carolina ..	C. C. Crittenden	Secretary	State Historical Commission
North Dakota ..	* Russell Reid	Superintendent	State Historical Society
Ohio	H. C. Shetrone	Curator	Archaeological and Historical Society
Oklahoma	* James W. Moffitt	Secretary	Oklahoma Historical Society
Oregon	* Nellie B. Pipes	Librarian	Oregon Historical Society
Pennsylvania ..	Henry W. Shoemaker	State Archivist	Department of Public Instruction
Rhode Island ..	* Mary T. Quinn	Assistant in Charge of Archives	Office of Secretary of State
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	* Lawrence K. Fox	Secretary	State Historical Society
Tennessee	Mrs. John T. Moore	State Librarian and Archivist	Department of Education
Texas	* Harriet Smither	Archivist	State Library
Utah	* Herbert S. Auerbach	President	State Historical Society

¹ Archives: Margaret Norton.

² History: Leslie Murphy.

* Archives also handled by office of Secretary of State.

LIBRARY (ARCHIVES AND HISTORY)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Vermont	* Earl W. Newton	Librarian, Curator	Vermont Historical Society
Virginia	Wilmer L. Hall	Librarian	State Library
Washington ...	David E. Lockwood	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia..	Nancy A. Wilson	Historian and Archivist	Department of Archives and History
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	* Mary McGrath	State Librarian and Historian Ex-officio	State Historical Department

LIBRARY (LAW)

See also "Library (State)," p. 450.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>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	George A. Trout	Librarian	Supreme Court
Connecticut ...	Christian N. Due	Assistant Law Librarian	State Library
Delaware	William D. Denny	Librarian	State Library
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	Ella May Thornton	Librarian	State Library
Idaho	Clay Koelsch	Librarian	State Law Library
Illinois	B. G. Arkebauer	Librarian	Supreme Court
Indiana	Tella C. Haines	Librarian	Supreme Court Law Library
Iowa	Geraldine Dunham ¹	Acting Law Librarian	State Law Library
Kansas	Louise McNeal	Librarian	State Library
Kentucky	Mrs. J. Campbell Cantrill	Librarian	Department of Library and Archives
Louisiana	Alice M. Magee	Librarian	State Library
Maine	Mrs. Marion B. Stubbs	Legislative Reference Librarian	State Library
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	Carroll C. Moreland	Law Librarian	State Library
Minnesota	Paul Dansingberg	Librarian	Law Library
Mississippi	Mrs. Julia Baylis Starnes	State Librarian	State Library
Missouri	Forest Durham	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	Mildred P. McKay	State Librarian	State Library
New Jersey	James E. Downes	State Librarian	State Library
New Mexico ...	Arie Poldervaart	Librarian	Supreme Court
New York	Frances Lyon	Librarian, Law Library	Department of Education
North Carolina.	Dillard S. Gardner	Law Librarian	Supreme Court
North Dakota..	E. J. Taylor	Librarian	State Law Library
Ohio	Raymond M. Jones	Law Librarian	Supreme Court
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	E. N. Gillingham	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Pennsylvania ..	Elmer Bolla	Law Librarian	Department of Public Instruction

¹ B. B. Duker, Law Librarian, now in military service.

* Archives also handled by office of Secretary of State.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LIBRARY (LAW)—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Rhode Island ..	Clarence F. Allen	Librarian	State Law Library
South Carolina ..	J. B. Westbrook	Custodian	Supreme Court Library
South Dakota ..	J. W. Raish	Librarian	Supreme Court
Tennessee	David S. Lansden	Supreme Court Clerk	Supreme Court
Texas	Mary Kate Parker	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Utah	L. M. Cummings	Librarian	Supreme Court
Vermont	Harrison J. Conant	State Librarian	State Library
Virginia	Lloyd M. Richards	Librarian	Supreme Court of Appeals
Washington	Mark H. Wight	Law Librarian	State Law Library
West Virginia ..	J. Arthur Jackson	Librarian	State Law Library
Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	State Library
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

LIBRARY (STATE)

See also Library (Archives), p. 448 and Library (Law), p. 449.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Travis Williams	Librarian	Supreme Court Library
Arizona	Mulford Winsor	Director	Department of Library and Archives
Arkansas	Dallas T. Herndon	Executive Secretary	Arkansas History Commission
California	Mabel R. Gillis	Librarian	State Library
Colorado	Inez J. Lewis	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Connecticut ...	James Brewster	Librarian	State Library
Delaware	William D. Denny	State Librarian	State Library
Florida	W. T. Cash	Librarian	State Library
Georgia	Ella May Thornton	Librarian	State Library
Idaho	Grace M. Bell	Librarian	State Traveling Library
Illinois	Harriet M. Skogh ¹	Superintendent, General Division	State Library
Indiana	Harold F. Brigham	Director	State Library
Iowa .....	.....	.....	Library Board of Trustees
Kansas	Louise McNeal	Librarian	State Library
Kentucky	Mrs. J. Campbell Cantrill	State Librarian	Department of Libraries and Archives
Louisiana	Alice M. Magee	Librarian	State Library
Maine	Theresa C. Stuart	Librarian	State Library
Maryland	Robert F. Leach, Jr.	Librarian	State Library
Massachusetts ..	Dennis A. Dooley	Librarian	State Library
Michigan	Mrs. L. D. Fyan	Librarian	State Library
Minnesota	Paul Dansingberg	Librarian	State Library
Mississippi	Mrs. Julia Baylis Starnes	Librarian	State Library
Missouri	Ruth O'Malley	Secretary	Library Commission
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Nellie M. Carey	Librarian	State Library
Nevada	E. Charles D. Marriage	Librarian	State Library
New Hampshire ..	Mildred P. McKay	Librarian	State Library
New Jersey	James E. Downes	Librarian	State Library
New Mexico ...	Arie Poldervaart	Librarian	Museum of New Mexico
New York	Robert W. G. Vail	Director, State Library	Department of Education
North Carolina ..	Carrie L. Broughton	Librarian	State Library
North Dakota ..	Lillian E. Cook	Secretary and Director	State Library Commission
Ohio	Walter Brahm	Librarian	State Library
Oklahoma	Ralph Hudson	State Librarian	State Library
Oregon	Eleanor Stephens	Librarian	State Library
Pennsylvania ..	Alfred D. Keator	State Librarian	State Library
Rhode Island ..	Grace M. Sherwood	Librarian	State Library

¹ Illinois statute provides that the Secretary of State is the State Librarian.

LIBRARY (STATE)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
South Carolina.	Mrs. Virginia G. Moody	Librarian	State Library
South Dakota ..	Mercedes B. McKay	Librarian	Free Library Commission
Tennessee	Mrs. John T. Moore	State Librarian and Archivist	Department of Education
Texas	Fannie M. Wilcox	Librarian	State Library
Utah	Antone K. Romney	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 ...	Gretchen Knief Schenk	Librarian	State Library
West Virginia..	Mrs. Bess E. Harrison	State Historian and Archivist	Department of Archives and History
Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	State Library
Wyoming	Mary McGrath	Librarian	State Library

LIQUOR CONTROL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Hugh Cottle	Acting Administrator	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Arizona	John A. Duncan	Superintendent	Department of Liquor Licenses and Control
Arkansas	Murray B. McLeod	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	George M. Stout	Administrator, Alcoholic Beverage Control Division	Board of Equalization
Colorado	Walter E. Morrison	Secretary of State as State Licensing Authority	Office of Secretary of State
Connecticut ...	Russell Patterson	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Delaware	James L. Luke	Commissioner	Liquor Commission
Florida	E. W. Scarborough	Director	State Beverage Department
Georgia	C. A. Gillespie	Liquor Control Division	Revenue Commission
Idaho	Leland W. Rawson	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Illinois	Arthur S. Smith	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Indiana	Bernard E. Doyle	Excise Administrator	Alcoholic Beverages Commission
Iowa	M. L. Curtis	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Kansas	William Ljungdahl	Chairman	Commission of Revenue and Taxation
Kentucky	Ward J. Oates	Chairman, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	Rufus W. Fontenot	Director of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Maine	Wilber H. Towle	Chairman	State Liquor Commission
Maryland	J. Millard Tawes	Comptroller's Office	Treasury Department
Massachusetts ..	Arthur G. Burnett	Chairman	Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission
Michigan	R. Glen Dunn	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Minnesota	E. G. Haskin	Liquor Control Commissioner
Mississippi	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission

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LIQUOR CONTROL—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Missouri	W. G. Henderson	State Supervisor	Department of Liquor Control
Montana	Torrance MacDonald	Acting Administrator	State Liquor Control
Nebraska	Theodore M. Osterman	Secretary	Liquor Control Commission
Nevada	F. M. Young	Liquor Inspector	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire	William A. Jackson	Chairman	State Liquor Commission
New Jersey	Alfred E. Driscoll	Commissioner	Alcoholic Beverage Comm'n
New Mexico ...	Tom Jernigan	Executive Secretary	Board of Liquor Control
New York	Henry E. Bruckman	Chairman, State Liquor Authority	Executive Department
North Carolina	C. L. Williamson	.....	Department of Revenue
North Dakota ..	Carl Anderson	State Treasurer	State Treasurer's Office
Ohio	Don Fisher	Director	Department of Liquor Control
Oklahoma	W. S. Sanger	Liquor Administrator	State Tax Commission
Oregon	Lloyd J. Wentworth	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Pennsylvania ..	Frederick T. Gelder	Chairman	Liquor Control Board
Rhode Island ..	Frederick J. Motte	Liquor Control Admin.	Department of Revenue and Regulations
South Carolina	Walter G. Query	Chairman	Tax Commission
South Dakota ..	J. H. Bottum, Jr.	Director of Licensing	Division of Licensing
Tennessee	George F. McCanless	Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	J. B. Ford	Liquor Administrator	Liquor Control Board
Utah	Justin E. Hurst	Chairman	State Liquor Control Commission
Vermont	Parke C. Beede	Liquor Administrator	Liquor Control Board
Virginia	R. McC. Bullington	Chairman	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Washington ...	Evro M. Becket	Administrator and Chairman	Liquor Control Board
West Virginia..	Matthew Edmiston	Chairman	Liquor Control Commission
Wisconsin	Clyde S. Tutton	Chief Enforcement Officer, Beverage Tax Division	Treasury Department
Wyoming	William Austin	Commissioner	Liquor Commission

MINES

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	E. J. McCrossin	Chief, Division of Safety and Inspection	Department of Industrial Relations
Arizona	Tom C. Foster	Mine Inspector	.....
Arkansas	Joe W. Fitzjarrell	Mine Inspector	Department of Mining
California	Walter W. Bradley	State Mineralogist, Division of Mines	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado	Tom Allen ¹	Commissioner, Bureau of Mines	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	Garland Peyton	Director	Division of Mines, Mining and Geology
Idaho	Arthur Campbell	Inspector of Mines	Independent
Illinois	R. M. Medill	Director	Department of Mines and Minerals
Indiana	Henry S. Wallace	Director, Division of Mines & Mining	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	George Duckworth	Secretary	Department of State Mine Inspectors

¹ Coal; metal, Edward P. Arthur.

MINES—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Kansas	George McQueen	Chairman	Mine Examining Board
Kentucky	G. Moss Patterson	Chief Inspector	Department of Mines and Minerals
Louisiana	Joseph L. McHugh	Director of Minerals	Department of Minerals
Maine	A. M. G. Soule	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	J. A. Skinner	Chief Inspector	Bureau of Mines
Montana	J. Burke Clements	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Matt Murphy	State Mine Inspector	.....
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ...	Warren G. Bracewell	State Mine Inspector	.....
New York	Gustave Werner	Supervisor of Mines, Tunnels, Etc.	Department of Labor
North Carolina ..	F. H. Shuford	Commissioner	Department of Labor
North Dakota ..	J. B. Crowe	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	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	Earl K. Nixon	Director	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
Pennsylvania ..	Richard Maize	Secretary of Mines	Department of Mines
Rhode Island ..	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	H. H. Stewart	Inspector of Mines	.....
Tennessee	J. A. Welch	Chief Inspector	Department of Labor
Texas	¹ .....	.....	.....
Utah	Charles W. Spence ²	Metal Mine Inspector	Industrial Commission
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Creed P. Kelly	Chief Mine Inspector	Department of Labor and Industry
Washington ...	Sheldon L. Glover	Supervisor of Mines and Mining	Department of Conservation and Development
West Virginia ..	Jesse Redyard	Chief	Department of Mines
Wisconsin	A. H. Findeisen	Mine Inspector, Safety and Sanitation Division	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	Warren D. Skelton	Mineral Supervisor	Land Department

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	H. G. Dowling	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	Morris Goodwin	Superintendent, Motor Vehicles Division	State Highway Department
Arkansas	Murray B. McLeod	Revenue Commissioner	State Revenue Department
California	Gordon H. Garland	Director	Department of Motor Vehicles
Colorado	Charles H. Gunn	Supervisor, Division Motor Vehicles	Department of State
Connecticut ...	J. T. McCarthy	Commissioner	Department of Motor Vehicles
Delaware	George S. Williams	Commissioner	Department of Motor Vehicles

¹ Beauford Jester, Chairman, Railroad Commission, in charge of oil and gas production.² Coal Mine Inspector: John Taylor.

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Florida	Henry J. Driggers	Motor Vehicle Commissioner	Executive Department
Georgia	J. A. Latimer	Motor Vehicle Division	State Revenue Commission
Idaho	Charles Spoor	Commissioner	Department of Law Enforcement
Illinois	John J. Nash	Chief Clerk, Automobile Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	R. Lowell McDaniel	Commissioner	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Iowa	Carl W. Fischer	Chief, Registration Division, Motor Vehicle Division	Public Safety Department
Kansas	C. M. Voelker	Superintendent, Motor Vehicle Department	Highway Commission
Kentucky	R. L. McFarland	Director	Division Local Relations
Louisiana	Rufus W. Fontenot	Director of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Maine	Stanton S. Weed	Chief Clerk, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Maryland	W. Lee Elgin	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	Executive Department
Massachusetts ..	Frank A. Goodwin	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Department of Public Works
Michigan	Lee C. Richardson	Director, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Minnesota	J. P. Bengtson	Director, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Mississippi	Frank L. Mize	Chief Clerk, Auto Department	Auditor of Public Accounts
Missouri	V. H. Steward	Commissioner, Motor Vehicle License Department	Office of Secretary of State
Montana	J. E. Henry	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Superintendent of State Prison
Nebraska	Owen J. Boyles	Division of Motor Vehicle Registration	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada	Malcolm McEachin ¹	Ex-officio Motor Vehicle Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
New Hampshire	Virgil D. White	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	.....
New Jersey (..)	Arthur W. Magee	Motor Vehicle Commissioner	Motor Vehicle Department
New Mexico ..	M. A. Romero	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	Bureau of Revenue
New York	Clifford J. Fletcher	Commissioner, Bureau Motor Vehicles	Department of Taxation and Finance
North Carolina.	T. Boddie Ward	Director, Motor Vehicle Bureau	Department of Revenue
North Dakota..	B. E. Robinson	Registrar	Motor Vehicle Department
Ohio	Cylon W. Wallace	Registrar	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Oklahoma	M. C. Connors	Chief, Motor Vehicle Licensing Division	Tax Commission
Oregon	Carl D. Gabrielson	Manager, Motor Vehicle Division	Office of Secretary of State
Pennsylvania ..	W. Scaright Stewart	Director, Bureau of Motor Vehicles	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island ..	Wilfred J. Paquin	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Executive Department
South Carolina.	W. L. Hardeman	Director, Motor Vehicle Division	State Highway Department
South Dakota..	E. S. Goff	Motor Vehicle Director	Office of Secretary of State
Tennessee	D. R. Henley	Assistant Commissioner	Department of Finance and Taxation

¹ Also serves as Secretary of State.

MOTOR VEHICLES (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION)—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Texas	Homer Garrison, Jr.	Director	Department of Public Safety
Utah	Allen Rogers	Supervisor	State Tax Commission
Vermont	H. Elmer Marsh	Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	Department of Motor Vehicles
Virginia	C. F. Joyner	Director, Division of Motor Vehicles	Department of Finance
Washington ...	Burwell Bantz	Director	Department of Licenses
West Virginia..	Don McClaugherty	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Road Commission
Wisconsin	Hugh M. Jones	Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State, Motor Vehicle Department
Wyoming	Archie Ewoldsen	Manager, Motor Ve- hicle Department	Public Service Commission

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

See also "Welfare," p. 480.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Loula Dunn	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	J. R. McDougal	Director	Department of Social Security and Welfare
Arkansas	John G. Pipkin	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
California	Martha A. Chickering	Director	Board of Social Welfare
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director, Department of Public Welfare	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Edward H. Reeves	Director, Division of Old Age Assistance	Office of Commissioner of Welfare
Delaware	Gladys McRae	Executive Director	Old Age Welfare Commission
Florida	Leland W. Hiatt	Commissioner	Welfare Board
Georgia	John R. Smith	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Idaho	H. C. Baldrige	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	W. W. Clark	Superintendent, Old Age Assistance Di- vision	Department of Public Assist- ance
Indiana	Thurman A. Gottschalk	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	F. T. Walton	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Board of Social Welfare
Kansas	David L. MacFarlane	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Kentucky	W. A. Frost	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	Maude T. Barrett	Acting Director of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Maine	John O. Newton	Chairman	Old Age Assistance Commis- sion
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Executive Secretary	State Department of Public Welfare
Massachusetts ..	Rollo A. Barnes	Director, Division of Aid and Relief	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	Fedele F. Fauri	Supervisor, Bureau of Social Security	Department of Social Welfare
Minnesota	Bernhard W. Le Vander	Director, Division of Social Welfare	Department of Social Security
Mississippi	W. F. Bond	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare

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OLD AGE ASSISTANCE—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Missouri	P. M. Banta	Administrator	Social Security Commission
Montana	J. B. Convery	State Administrator	Relief Commission
Nebraska	Neil C. Vandemoer	Director, Division of Assistance	State Board of Control
Nevada	H. R. Martin	Executive Secretary, State Board of Relief Supervisor	State Welfare Department
New Hampshire	Herbert H. Clark	Commissioner	Old Age Assistance
New Jersey	Elmer V. Andrews	Director, Old Age Division	Department of Public Welfare
New Mexico ...	Marc P. Dowdell	Director	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New York	Gordon Herkenhoff	Director, Division of Old Age Security	Department of Public Welfare
North Carolina.	Gladys Fisher	Commissioner	Department of Social Welfare
North Dakota ..	Mrs. W. Thomas Bost	Executive Director	State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
Ohio	E. A. Willson	Chief, Division of Aid for the Aged	Board of Public Welfare
Oklahoma	Karl Babb	Director of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Oregon	Charlotte Donnell	Administrator	Public Welfare Department
Pennsylvania ..	Loa Howard	Secretary	State Public Welfare Commission
Rhode Island ..	Samuel Y. Ramage III	Director of Social and Institutional Services	Department of Public Assistance
South Carolina.	Glen Leet	State Director	Department of Social Welfare
South Dakota ..	A. B. Rivers	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Tennessee	F. C. Drake	Commissioner of Public Welfare	Department of Social Security
Texas	Paul Savage	Executive Director	Department of Public Welfare
Utah	J. S. Murchison	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Vermont	David R. Trevithick	Director	Old Age Assistance Department
Virginia	W. Arthur Simpson	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Washington ...	William H. Stauffer	Supervisor, Division of Old Age Assistance	Department of Social Security
West Virginia..	Verne Graham	Director of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Wisconsin	Homer W. Hanna	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	George M. Keith	Director	Department of Public Welfare

PARKS

See also "Conservation," p. 428.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	J. M. White	Acting Chief, Division of State Parks	Department of Conservation
Arizona			
Arkansas	S. G. Davies	Inspector	State Parks Commission
California	A. E. Henning	Chief, Division of Parks	Department of Natural Resources
Colorado			
Connecticut ...	Arthur V. Parker	General Superintendent of State Parks	Park and Forest Commission
Delaware	Max Terry	Secretary	Park Commission
Florida	H. J. Malsberger	State Forester	State Board of Forestry

PARKS—continued

See also "Conservation," p. 428.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Georgia	R. W. Harrison	Director, Division of Parks	Department of Natural Resources
Idaho	Joe D. Wood	Director	Department of Public Works
Illinois	G. W. Williams	Superintendent of State Parks	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	Charles A. DeTurk	Director, Division of Parks, Lands, and Waters	Department of Conservation
Iowa	G. L. Ziemer	Acting Chief, Lands and Waters Division	Conservation Commission
Kansas	Guy Josseland	Director	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Kentucky	Nelle Vaughan	Superintendent, State Parks	Department of Conservation
Louisiana	Herman Guillory	Superintendent, State Parks	Department of Conservation
Maine	George H. Thomas	Chairman	State Park Commission
Maryland	James F. Kaylor	State Forester	Department of Forestry
Massachusetts ..	Edgar L. Gillett	Director, Division of Parks	Department of Conservation
Michigan	Walter Kingscott	Superintendent, State Parks	Department of Conservation
Minnesota	Harold W. Lathrop	Director, Division of State Parks	Department of Conservation
Mississippi	Albert Leggett	State Forester	State Forestry Commission
Missouri	Irwin T. Bode	Director	Conservation Commission
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Paul T. Gilbert	Secretary	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Chairman	State Parks Commission
New Hampshire ..	John H. Foster	State Forester	Department of Forestry and Recreation
New Jersey	C. P. Wilber ¹	Director	Department of Conservation and Development
New Mexico ...	C. E. Hollied	State Park Commissioner	State Park Board
New York	James F. Evans	Director of State Parks	Department of Conservation
North Carolina ..	J. S. Holmes	State Forester	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota ..	Russell Reed	Chairman of Parks Committee	State Historical Society
Ohio	W. R. Wheelock	Chief, Bureau of Inland Lakes and Parks	Department of Conservation
Oklahoma	Glenn Durrell	Head, Division of Parks	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	Sam H. Boardman	Superintendent, State Parks	State Highway Commission
Pennsylvania ..	Milford Bratton	Director, Bureau of Parks	Department of Forests and Waters
Rhode Island ..	Samuel W. Smith, Jr.	Administrator of Forests and Parks	Department of Agriculture and Conservation
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	E. B. Adams	Chairman	State Park Board
Tennessee	William M. Hay	Director of State Parks	Department of Conservation
Texas	Frank D. Quinn	Chairman	State Park Board
Utah	Ora Bundy	Chairman	Board of Park Commissioners
Vermont	Perry H. Merrill	State Forester, State Forest Service	Department of Conservation and Development
Virginia	Randolph Odell	Director of Parks	Commission on Conservation

¹ Also the Interstate Park Commission, the High Point Park Commission, State Park Commission, the Washington Rock Park Commission, and the Edison Park Commission.

PARKS—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Washington ...	E. A. Carroll	Superintendent of State Parks	State Parks Committee
West Virginia ..	C. E. Dill	Chief, Division of State Parks	Conservation Commission
Wisconsin	C. L. Harrington	Superintendent of Forests and Parks	Conservation Commission
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

PAROLE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Alex Smith	Chairman	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Arizona	Walter I. Hofmann	Supervisor of Parolees	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Arkansas	J. A. Neaville	Chairman	Penitentiary Commission
California	B. B. Goodman	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
Colorado	John C. Vivian	Governor	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Vine R. Parmelee	Clerk	Board of Pardons
Delaware	James W. Robertson	Secretary	Board of Parole
Florida	Ralph Davis	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Georgia	Edward B. Everett	Chairman	Prison and Parole Commission
Idaho	W. H. Rhodes	Parole Office	Board of Prison Commissions
Illinois	W. C. Jones	Chairman, Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Public Welfare
Indiana	Frank Hildenbrand	Secretary	State Commission on Clemency
Iowa	Mrs. Virginia Bedell	Chairman	Board of Parole
Kansas	S. C. Bloss	Executive Clerk and Pardon Attorney	Executive Department
Kentucky	John P. Jarvis	Director, Division of Probation and Paroles	Department of Public Welfare
Louisiana	W. E. Davidson	Supervisor of Paroles	Department of Public Welfare
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Herman M. Moser	Parole Commissioner	Division of Parole and Probation
Massachusetts ..	Reuben L. Lurie	Chairman, Board of Parole	Department of Correction
Michigan	A. Ross Pascoe	Assistant Director, Parole Board	Corrections Commission
Minnesota	R. C. Brustuen	Chairman	State Board of Parole
Mississippi	G. R. Hightower, M.D.	Parole Officer	Executive Department
Missouri	Frank G. Harris	Chairman	Board of Probation and Parole
Montana	W. L. Fitzsimmons	Clerk	State Board of Prison Commissioners
Nebraska	R. C. Meissner	Chief State Probation Officer	Board of Pardons
Nevada	W. S. Harris	Secretary, Board of Paroles and Pardons	Executive Department
New Hampshire	Francis C. Reagan	Acting Director	Department of Probation
New Jersey	John Colt	Director, Division of Paroles	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico ...	John B. McManus	Warden	State Penitentiary
New York	Frederick A. Moran	Chairman	Board of Parole

PAROLE—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
North Carolina	Hathaway Cross	Commissioner of Paroles	Executive Department
North Dakota ..	W. R. Spaulding	Secretary to the Governor	Executive Department
Ohio	W. Jewell	Chairman, Board of Parole	Welfare Department
Oklahoma	A. B. Rivers	Pardon and Parole Officer	Executive Department
Oregon	Fred Finsley	Director	Parole Board
Pennsylvania ..	Louis N. Robinson	Supervisor of Paroles, Board of Pardons	Department of Justice
Rhode Island ..	Joseph H. Hagan	Director of Parole, Probation and Correctional Services	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina	J. Curtis Moore	Parole Officer	Executive Department
South Dakota ..	J. L. Quinn	Parole Officer	Board of Charities and Corrections
Tennessee	R. D. Greenlaw	Director of Pardons, Paroles and Probation	Department of Institutions
Texas	Walter C. Strong	Chairman	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Utah	Oscar E. Lowder	Chief Agent	Adult Probation and Parole
Vermont	Hollis F. Blodgett	State Probation Officer	Department of Public Welfare
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington ...	A. M. Murfin	Chairman	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
West Virginia..	John B. Smith	Director	Department of Probation and Control
Wisconsin	A. F. Ruth	Supervisor, Probation and Parole Division	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	Joseph S. Weppner	Secretary, State Board of Pardons	Department of Charities and Reform

PERSONNEL

See also "U.S. Employment Service," p. 433.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	I. J. Browder	Personnel Director	Personnel Department
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
California	William K. Smith	Acting Executive Officer	State Personnel Board
Colorado	Daniel M. Sullivan	President, Civil Service Commission	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	G. A. Scohorla	Personnel Director	Personnel Department
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Dean G. Curry	Chief Examiner and Secretary	Civil Service Commission
Indiana	Dudley A. Smith	Director, Bureau of Personnel	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	Charles B. Newell	Director	State Department of Civil Service
Kentucky	H. B. Henderson	Director, Division of Personnel Efficiency	Department of Finance

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PERSONNEL—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Earle R. Hayes	Director	Personnel Board
Maryland	Harry C. Jones	Employment Commission	Department of Employment and Registration
Massachusetts ..	Ulysses J. Lupien	Director of Civil Service	Civil Service Commission
Michigan	Thomas J. Wilson	Director	Civil Service Commission
Minnesota	Kenneth C. Pennebaker	Director	Civil Service Commission
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	Frank H. Densler	Executive Officer	Department of Civil Service
North Carolina ..	R. G. Deyton	Assistant Director of the Budget	Executive Department
North Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Gertrude Jones	Secretary and Chief Examiner	Civil Service Commission
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	John F. Royer	Personnel Secretary	Executive Department
Rhode Island ..	Vacancy	Director	Department of Civil Service
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	A. B. Blake	Secretary of Finance	Department of Finance
Tennessee	Bain Stewart	Director of Personnel	Department of Personnel
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Rowland A. Egger	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia ..	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	A. J. Opstedal	Director of Personnel	Bureau of Personnel
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

PLANNING

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	W. O. Dobbins	Director	State Planning Commission
Arizona	George M. Roy	Secretary	Arizona Resources Board
Arkansas	L. A. Henry	Chairman	State Planning Board
California	Samuel C. May	Chairman	State Planning Board
Colorado	ElRoy Nelson	Director	State Planning Commission
Connecticut ...	Sidney A. Edwards	Director	Connecticut Development Commission
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	C. P. Helfenstein	Chairman	State Planning Board
Georgia	Basil Stockbridge	Director	State Board of Planning
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Robert Kingery	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Indiana	George E. Lommell	Chairman	State Planning Board
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	H. R. Miller	Director	State Planning Board

¹ Applications for employment and for help to fill vacancies are sent to the Commission of Finance. All employees are engaged with the approval of the governor.

*PLANNING—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	D. L. Pyburn	Director of Public Works	Department of Public Works
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Abel Wolman	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Massachusetts ..	Elisabeth M. Herlihy	Chairman	State Planning Board
Michigan	Eugene B. Elliott	Chairman	State Planning Commission
Minnesota	R. Wilson	Executive Secretary	Minnesota Resources Commission
Mississippi	George Owen	Executive Director	State Planning Commission
.....	W. T. Helms	Executive Director	State Board of Development
Missouri	William W. Anderson	Director	State Planning Board
Montana	D. P. Fabrick	Chairman	State Planning Board
Nebraska	1.....4.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	Chairman	State Planning Board
New Hampshire	Thorsten Kalijarvi	Planning Director	State Planning and Development Commission
New Jersey ...	Charles P. Messick	Chairman	State Planning Board
New Mexico ..	Lyle Brush	Chairman	State Planning Board
New York	2.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.	Howard W. Odom	Secretary	State Planning Board
North Dakota..	.....	.....	.....
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	E. W. Smartt	Chairman	State Planning and Resources Board
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Frank K. Pitkin	Director	State Planning Board
Rhode Island ..	Robert F. Shepard	Chairman	State Planning Board
South Carolina.	Robert L. Sumwalt	Chairman	State Planning Board
South Dakota..	A. M. Eberle	Secretary	Advisory Resources Board
Tennessee	R. A. Larrabee	Executive Director	State Planning Commission
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Philip Shutler	Director	State Planning Board
Virginia	Raymond V. Long	Executive Officer	State Planning Board
Washington ...	B. H. Kizer	Chairman	State Planning Council
West Virginia..	Dean C. R. Orton	Chairman	State Planning Board
Wisconsin	M. W. Torkelson	Executive Officer	State Planning Board
Wyoming	George O. Houser	Executive Secretary	State Planning and Water Conservation Board

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	* Van Buren Gilbert	Director	Department of Public Safety
Arizona	Horace Moore	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	State Highway Department
Arkansas	* A. G. Allbright	Superintendent of State Rangers	State Police Department
California	Charles H. Stone	Chief	Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation
Colorado	Vernon W. Drain	Supervisor	Highway Courtesy Patrol
Connecticut ...	* Edward J. Hickey	Commissioner	Department of State Police
Delaware	* Walter B. McKendrick, Jr.	Superintendent of State Police	Department of State Police
Florida	J. J. Gilliam	Director, Highway Patrol Division	Department of Public Safety
Georgia	Charles Williams	Commissioner	Department of Public Safety
Idaho	* Charles Spoor	Commissioner	Department of Law Enforcement

1 Board abolished 1941.

2 State Planning Council abolished, and duties transferred to a bureau of the Division of Commerce, Executive Department, 1941.

* Statewide force with full police powers.

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POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Illinois	* T. P. Sullivan	Superintendent of State Police, Highway Division	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana	* Donald F. Stiver	Superintendent	Department of State Police
Iowa	* C. W. Knee	Commissioner	Public Safety Department
Kansas	* Will Zurbucken	Superintendent	Highway Patrol
Kentucky	* Jack Nelson	Chief	Highway Department
Louisiana	* W. D. Atkins	Director of Public Safety	Department of Public Safety
Maine	* Henry P. Weaver	Chief	Department of State Police
Maryland	* Beverly Ober	Superintendent	State Police
Massachusetts ..	* John F. Stokes	Commissioner of Public Safety, Division of State Police	Department of Public Safety
Michigan	* Oscar G. Olander	Commissioner of State Police	Department of State Police
Minnesota	* Eldon Rowe	Superintendent, Criminal Apprehension and Highway Patrol	Department of Highways
Mississippi	Thomas Brady	Commissioner	Highway Safety Patrol
Missouri	* M. Stanley Ginn	Superintendent	State Highway Patrol
Montana	Charles Sheridan	Supervisor	Highway Patrol
Nebraska	L. D. Mengel	Captain	State Safety Patrol
Nevada	* Wally Rusk	Superintendent of State Police and Warden of State Penitentiary	.....
New Hampshire	* Ralph W. Caswell	Superintendent	Department of State Police
New Jersey ...	* Charles H. Schoeffel	Superintendent	Department of State Police
New Mexico ..	* Frank Young	Chief	State Police
New York	* John A. Warner	Superintendent of State Police	Executive Department
North Carolina.	* John T. Armstrong	Chief of Highway Patrol	State Highway Patrol
North Dakota..	John D. Jeffrey	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	State Highway Department
Ohio	Lynn C. Black	Superintendent of Highway Patrol	Department of Highways
Oklahoma	* J. M. Gentry	Commissioner of Public Safety	Department of Public Safety
Oregon	* Charles P. Pray	Superintendent of State Police	Department of State Police
Pennsylvania ..	* C. M. Wilhelm	Commissioner	Pennsylvania Motor Police
Rhode Island ..	* Edward J. Kelly	Superintendent of State Police	Executive Department
South Carolina.	T. P. Brown	Acting Captain	Highway Patrol
South Dakota..	Roy Ashley	Chief	Law Enforcement Division
Tennessee	* George T. Mickelson ¹	Superintendent	Division of Law Enforcement
Texas	* Lynn Bomar	Director of Safety	Department of Safety
Utah	* Homer Garrison, Jr.	Director	Department of Public Safety
Vermont	* Pete Dow	Superintendent, State Highway Patrol	State Road Commission
Virginia	Ara A. Griggs	Chief Inspector of Highway Patrol	Department of Motor Vehicles
Washington ...	* C. W. Woodson	Superintendent, State Police	Division of Motor Vehicles
West Virginia ..	* James Pryde	Chief of State Patrol	Department of Efficiency
	* H. Clare Hess	Superintendent of State Police	Department of Public Safety

¹ Also serves as Attorney General.

* Statewide force with full police powers.

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Wisconsin	Homer G. Bell	Director, Inspection and Enforcement Division	Motor Vehicle Department
Wyoming	* W. R. Bradley	Captain of Highway Patrol	Highway Department

PRINCIPAL STATE CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Raymond R. Paty	President	University of Alabama
Arizona	Alfred Atkinson	President	University of Arizona
Arkansas	A. M. Harding	President	University of Arkansas
California	Robert Gordon Sproul	President	University of California
Colorado	Robert L. Stearns	President, Board of Regents	University of Colorado
Connecticut ...	Albert N. Jorgensen	President	University of Connecticut
Delaware	Walter Hullihen	President	University of Delaware
Florida	John J. Tigert	President	University of Florida
Georgia	S. V. Sanford	Chancellor, Board of Regents	University of Georgia
Idaho	H. C. Dale	President	University of Idaho
Illinois	Arthur Cutts Willard	President	University of Illinois
Indiana	Herman B. Wells	President	Indiana University
	Edward C. Elliott	President	Purdue University
Iowa	Virgil M. Hancher	President	State University of Iowa
Kansas	Deane W. Malott	Chancellor	University of Kansas
Kentucky	Herman L. Donovan	President	University of Kentucky
Louisiana	Campbell B. Hodges	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	W. C. Coffey	Acting President	University of Minnesota
Mississippi	Alfred Hume	Chancellor	University of Mississippi
Missouri	Frederick A. Middlebush	President	University of Missouri
Montana	E. O. Melby	President	State University of Montana
Nebraska	C. S. Boucher	Chancellor, Board of Regents	University of Nebraska
Nevada	L. W. Hartman	President	University of Nevada
New Hampshire	Fred Engelhardt	President	University of New Hampshire
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ...	James F. Zimmerman	President	University of New Mexico
New York	George D. Stoddard	President	University of The State of New York
North Carolina	Frank Porter Graham	President	University of North Carolina
North Dakota ..	John C. West	President	University of North Dakota
Ohio	Howard L. Bevis	President	Ohio State University
Oklahoma	Joseph A. Brandt	President	University of Oklahoma
Oregon	Frederick M. Hunter	Chancellor	Oregon State System of Higher Education
Pennsylvania ¹ ..	Ralph D. Hetzel	President	Pennsylvania State College
Rhode Island ...	Carl Raymond Woodward	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	LeRoy E. Cowles	President	University of Utah

* Statewide force with full police powers.

¹ Pennsylvania State College is state-aided, not state-owned, as are also the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and the University of Pittsburgh.

PRINCIPAL STATE CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Vermont	John S. Millis	President	University of Vermont
Virginia	John Lloyd Newcomb	President	University of Virginia
Washington ...	Lee Paul Sieg	President	University of Washington
West Virginia..	Charles E. Lawall	President	West Virginia University
Wisconsin	Clarence A. Dykstra	President	University of Wisconsin
Wyoming	J. L. Morrill	President	Wyoming State University

PRINTING

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
California	George H. Moore	State Printer	Department of Finance
Colorado	Rodney Anderson	State Purchasing Agent	Executive Department
Connecticut ...	Fred R. Zeller	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Harold J. Cruger	Superintendent of Printing	Department of Finance
Indiana	C. C. Clifton	Director of Printing	Executive Department
Iowa	S. W. Needham	Superintendent	State Printing Board
Kansas	W. C. Austin	State Printer	Office of State Printer
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	Martin L. Close	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	.....	.....	.....
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	George F. Etzell	State Printer	Administration and Finance
Mississippi	Walker Wood	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Missouri	Dwight H. Brown ¹	Chairman	Public Printing Commission
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Jack McCarthy	State Printer	State Printing Office
New Hampshire ..	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey ...	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ...	.....	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	L. C. Miller	State Printer	State Printing Commission
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	E. C. Hobbs	State Printer	State Printing Board
Pennsylvania ...	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island ...	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina ..	B. P. Davies	Secretary	Joint Commission on Printing
South Dakota ..	A. B. Blake	Director	Division of Purchasing and Printing
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Pearne E. Ketron	Director	Division of Purchase and Printing
Washington ...	O. H. Woody	Public Printer	.....
West Virginia ..	Don F. Freeman	.....	.....
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	Joseph S. Weppner	Purchasing Agent	Board of Supplies

¹ Also serves as Secretary of State.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

See also "Vocational Education," p. 477.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	E. B. Norton	Superintendent	Department of Education
Arizona	E. D. Ring	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Arkansas	Ralph B. Jones	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
California	Walter F. Dexter	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Colorado	Inez Johnson Lewis	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Connecticut ...	Alonzo G. Grace	Commissioner of Education	State Board of Education
Delaware	H. V. Holloway	Superintendent	Department of Education
Florida	Colin English	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Georgia	M. D. Collins	Superintendent of Schools	Department of Education
Idaho	C. E. Roberts	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Illinois	Vernon L. Nickell	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Indiana	Clement A. Malan	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Iowa	Jessie M. Parker	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Kansas	George L. McClenny	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Kentucky	John W. Brooker	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Louisiana	John E. Cox	Superintendent	Department of Public Education
Maine	Harry V. Gilson	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Maryland	Thomas G. Pullen	Superintendent of Schools	Department of Education
Massachusetts ..	Walter F. Downey	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Michigan	Eugene B. Elliot	Director of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Minnesota	H. E. Flynn	Director, Graded Ele- mentary Schools	Department of Education
Mississippi	J. S. Vandiver	Superintendent of Education	Department of Education
Missouri	Roy Scantlin	Superintendent of Public Schools	Department of Public Schools
Montana	Elizabeth Ireland	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Nebraska	Wayne O. Reed	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Office of the Superintendent
Nevada	Mildred Bray	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
New Hampshire	James N. Pringle	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
New Jersey	Charles H. Elliott	Commissioner of Education	State Board of Education
New Mexico ...	Mrs. Georgia L. Lusk	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
New York	George D. Stoddard	President of University and Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
North Carolina.	Clyde A. Erwin	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
North Dakota..	Arthur E. Thompson	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Ohio	Kenneth C. Ray	Director	Department of Education
Oklahoma	A. L. Crabbe	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Oregon	Rex Putnam	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Pennsylvania ..	Francis B. Haas	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Rhode Island ..	James F. Rockett	Director	Department of Education
South Carolina..	J. H. Hope	Superintendent of Education	Department of Education
South Dakota..	J. F. Hines	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Tennessee	B. O. Duggan	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Texas	L. A. Woods	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Utah	Charles H. Skidmore	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Vermont	Ralph E. Noble	Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
Virginia	Dabney S. Lancaster	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Education
Washington ...	Mrs. Pearl A. Wana- maker	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
West Virginia..	W. W. Trent	Superintendent of Free Schools	Department of Education
Wisconsin	John Callahan	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Wyoming	Esther L. Anderson	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction

PUBLIC WORKS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	Hayse Tucker	Chief, Division of Local Finance	Finance Department
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....
California	Charles H. Purcell	Director	Department of Public Works
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut ...	George L. Burke	Commissioner	Department of Public Works
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Joe D. Wood	Director	Department of Public Works
Illinois	Walter Rosenfield	Director	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	D. L. Pyburn	Director of Public Works	Department of Public Works
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Ezra B. Whitman	Chairman of the Com- mission and Director	Department of Public Works
Massachusetts ..	Herman A. MacDonald	Commissioner of Pub- lic Works	Department of Public Works
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....

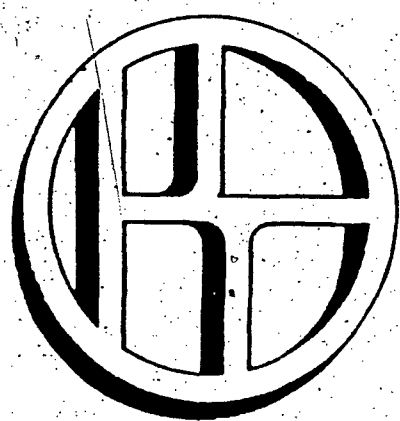
PUBLIC WORKS—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Wardner Scott	State Engineer	Department of Roads and Irrigation
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	Charles H. Sells	Superintendent	Department of Public Works
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Frank Raschik	Director	Department of Public Works
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ..	Roger W. Rowland	Secretary of Property and Supplies	Department of Property and Supplies
Rhode Island ..	Daniel J. Ryan	Director	Department of Public Works
South Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	H. K. McKinney	Superintendent of Pub- lic Works	Department of Highways and Public Works
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	William F. Corry	Chairman	Board of Public Works
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington ...	David E. Lockwood	Director	Department of Finance, Budget and Business
West Virginia ..	Matthew M. Neely ¹	Chairman	Board of Public Works
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....

PUBLICITY

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	M. L. Sharpley	Director, State Bureau of Publicity and Information	State Highway Department
Arizona	Raymond Carlson	Director, Division of Publications and Travel	State Highway Department
Arkansas	Glenn A. Green	Director	Publicity Advisory Commis- sion
California .....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	ElRoy Nelson	Director	Colorado State Planning Commission
Connecticut ...	Sidney A. Edwards	Chairman	Connecticut Development Commission
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Nathan Mayo	Director, Bureau of Immigration	Department of Agriculture
Georgia	Charles F. Chastain	Secretary	Florida Citrus Commission
Idaho	Joe D. Wood	Secretary	Idaho Advertising Commis- sion
Illinois	Harry S. Canfield	Director, Illinois De- velopment Council	Department of Finance

¹ Also serves as Governor.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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PUBLICITY—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Indiana	J. H. Albershardt	Executive Secretary, Division of State Publicity	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	Harry D. Einn	Secretary of Agriculture	Iowa Dairy Industry Commission
Kansas	James F. Price	Director	Industrial Development Commission
Kentucky	G. M. Pedley	Director, Division of Publicity	Conservation Department
Louisiana			
Maine	Everett F. Gration	Executive Secretary	Development Commission
Maryland	E. Lester Mueller	Chairman	Publicity Commission of Maryland
Massachusetts ..	Powell M. Cabot	Chairman	Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission
Michigan	¹		State Administrative Board
Minnesota	Victor A. Johnston	Director, Minnesota Tourist Bureau	Department of Conservation
Mississippi	W. T. Helms	Executive Director	State Board of Development
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	Robert A. Allen	State Highway Engineer	Department of Highways
New Hampshire	Donald D. Tuttle	Publicity Director	State Planning and Develop- ment Commission
New Jersey	Fred H. Jackson	Manager	New Jersey Council
New Mexico	Joseph A. Bursey	Director, New Mexico Tourist Bureau	State Highway Department
New York	²		
	Mary C. Moss	Director, Bureau of Milk Publicity	Department of Agriculture and Markets
North Carolina	Garland C. Porter	Director, Advertising Division	Department of Conservation and Development
North Dakota ..			
Ohio	William M. Mumford	Chairman	Development and Publicity Commission
Oklahoma			
Oregon	Oscar Cutler	Director, Travel and Information Bureau	State Highway Department
Pennsylvania ..			
Rhode Island ..	Clifton N. Lovenberg Armand H. Côté	Executive Secretary Secretary of State	Industrial Commission Office of the Secretary of State
South Carolina			
South Dakota ..	A. H. Pankow	Publicity Director	State Highway Commission
Tennessee	B. T. Gregory	Director, Division of State Information	Department of Conservation
Texas			
Utah	A. S. Brown	Chairman	State Road Commission
Vermont	Harold H. Chadwick	Director, Publicity Service	Conservation and Develop- ment Department
Virginia	George P. Arnold	Director, Division of Publicity and Ad- vertising	Conservation Commission
Washington	Chapin D. Foster	Chairman	State Progress Commission

¹ The state administrative board includes incumbents of eight highest legislative offices in the state government.

² Bureau of State Publicity abolished, and duties transferred to a bureau of the Division of Commerce, Executive Department, 1941.

PUBLICITY—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
	C. E. Chase	Secretary-Manager	State Apple Advertising Commission
	Walter J. Robinson	Director of Agriculture	State Dairy Products Commission
West Virginia	Bruce Crawford	Director	State Publicity Commission
Wisconsin	J. H. H. Alexander	Superintendent, Recreational Publicity Division	Conservation Department
Wyoming	George O. Houser	Executive Secretary	State Planning Board

PURCHASING

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	M. H. Williams	Purchasing Agent	Department of Finance
Arizona	Sidney P. Osborn	Governor	Governor's Office
Arkansas	J. E. Victor	Purchasing Agent	Executive Department
California	J. Fred Misphey	Purchasing Agent, State Bureau of Purchasing	Department of Finance
Colorado	Rodney Anderson	State Purchasing Agent	Executive Department
Connecticut	Edward C. Geissler	Supervisor of Purchases	Department of Finance and Control
Delaware			
Florida	O. B. Hough	Supply Clerk	Board of Commissioners of State Institutions
Georgia	W. N. Pate	Supervisor of Purchases	Department of Purchasing
Idaho	G. O. Wright	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Illinois	Edward Davis	Purchasing Agent, Division of Purchases and Supplies	Department of Finance
Indiana	L. E. Reeves	Purchasing Agent, Central Purchasing Bureau	Executive Department
Iowa	William E. Brown	Purchasing Agent	Executive Council
Kansas	Ben H. Johnson	Business Manager	Board of Administration
Kentucky	W. P. Hogarty	Director, Division of Purchases and Public Property	Department of Finance
Louisiana	Martin L. Close	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Maine	Homer M. Orr	Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Purchases	Department of Finance
Maryland	Walter N. Kirkman	Purchasing Agent, Central Purchasing Bureau	Department of Finance
Massachusetts	George J. Cronin	Purchasing Agent, Purchasing Bureau	Department of Administration and Finance
Michigan	Eugene A. Gump	State Purchasing Agent	State Administration Board
Minnesota	Miles S. Cooper	Commissioner of Purchases	Commission of Administration and Finance
Mississippi			
Missouri	Ted Ferguson	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Montana	Russell Shaw	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Nebraska	Blaine Yoder	Purchasing Agent, Division of Purchases and Supplies	Tax Commission
Nevada			
New Hampshire	Harold Cheney	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
New Jersey	A. G. Waters	Purchasing Commissioner	Purchasing Department
New Mexico			

PURCHASING—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
New York	Richard C. Persons	Commissioner, Division of Standards and Purchases	Executive Department
North Carolina	W. Z. Betts	Director of Purchase and Contract	Executive Department
North Dakota	G. B. Edmandson	Purchasing Agent, State Supply Department	Board of Administration
Ohio	Lee Pierson	Superintendent, Division of Purchases and Printing	Department of Finance
Oklahoma	Virgil Brown	Chairman	Board of Public Affairs
Oregon	Roy H. Mills	Secretary, Purchasing Department	Board of Control
Pennsylvania	F. Carl Anderson	Director of Purchases, Purchasing Division	Department of Property and Supplies
Rhode Island	Franklin A. Adams	Purchasing Agent	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina			
South Dakota	A. B. Blake	Director	Division of Purchasing and Printing
Tennessee	A. G. Jean	Purchasing Agent	Department of Purchasing
Texas	Weaver H. Baker	Purchasing Member	Board of Control
Utah	Henry McGeau	Executive Secretary	Board of Supplies and Purchases
Vermont	Merton E. Barber	Purchasing Agent	Purchasing Department
Virginia	A. B. Gathright	Director, Division of Purchases and Printing	Department of Finance
Washington	H. D. Van-Eaton	Supervisor of Purchasing, Division of Purchasing	Department of Finance, Budget, and Business
West Virginia	J. A. Bibby, Jr.	Director of Purchases	Purchasing Department
Wisconsin	F. X. Ritger	Director of Purchases, Bureau of Purchases	Executive Department
Wyoming	Joseph S. Weppner	Purchasing Agent	Board of Supplies

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Hugh White	President	Public Service Commission
Arizona	Charles Beck	Engineer, Public Utilities Division	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	A. B. Hill	Chairman	Department of Public Utilities
California	E. F. McNaughton	Director, Public Utilities Department	Railroad Commission
Colorado	Henry S. Sherman	Chairman, Public Utilities Comm.	Department of Law
Connecticut	J. P. O'Connell	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Delaware			
Florida	Jerry W. Carter	Commissioner	Railroad Commission
Georgia	Walter R. McDonald	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Idaho	R. H. Young	President	Public Utilities Commission
Illinois	John D. Biggs	Chairman	Commerce Commission
Indiana	George N. Beamer	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Iowa	Carl W. Reed	Chairman	Commerce Commission
Kansas	Jeff Robertson	Chairman	Corporation Commission

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Kentucky	J. J. Greenleaf	Chairman	Public Service Commission
	Frank L. McCarthy	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Louisiana	Wade O. Martin	Chairman	Public Service Commission
	P. A. Frye	Director of Public Service	Public Service Commission
Maine	Frank E. Southard	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Maryland	Steuart Purcell	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Massachusetts	Carroll E. Meins	Chairman	Public Utilities
Michigan	Fay N. Pierce	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Minnesota	Frank W. Matson	Chairman	Railroad and Warehouse Commission
Mississippi	D. W. Brown	Secretary	Public Service Commission
Missouri	Frederick Stuteck	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Montana	Austin B. Middleton	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Nebraska	Duane T. Swanson	Chairman	Railway Commission
	Wardner Scott	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Nevada	Charles B. Sexton	Chairman	Public Service Commission
New Hampshire	Edgar H. Hunter	Chairman	Public Service Commission
New Jersey	Emmett T. Drew	Secretary	Public Utility Commission
New Mexico	Don R. Casados	Chairman	Corporation Commission
	John E. Miles	Chairman	Public Service Commission
New York	Milo R. Maltbie	Chairman	Public Service Commission
North Carolina	Stanley Winborne	Chairman	Utilities Commission
North Dakota	S. S. McDonald	President	Board of Railroad Commissioners
Ohio	George McConaughy	Chairman, Public Utility Commission	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Reford Bond	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Oregon	George H. Flagg	Commissioner	Public Utilities Commission
Pennsylvania	John Siggins, Jr.	Chairman	Public Utility Commission
Rhode Island	Thomas A. Kennelly	Public Utility Administrator	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina	Rufus M. Newton	Chairman	Public Service Commission
South Dakota	C. A. Merkle	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Tennessee	Porter Dunlap	Chairman	Railroad and Public Utility Commission
Texas	Beauford Jester	Chairman	Railroad Commission
Utah	George S. Ballif	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Vermont	W. R. McFeeters	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Virginia	H. Lester Hooker	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Washington	Charles F. Schaefer	Director	Department of Public Service
West Virginia	E. B. Pennybacker	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Wisconsin	Reuben W. Peterson	Chairman	Public Service Commission
Wyoming	Archie Ewoldsen	Chairman	Public Service Commission

RELIEF

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Loula Dunn	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	J. R. McDougal	Director	State Department of Social Security and Welfare
Arkansas	John G. Pipkin	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
California	John F. Hassler ¹	Director of Finance	Department of Finance
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director	State Board of Public Welfare
Connecticut	B. H. Van Buren	Director, Emergency Relief Division	Welfare Department
Delaware	Merton J. Trast	Executive Director	State Board of Charities
Florida	Leland W. Hiatt	Commissioner	State Welfare Board
Georgia	John R. Smith	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare

¹ State Relief Administration in process of liquidation; John F. Hassler, Director of Finance, is serving as liquidating officer.

RELIEF—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Idaho	H. C. Baldridge	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois.....	Raymond M. Hilliard	Executive Secretary	Emergency Relief Commission
Indiana			
Iowa	F. T. Walton	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Public Welfare
Kansas	David L. MacFarlane	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Kentucky	W. A. Frost	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Welfare
Louisiana	Maude T. Barrett	Acting Director, Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Maine	Harry O. Page	Commissioner	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Director	State Public Welfare Department
Massachusetts ..	Rollo A. Barnes	Director, Division of Aid and Relief	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	J. D. O'Connell	Chairman, State Social Welfare Commission	Department of Social Welfare
Minnesota	Bernhard W. Le Vander	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Mississippi	W. F. Bond	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Missouri	P. M. Banta	Administrator	Social Security Commission
Montana	Gerard Price	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Nebraska	Neil C. Vandemoer	Director, Division of Assistance	State Board of Control
Nevada	H. R. Martin	Secretary	State Welfare Department
New Hampshire ..	Elmer V. Andrews	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
New Jersey	Charles R. Erdman, Jr.	State Director	Municipal Aid Administration
New Mexico	Gordon Herkenhoff	Director	Department of Public Welfare
New York	Mary Gibson	Acting Commissioner	Department of Social Welfare
North Carolina ..	Mrs. W. Thomas Bost	Commissioner	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	E. D. Sullivan	Administrator	State Board of Public Welfare
Oregon	Loa Howard	Administrator	State Public Welfare Commission
Pennsylvania	Samuel Y. Ramage III	Secretary	Department of Public Assistance
Rhode Island	Clemens J. France	Director	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina ..	A. B. Rivers	State Director	Department of Public Welfare
South Dakota	F. C. Drake	Director	Department of Social Security
Tennessee	Paul Savage	Commissioner of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Texas	J. S. Murchison	Executive Director	Department of Public Welfare
Utah	David R. Trevithick	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Vermont	T. C. Dale	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Virginia	James W. Phillips	Director of Public Assistance	Public Welfare Department
Washington	Verne Graham	Supervisor, Division of General Assistance	Social Security Department

RELIEF—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
West Virginia..	Homer W. Hanna	Director	Department of Public Assistance
Wisconsin	George M. Keith	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	S. S. Hoover	Director	Department of Public Welfare

SECURITIES

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Robert Harris	Secretary, Securities Division	Industrial Relations Department
Arizona	J. J. Dempsey	Investment Clerk	Corporation Commission
Arkansas	John C. Carter	Assistant Bank Commissioner	Banking Department
California	Edwin M. Daugherty	Corporation Commissioner	Department of Investment
Colorado	Allen S. Richardson	Securities Commissioner	Department of Law
Connecticut ...	Clarence H. Adams	Director, Securities Division	Banking Department
Delaware	Clair J. Killoran	Attorney General	Office of the Attorney General
Florida	G. S. Johnson	Executive Secretary	Securities Commission
Georgia	John B. Wilson	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Idaho	Griffith L. Jenkins	Commissioner	Department of Finance
Illinois	Paul Deems	Clerk, Securities Department	Office of Secretary of State
Indiana	Warren Day	Securities Commissioner	Securities Commission
Iowa	Ralph F. Knudsen	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
Kansas	V. W. Huffman	Special Assistant Commissioner, Securities Division	Corporation Commission
Kentucky	Joseph W. Schneider	Director, Division of Securities	Department of Business Regulations
Louisiana	Wilfred J. Begnaud	Bank Commissioner	Department of Banking
Maine	Hal G. Hoyt	Securities Examiner	Banking Department
Maryland	Robert E. Clapp, Jr.	Assistant Attorney General	State Law Department
Massachusetts ..	Frank F. Jenks	Supervisor	Division of Investigation of Securities
Michigan	Howard M. Warner	Commissioner	Corporation and Securities Commission
Minnesota	Robert Smith, Jr.	Securities Commissioner	Department of Commerce
Mississippi	Walker Wood	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
Missouri	Russell Maloney	Securities Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
Montana	John J. Holmes	State Auditor and Ex-officio Investment Commissioner	Office of State Auditor
Nebraska	Harold Johnson	Assistant Superintendent	Bureau of Securities
Nevada	Dan W. Franks	State Treasurer	Office of State Treasurer
New Hampshire ..	Simon Sheldon	Commissioner	Insurance Department
New Jersey	Andrew J. Markey	Securities Division	Attorney General's Office
New Mexico	R. W. Heflin	Bank Examiner	Office of State Bank Examiner
New York	William Koerner	Assistant Attorney General, Securities Bureau	Department of Law
North Carolina ..	Thad Eure	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State
North Dakota ..	J. A. Graham	Secretary	Securities Commission

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SECURITIES—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Ohio	Paul Selby	Chief, Division of Securities	Department of Commerce
Oklahoma	Milton B. Cope	Securities Commissioner	Banking Department
Oregon	Lloyd R. Smith	Corporation Commissioner	Corporation Department
Pennsylvania ..	Walter C. Miller	Chairman, Securities Commission	Department of Banking
Rhode Island ..	Warren L. Offer	Securities Commissioner	Department of Business Regulation
South Carolina ..	William Egleston	Commissioner of Insurance	Insurance Department
South Dakota ..	George K. Burt	Commissioner	Department of Insurance
Tennessee	Elizabeth Allen	Secretary	Funding Board
Texas	Frank Wear	Securities Commissioner	Office of Secretary of State
Utah	Lawrence Taylor	Director	Securities Commission
Vermont	Albert N. Pingree	Acting Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	Department of Banking and Insurance
Virginia	Levin Nock Davis	Acting Director, Securities Division	State Corporation Commission
Washington	Thomas A. Swayze	Director, Division of Licenses	Office of Secretary of State
West Virginia ..	Robert F. Brown	Securities Commissioner	Auditor's Office
Wisconsin	Vernon G. Zeller	Director	Department of Securities
Wyoming	Mart T. Christensen	Secretary of State	Office of Secretary of State

TAXATION

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	H. G. Dowling	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
Arizona	Thad M. Moore	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Arkansas	J. Bryan Sims	State Comptroller	State Revenue Department
California	Dixwell L. Pierce	Executive Secretary	State Board of Equalization
Colorado	J. R. Seaman	Office of State Treasurer	Department of Finance and Taxation
Connecticut	W. W. Walsh	Tax Commissioner	Office of Tax Commissioner
Delaware	James P. Truss	Commissioner	State Tax Department
Florida			
Georgia	J. Eugene Cook	Chief Revenue Commissioner	Revenue Commission
Idaho	Griffith L. Jenkins	Commissioner of Taxation	Department of Finance
Illinois	Philip W. Collins	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Indiana	Charles H. Bedwell	Chairman, State Board of Tax Commissioners	Treasury Department
Iowa	Fred W. Nelson	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Kansas	William Ljungdahl	Chairman	Commission of Revenue and Taxation
Kentucky	Ward J. Oates	Commissioner of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Louisiana	Rufus W. Fontenot	Director of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Maine	D. H. Stevens	State Tax Assessor, Bureau of Taxation	Department of Finance
Maryland	Robert France	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Massachusetts ..	Henry F. Long	Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation	Department of Corporations and Taxation

TAXATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Michigan	Louis M. Nims	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Minnesota	G. Howard Spaeth	Commissioner	Department of Taxation
Mississippi	A. H. Stone	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Missouri	Jesse A. Mitchell	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Montana	William E. Rae	Commissioner	State Board of Equalization
Nebraska	Robert M. Armstrong	State Tax Commissioner	Board of Equalization and Assessment
Nevada	George Allard	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New Hampshire	John G. Marston	Secretary	State Tax Commission
New Jersey	William D. Kelly	Commissioner	State Tax Department
New Mexico	H. B. Sellers	Chairman	State Tax Commission
New York	Rollin Browne	President, State Tax Commission	Department of Taxation and Finance
North Carolina	Edwin Gill	Commissioner	Department of Revenue
North Dakota	John Gray	Tax Commissioner	State Tax Commission
Ohio	William S. Evatt	Chairman	Board of Tax Appeals
Oklahoma	J. Frank Martin	Chairman	Tax Commission
Oregon	Charles V. Galloway	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Pennsylvania	David W. Harris	Secretary of Revenue	Department of Revenue
Rhode Island	Edward L. Leahy	Tax Administrator	Department of Coordination and Finance
South Carolina	Walter C. Query	Chairman	Tax Commission
South Dakota	J. H. Bottum, Jr.	Director, Division of Taxation	Department of Finance
Tennessee	George F. McCanless	Commissioner of Finance and Taxation	Department of Finance and Taxation
Texas	George H. Sheppard	Comptroller of Public Accounts	Office of Comptroller of Public Accounts
Utah	J. Lambert Gibson	Chairman	State Tax Commission
Vermont	Erwin M. Harvey	Commissioner of Taxes	.....
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Department of Finance
Washington	T. M. Jenner	Chairman	State Tax Commission
West Virginia	George Alderson	Commissioner, State Tax Commission	Tax Department
Wisconsin	A. E. Wegner	Commission of Taxation	Department of Taxation
Wyoming	M. H. Leitner	Chairman	State Board of Equalization

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Frank R. Broadway	Director	Department of Industrial Relations
Arizona	Bruce Parkinson	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Arkansas	R. M. Shelton	Chief, Unemployment Compensation Division	Bureau of Labor and Statistics
California	R. G. Wagenet	Chairman	California Employment Commission
Colorado	Bernard Teets	Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Division	Industrial Commission
Connecticut	Cornelius J. Dagher	Administrator, Unemployment Insurance Division	Department of Labor and Factory Inspection

Also Director, Board of Tax Administration.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Delaware	Albert Stetser	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Florida	Fred B. Bradshaw	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Industrial Commission
Georgia	Ben T. Huie	Executive Director, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor
Idaho	D. H. White	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Divisions Industrial Accident Board
Illinois	Sam Bernstein	Commissioner of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor
Indiana	Everett L. Gardner	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Treasury Department
Iowa	C. F. Wilkins	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Kansas	Arthur Herrick	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Labor Department
Kentucky	Vego Barnes	Executive Director, Division Unemployment Compensation	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana	A. P. Harvey	Director	Department of Labor
Maine	Llewellyn C. Fortier	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Maryland	Russell Davis	Chief Executive, Unemployment Compensation Division	Board of Public Works
Massachusetts	Robert E. Marshall	Director	Division of Unemployment Compensation
Michigan	Robert M. Ashley	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Minnesota	Victor Christgau	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Employment and Security
Mississippi	Charles Cameron	Executive Secretary	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Missouri	E. J. Keitel	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Montana	Barclay 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	Richard S. Rolfe	Acting Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Division	Bureau of Labor
New Jersey	Frank T. Judge	Acting Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
New Mexico	Benjamin D. Luchini	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
New York	Milton O. Loysen	Executive Director	Department of Labor
North Carolina	W. R. Curtis	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
North Dakota	William M. Schantz	Director, Unemployment Compensation Division	Workmen's Compensation Bureau

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Ohio	Herschel Atkinson	Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Oklahoma	H. E. Pendergast	Director, Unemployment Compensation and Placement Division	Department of Labor
Oregon	Silas Gaiser	Secretary and Administrator	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Pennsylvania ..	Frank Shallow	Executive Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor and Industry
Rhode Island ..	Mortimer W. Newton	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
South Carolina	C. M. Wilson	Executive Secretary	Unemployment Compensation Commission
South Dakota ..	A. L. Albert	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Tennessee	S. E. Bryant	Director of Unemployment Compensation	Department of Labor
Texas	Claude A. Williams	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Utah	E. M. Royle	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont	William L. McKee	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Virginia	John Q. Rhodes	Chairman	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Washington	E. B. Riley	Supervisor, Unemployment Compensation Division	Department of Public Welfare
West Virginia ..	Cabell S. Davis	Acting Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission
Wisconsin	Paul A. Raushenbush	Director, Division of Unemployment Compensation	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	Ross Leggett	Executive Director	Unemployment Compensation Commission

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

See also "Public Instruction," p. 465.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Alabama	E. B. Norton	Superintendent	Department of Education
Arizona	E. D. Ring	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Vocational Education
Arkansas	Ralph B. Jones	Commissioner	Department of Education
California	Walter F. Dexter	Executive Officer	Commission for Vocational Education
Colorado	H. A. Tiemann	Director, Board of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Connecticut	Augustus S. Boynton	Director of Trade and Vocational Education	Department of Education
Delaware	R. W. Hehn	Director	State Board of Education
Florida			
Georgia	M. D. Mobley	Director, Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
Idaho			

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VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Illinois	Frank G. Thompson	Chairman	Board of Vocational Education
Indiana	Slater Bartlow	Director, Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
Iowa	Forrest E. Moore	Director	State Board for Vocational Education
Kansas	C. M. Miller	Director	State Board for Vocational Education
Kentucky	Ralph Woods	Director, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
Louisiana	John E. Cox	Superintendent	Department of Education
Maine	Austin Alden	Commissioner and Chairman, Vocational Education Board	Department of Education
Maryland	John J. Seidell	Director of Vocational Education	State Board of Education
Massachusetts	M. Norcross Stratton	Director, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Michigan	George H. Fern	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Public Instruction
Minnesota	H. C. Schmid	Acting Director, Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
Mississippi	H. E. Mauldin, Jr.	Secretary	Department of Education
Missouri	Roy Scantlin	Supervisor, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Public Schools
Montana	Leif Fredericks	Director	Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation
Nebraska	Sidney Owen	Director	Department of Vocational Education
Nevada	Mildred Bray	Executive Officer	Department of Vocational Education
New Hampshire	Walter M. May	Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education
New Jersey	Charles H. Elliott	Commissioner of Education	State Board of Education
New Mexico	C. J. Boyd	Director of Vocational Education	State Board of Education
New York	Lewis A. Wilson	Associate Commissioner of Education	Department of Education
North Carolina	T. E. Browne	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Public Instruction
North Dakota	Edward Erickson	Director of Vocational Education	State Board of Higher Education
Ohio	Ralph Howard ¹	Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture	Department of Education
Oklahoma	J. B. Perky	Executive Secretary, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Oregon	O. I. Paulson	Acting Director	State Board for Vocational Education
Pennsylvania	Paul L. Kressman, Jr.	Director, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Public Instruction

¹ Also Supervisor of Vocational Home Economics, and Supervisor of Vocational Trades in Industry.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Rhode Island	George H. Baldwin ¹	Assistant Director of Vocational Education and Supervisor of Adult Education	Department of Education
South Carolina	J. H. Hope	Executive Director	Department of Vocational Education
South Dakota	J. F. Hines	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Public Instruction
Tennessee	G. E. Freeman	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Texas	James R. D. Eddy	Chairman, Division of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Utah	Charles H. Skidmore	Superintendent	Department of Public Instruction
Vermont	John E. Nelson	Director of Vocational Education	Department of Education
Virginia	Dabney S. Lancaster	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Department of Education
Washington	Mrs. Pearl A. Wana-maker	Chief Executive Officer	State Board for Vocational Education
West Virginia	W. W. Trent	Superintendent of Free Schools	Department of Education
Wisconsin	George P. Hambrecht	State Director	Board of Vocational and Adult Education
Wyoming	Sam Hitchcock	Director	Division of Vocational Education

WATER

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Hugh White	President	Public Service Commission
Arizona	O. C. Williams	Commissioner	State Water Commission
Arkansas	Edward Hyatt	State Engineer	Department of Public Works
California	Clifford H. Stone	Director, Water Conservation Board	Executive Department
Connecticut	Sanford H. Wadhams	Director	State Water Commission
Delaware			
Florida			
Georgia			
Idaho	James Spofford	Engineer	State Reclamation Board
Illinois	T. B. Casey	Chief Engineer, Division of Waterways	Department of Public Works and Buildings
Indiana			
Iowa	G. L. Ziemer	Acting Chief, Lands and Waters Division	Conservation Commission
Kansas	George S. Knapp	Chief Engineer, Division of Water Resources	Board of Agriculture
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine	Miner R. Stackpole	Chairman	Public Utilities Commission
Maryland	Abel Wolman	Chairman	Water Resources Commission
Massachusetts	Richard K. Hale	Director, Division of Waterways	Department of Public Works
Michigan			
Minnesota	Walter Olson	Director	Department of Drainage and Waters

¹ Also: Chief, Division of Rehabilitation of Crippled and Blind, Department of Education, and Supervisor, Bureau of the Blind, Department of Education.

WATER—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana	Sam C. Ford ¹	Chairman	Water Conservation Board
Nebraska	R. H. Willis	Chief	Bureau of Irrigation, Water, and Drainage
Nevada	Alfred M. Smith	State Engineer	
New Hampshire	Walter G. White	Acting Chairman	Water Resources Board
New Jersey	John Wyack	Secretary	Water Policy Commission
New Mexico	Thomas M. McClure	State Engineer	
New York	John L. Halpin	Acting Commissioner	Conservation Department
North Carolina			
North Dakota	John Moses ¹	Chairman	Water Conservation Board
Ohio			
Oklahoma	Don McBride	Director, Division of Water Resources	Planning and Resources Board
Oregon	Charles E. Stricklin	State Engineer	
Pennsylvania	James A. Keli	Secretary	Department of Forests and Waters
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	C. S. Clark	Chairman	Board of Water Engineers
Utah	Ed Watson	Secretary	Water Storage Commission
Vermont			
Virginia	H. Lester Hooker	Chairman	Corporation Commission
Washington	Charles J. Bartholet	Supervisor	Division of Hydraulics, Con- servation and Development
West Virginia	C. F. McClintock	Chairman	Water Commission
Wisconsin	H. V. Tennant	Secretary and Admin- istrative Officer	Water Regulatory Board
Wyoming	L. C. Bishop	State Engineer	Board of Water Control

WELFARE

See also "Old Age Assistance," p. 455; "Unemployment Compensation," p. 475.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	Loula Dunn	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Arizona	J. R. McDougal	Director	Department of Social Security and Welfare
Arkansas	John G. Pipkin	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
California	Martha A. Chickering	Director	Board of Social Welfare
Colorado	Earl M. Kouns	Director, Department of Public Welfare	Executive Department
Connecticut	Robert J. Smith	Commissioner	Public Welfare Council
Delaware	Merton J. Trast	Executive Director	State Board of Charities
Florida	Leland W. Hiatt	Commissioner, Welfare Board	Executive Department
Georgia	A. J. Hartley	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Idaho	H. C. Baldridge	Director, Public Assistance Division	Department of Public Welfare
Illinois	Rodney H. Brandon	Director	Department of Public Welfare

¹ Also serves as Governor.

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WELFARE—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Indiana	Thurman A. Gottschalk	Administrator	Department of Public Welfare
Iowa	Mrs. Mary E. Huneke	Chairman	Department of Social Welfare
Kansas	David E. MacFarlane	Chairman, Board of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare
Kentucky	W. A. Frost	Director, Division of Public Assistance	Department of Welfare
Louisiana	Maude T. Barrett	Acting Director	Department of Public Welfare
Maine	Norman W. MacDonald	Commissioner	Department of Health and Welfare
Maryland	J. Milton Patterson	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Massachusetts ..	Arthur G. Rotch	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Michigan	John D. O'Connell	Director	Department of Social Welfare
Minnesota	Bernhard W. LeVander	Director	Department of Social Welfare
Mississippi	W. F. Bond	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Missouri	P. M. Banta	Administrator	Social Security Commission
Montana	J. B. Convery	State Administrator	Department of Public Welfare
Nebraska	Ralph L. Cox	Chairman	State Board of Control
Nevada	H. R. Martin	Secretary	State Welfare Department
New Hampshire	Elmer V. Andrews	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
New Jersey	William J. Ellis	Commissioner	Department of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico ...	Gordon Herkenhoff	Director	Department of Public Welfare
New York	Mary Gibson	Acting Commissioner	Department of Social Welfare
North Carolina..	Mrs. W. Thomas Bost	Commissioner	State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
North Dakota ..	E. A. Willson	Executive Director	Board of Public Welfare
Ohio	Charles L. Sherwood	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Oklahoma	J. B. Harper	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Oregon	Loa Howard	Administrator	State Public Welfare Commission
Pennsylvania ..	Sophia M. R. O'Hara	Secretary	Department of Welfare
Rhode Island ..	Clemens J. France	Director	Department of Social Welfare
South Carolina..	A. B. Rivers	Director	Department of Public Welfare
South Dakota ..	F. C. Drake	Director	Department of Social Security
Tennessee	Paul Savage	Commissioner of Public Welfare	Department of Public Welfare
Texas	J. S. Murchison	Executive Director	Department of Public Welfare
Utah	David R. Trevithick	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Vermont	Timothy C. Dale	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Virginia	William H. Stauffer	Commissioner	Department of Public Welfare
Washington ...	Verne Graham	Acting Director	Department of Social Security
West Virginia ..	Homer W. Hanna	Director	Department of Public Assistance
Wisconsin	Frank C. Klode	Director	Department of Public Welfare
Wyoming	S. S. Hoover	Director	Department of Public Welfare

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

See also "Labor," p. 446.

State	Name	Title	Agency
Alabama	A. C. Moore	Acting Supervisor, Workmen's Compensation Unit, Division of Labor	Industrial Relations Dept.
Arizona	Ray Gilbert	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Arkansas	Riddick Riffle	Secretary	Workman's Compensation Commission
California	Paul Scharrenberg	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	Francis D. Bulck	Secretary	Industrial Accident Board
Florida	Boyce A. Williams	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Georgia	Stonewall Dyar	Chairman	Industrial Relations Board
Idaho	W. L. Robison	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Illinois	Alfred Borah	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Indiana	Warren W. Martin	Chairman, Industrial Board	Department of Commerce and Industry
Iowa	Elmer P. Corwin	Industrial Commissioner	Workmen's Compensation Service
Kansas	Erskine Wyman	Workmen's Compensation Commissioner	Office of Workmen's Compensation Commissioner
Kentucky	James B. Milliken	Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board	Department of Industrial Relations
Louisiana			
Maine	Donald D. Garcelon	Chairman	Industrial Accident Commission
Maryland	Charles E. Moylan	Chairman	Industrial Accident Commission
Massachusetts	Emma E. Tousant	Chairman	Department of Industrial Accidents
Michigan	Robert M. Ashley	Labor Commissioner	Department of Labor and Industry
Minnesota	Joseph Harkness, Jr.	Secretary	Compensation Insurance Board
Mississippi			
Missouri	R. Robert Cohn	Chairman	Workmen's Compensation Commission
Montana	J. Burke Clements	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Nebraska	Frank M. Coffey	Presiding Judge	Workmen's Compensation Court
Nevada	Albert L. McGinty	Director	Unemployment Compensation Division
New Hampshire	John S. B. Davie	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor
New Jersey	John J. Toohey, Jr.	Commissioner	Department of Labor
New Mexico	R. J. Doughtie	Commissioner	Labor and Industrial Commission
New York	Ralph R. Boyer	Director	Department of Labor
North Carolina	T. A. Wilson	Chairman	Industrial Commission
North Dakota	L. H. Miller	Secretary	Workmen's Compensation Bureau
Ohio	Will T. Blake	Chairman, Industrial Commission	Department of Industrial Relations
Oklahoma	Vancil Greer	Chairman	State Industrial Commission
Oregon	Paul Gurske	Chairman	Industrial Accident and Unemployment Commission
Pennsylvania	Daniel G. Murphy	Chairman, Board of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor and Industry

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—continued

State	Name	Title	Agency
Rhode Island	Edward I. Friedman	Chief, Division of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor
South Carolina	W. L. DePass, Jr.	Chairman	Industrial Commission
South Dakota	George T. Mickelson ¹	Industrial Commissioner	Attorney General's Office
Tennessee	David Hanly	Superintendent, Division of Workmen's Compensation	Department of Labor
Texas	Otto Studer	Chairman	Industrial Accident Board
Utah	E. M. Royle	Chairman	Industrial Commission
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	Commissioner of Industrial Relations	Department of Industrial Relations
Virginia	Parke P. Deans	Chairman, Department of Workmen's Compensation	Industrial Commission
Washington	Robert H. Harlin	Director	Department of Labor and Industries
West Virginia	C. L. Heaberlin	Commissioner	Workmen's Compensation Department
Wisconsin	H. A. Nelson	Director, Workmen's Compensation Department	Industrial Commission
Wyoming	William P. Petry	Manager	Workmen's Compensation Commission

¹ Also serves as Attorney General.

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